

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1893.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Charge of Judge McGuffin in the Butler Murder Trial. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports, Seventh page: State News, Deserts of Song Writers, etc.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 136.

The Southern Opinion is dead. It required much less time to crush out its haughty and defiant spirit, than to change other opinions peculiar at one time to the South.

The cases of Hon. GEORGE WILSON will be presented for nomination to the State Senate to supply the place made vacant by the resignation of Col. RUSSELL ERBERT. Mr. Wilson has long served his constituents in the lower House, and is elected to the Senate would carry with him into the discharge of his duties a large experience and legislative training.

The Pittsburgh Legal Journal makes its appearance as a handsomely printed weekly, in the quarto form. It is owned, published and edited by thirty members of the Allegheny bar, and solicits "the substantial and generous support of the profession," which cannot but find its digest of current legal intelligence of much value. The text of important decisions will also be given when practicable.

Mr. DANA, of the bar, has succeeded in making the name of Mr. J. RUSSELL YOUNG as familiar, perhaps, to the people of the country, as that of any other journalist on the continent. When the nature of the alleged crimes of the young man are considered, we think he has purchased notoriety cheaper than ordinary rates, and that Mr. DANA himself, if an enemy to him, must regret the intermeddling which so extensively advertised his journalistic competitor.

It is probable that the thirty thousand miners in the anthracite coal-fields of Luzerne and Schuylkill, will suspend work before the end of the current month. It is even asserted that this movement is favored alike by the employers and the employed, who apparently concur in anticipating an advance in prices and wages from a general strike. Rumors of a similar proposition, for the suspension of work among the operatives, come to us from the bituminous districts near the Ohio border.

DECORATION DAY, the 30th inst., will be appropriately observed in this neighborhood by our patriotic ladies and gentlemen. We learn that in order to make appropriate arrangements for its proper honor and observance, there will be a Convention of all the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of Allegheny county held in this city this evening. We trust our citizens generally will enter into the poetic spirit of the occasion and contribute their mite towards paying a fitting mark of tribute to the memory of our gallant soldier dead.

PRIVATE-TELEGRAPH-WIRES lead from several of the New York newspaper offices to the dwellings of their editors and managers. One Wall street banking firm has a private line to their branch house in Philadelphia. The same use has been made of the telegraph, for years past, by some of the large manufacturing establishments of this city, which have wires connecting their offices and mills. The use of the telegraph in this way daily increases, and is likely, in time, to be recognized as essential to the convenience and even to the needs of business conducted on a large scale.

WE PUBLISH on our second page this morning the able charge of Judge McGURZEN, in the Hockensberry homicide trial. It will prove very interesting to those of our readers who carefully watched and followed the evidence in that very important and remarkable case. It is due to Mr. SWISSELMAN to say that her reports were entirely acceptable, and they developed the same ability and cleverness as a reporter that distinguish her as an able, fearless and truthful editor and contributor. Our good friends in Butler are assured in advance that we shall have the lady at the reportorial table at the next session of the Court to report the trial of Mrs. STUBBART and her paramour, MRS. ZEN, who are indicted for taking the life of old man STUBBART, husband of the woman, by poison.

THE COMPROMISE which is taking effect in Virginia politics promises results not the most favorable to the new coalition between the rebel element and certain "moderate" Republicans. It is

perceived that the election of a compromise candidate will not be favorable to a healthy and vigorous Republican sentiment. It is likely, therefore, that not a Republican organization will ultimately withdraw from so dangerous an alliance, and, surrendering their personal feelings to a higher sentiment of patriotism, will come in to the support of the WELLES ticket. The election of WALKER mainly by "Conservative" votes, is regarded as sure to result in his own submission to influences which will be inimical to the best interests of the State. The compromise, first simplifying the issues down to a square fight between only two parties, will then tend to swell the regular Republican ranks with gradual accessions from among all good Union men who are not at home in any rebel company.

When the Governor of Kentucky, last week, resplended a criminal condemned to death, his official communication was enclosed in a note to the Sheriff, from an assistant, in the office of the Secretary of State, who kindly favored the public with his interpretation of the respite, as "given merely for time to prepare for death." The respite was, no doubt, a wise exercise of the Executive clemency, but the commentary of his clerk thereupon hardly comes, we take it, within the ordinary standards of Executive duty. We doubt if Governor BREWSTER was either aware of this superfluous expression of opinion by his subordinate, or would thank him for impudently threatening in such a suggestion of the Executive motives. The under-Secretary could have devised no better plan to draw sharp and unmerited criticisms upon the really dignified and gracious act of the Chief Magistrate, than to accompany it with his own semi-official and altogether inexcusable explanation. Without this, there would have appeared nothing, upon the record of the case, to challenge public attention to any possible conflict between the State and Federal authorities.

It seems that colored testimony was admitted upon the trial of the criminal, himself and his victim having both been black, and the appeal to the Federal Court has been taken on other points. Whatever these points may be, it is evidently considered, by the Governor, quite enough that such an appeal has been entertained, and he cannot but await its decision with the same acquiescence which the authorities of Pennsylvania would have shown, had a similar appeal been entertained, by the United States Supreme Court, in the recent case of the murderer TWITCHELL.

SUPERINTENDENCE OF SCHOOLS in the Pennsylvania School Journal the State Superintendent of Common Schools gives, at length, his views on County Superintendents and his ideas concerning them. He thinks scarcely any other election should so deeply interest the people, and that we can better afford bad government anywhere else than in our common schools. "Good schools make good citizens, and good citizens are necessary to the very existence of the State." Pennsylvania has 800,000 children in her common schools, and annually expends more than \$9,000,000 for the purpose of instructing them. The proper education of these children and judicious expenditure of this money depends greatly upon the County Superintendents, therefore every citizen should see that the best man is chosen for the place.

Every member of the conventions called to elect these officers should carefully consider two questions: What qualifications should he possess? What salary should he be paid? The superintendent should possess proper physical, moral, intellectual and professional qualifications; that is, he should have good general health in order to be able to attend to his rural districts, in doing which he must be exposed; he should have a diploma from some qualified college, normal school or State Superintendent; he should not be merely gullible of gross immorality, but should be a Christian gentleman of tact and administrative ability with a successful experience in teaching. If directors can find in a county a teacher devoted to his profession, who always attends Teachers' Institutes, who advocates common schools, who, like RICHTER, "loves God and little children," who, in short, is something of an enthusiast in his work—he in all probability is the man to make superintendent, even though he has not been to college. In answer to the second question, what salaries should superintendents be paid? The State Superintendent optimistically a long reply into this: "Superintendents of schools ought to be paid liberal salaries. In some of the counties of the State their salaries are now shamefully low. Good officers can hardly be paid too much, and we had better have none at all than to have poor ones."

TENNESSEE COAL. The extent of the Tennessee coal field has been very imperfectly known, within that State, and very decidedly underrated outside of it. The State has established, since the close of the war, an Emigration Commission which, with its other duties, has been especially charged with the collection of accurate statistics of the natural resources of each section of Tennessee. Conspicuous among the useful results of these investigations, stands the vast increase of public information concerning the coal deposits, which has been found to underlie more than five thousand square miles, or about one-eighth of the entire area of the State. The coal mea-

sures are geologically high, constituting an elevated stratum in that region known as the Cumberland table lands. The beds are irregular in thickness, but usually the veins will bear profitable working, while the quality is for the most part good, not very highly bituminized, but solid and burning freely. The veins are frequently laminated by leaves of mineral charcoal. The Sewanee coals are semi-bituminous, very fine, and slacks easily. This coal, and that from the Chattanooga district, are extensively worked and favorably known. The coal belt extends across the State from North to South, along the dividing line between Eastern and Middle Tennessee, and is everywhere accompanied by deposits of clay iron-stones, in greater or less quantity. The veins are usually worked by lateral drifts, being above the beds of the water-courses. Much the largest portion of the field is convenient to water and railway carriage. The work of development is scarcely yet begun, the native population showing the smallest appreciation of the true value of the mineral wealth under their feet. Nearly all the mining, at present, is conducted by immigrant capital and energy. The entire field abounds with the most promising openings for speculative enterprise, such as must, ultimately, be occupied with large profit. The climate of the district is peculiarly genial, labor is abundant, and the rights of person and of property obtain a more complete respect than in any other portion of the State, or indeed of the entire South-west.

AN EXAMPLE FOR US. Under their old Constitution, of some fifteen years ago, the people of Ohio, by township, municipalities and counties, were permitted to extend their public credit to any railway project which, upon a direct popular vote, could secure a majority for proposed subscriptions to their stock. Under an affirmative vote, the subscription would be made and paid for with the proceeds of the local bonds issued for the express purpose. This popular privilege was so generally made use of, that the present railway system of that State was almost entirely created through its instrumentality. It will be difficult to specify one Ohio railway, of fifteen or twenty years existence, which would have been constructed without the means obtained through this channel. The most profitable and the least remunerative roads of the State, as they appear to-day, were alike originated and built with the aid of the local public credit, thus extended by the cities and counties whose populations, not without reasonable grounds, looked for the return of their money either in dividends or in the resulting development of their material wealth. Because the profits actually realized have very frequently been in the latter direction only, it does not follow that the absence of dividends has proved the investments to have been injudicious. On the contrary, it is believed that not one of the counties or townships of Ohio which put their money, in some cases by the hundreds of thousands, into railway subscriptions, has failed to realize the largest returns thereon which their most glowing expectations forecasted. These returns may not have been in dividends upon the stock, but the increased value of lands, and of every kind of its products, and of their personal property has, in every instance, been doubled, trebled and sometimes increased to more than ten-fold the amount thus invested. In many instances, moreover, the investment proved itself directly profitable, the stock being subsequently disposed of at an advance, which closed the books with a large margin to the credit of taxpayers.

But, when the Constitution was amended, some seventeen years since, these benefits, then almost wholly prospective, were disputed by a very considerable number of the people, who protested loudly and pertinaciously against the great burdens of taxation with which they seemed to be threatened. The Convention yielded to this clamor, incorporating in the amended instrument such restrictions upon this form of public subscription, as practically to end it. Since that date, no railway in Ohio has been aided by such subscriptions, under subsequent legislation. Fortunately, the State had already secured the foundations of a system which renders her, to-day, one of the wealthiest in the Union, and, among all the States of the West, the most uniformly and thoroughly developed in her material resources.

The new policy has been acquiesced in by the people of Ohio with a general content until late, when a movement appears for the abrogation of these restrictions. It is believed that the present Legislature would submit that issue to the people, if that were the required six months for its consideration prior to the election next October. But the time does not permit it, and the project is for the present abandoned.

In place of it, the Legislature yields, to the earnest petition of the city of Cincinnati, a privilege which is more than equivalent, since the city has been authorized, not to take stock in a railway, but to build one for herself, and that not within the State limits, but every rod of which, outside of low-water mark, will be beyond the river boundary of the State. We do not observe that any questions are made as to the compliance of the new law with the provisions of the State Constitution, or as to the wisdom of an immense investment by an Ohio municipality in a work which is to be alto-

gether under a foreign jurisdiction. These are questions which do not concern us, and which may well be left for the discussion of the interested taxpayers. The same Legislature authorized Toledo, upon a two-thirds vote of her Council, submitting a railway question to the people, and after a two-thirds vote of the electors in its favor, to levy a tax of five per cent upon her duplicate, which would yield \$450,000, this sum to be applied to the construction of a road from that city, connecting with the Atlantic and Great Western, at Wadsworth. These terms are decidedly less favorable to the railway interest, than those which Cincinnati secured, since the latter is only required to lay a tax which shall meet the interest and provide a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal of the bonds issued. So, a majority vote of Councils and of the electors is all that is required for Cincinnati. Why, these variations occur in the later Toledo law has not yet been explained.

A word or two upon another view of the matter. The city of Cincinnati is now authorized to issue her bonds for ten millions of dollars, to be sold at not less than par, with the proceeds of which a Board of Trustees, to be appointed by her Court of Common Pleas, shall proceed to construct any railway which a majority of her voters shall have first declared to be "essential to the interest of the city." This means that Cincinnati intends to have at once a direct connection with the great Southern railway system, intersecting it probably at Chattanooga, a distance of three hundred and sixty miles. Her people are in earnest. They will vote for such a road; and the bonds will be made and sold—and that road will be built. One cannot mistake the determination of the people in this matter. They mean business, and they can and will do what they mean. We need not recapitulate the details of the law, which gives the requisite authority to the city. Its provisions are ample, certain, for all the proposed end. It is enough for us to know that the road will be built with all possible dispatch, and that Cincinnati will thus secure connections of immeasurable value with the South, alike at Charleston and Savannah on the Atlantic, and at Mobile and New Orleans on the Gulf. Her eastern connections, of the most valuable and permanent character, are thus equally assured, for she becomes heretofore the real gate-way of the Eastern, Middle and Western States to the South and Southwest.

Pittsburgh might profit by the experience which is opening for her sister city. The same public spirit, the same wise forecast, the same resolute purpose, the same just comprehension of attainable results, with an equal or even less expenditure of our credit, would open to us also, through the valleys, among the defiles, and penetrating the mountains which stretch far away to the southwest, a connection as profitable with the same railway system at Newbern, and would bring to us also an infinitely greater wealth, in the mineral resources of the region which would thus be developed.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

L. D. RUCKER, Esq., of the Atlantic and Great Western road, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Erie Railway, and goes at once to New York. The consolidation of the New York Central and the Hudson River roads is hinted of. The first goal at seventy and the other at thirty, making a total of one hundred millions of stock, upon which a further scrip dividend of eighty per cent. is to be issued. This would be a grand total of \$180,000,000 of capital for the corporation. Very grand, indeed! Little Miami passengers, at Cincinnati, now go west without change of cars at that city.

The Erie has almost of important negotiations pending between the Erie and C. & C. Railways, in Ohio. The Erie has leased the Southern Central and Erie roads, on paper, from Orange to Little Canada, and Little Lodus Bay. They say the road will be built.

Talking of railroads, they say that Mr. Erie has recently parted at the docks whence his Bristol boats leave New York, dressed in the full suit of a Commodore, regiments and all. These boats carry the Erie's bands for the season, with music by the brass band for one hour before leaving port, and promenade concerts going up the Sound. Passengers promenade the cabins from Mr. Erie's portrait, at one end, to Mr. Gould's at the other. Only a dollar for passage, music and the view of the picture gallery.

"The Dearest Girls in the World."

In the midst of the reign of the girl of the period, with her slang and her boldness of the fashionable woman, with her drollery of duty and her madness for pleasure—we come every now and then upon a group of good girls of the real old English type, the faithful few growing up silently among us, but none the less valuable because they are silent and make no display—doves who are content with life as they have no desire to be either eagles, dwelling on romantic heights, or peacocks, displaying their pride in sunny courts. We find these faithful few in large and country alike; but they are rarest in the country, where there is less temptation to go wrong than there is in large towns, and where life is more simple and the moral tone undeniably higher. The leading feature of these girls is their love of home and of their own family, and their power of making occupation and happiness out of apparently meagre materials. If they are the sisters of the young man, they are the mothers of the young woman, and to whom they are as much girl-mothers as sisters; if they are the younger, they identify their baby nephews and nieces. For there is always a baby going on somewhere about these houses, babies being the great excitement of home life, an antidote against which keeps everything else pure. They are passionately attached to papa and mamma, whom they think the very king and queen of humanity, and whom they do not call by even endearing slang names. It has never occurred to them to criticize them as ordinary mortals, and as they have not been in the way of doing the prevailing sect in respect, they have not shaken off that almost religious veneration for their parents which all young people feel naturally, unless they have been brought up and are not corrupted. The plain middle class country houses is one fitting very loosely round all necks; and there being no power of greater freedom, if they had it, these girls are content to live under it in peace. They adore their elder brothers who are from home just beginning the great battle of life for themselves, and confidently believe them to be the finest fellows going, and the future great men of the day. If only they care to put those splendid talents of theirs, and take the trouble of plucking the prizes within their reach. They may have a slight reservation, perhaps, in favor of the brothers' friend, whom they place on a pedestal of almost sacred height. But they keep their mental architecture a profound secret from every one, and do not suffer themselves to let it grow into too solid a structure unless it has some airy foundation, thus their own family. For, though doves are loyal, they are by no means loveless damsels; they are too healthy and natural and quietly busy for wholesale dreaming. If one of them marries, they all unite in loving the man who comes in among them. He is adopted as one of themselves, and leaps into a family of divided affections who get him as their brother—with just that subtle little difference in the petting that it comes from sisters unaccustomed, and so has the same air of novelty if not the excitement of naughtiness. But this kind of thing is about the most dangerous to a man's moral nature that can befall him. Though pretty to see, and undeniably pleasant to live with, and though perfectly innocent in every way, still nothing excites one so much as this idolatrous submission of a large family of women. In a widow's home, where there are many daughters and no sons, and where the man who marries one marries the whole family, and is worshipped accordingly, it is of course increased tenfold; but if there are brothers and sisters, the sister's husband, though affectionately cooed over, is not made quite such a fuss with, and the association is all the less hurtful in consequence. Doves are never very illate of evil. They do not care for the things which are not in the way of learning; and they do not care to learn it. The few villains who are supposed to lead ill lives are spoken of below the breath, and carefully avoided without being critically studied. Many of the doves marry men whose work lies abroad; these quiet country houses being the favorite matrimonial hunting grounds for colonials and Anglo-Indians. So that some are always absent, whose healths are drunk in the traditional punch, with eyes that grow moist as the names are said. Doves are not dissipated to marry men who travel abroad, for all the passionate family love common to them. Travel is a golden dream to them in their still home—travel properly accompanied. For even the most adventurous among them are not independent, as we mean when we speak of independence in women. They are essentially home girls, family girls, doves who cannot exist at all without a dovecot, however humble. The family is everything to them, and they are unfit for the solitude which so many of our self-supporting women can accept quite resignedly. They are necessarily useless as breadwinners. They could work if pushed to it; but it must be in a quite womanly way, with the mother, the sister, the husband as the helper, with the home as the place of rest and the refuge. Their whole lives are laid in love and quietness; not necessarily in inaction, but their wishes and their aims are all centered within the home circle. If they marry, they find the love of the husbands enough for them, and have no desire for other men's admiration; their babies are all the world to them and they do not think maturity an indication so many of the miserably fashionable think it, they like the occupation of housekeeping, and feel pride in their fire linen and clean service, in their well-ordered table and neatly balanced accounts. They are kind to their servants, who generally come from the old home, of whose families they therefore know, but they keep up a certain dignity and tone of superiority toward them in the midst of all their kindness, which very few dissipated mistresses can keep to themselves.

Do not our splendid passionate creatures lead madly wicked lives and make miserably uncomfortable homes? and are not our friends who live better in fiction than seated by the nursery fire, or checking the baker's bill? No doubt the quiet home-keeping doves seem "tame enough when we think of the gorgeous beings who are so familiar to us by romance, and history, which is more romantic still, but as our daily lives run chiefly in prose, they are better fitted for things as they are, than the men who want wives, and not playthings, who are content for the peace of family life, and the dignity of home, they are beyond price when they

can be found and secured. So that in the whole, we can dispense with the splendid creatures of character and the magnificent queens of society sooner than with the quiet and unobtrusive doves; and though they do spoil men most monstrously, they know where to draw the line, and while putting their own at home—as women should—know how to keep strangers abroad at a distance, and to make themselves respected as only modest and gentle women are respected by men.—Saturday Review.

What Constitutes a Handsome Man.

Well, in the first place, there must be enough of him; or, failing in that, but come to think of it, he mustn't fall in that, because there can be no beauty without health, or at least to my way of thinking, in the second place, he must have a beard, whiskers as the gods please, but a beard I insist upon, else one might as well look at a girl. Let his voice have the dash of Niagara, with the music of a baby's laugh in it. Let his smiles be as the breaking forth of sunshine on a spring morning. As to his figure it should be strong enough to contend with a man, slight enough to tremble in the presence of the woman he loves. Of course, if he is a well-made man, it follows that he must be graceful in his gait, that the perfect machinery moves harmoniously, together, you and himself and the milk picher are safe neighbors at the table. This style of handsome men would no more think of carrying a cane than he would use a parasol to keep the sun out of his eyes. He can wear gloves or warm his hands in his breast pockets, as he pleases. He can even commit the suicidal beauty act of turning his back to the sun, and hold up over his eyes on a stormy day, with perfect impunity; the tailor didn't make him; and as to his hatter, if he depends on his handsome man's patronage of "the latest spring style," he must be as firm as a bow he makes, and what an expressive adieu he can wave with his hand! For all this he is not contented, for he hath brains!

But your conventional "handsome man" of the barber's window, wax figure head pattern, with a pet lock in the middle of his forehead, an apple-sized head, and a raspberry moustache with six hairs in it, paint pot in his cheeks, and a little dot of a "goatee" on his chin, with pretty thinking little stuns in his shirt bosom, and a little necktie that looks as if he would faint were it rumpled, I'd as lief look at a poodle. I always feel a desire to nip it with a pair of sugar tongs, drop it gently into a bowl of cream, and stir pink rose leaves over the little remains.

Finally, my reader, when soul magnetizes soul, the question of beauty is a dead letter. When one loves is always handsome; the world's arbitrary rules notwithstanding; therefore, when you say, "what can the handsome Mr. B. see in that stick of Miss A.?" or "what can the pretty Miss B. see in that homely Mr. C.?" you simply talk nonsense—as you generally do on such subjects. Still the person gets his fees and the census goes on all the same.—Funny Fern.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Herald has heard a most extraordinary thing, which he states as follows:

"As I was leaving Providence, yesterday, I heard one man observe to another—'Well, anyhow, Sprague has told a good many truths.'"

THE REASON WHY.

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher is the best. It is computed that a man's system undergoes three times a year, that is every four months, a radical and thorough change, that is, that at the end of that time nothing remains in the system of the material of which it was composed before that time. One eliminating organ carry out the worn-out and used-up material, and new matter is made to take its place and carry on the workings of the human organism. The cost of four months' treatment in this way would not cost the outside be more than ten dollars, and frequently the functions of life have an activity and vigor imparted sufficient to remove them by the next one bottle, costing only one dollar. No organ of the body but will be benefited by such a process. The liver, the stomach, the kidneys, the lungs, the lungs, are all, as it were, made over again by the impetus given to the stomach and digestive system—and prostrated people whose systems had begun to languish and decay, have been restored by DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER to youthful health and vigor. Especially is this medicine suitable at this season of the year, when the dormant powers of life, like all the rest of nature, are emerging from the chilling and torpid state usual to the cold and winter months. We know very well that all advertised medicines are not to be regarded as useless and unprofitable, but with DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER we feel perfectly secure in the promise that it must do good. Country merchants at those who supply other wares with useful things for their waste cannot confer a greater service than to keep a few bottles of this valuable medicine on their shelves to give to their wants. Dr. Keyser will take back every half dozen that remains unsold. It is at the same time affords the merchant a good profit, and to those who need it, it is of more value than silver and gold. That which carries health and life to the suffering invalid. We earnestly entreat all who read this to try one bottle of Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher if they need such a medicine, and we will guarantee satisfaction. In order, how, not to be disappointed, let them buy none but that which has Dr. Keyser's name over the cork and blown in the bottle, and in that way the Doctor will hold himself responsible for its results when the directions are closely followed.

SOLD AT THE DOCTOR'S GREAT NEW MEDICINE STORE, NO. 150 LIGHT ST. DR. KEYSER'S STOMACH BITTERS, NO. 150 PENN STREET, FROM 10 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M.

COMMON SENSE.

Rules the mass of the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthropic philosopher may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing, let it be clearly demonstrated, and they will not be backward to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, so, may be seen in the immense quantities of this medicine that are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhoea, dyspepsia, constipation, and for the various forms that arise from the derangement of it rapidly becoming a household word. From Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. These celebrated STOMACH BITTERS have doubtless created so much remarkable cures as any other medicine extant. It is a fact that against what are called "patent medicines," why should this prevent your resorting to a BOTTLE THAT HAS SUCH AN ARRAY OF TESTIMONY TO SUPPORT IT? HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, made familiar to us by romance, and history, which is more romantic still, but as our daily lives run chiefly in prose, they are better fitted for things as they are, than the men who want wives, and not playthings, who are content for the peace of family life, and the dignity of home, they are beyond price when they