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FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1899.
UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.
SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSISTANT JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS,
FRED K. H. COLLIER.
STATE SENATE,
THOMAS HOWARD.
ASSEMBLY,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS,
ALEXANDER MILLER,
JOSEPH WALTON,
JAMES TAYLOR,
D. N. WHITE,
JOHN H. KERR.
SHERIFF,
HUGH S. FLEMING.
TREASURER,
JOS. P. DENNISTON.
CLERK OF COURTS,
JOSEPH BROWN.
RECORDS,
THOMAS H. HUNTER.
COMMISSIONER,
CHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK.
REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
ALEXANDER HILAND.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
ABDIE MCCLURE.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Poetry, Pennsylvania and West Virginia News and News Clippings. Third and Sixth pages: Financial and Commercial, Produce and Petroleum Markets, Markets by Telegraph, Imports and Exports News. Seventh page: The Jesuits, Paris Riots, Miscellaneous News.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 564@565.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 49 1/2.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 160 1/2@161.

The card of Hon. R. W. MACKAY, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, in another column, will attract the public attention, which it merits.

GOVERNOR GRAY has issued an order for the execution, on Wednesday, the 11th of August, of Charles Orme, one of the Broadhead murderers, at Stroudsburg, Monroe county.

THE M. E. Church South includes thirty conferences, nine bishops, ninety-three regular preachers, and over four thousand local preachers, with 472,484 white and 54,172 colored members. The white membership has decreased 31,112, and the colored shows an increase of 22,087 during the past year.

Gossip among the New York journalists reports that the Times is to abandon its reserve line upon which it has been long conducted, by its founder, the late Mr. RAYMOND, becoming hereafter "a fearless, advanced, Republican" paper. It is also rumored that Mr. J. R. YOUNG, late of the Tribune, takes the editorial charge of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

THE Philadelphia Democracy have re-nominated four of their members in the Legislature, viz: Messrs. JOSEPH, DREXLER, ROSSER and MULLER. The two last named have Democratic competitors, the Convention having split. Do we understand the Pittsburgh Post to claim that these renominations are exemplary illustrations of Legislative integrity?

In New York, writers who claim to be authorities on the subject, predict that cholera will prevail during the present summer. These prophecies are based upon certain meteorological conditions which invariably precede the approach of that disease. Fortunately, Gen. B. F. BUTLER, when in command at New Orleans, established the fact that the most malignant epidemics are amenable to sanitary treatment. Cleanliness is an almost absolute prevention.

For some cause, as yet unexplained, the new French Cable was cut from the Great Eastern in mid-ocean yesterday, and the end buoyed. It is presumed that a "faul" was discovered in the communication through the portion already submerged, and that the party would either under-run it back again, or would grapple it up at the suspected point. The successful recovery of the first Atlantic Cable in mid-ocean justifies confidence in the same result now.

Our Republican Administration, in its four months of office, has discharged thirty millions of the National debt, besides meeting all other current public engagements. The opposition press seem to overlook this interesting fact. The revenues for the fiscal year just closed show receipts exceeding by some sixteen millions the highest estimate of Commissioner WELLS, and about thirty-two millions more than Secretary McCULLOCH anticipated. The actual expenditures are found to be much reduced below the lowest figures estimated for. These reductions have been accomplished in every department of the naval, military and civil service. Thus the people learn that retrenchment and economy were not merely delusive Republican promises.

Tennessee politics are becoming decidedly interesting. The enfranchisement proposition gains strength every day, and the election of SENTER is henceforth regarded as a certainty. But now comes a rumor that his opponent, STOKES, meditates not only a surrender of the adverse position, but even a long step in advance of the SENTER wing, by advocating the immediate call of a State Convention for such an amendment of the Constitution as shall sweep away all the existing restrictions upon the suffrage. In view of all the pressure recently organized among his own friends to induce his withdrawal from the canvass, in deference to the irresistible current of popular sentiment in Tennessee, Gen. STOKES evidently finds a complete change of his doctrinal base to be his only resource. But nothing of this sort can now avert his inevitable defeat. Although Washington telegrams assert the declared sympathies of the Federal Administration as with STOKES, his recent appointments in Tennessee have been conferred upon supporters of Governor SENTER. This fact signifies more than columns of loose Bohemian rumor.

THINKING WITH JUSTICE.

A Grand Jury, under the laws of this Commonwealth, is not only privileged but instructed to make inquest and presentment of all offenses against the penal code which shall be within the personal knowledge of jurors or which shall be brought to its notice by sworn testimony through the proper legal channel.

The authority of a Grand Jury of the Quarter Sessions to inquire into offenses against those sections of the penal code (70 and 71 Purdon) which are directed against the improper use of public money by the financial officers of cities, counties or the State, is wholly clear to any intelligent citizen, whether he be of the profession or not.

The solemn duty of inquests into all offenses against the laws is expressly committed to the Grand Jury, a body of which no Judge of the Quarter Sessions, or of any other Court, can be a member.

Common rumor on the streets or in the public press, may properly enough animate members of the Grand Jury to inquest for legal proofs of an offense, alleged to have been committed, and to present the same to the Court when sufficiently authenticated by such sworn testimony as the jury may hear, but no such rumor, in or out of print, is a legal basis for any public presentation whatever by the jury in the line of their duty.

If common rumor has sought truth in it, or sought of honest concern for the public welfare, it would be the easiest matter in the world for those who have bruted it about, to follow the regular forms of the law, making information and specifying the persons available as witnesses thereupon, for the Grand Jury to hear, and thereupon to return as true or to ignore the bill.

Palpably clear as are each and all of the points thus above stated, we were surprised to learn, yesterday, that an Allegheny Grand Jury, acting avowedly upon the flimsy basis of "common rumor and the public press" have ignored, not the alandrous accusations, but their own sworn duty in the premises. They hesitate to make the investigation, although their oath requires it; they palter about their authority although this is as clear as the English language can express it; they declare the illegal co-operation of a judge in the inquest which they have suggested but do not make; they have exalted "common rumor" the scandalous inventions of an idle malice into the dignity of evidence; they have reprehensibly disregarded all the formalities of law; and in spreading an irresponsible slander upon the records of the Court they have prostituted the arm of justice that they might damn individuals with criminal insinuations wholly unsupported by even a pretended shadow of proof.

This extraordinary conduct of the Grand Jury is to be explained upon one or the other of two hypotheses; it is either the work of malice which expects to hide itself from all investigations under the secrecy of the jury-room; or it proposes to forestall and smother a proper and legal inquest of the matters with which the "common rumor" has been busy. The result will show in due time, which of these hypotheses is the true one. In the meantime, there is nothing of a legal character, in this "common rumor" from the Grand Jury-room, to shield it from the merited criticisms of a people who are indignant that the formalities of justice should be thus trifled with by a sworn body of its servants.

The Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment passed the Senate of Maine yesterday afternoon. It has also passed the House.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Yesterday the Commercial undertook to enlighten the public as to the present condition of the law relating to the observance of Sunday. It quoted at some length from opinions expressed by Chief Justice LOWRY in 1893, in pronouncing the decision of the Court in a case that went up from this county, wherein he, with others, was charged with violating Sunday by riding to church in his own carriage. It also quoted still more largely from opinions uttered by Judge READ, when pronouncing the decision of the Court in 1897 in the Street Railway case which went up from Philadelphia. The opinions expressed by these Judges are not law, and quoting them as such only tends to mislead citizens who desire to be accurately informed.

What was decided in the case of 1893 was this, and no more, that citizens may ride to church on Sunday in their own carriage. What was decided in the case of 1897, was this, and no more, that railway corporations cannot be restrained by injunction from running cars on Sunday, the true remedy being on the criminal side of the Courts.

The opinions thrown out in reaching these decisions were published at length in these columns, when delivered, not as law, but as showing how judicial ideas were being modified by the course of events, and as showing what might possibly be the ultimate position of the Supreme Court. But it is manifest that if these older dicta shall at any time be transcribed into law, the statute of 1794, and all other statutes, demanding an observance of Sunday, will thereby be absolutely repealed. There will therefore be no legal obligation resting upon any citizen to make an essential distinction between two days.

But, the Supreme Court, as at present constituted, and as it will be constituted for some years to come, will not be likely to elevate the opinions of Judges LOWRY and READ into the dignity and force of law. Judge LOWRY delivered his opinion ten years ago, and vacated his seat on the Supreme Bench soon after, but the Court has not made an inch of progress towards the adoption of his liberal views of Sunday. Judge READ uttered his opinions two years ago, Judges AGRW and STONE pointedly dissenting, even going so far as to hold that the Court had equity powers sufficient to restrain railway corporations by injunction from violating the Sunday laws. Not one of the Judges gave token of sympathy in the views enunciated by Judge READ.

The Court is now composed of Chief Justice THOMPSON, and Associate Justices AGRW, READ, SHAWNSON and WILLIAMS. We cannot be amiss in affirming that of all these functionaries Judge READ would stand alone in giving the effect of law to his opinions in the case of 1897. At the same time of Court in 1897, in a railway case originating in this city, the Court reached the same conclusion as the Philadelphia case, but by an entirely different line of argumentation; and the Commercial, either on purpose or through ignorance, totally conceals the opinions of the majority of the Court, and shall be brought into court for the offense, must not expect that these opinions will deliver him from the penalties prescribed by the statute of 1794, or by any other statute.

It has been our intention not to participate in the discussion now progressing, of the Sunday question, but a "local" appeared in these columns yesterday through misconception of our instructions by some of our subordinates, which would not have appeared had it passed under our observation. Much has been urged, on both sides, in a way and temper not commensurate with our ideas and feelings. Perhaps theological controversies are necessarily and always more acrimonious than other disputations, being conducted with less reason and more dogmatism—with less candor and more violence of appeals to passion and prejudice, than other kinds. If so, the facts are greatly to be deplored. But we could not remain silent under the position of the laws wretchedly false, in fact, and hence calculated to mislead whomsoever should put confidence in it.

A CARD.

PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1899.
EDITORS GAZETTE: The Chronicle of last evening publishes a paper emanating from the present Grand Jury of our Quarter Sessions Court, touching certain "common rumors" affecting the integrity of our State, county and city fiscal officers, and asks the Judges if they cannot summon before them "all those who have served as representatives from this county in the General Assembly for the last five years," in order to ascertain whether there is anything in these rumors.

Will! I do not recognize the right of this tribunal to enter upon such an investigation upon the strength of newspaper articles and anonymous communications. I desire to state this publicly and promptly, that, as one of the parties assailed, I am ready now to respond to the most searching inquiry into any and all of my official acts by any legitimate and proper authority.

Contemptible insinuations, like those embodied in the presentation of the Grand Jury, the offering of hatred, envy or malice, I have hitherto forbore to notice. The present affords me a fitting opportunity to pronounce them, as far as I am concerned, unfounded and false.

Regarding that the Grand Jury should have lent themselves, perhaps unwittingly, to the purposes of those who have party or personal ends to achieve, I am, yours truly,
R. W. MACKAY.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

Mass Meeting at Lafayette Hall—Resolutions—The Mayor Called Upon to Issue a Proclamation Forbidding the Demonstration.

Pursuant to a call published in yesterday morning's GAZETTE inviting a mass meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, creed or nationality, to protest against the proposed demonstration, by a portion of the German citizens, on Sunday, July 4th, a large number of our leading citizens assembled at Lafayette Hall last evening to discuss the subject. The hall was filled and the meeting was, although very enthusiastic and orderly, and the general tone of the speakers mild and conciliatory, with perhaps one or two exceptions.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Isaiah Dickey to the chair and the election of William M. Hoffman and the reporters of the press as Secretaries. The following named gentlemen were elected as Vice Presidents: James McKnight, Henry E. Stowe, W. H. Keeler, J. H. Lippencott and Hugh M. Bole.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, the Secretary was then called upon to read a resolution moved that a Committee of three be appointed to prepare resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The resolution was adopted and the Chairman appointed Dr. King, J. H. Lippencott and Henry E. Stowe, to the Committee. Dr. King was then called upon and after stating that he had been informed that this was to be a meeting of the laity and that ministers were not expected to take part in it, declined to speak.

David Reed, Esq., was next called upon and delivered a lecture upon the rights of the laity. The chairman stated that it had been charged that the clergy and church members were overlooking the question; that the masses had not an opportunity of being heard on the subject, and it was for the purpose of having a free and full discussion of the matter that the meeting had been called.

Mr. Keeler was next called upon, but excused himself by calling upon some of the legal gentlemen present to enlighten the meeting as to the legal phases of the question. He desired to know whether the proposed demonstration was in violation of a State law or only a violation of a usage or custom of this particular locality. He thought there had been some decisions on the question by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Reed was again called upon, and again declined to address the meeting. Mr. Henry Little was then called upon for a speech, but with no better success. He had come to hear and not to be heard.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Resolutions, at this juncture of the proceedings made their appearance, and through Dr. King, Chairman of the Committee, submitted a report. It was stated that a majority of the Committee had objected to the seventh and ninth resolutions, and as chairman, he had stated his own views on the matter before the meeting he would read them.

Resolved, That as American citizens—willing that our fellow-citizens, native and foreign, shall think for themselves, yet demanding that they shall not, under any pretext, approach upon our sacred rights—we cherish our American Sabbath as sacred to us by law, and we claim the protection of the civil law against any and every perversion of the day to a secular holiday.

2. That the announced and defiant desertion of this among us to celebrate our National Anniversary on that day, against the loud and earnest protestations of this community, is an insult to the founders of our Republic and a degradation of the day they celebrate, no less than the Sabbath day; while it is, so, a shameful perversion of the day, and a sacrilegious American usage, and such an introduction of foreign customs as must eventually call for foreign despotism to hold them in check.

3. That while the whole spirit and aim of the projected celebration on Sunday next is manifestly in violation of the spirit of our Sunday laws, the announced purpose to commit no overt transgression is an ignominious attempt to evade the spirit of the laws, or to evade its execution. It is a set purpose to trample upon the sanctity of the day in a way to escape the just and proper consequences of its violation.

4. That the published programme of this secular celebration, without any pretense of religious ceremony or service, is an effort, cloak that our Sunday law be used for any secular parade or holiday, and strikes at the Sabbath as a day of quiet worship and of public rest.

5. That such a combination as is boasted of, of fifty open societies, to be represented in this celebration, is chargeable at law with a conspiracy to violate the statutes which secure to us the right of working without molestation, and we pledge ourselves to call for the strict and vigorous enforcement of the law.

6. That the thronging of our streets by thousands, avowedly for secular diversion and holiday celebration can not possibly be regarded as a religious observance, but with bands of music, as advertised, must turn our city into turmoil, and congest the floating crowd so as to effectually deprive respectable citizens from attending their churches and children from attending their Sabbath schools, and must throw our quiet city into dangerous excitement with all the elements of disorder and riot in our midst.

7. That as American citizens, welcoming these men of other lands to equal rights with ourselves, under American laws, we solemnly warn them that such a defiant invasion of our most sacred and time-honored rights, for which our fathers bled, and which the Father of his country so emphatically proclaimed as a deliberate war upon our institutions and aiming to destroy the foundations of good order and of public morals, and we shall be constrained to regard and treat them as the pronounced enemies of our country and of our liberties.

8. That as citizens of Pittsburgh and of Pennsylvania, we call upon our public men to take ground in defense of our Sabbath rights, and we warn all timid and truckling politicians, who are afraid to speak out, that they may be afraid not to speak out, when our sacred privileges as a law-observant and law-abiding community, are thus assailed at so high a stake.

9. That we would respectfully suggest to our worthy Mayor to issue his proclamation warning this unlawful combination against the execution of their published programme, as to bands of music, and the wearing of national costumes on the Sabbath, and in the spirit of the City Council, and of the Grand Jury, and of the public sentiment, so loudly expressed, to urge the observance of

our National Anniversary alone, with their fellow-citizens on Monday.

Dr. King spoke of some length in favor of the resolutions. He held that the proposed demonstration was only another phase of the Sunday beer question, and that if these gateways to hell—the beer saloons—had not been closed by law, there would have been no demonstration on the Fourth of July.

Mr. Bole volunteered a few remarks, in the course of which he offered an excuse for the ministers not taking an active part in the proceedings, as they did not want to make targets of themselves for the "penny-a-liners." He was in favor of the resolutions, and if they could not be persuaded, he thought the bridge companies could stop them from crossing. Rev. Mr. Menzies was called upon and met a hearty and unanimous approval. He represented the better classes of Germans and did not like to have his people mixed up with those who proposed to desecrate the Christian Sabbath by a public demonstration. He said that the great masses of the German population were opposed to the demonstration, and he thought the matter had been projected by one man.

Mr. Reed desired, in behalf of the Welsh citizens who he represented, to enter a solemn protest against the proposed desecration of the Christian Sabbath.

Mr. Thomas Douglas, from Ottawa, made a few remarks in regard to the proposed demonstration. He said that the case was conducted by H. H. McKnight, Esq., on the part of the Commonwealth, and Mr. McKenna represented the defendant. Jury out.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Stowe.

THURSDAY, July 1.—In the case of Mills vs. Kirkpatrick et al., a motion for a new trial was made by plaintiff's counsel. A reason filed.

The case of Ferguson vs. McNish et al., extra process on a mechanics lien was taken up, and is still on trial.

TRIAL FOR FRIDAY.

105. Owens vs. Robb and Harron.
34. Stoney vs. McCutcheon.
64. English vs. Garson.
78. Deitz vs. Snyder.

AQUATIC.

The regatta for the championship of Allegheny county, which takes place on the lower Monongahela course, Monday, July 10th, promises to be a splendid affair. The prizes to be awarded by J. W. Pittcock, the successful contestant, have arrived, and are now on exhibition at Pittcock's book store. They consist of eight flags, four small regulation flags of fine silk, trimmed with heavy bullion, two blue flags of the same material, trimmed as above, with the word "Champion" in gilt-letters, and two Union Jacks, trimmed with heavy bullion. The winners of the four oar race will receive a champion flag and a stand of American colors; and the second prize will be a "Union Jack" and a regulation flag. The successful competitors in the single scull race will receive similar prizes. There have been three entries for the four oar race and five single sculls. The entries close this evening.

THE SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION.

Paleness of the countenance.
Spitting, or expectoration of pus.
This pus sinks in water.
It is sometimes streaked with blood.
There is chills or shivering, and dashes of heat.

There is a hearty want of the eyes.
The heat of the head falls off.
At times there is a circumscribed red spot on one or both cheeks.

There is swelling of the hands and feet.
There is great debility and emaciation of the body.

There is a high colored state of the urine.
With a deposit on standing the brick dust.
There is sometimes a great thirst.
The blood is hurried through the arteries and veins.

The pulse is over a hundred, and even as high as one hundred and forty a minute.
The veins on the surface of the body are bluer than usual, and lagged.

As the disease progresses the debility increases.
The expectoration becomes more copious.
The finger nails are incurved.

There is a marasmus and wasting of all the powers of life.
There is often pain in one or both lungs.
There is often diarrhoea and flatulency.

There is great sinking of the vital forces.
When there are tubercles, small portions of tuberculous matter will be expectorated.
This tuberculous matter has an offensive odor.

On an examination with a lung sound, rattling and gurgling is heard.
There is always more or less cough.

Some of these symptoms are always present in pulmonary consumption, and nearly or quite all of them in different stages of the disease.
No disease of which we have any knowledge is so common and so almost invariably fatal, yet this need not be the case if the earlier symptoms were heeded. Time and again we have called attention to Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURS, which will in every instance of a cough arrest the progress of the disease and hinder its development, and even after it has become settled will often cure it and arrest further decay of the lung.

Sold at the great Medicine Store, No. 107 LIBERTY STREET, one door from St. Clair. Dr. Keyser may be consulted at his LIBERTY STREET OFFICE EVERY DAY UNTIL 10 o'clock, and at his residence office, No. 180 Penn street, from 1 to 6 o'clock.

THE REASON OF EXHAUSTION.

No matter how vigorous by nature the system and the constitution may be, they must necessarily suffer more or less from the debilitating effects of the "temperatures of midsummer," unless strengthened and sustained by wholesome tonic treatment. The extra pressure upon the vital forces must be met and counterbalanced by an extraordinary power; the utmost that rapid consumption of the animal fluids by profuse perspiration must be compensated by the perfect digestion and assimilation of the food taken into the stomach, from which both the fluids and the solids of the body are derived. Otherwise the physical strength declines, and the mind, sympathizing with the machinery through which it acts, becomes depressed and enervated. A stimulant is, therefore, absolutely required at this season; not a violent one, calculated to produce febrile excitement, but something which will recruit and reinforce the whole organization in proportion to the extraordinary drain to which the torrid heat and sun are liable.

This desideratum is supplied in a palatable and most efficient form in KEYSER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which contain more than twenty-five years' experience, have secured an international reputation for their effective and salutary preparation which medical authorities have pronounced to be the best tonic and strength-giving agent, and the only one that is not a violent or dangerous remedy. It is a most valuable and powerful tonic, and a most efficient remedy for the debility and exhaustion of the system, and for the various ailments which attend the summer months. It is a most valuable and powerful tonic, and a most efficient remedy for the debility and exhaustion of the system, and for the various ailments which attend the summer months.

THE COURTS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

THURSDAY, July 1.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Dierfeldt, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, previously reported, one of the jurors having been discovered in conversation with the defendant, before Court on motion of the District Attorney, by request of defendant's counsel, the Court ordered the discharge of the jury.

The first case taken up was the Commonwealth vs. Margaret McBride, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Owen Sullivan, indicted for rescuing a prisoner, Peter Dressler prosecutor, was next taken up. It appears that the prosecutor had made an arrest in the Fifteenth ward, and while having his prisoner in charge defendant made an assault upon him and rescued the prisoner. Verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Andrew Dougherty, indicted for selling liquor without license. Defendant is a shoemaker, doing business on Wylie street, and was returned by the Ward Constable for selling liquor. It was alleged and proven that his wife had sold a quart of ale to a colored boy.

Oyer and Terminer.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer the case of the Commonwealth vs. Henry Little et al., indicted for burglary, Mr. Jones prosecutor, was taken up. It was alleged that the defendants had entered the house of the prosecutor, in East Birmingham, and carried away a quantity of whisky and a revolver. Little was arrested and the other two defendants escaped. The bill was true against all the defendants, but the others being absent Little was tried alone. The case was conducted by H. H. McKnight, Esq., on the part of the Commonwealth, and Mr. McKenna represented the defendant. Jury out.

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