

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1869.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of Allegheny county are requested to meet at the usual places for deliberations in the several wards, boroughs and townships, on

THURSDAY, MAY 29th, 1869.

And delegates from each election district of each of the three following Conventions, viz:

Two delegates from each of the COUNTY CONVENTION, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Sheriff, Recorder, Treasurer, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Clerk of the Orphan's Court and Commissioner.

Two other delegates from each of the LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State Senator, for one year, to fill the unexpired term of Messrs. Kirtland, Wilson, and six candidates for Assembly.

Two other delegates from each of the JUDICIAL CONVENTION, to nominate one candidate for Judge of the District Court, and one candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and elect eight delegates to represent the county in the Republican State Convention.

These Conventions will severally meet, in the city of Pittsburgh, on

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1869.

All tickets, at 10 o'clock, at the following places: THE COUNTY CONVENTION will meet at CITY HALL, at Market street. And

THE LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION will meet at MASONIC HALL, on Fifth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

The election of delegates will be held between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock p. m., and will be held, as far as practicable, by the Republican members of the election boards in the several districts; and in those districts where the Republican election officers are a minority of the regular election boards, the said officers are authorized to appoint enough additional members to complete the board.

The voting in the cities and boroughs shall, in all cases, be by ballot, and in the townships by marking.

The President of each Convention will appoint a Committee of three, the three Committees thus appointed to meet together, as soon as practicable after the adjournment of the Conventions, and appoint a County Committee for the ensuing year.

By order of the County Committee.

FRANKLIN ERBERT, Chairman.

JOHN H. SEWELL, Secretary.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Poetry "Gay Little Dandelion," Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia State Items, Miscellany. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile, River News, Markets, and Imports. Seventh page: Farm, Garden and Household Amusements.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 47 1/2.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 138 1/2 @ 139.

The remains of the Hon. THOMAS CAMPBELL, of San Francisco, California, whose death we noticed some time ago, arrived in this city last evening by rail, being seven days on the way. His remains will be interred at Glade Mills, Butler county, Penn'a.

FOR DELEGATES to the Republican State Convention, we hear the following list of names discussed with a very general approval:

Russell Erbert, James L. Graham, T. M. Hays, Kirtland, Wilson, W. F. Parvanez, C. P. Smith, Scott, S. F. Lucas.

Other names are also mentioned on the streets, and will be presented to the Judicial Convention. Only eight are to be selected.

The Pittsburgh Commercial would like to break the force of its fall, by confessing its offense, against the honest reputation of a citizen who is too well-known to be successfully maligned by that unscrupulous print. Its subject disavowal now is marked upon its face, with all the elements of fiction which are characteristic of the Commercial, its only character—and that in the most distasteful act of simple justice of which our neighbor has ever had experience—being manifested in its cringing eulogium, upon a citizen whom it has once more discovered to be above its malignant reach.

STATE POLITICS.

The Luzerne Republicans instruct their delegates for KETCHAM for Governor, LYOONING, LAWRENCE, UNION, MILLIN and the Blair Senatorial districts for GRABY; CARBON is for LILLY; HARTSHOFF is rapidly gaining strength throughout the State; Northampton is for SKELFORD; COLEMAN, of Lebanon, seems to be out of the field.

THE CONVENTIONS TO-DAY.

The County Conventions will meet at the Court House, and will be called to order by JOHN H. SEWELL, Esq., the Secretary of the County Committee, who will preside until the regular President shall be elected.

The Judicial Convention will meet at Masonic Hall at the same hour, and will be called to order by the Chairman of the County Committee, who will also preside until the Convention shall be organized.

The Legislative Convention will meet at City Hall, at the same hour, and, by the request of the Chairman of the County

Committee, Dr. A. H. Gross will preside, as before stated.

The practice has heretofore been for the general Convention to be called to order by the Chairman of the Committee. The above changes are made necessary by the present subdivision of the Conventions.

TO-DAY'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

The Republicans of Allegheny have committed the most responsible of trusts to their delegates who meet in to-day's Conventions. Nearly six hundred and fifty of the most active and influential Republicans of this county will assemble with instructions to nominate suitable candidates, for the ticket to be supported at the October polls by twenty-five thousand of our citizens, who are of one political faith.

From every precinct of these two cities, of the boroughs and of the suburban townships of a populous and wealthy county, come the leaders of our Republican organization to counsel together touching the public interest, and to take such wise action as shall redound to their political advantage, and to the public good. These delegates stand especially charged with great responsibilities in the premises, since their action, to-day, is to be decisive as to all the public concerns common to the entire people, of a county which habitually entrusts the conduct of its general control to the Republican organization. Those responsibilities are none the less marked since the clamors of a portion of the county press have equally inspired public opinion with a full confidence in the past fidelity of our public servants to the interests entrusted to their care, and with an inflexible determination to exact an unimpaired official fidelity in the future.

The delegates will be held by their constituents responsible for the selection of such a ticket, as shall merit and receive the cordial support of an intelligent and upright Republicanism. The responsibilities of the occasion, such as they are, rest upon the shoulders of the delegates, and not upon ours. They, not we, are to select the nominees. They, and we, and all of us, the leaders, rank and file of our Republican Army, are pledged to maintain the wise results of their to-day's deliberations. Every Republican in this county, whose political faith is bred into him more than skin-deep, reposes the fullest confidence in the judgment of the representatives, whom we have to-day empowered to bind us faithfully to the conclusions which they shall reach. He who, in advance, impeaches the integrity of their motives, arraigns the wisdom of their councils, and repudiates their authorized decisions, is neither a sound Republican nor even a fair-minded citizen.

We implore the representatives of our party so to discharge their responsible trusts to-day, in each and every particular, as to strengthen rather than to diminish every sincere Republican attachment, to protect and promote the material interests of all our people, and to maintain the high repute of this great county. We exhort our friends in the Conventions to remember that principles are first and that individuals should come last, in their decisive regards, and that they may so express themselves, in the choice of the ticket, and in all declarations of opinion, as to repress all possible dissensions in our own ranks, and to win the sincere respect of all our fellow-citizens. In separating then, they will return to their constituents with a record which shall be the brighter under all assaults, and which shall merit an old-fashioned vote from the Republicans of Allegheny.

THE SPANISH REGENERATION.

The people of Spain are encountering the severest of strains upon their patriotism and patience. It is now announced that the Cortes have postponed any decision upon the question of succession to the vacant throne, until November next, when the rivalries of candidates are to be submitted to the award of a popular vote. In the meantime, a complete change in the Provisional Ministry is conceded to the public jealousies.

In the patient reticence with which Spain has borne an already long protracted interregnum in her Constitutional government, that people have wholly disappointed the concurrent apprehensions of Christendom. Her annals, since the glorious days of Ferdinand the Catholic, present no such splendid example of a National dignity of character and stability of purpose, as this which has been exhibited in the self-restraint of her people, through all the critical months which have elapsed since the expulsion of her despotic and dishonored Queen.

It is indeed wonderful that a nation, whose sole experience of governmental polity, through all the centuries of the later civilization, has been one of arbitrary despotism, and of the most hopeless submission to that yoke of authority which was always of iron to the masses of her population; should thus, with one long, calm, steady, unobtrusive step, place herself in the front rank of European advancement, maintaining there a grave repose which astonishes an almost incredulous world.

Let us sincerely trust, in the highest interests of a Christian humanity and of an enlightened polity of democratic self-government, that the Spanish nation may patiently continue to abide the ultimate issue of their problem, and that this issue shall vindicate their absolute fitness for a loftier place among the European peoples,

than they ever yet filled, even in the palmiest days of their ancient renown. The experiment now in progress grows daily in critical interest, and awakens a constantly increasing solicitude throughout the civilized world.

THE ALABAMA—LIGHT AHEAD.

Minister MOTLEY arrives in England at a moment most opportune, since he meets there the first ripple of the reaction of grave indignation upon a question of general international concern. The outbreak of general indignation, with which that people received the rejection of the Alabama treaty by the Senate, as this official act was interpreted to them by the accompanying manifesto of Senator SUMNER, has already begun to yield place to more agreeable evidences that the latter English sense of justice has been effectually touched, with a swelling conviction that an inexcusable wrong upon a friendly power demands an ample reparation, in the interests of English honor, as well as of international right. There can be no doubt entertained, by any careful observer of the current tendencies of British sentiment, that the reaction now setting in—which is due in part to the unreasonable violence of four weeks since in the contrary direction, and in part to the intrinsic merits of the question in controversy as viewed by American eyes—is highly favorable to a speedier and more equitable adjustment of the issue than had previously been hoped for on either side of the Atlantic. Whatever other questions may be vamped up by England, by way of set-off for the clear claims of the Republic to the fullest satisfaction of the injuries inflicted by "Anglo-rebel" cruisers, it becomes plainly manifest that the latter issue is already very close to a final adjustment in our favor, under the concurring verdict of popular English opinion. They cannot shut their eyes to the decisive preponderance of the law and the facts against them—and they concede a rapidly increasing disposition to concede the absolute merits of our case.

Our new Minister is fortunate in his appearance at this moment at the English Court. He will, we believe, know how to receive, in the most graceful way, those popular tokens of welcome which nothing but his own fine sense of official and personal dignity will repress, and he will be ready to acknowledge the early overtures that Government for a re-entry upon fresh negotiations, upon a basis which shall accord faithfully with the just demands of one nation and the equally just perceptions of the other.

THE NEXT ISSUE.

When, by reason of the Rebellion and the prosecution of the war for its suppression, it became manifest that a vast and unprecedented public debt would be contracted, all persons who were skilled in public affairs foresaw that as soon as the conflict should be over, and the States restored to their normal relations with each other and the Union, questions of Revenue, Expenditure and Currency would assume positions of the first importance. What was then anticipated, is now actually happening. The matters which are now uppermost in the minds of official personages as well as of private citizens, relate to the national finances. Of necessity, no system of governmental income has been or will be devised which has stood or can stand disconnected from the question of Protection of Domestic Industry. National revenue, except under extraordinary circumstances, must be derived from the current earnings of the population. Whatever contributes, therefore, to the general prosperity, adds to the certainty and ease with which the exactions of the public treasury will be supplied.

That there are radical differences of opinion among intelligent and patriotic citizens as to both the intrinsic and relative advantages of the systems of Free Trade and of Protection, is abundantly manifest. Certain classes of speculative philosophers and humanitarians unconsciously sinking out of sight some of the essential elements of the problem, have unhesitatingly declared in favor of Free Trade; but the government of no civilized or even semi-civilized country has ever been willing to reduce the theory of these classes to practice. Approximations have been made towards unrestricted commercial intercourse; that is, some nations which have most completely perfected their machinery, which have most largely accumulated capital, and which are embarrassed by redundant population, thus making labor cheap, have reduced, in particular instances largely, the number of dutiable commodities. Not one, however, clamorous for Free Trade in the abstract, or for adoption by other nations, has seen proper to set an example of doing what it thus commends.

In the United States the condition of the national finances forbids a resort to Free Trade, even if a majority of the people were strongly inclined thereto. The Treasury has but one choice, and that is to derive from goods imported into the country the largest practicable amount of revenue. Judgments may differ as to what scale of imposts on particular articles will yield the greater revenues; but all must acquiesce in the conclusion that whatever income can be obtained at the custom house is essential in order to meet the public obligations. That lower rates of impost on some articles, as wines and spirits, would produce larger cash returns, is claimed, and with a good degree of probability. But, as a whole, the present tariff is yielding a greater amount

of external revenue than was ever before collected, or than would flow a general lessening of the duties. It would seem, therefore, to be the part of wisdom to let the present arrangement remain at least until such period as the strain upon the Treasury shall be diminished by the payment and cancellation of a considerable portion of the national indebtedness, and the refunding thereof at a much lower rate of interest than that now stipulated. But this is not to be, except as the result of a most animated and exhausting debate.

Men who are engaged in a particular calling are apt to infer that the real prosperity of the whole country can be measured most accurately by the advantages and influence which they and their pursuits happen to enjoy. This species of natural egotism is shared more fully by the men who are concerned in foreign commerce than by any other class of their fellow-citizens. Hence they think it decidedly well for them to amass immense fortunes, but most injurious and unjust for manufacturers to attain to opulence. They instinctively point to fortunes made by production as evidences of extortion, while they complacently regard yet ampler fortunes, realized through traffic, as entirely legitimate.

It would be to take an inadequate and misleading view of the matter to jump to the conclusion that all large dealers in foreign goods are necessarily advocates of Free Trade. When Mr. A. T. STEVENS was made Secretary of the Treasury, it was prematurely inferred from his vocation that he was opposed to Protection. This inference proved to be entirely erroneous. Dealers in merchandise care comparatively little where particular articles are fabricated. The case stands differently with individuals who are engaged in the transportation of wares.

That the advocates of Free Trade are deeply in earnest, and mean to press for such a reduction of imposts as will increase the bulk and value of foreign merchandise brought into the country, while diminishing the production of corresponding articles here, is not a matter of conjecture, but of certainty. There are indications that a considerable portion of the agricultural population, through misapprehensions of their real interests, are inclined to take the same direction.

While these tendencies are observable by all persons who do not willfully shut their eyes, certain classes of our citizens, who are most deeply interested in the maintenance of Protection, take courses calculated to bring that policy into disrepute. Take the anthracite coal miners and some of the proprietors of those mines as examples. Unexampled profits were made by these people for a considerable series of years. All through the war the condition of the country operated powerfully to their advantage, and gains out of proportion to those in other departments of business were realized. These excessive profits produced the natural effect of drawing capital from other pursuits to engage in developing the coal fields. The supply ultimately outran the demand, and prices went down. Consumers obtained legitimate compensation for the excessive rates they had previously been forced to pay. At this point the workmen, and at least a portion of the owners, combined to suspend operation altogether, so as to create a fictitious scarcity, and thus force up prices nominally. Extreme violence is threatened against all workmen who prefer to go on at current rates; and past experience shows that such threats are not idle, but serious and will certainly be executed.

The result of these movements is manifest. The supply of coal will be brought level with or below the demand for it, and prices will consequently advance. It is not our purpose to inquire whether the increased wages that may be obtained in this way by the miners will compensate for the time lost and outlay incurred. What we mean is to call attention to the effect of this factitious course upon the general system of Protection.

One of the most cogent arguments in favor of Protection has been, and must ever be, that while foreign competition is wholly or measurably excluded by discriminating impost duties, domestic competition will speedily bring down the cost of home produced commodities to the lowest practicable point. It is clear, therefore, that whenever foreign competition shall be excluded by the tariff, and home competition crushed out by combinations, or both, that this argument falls. The mass of consumers will not patiently submit to be exploited after that fashion. They will insist if domestic competition shall be excluded, that foreign competition shall come in. These observations are just as applicable to all other branches of industry, as to the mining and marketing of anthracite coal.

Believing the policy of Protection to be of the highest national importance, we are most solicitous that its professed friends should not bring it into disrepute. This country possesses very remarkable natural resources. The success and grandeur of the republic can be fully secured only by the development of all the latent means of wealth and enjoyment within its control. All the practical as well as esthetic arts of the highest civilization ought here to take root and receive their highest exemplification. Nations, like individuals, are of value and importance in proportion as they are skilled in the higher employments, while the descent to barbarism is in exact ratio as skilled industries die out.

This question of domestic industry is destined to assume presently a conspicu-

ly not hitherto awarded to it. Quite possibly it will occasion a new organization of the political elements. In view of these probabilities the friends of Protection should be careful and not play into the hands of their opponents.

OBITUARY.

ON THE DEATH OF MATTIE U. COOK.

Like the rose that is smitten in its beauty and bloom, "Little Mattie" has fallen. Just in the spring time, when the flowers are blooming, and the birds are singing, and nature is happy, God, whom she loved with all her heart, has seen fit to take her away. A lovely flower, to bloom in that better land, that realm of light beyond the skies. The little friend of every one, endeared to all, the idol of her home, the darling of her fond parents, the favorite of her school, the delight of her teacher; always happy, with a mind as brilliant as her form was beautiful, and a soul as pure as the flowers that were strewn in her grave. She has gone through the valley and over the river, to the land of the good, to the home of the best.

Her sorrows are ended, and her joys are come. While we weep for her loss, let us live so well that we may be the best with her Savior above. Bloom in that better land, that realm of light beyond the skies. We trust Him, and love. H. I. G.

NEW BRIGHTON.

Decorations Ceremonies.

New Brighton, May 31, 1869.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic, with the citizens of New Brighton generally, met in front of their Hall on Broadway, last Saturday, at one o'clock p. m., where they formed a procession, headed by the New Brighton brass band, and under the command of the Post officers, marched to the Cemetery, and with becoming ceremonies, decorated the graves of their fallen comrades with flowers and evergreens, after which the widow's morners, and other relatives of our fallen heroes were not forgotten.

We owe them a great debt. Let us do right by them. C.

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

Sudden Death by Lightning.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

May 31, 1869.

Last night a little after eight o'clock, during quite a violent thunder shower, which passed over this place, a house on the river bank, occupied by a family by the name of Gibb, was struck by lightning. It passed down the chimney to the second floor, where it took an oblique course passing through the hearth and first ceiling, and then struck Mrs. Gibb on the chin, passing down her breast, killing her almost instantaneously. She was standing near the stove. Others sitting near her were severely shocked but not injured. It seems Mrs. Gibb's body received the entire force of the bolt, there not being further traces of it to be seen. The building was very slightly injured. C.

The Good Country.

Edna Dean Proctor, writing in the Independent of her arrival at the Hudson River Railroad depot, in this city, at an early morning hour, says:

Among the throng waiting the departure of the train was a group of emigrants, and in it two children crying bitterly, apparently from sheer sleeplessness and fatigue.

"Poor little things," I said, "how tired they seem."

"Yes," answered the mother, who stood by, trying to comfort them—a meanly-clad, worn-looking woman, but with soft dark eyes and abundant chestnut hair, which must be returned to her head, and which she must keep as bright as possible. "We landed yesterday from England, after five long weeks at sea. But thank God! I don't mind it now. We've got to the good country."

A SINGULAR MISBAP AND NOVEL OPERATION.—While in Dr. C. C. Field's office, a few days since, we were shown a queer specimen of a biped, in the shape of a chicken with four legs, nicely preserved in spirits. Upon inquiring as to how he had come under the knife, we were informed that he took it from the throat of a young lady, on Friday last. She came to the office on that day, and complained of something in her throat, when the Dr. inserted the forceps and much to the astonishment of himself as well as the young lady, drew forth the specimen.

It appears that the young lady in question—whose name we will not mention—prides herself considerably upon her vocal powers, and for the purpose of "clearing her voice" occasionally indulges in raw eggs. She says that on the evening previous to the day she called on the Dr., she was at the farm and took an egg from a chicken's nest, broke open an end and "sucked it," at which time she must have gulped down the chick.—Sentinel.

In Derby, Connecticut, a society has been started under the name of the Order of the Eagle, for the object, as set forth in the preamble and constitution, of diminishing political corruption, and of instilling into the young men and boys of America a high spirit of honor, and a respect for their country and a love for its flag. The members take an oath that they will support the Constitution of the United States, vote for the best man, and, respectively of party, and if elected to office, will never accept a bribe. Branches of the order are to be established in every city and town throughout the Union, and it is proposed to keep up the interest in it by having in connection with it free reading rooms, gymnasia, fencing or boxing schools, military companies and baseball clubs.

It is understood in Wall street that Marshall C. Roberts and other heavy capitalists have signed contracts for the construction of the Tehuantepec Railway, and will begin work immediately. The Panama Railway stock has declined heavily in consequence.

JUDOR BLACK, who had his arm crushed a few days ago by a railroad accident near Louisville, is reported to be in danger of losing his arm. He is at Louisville, under the care of Dr. Randall.

LAY REPRESENTATION.

The Other Side—Opposition Meeting.

Address of J. W. F. White, Esq.

The question of lay representation is the all-absorbing theme of discussion among the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the present time. We reported at some length a meeting held last week, at which Bishops Simpson and Kingsley delivered addresses favorable to the measure. Since then its opponents have been quite active, and as a result they assembled last evening in the Smithfield M. E. Church to discuss and consider the other side of the question. The attendance was quite large, though not as crowded as on the former occasion.

Mr. W. W. Brackett was called upon to preside, and in a few brief remarks stated the object of the meeting.

Devotional exercises followed, conducted by Rev. R. L. Miller, pastor of Centenary church.

The Chairman then introduced J. W. F. White, Esq., who spoke for more than an hour upon the question. He contended that the introduction of lay representation in the church was revolutionary, as it changed the organic law of the church, which provided for no such change; that it would create an expense which would not be met, and contemplated and argued, by a tax of about one-half cent on each member, but which would practically have to be met in the same manner as the ministerial delegation is now provided for—out of the proceeds of the Book Concern—thus diminishing the Church revenues, and would practically destroy the itinerant system and consequently strike at the very foundations of Methodist discipline; that it would place in the hands of a small minority—the lay delegates—the balance of power, so great that they in reality would be the controlling agency of the Church; and, finally that it interfered with and unquestionably circumvented the functions of the Ministry chosen by Divine and human authority, and best calculated by study, and other favorable circumstances to govern the Church.

In reference to the arguments advanced in its favor, that it would make the church more in accord with the American mind; that it would prevent hasty legislation; that the laity should have a voice in church councils; that by it they would be made to feel more interest in church affairs by reason of greater responsibility, he contended that the wonderful progress of the church in the past was a sufficient argument in answer to all of them. The speaker dwelt with force and eloquence upon the several points named, and we regret our space will not admit of more than this brief synopsis. The address was enthusiastically received, the audience at one time breaking the bonds of church propriety, and heartily applauding.

At the conclusion it was unanimously requested for publication. The Doxology was then sung, and the audience dismissed with the Benediction by Rev. Miller.

Slight Accident.

Between four and five o'clock yesterday a slight accident occurred on Diamond street, near Smithfield, by which a boy working in J. D. Grove's carpenter shop, was slightly but not seriously injured. The parts which support the front wall of the shop, owing to the heavy rain, gave way, letting the front wall fall out on the sidewalk, and the boy who was working on the second floor, was covered in the rubbish. He was immediately extricated, when on examination his injuries proved to be but slight.

A REPECTABLE Protestant young woman wants a permanent situation as seamstress; is a good dressmaker, can cut and fit and operate, and would make herself useful; no objections to the country.—None but first class ladies need apply.—Advertisement in Phila. Ledger.

MECHANICAL MEDICAL APPLIANCES.

There are certain phases of disease, and certain diseased conditions of the human system, which proceed from the displacement and mal-position of some of the various organs of the human body. These are not remediable by the usual and ordinary methods used for the cure of other ailments; but require some mechanical stay or support to maintain the parts in position until they are healed. Prominent among these may be classed a displacement called hernia, or rupture, which is a protrusion of part of the bowel, and which must be returned and kept in place by some outward support which should be properly adjusted in order to secure immunity from inconvenience and danger. The prevalence of this condition is now very common, and should be attended to, immediately on its appearance, not only because of the present inconvenience which its presence entails, but also in consequence of the usual danger of strangulation which is rarely remedied but by a surgical operation.

Various returns in the legs and waistcoat are other forms of structural changes which need immediate and scientific outward support, in order to afford relief or effect a cure. Each of these conditions are now as much within the pale of successful treatment as any of the other diseases to which mankind are liable.

Stooped shoulders may be cured at once by the use of my Shoulder Braces, which not only maintain the body in an erect position, but at the same time enlarge its capacity, and allow free and full expansion to the lungs. Always a necessary condition to a healthy and perfect use of the pulmonary organs.

There are hundreds of females who would find great benefit from wearing these shoulder braces as they are so constructed as to take all the draught of wind from the neck and spine and suspend the clothing from the shoulders. Those who use my shoulder braces need not wear suspenders, as they answer the double purpose of shoulder brace and suspenders; in fact they are the best suspenders ever invented. Sold and applied at

DR. KEYSER'S NEW MEDICINE STORE, NO. 107 LIBERTY STREET, TWO DOORS FROM ST. CLAIR CONVENTION ROOMS, NO. 140 PENN STREET, FROM 10 A. M. UNTIL 8 P. M. AT THE STORE FROM 8 TO 6 P. M., AND 8 TO 9 AT NIGHT.

THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Show that peric febrile and acute and chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels are among the most prominent and fatal diseases in this country. Discovers the use of peric stimulant and the wear and tear of business excitement, and of "fast life" generally, have much to do with the prevalence of these maladies in our cities; while in the West, and especially in the newly opened districts, they are chiefly due to malaria, unwholesome water, and the exposure and privation incident to life in new settlements.

Now, it is a fact that it is as possible to protect the human system against these maladies as to guard life and property against the incursions of thieves and burglars. Submit the vital organization with ROBERTS' STOMACH-REGULATOR, and it becomes as capable of resisting the active principles of epidemic cholera, as a fire-proof safe is of resisting the action of combustion. This is the experience of thousands who have remained unscathed by malarious disorders in the stickiest seasons, while their neighbors, who neglected to take and regulate their systems with this unequalled medicinal medicine, have fallen thick and fast around them. Weakness invites disease. Vigor repels it. Help nature to fight the good fight with its own strength, whether it be in the air, in the water, or in the soil, with this machine preparation—a compound of the rarest vegetable extracts with the purest of all diffusive stimulants.