

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE TICKET.

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

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT, JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK. ASSISTANT JUDGES, COMMON PLEAS, FRED W. COLLIER, STATE SENATE, THOMAS HOWARD, ASSEMBLY, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JOSEPH WALTON, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR, SHERIFF, HUGH S. FLEMING, TREASURER, JOSEPH W. DEWITT, CLERK OF COURTS, JOSEPH BROWN, RECORDS, THOMAS H. HUNTER, COMMISSIONER, CHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK, SHERIFF, JOSEPH H. GRAY, CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, ALEXANDER HILLIARD, DIRECTOR OF SCHOOLS, ABDEL M. MCLAUGHLIN.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Poetry, "Two," Epitaphs, Beecher on Early Marriages, Luck and Labor, An Ancient Letter. Third and Sixth pages: Markets, Imports, Finance and Trade, River News, Seventh page: Farm, Garden and Household Amusements.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 49 1/2.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfurt, 86 1/2 @ 87.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 136 1/2.

HAVE the Allegheny delegation to the Harrisburg Convention made a good second-hand bargain for the discarded equipments of last year's Pendleton escort to New York?

THE HARMENAN Medical College of Chicago contemplates throwing open its doors to women as students on the same terms as the men are now received. Eminent, right.

THE very warm weather we are now having should serve as a warning to all persons to exercise more than usual sanitary precautions about their premises, and to avoid eating any unripe fruit prejudicial to health.

TENNESSEE politicians on both sides are rapidly making reputation for themselves as partisans with much less sense, discretion and dignity than stipidity, hot bloodedness and integrity. That State has more than one ANDREW JOHNSON within her boundaries, who are developing the peculiarities of character which rendered the original an object of scorn and pity.

THE GERMAN SEPARATARIANS have not yet made any information against the numerous violators of the Sunday law. It is announced that a counter-movement is to be made by those troubled with their neighbors' method of repeating an odious law, by prosecuting the movers in the matter on a charge of conspiracy. A pretty storm is brewing, but we shall see what we shall see.

IF THE "blundering old fossils" swamp our favorite candidate at Harrisburg tomorrow, we give them fair notice that we shall make a fuss about it. One of our neighbors, who boasts itself as a Democratic journal, will swallow the affront, fossils and all, but we don't intend to follow its pernicious example—unless we are counted in with the rest when the hundred thousand dollars are divided. In that case, we may go with the rest of the crowd.

NINE millions of National bonds are to be withdrawn from market by the Secretary of the Treasury within the next three weeks—to be held subject to the direction of Congress. The Democracy of Pennsylvania, in their resolutions tomorrow, should gratefully recognize the Pendletonian policy of the Secretary who thus hastens to give greenbacks for bonds. It will be very shabby if they don't. There should be no narrow-minded jealousy touching this Republican inauguration of their favorite dogma.

THE MARYLAND DEMOCRACY, in view of the inevitable admission of the colored race to political rights, under the XVth Article, are proposing to follow the ex-

ample of the friends in Virginia, in consolidating the new voters to the support of the "Conservative" ticket. It is a very numerous class in Maryland which is at present excluded from the suffrage; its admission cannot therefore fail to ensure important results in their local politics. There, as elsewhere, the sympathies of this class are with the Republican party, and should be made effectively advantageous, instead of being chilled or repelled, as seems unfortunately to have been the case in others of the once slave-holding States. It has an odd look to see a party which has given such constant proofs, both theoretical and practical, of its sincere devotion to the most elevated ideas of republican liberty, so uniformly out-generalled, in its engineering tactics, by that opposition which has constantly denied even personal rights to the despised race. It is comfortable to reflect that such a condition of things is not to exist always.

IN THE FIVE DISTRICTS outside of but contiguous to the city of New York, over \$50,000,000 of taxable incomes are assessed this year, with an increase of nearly \$300,000 in the revenue. In the seven districts of the city, the assessment on more than \$85,000,000 yields this year an increased revenue of \$377,479. Thus, in the twelve districts, more than one and a quarter millions is added to the revenue this year, from the single source specified, under a reformed administration of the law. The total receipts to that Bureau have averaged over one million of dollars per day since July came in, the aggregate surprising even the most sanguine of the Treasury officials. So much for honesty in the assessments and efficiency in the collections under Republican auspices! Explaining, as it does, by limitation after one more payment, the tax from incomes will be dropped just when we have found out the best methods for its enforcement. Peculiarly a tax upon individual wealth, the evasions and perjuries with which its operations have been resisted have probably occasioned a viler aggregate of fraud than even the much abused whisky excise.

IF THE Mail is not aware that there are old fields outside of Pennsylvania to which operators must turn their attention are long, inasmuch as our regions are becoming exhausted? The comparative figures it presents to prove the contrary, say nothing. If, with all the capital expended during the past year in developing, putting down wells in new places, the product shows no material increase, is it not satisfactorily evident that the regions are giving out? If the old wells are doing as handsomely now as they did last year, why has not the yield of the new wells largely increased the aggregate of production? The old territory is high exhausted, and the supply has been kept up by the wells in the newly developed sections, but how long, judging from past experience, will these wells hold out and when they fail, what then? We would be very sorry to lose the great oil interest, and have capitalists abandon our State for neighboring ones to push more profitably their operations, but at the same time we must accept the situation as we find it, and not endeavor to shut our eyes to things clearly apparent. That oil in large quantities will be produced in the State for years to come seems highly probable, but that the immense demand created for the commodity will be supplied exclusively by our districts is not only improbable, but impossible, and new territory will have to be developed.

THE DEMOCRACY of Pennsylvania meet in Convention tomorrow, to nominate a Governor and Judge. The contest for the first place absorbs the interest of the party, so that but little is said of the second. The main competitors for the Governorial nomination are HANCOCK, CASS, PACKER and McCANDLESS. The old "fossils"—an opprobrious term which the Post applies to such veteran leaders of the party as Messrs. Clymer, Bigler, Woodward and the rest, are favorable to PACKER first and HANCOCK next. An enthusiastic but verdant wing of the party displays a glowing devotion to our own CASS, but will find themselves powerless to secure his nomination. McCANDLESS has a few friends who seem to forget that his military record, which they rely upon, is really what will stand most in his way. The real contest is clearly between PACKER and HANCOCK, and this presents the simplest of issues for the decision of the Convention. The first offer, it is said, \$100,000 for campaign purposes, if nominated, and is able to lay out as much more tomorrow among the delegates, to secure their choice. HANCOCK, less wealthy, has no capital but his military glory, and a prestige of success. His rival's ready cash will be potent, but "HANCOCK and Victory" may present greater attractions to a sanguine Democracy. The General's best hold will be as a compromise candidate, after his three competitors have used each other up.

Whoever may be nominated will stand upon a platform which shall either ignore the colored Democracy, or will embrace all races and conditions of mankind in a common brotherhood of "resistance to Radical oppression." The Democracy of Pennsylvania is no longer the "nigger." Africa is henceforth blotted out from their map of the world, and a glittering generality or two, about State rights, will dispose of the once great question of equal suffrage.

THE representative statement of the Pennsylvania Democracy are not, if we are to credit the assurances of the Pittsburgh Post, of that class which it thus describes:

The specimens presented in the last National Convention, who were distinguished mainly by a nervous anxiety to retire to consult, and never did anything but blunder, from the first to the last moment of the Convention. The same old fossils are at work now to swamp us, but we have hope that a more youthful and clearer headed influence will rule the hour.

The "fossils" against whom this bitter sneer is directed, were Messrs. Woodruff, Clymer, Bigler, Dawson and so on, friends of Judge Packer, and whom the Post will never forgive for their offense in selling out its friend Pendleton. We must remind our neighbor of the glaring impudence of such language as that quoted, if it is sincerely aimed at the success of the Cass movement at Harrisburg tomorrow. Our delegates will meet in the Convention those very gentlemen whom the Post reviles—and will find them as ever potent in the Democratic Council. Is it to insult them by these unkind allusions? Or is it clearly settled that they have already "dumped" the aspirations of the distinguished President of the defunct Fort Wayne railway, and that the paragraph above quoted is a vindictive declaration of war? Very likely, the last! In that event, the Post gains nothing by its insult; there will only be the more humble plea for it to swallow—as soon as the Convention adjourns. The "blundering old fossils" will heed neither the remonstrances nor the threats of the Post; they have always had good reason to know that our neighbor can match its facility of indignant protest with its own alacrity in eating the bravest of his words.

"Blundering old fossils!" That's good! OUR DEMOCRACY may honor themselves by nominating Mr. G. W. Cass for Governor tomorrow. Apart from political considerations, we should be gratified to see that honor conferred upon a distinguished and estimable citizen of Western Pennsylvania. But we apprehend that this result of tomorrow's deliberations is wholly out of the question. The "blundering old fossils" who control the party have made other arrangements, without regard to the wishes of this part of the State. The case might have been different, had the interests of that gentleman been more prudently managed, and with a sincere good faith, by the noisy and demonstrative, but reckless and inconsistent clique who have outbranded themselves upon the Democracy of the State as his particular friends. These people have steadily spurned all opportunities to conciliate the leaders of the party, never neglecting a chance to make an enemy when they ought to have been recruiting the list of their candidate's friends. From first to last, it has been their game to drag on the party instead of convincing it—and this bullying policy has failed as was to be expected. We have repeatedly remonstrated with these headstrong mischief-makers, but they seem to have had no more regard for our disinterested advice, than for the substantive interests of their ostensibly favorite Democratic fellow-citizens who had laid out as cold as a wedge by his own "friends." There really does seem to be plausible ground for the current suspicion that their conduct is not to be explained upon any basis of honest faith. This suspicion will become a certainty, if, as is probable, more or less of the Cass delegates shall be detected tomorrow, at Harrisburg, holding their dishes right side up to catch the cash which is to be lavished, it is said, by a wealthy competitor.

THE Philadelphia North American says: Pittsburgh has been lately turning her attention to the purchase of lands for a grand public park, and also elaborate arrangements for water works on a great scale, so that her future growth may be anticipated. Petroleum and iron mills make Pittsburgh a very busy and thriving place, though not a very attractive or ornamental one. But its commercial position at the head of the Ohio and the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers is one of the finest in America. It contains far more wealth and capital than it receives credit for, and is comparatively bold efforts in the way of enterprise and improvements than its people have yet mustered up courage to attempt.

The new fourteen-mile gun, which an Aahy county man has invented, and for the patent of which he is going to ask \$1,000,000, operates on a principle by which a ball could be sent across the ocean with the same ease that it could be sent fourteen miles. "The wonderful ball of this wonderful gun is to be of seven parts with some six fuses. The powder of the cannon sends the ball humming two miles from the muzzle, lighting fuse No. 1, which burns to the powder in the ball in the time the ball travels two miles, when an explosion takes place, which sends the ball two miles further, and propels the ball two miles further—and so on to the end of the fuses and the fourteen miles." Simple as chalk.

IRON ORE in ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—A few days since Mr. Samuel W. Wickens discovered a bed of iron ore at a point two miles below Tarentum. It lies near the river, and if the expectations are realized, transportation being no easy and comparatively inexpensive, it will be of immense advantage to Pittsburgh. It is the only bed yet known in this county.—Republic.

RES. DR. BUSHNELL calls the woman's reform "an attempt to make trumpets out of flutes, and sunflowers out of violets."

PORTLAND, ME.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PORTLAND, Me., July 9, 1869. Another summer finds me again enjoying the cool breezes and invigorating atmosphere of New England. Thirty-four hours of travel brought me here. As usual I found the "Railroad Guide" so full of errors as not at all to be relied on. All the way I found long trains of crowded cars and numerous mammoth steamers, filled to overflowing, conveying thousands of weary ones from summer heat and the ordinary routine of cares to the shores and hills of the North and East, to rest for labor. To all, the daily and weekly seasons of rest are not sufficient. Many demand an annual pilgrimage to allow mind and muscle to relax the tension to which they have been strained for continuous months. A change of scene breaks up the trains of thought, dispels cares and gives vigor to mind as well as to muscle. Such derelictive benefit from a change of scene and from the omission of labor for a season. Others are influenced solely by fashion. To thought and labor they are strangers. Therefore they cannot seek rest from any place, and unless lives are passed, they are ever pleasure-seekers and consequently never pleasure-takers. Death might as well take them on the wing as where else, as it would never find them in any "retirement." Last, idleness, emptiness of mind and folly of heart marks their every movement. They are born, flatter for a moment in the sunshine of pleasure or in the cloud of disappointment, and die. No one can tell what they did or what purpose they served in life.

Portland is beautiful yet, although deprived of most of her wide spreading elms. She has her elegant dwellings, her spacious public edifices, her ocean view, and her Diamond islands. But business is dull. Her Cuba trade, which was large, is gradually diminishing. The reduction of the activity in rebuilding after the disastrous fire has commenced. Money is very scarce. The flour dealers have lost heavily the past few months. Ship building is recovering. The trans-continental railroads via Rochester and Portland, two separate routes to California, are matters of the greatest interest here now. The estimated time from Hong Kong to London via Chicago and Portland is thirty-eight days, and via Philadelphia to London by the same route is less than thirty-five days. The villages of Boston, New York and Philadelphia will not be considered in this arrangement, of white marble, beautiful and chaste, has its walls nearly up. The more ornate and elegant country houses, of Concord granite, is also nearly ready for the New York edifices. The school buildings are spacious, substantial and tasteful. The collector of the port is one of the universal Washburne family. He held the office of New York collector, and is sure to hold it under Grant. The family have no special antipathy to office, and he is one of them. They make great demands, and generally have managed to lay them down. A great power has been sent forth from the one humble family in Livermore. Then there goes Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, sauntering along with both hands in his pantaloons' pockets—his usual habit. To his credit be it said, his official positions have not added at all to his wealth. There, too, goes Gen. Neal Dow, looking like a General, as he says did, and a fine looking man he is, but greater in leading on his forces against intemperance than against rebellion, and not as easily captured in the former case as in the latter. Long may the same live as a benefactor to his race. But pompous, nervous, squinting, mean, full of conceit and froth, the defamer of Gen. Dow, the opponent of the temperance cause, is occasionally, especially licensed brothels, the man who wants to preside at all conventions and introduce all the resolutions, who secures a failure to all the enterprises with which he connects himself, who has modestly just published his autobiography justifying his quarrels, magnifying his deeds and proclaiming how much the world is indebted to him for many of its poets, painters and sculptors, who is magnificently great in his own estimation but an indistinct quantity in the opinion of those who best know him, is John Neal.

Next week the Young Men's Christian Association hold their Convention in Portland, and the commencement of Bowdoin College takes place. Of both I hope to chronicle something.

Corporal Punishment in the Public Schools.—A substitute for it—Facts and Figures.

MISSISSIPPI.—The clouds of the dark ages have not been entirely dispersed from the mental sky, and dark shadows still obscure the world of thought. In the past, when ignorance and intolerance prevailed, cruelty, fire and the sword were their offerings. In this day, if enlightened reason endeavors to teach liberality, tolerance, kindness and mercy, the demons of the dark past rise from their infernal abodes, with diabolical hate, and cry for the faggot and the torch. Venomous as a snake, cruel enough to wear a wolf in sheep's clothing, and in support of their views so far pervade the scriptures as to quote the act of the Lord, who made a scourge of the rods, and drove the money changers out of the temple for desecration of the holy places. What could that have to do with children obedient to their parents and to the Lord? It will be seen, there is no evidence that the Lord ever struck one of the money changers out of the temple, or that the money changer was on earth. If by the Divine presence he created a panic and the offenders ran from the temple, it is

nothing more than the Divine Providence "cast down" at any time, on any mass of men, and as often happens in armies, when no one can give a reason for the fact. But let no man be ruddy of face for the sake of human wisdom, against the Divine wisdom, and think that because the Divine will inscrutable ways bring calamities, or punishments, on persons or nations, that, therefore, human wisdom is capable of punishing school children in accordance with Divine law.

Old rules, habits and practices with some teachers become so fixed that they prefer to adhere to them rather than take the trouble to adopt new, and to them, untied methods. And unless they are forced by public opinion, or the Directors of the schools, we may look in vain for reforms.

The parents who send their children to the Public Schools should instruct the Directors to discontinue this relic of barbarism, and institute rules more in harmony with a refined civilization and mental cultivation.

But it is asked, What is to be substituted instead of the rod? And, How is discipline to be maintained? These are pertinent questions, and experience can answer. In my early school days all the teachers to whom I was sent freely used the rod. Some had ordinary schools, others were under better discipline. In after years it was my fortune to be sent to a Quaker school, or a school taught by a Quaker. In that school the conduct of the children was about the same as that in our public schools at this day. There was no punishment inflicted, and yet no disorder. Some had ordinary schools, others were under better discipline. In after years it was my fortune to be sent to a Quaker school, or a school taught by a Quaker. In that school the conduct of the children was about the same as that in our public schools at this day. There was no punishment inflicted, and yet no disorder. Some had ordinary schools, others were under better discipline. In after years it was my fortune to be sent to a Quaker school, or a school taught by a Quaker. In that school the conduct of the children was about the same as that in our public schools at this day. There was no punishment inflicted, and yet no disorder.

Can it be done? I have recently received the Annual Report of the Board of Education, city of New York, from which I will give several quotations from the Superintendent's report, showing how it is done in that city, where the material in the public schools is certainly better than our own, and yet the method is a success.

There is no reason to suppose that the generally excellent order and discipline of the schools here in any respect been unfavorably affected by the gradual but rapidly progressing diminution of corporal punishment. In the primary departments, the thirty-six primary schools and the nine schools for colored children, and in nearly half of the boys' department of the grammar schools, this mode of discipline has been wholly discontinued. In the female departments, in the evening schools it is unnecessary to say so. It has never been a footing. The average number of punishments of this nature in the remaining grammar schools, where it has not yet entirely disappeared, has not, during the past six months, exceeded fifteen per cent. of the total number of pupils. It is gratifying to observe the progress of this mode of discipline from our noble system of public instruction of this antiquated relic of the past, without the slightest apprehension that its absence will tend to the disorder or neglect of any pupils in the grammar schools. On the other hand, its discontinuance will be found, as it already has been found, to elevate the tone of morals, refine the manners, stimulate the mental energy and ambition of the pupils, by the knowledge that confidence and trust are reposed in them, and by the apprehension of degrading and humiliating punishments for thoughtless and occasional aberrations. "Bandaid."

The female grammar schools have been uniformly noted for the perfection with which their pupils are controlled by incentives rather than by restraints. In these schools the penalties imposed are demerit marks, diminished standing in class, with occasional detention after school, while the incentives to well-doing are certificates of merit, promotion, and such other appropriate rewards. In the grammar schools, the system of corporal punishment has been very considerably diminished; and in some of the largest schools this species of coercion has been abandoned altogether, reliance being placed upon such incentives as are found effectual in the pupils' conduct. In the grammar schools, the system of corporal punishment has been very considerably diminished; and in some of the largest schools this species of coercion has been abandoned altogether, reliance being placed upon such incentives as are found effectual in the pupils' conduct.

The attendance is the average for the whole year and embraces all the scholars and shows the per centage. The total is the whole number for each year. The date of corporal punishment commenced—March 1st, 1857, before which date there were no punishments.

Underground Railways in London.

The Metropolitan Underground Railway was commenced in 1825, and completed a distance of three and one half miles in January, 1863. Another mile was completed during the past year. It commences at the Great Western Railway Depot, Paddington, and brings up after forming junctions with several other roads at the station at Cow Cross, and thence to its terminus at Finsbury Circus, a short distance in rear of the Bank of England. Up to Kings Cross, which is two-thirds of the whole distance, the line is in tunnel, but here open cutting commences, and with the exception of about six hundred yards of covered way beneath Bagnigge Wells Road and Coppice Row, continues to the station at Cow Cross. The steepest gradient on the line is 63-8 per mile, and the sharpest curve is 500 feet radius. Throughout the whole length there is not more than 1,600 yards of straight line, and the distance between the termini is increased about three-fourths of a mile over an air line. In some portions the crown of the arch is only 30 feet below the surface of the ground, but at others the depth becomes much greater, the rails being sometimes at a depth of 54 feet. On the first 3 1/2 miles there are seven stations, five of them have roofs open to the air; the other two, being immediately beneath the streets, are necessarily arched, and are approached, lighted, and ventilated from the sides. The running time is 18 minutes, or at the rate of 1 1/2 miles per hour. The fares are 6d., 4d., and 3d. for the first, second, and third-class passengers respectively, and for return tickets 3d., 6d., and 5d. The amount expended on the whole work, by the last report of the company, is £2,306,184, or nearly equal to \$3,000,000 per mile. The number of passengers carried for the first six months of the present year was 10,503,552. The stock sells at 25 to 30 per cent. advance upon par.

A STOREKEEPER, a Western paper relates, of New Albany, who had become involved, closed his store and put a placard on the door bearing the words, "Taking stock." The next day it was discovered that he had been "taking stock," as the goods had all been removed during the night and the merchant had left for parts unknown.

IN PARIS, "low shoes" are coming in fashion for ladies, of the same color as the stockings, and the stocking the same color as the dress; also the ladies are universally adorned with the large "sailor collar."

"WHAT does the poor Duke of Newcastle live on now?" asked a lady of her witty partner the other day. "Why, Hope, to be sure," was the answer.—Tombahawk.

TRUSSES AND HERNIA.

The sad and erroneous conduct of who are afflicted with hernia or rupture of the bowels, calls loudly for some efficient and manageable remedy that will not only in every case give efficient relief, but in many cases effect a radical and thorough cure. These cases of hernia have become so frequent that it is computed that one-sixth of the male population are said to be troubled, in some way or another, with this terrible ailment; and in very many cases do not know where to apply for an appropriate remedy, often after knowing whether an application is needed or not; and it should be noted, they often do not know where or to whom they should make application. The world is full of trusses for the retention and cure of this lamentable evil, oftentimes an inconspicuous proof of their total and inadequate fitness to relieve the sufferer. This need not be: DR. REYSER, at his new medicine store, No. 167 Liberty street, is abundantly supplied with every application needed for the retention and relief of this terrible ailment, and every one can be properly fitted, at a moderate cost, with the full assurance that the appliance is the best that the mechanical department of surgery can afford. The Doctor has pursued the investigation of hernia with more than ordinary care for over thirty years, so that the afflicted can place implicit reliance in his skill and integrity, with the full assurance that they will not only get the best truss suitable to the case, but likewise a thorough and efficient knowledge of the proper application of the same. There are many persons who not only sacrifice their health, but even their lives, for want of a proper truss, or a truss properly applied. Strapped and irreducible rupture is a far more common ailment now than in former years; and may we not justly arrive at the conclusion that its frequency is often occasioned by the neglect and carelessness of the sufferers themselves. No one would be regarded as sane or excusable who would go for a whole winter without the proper clothing to shield them from the inclemencies of the weather, but even the same, it is thought a right affair to suffer with a protrusion such as rupture, that not only subjects the person to inconvenience, but even places life itself in jeopardy. Those of our readers who may be so unfortunate as to need appliances of this kind cannot act more wisely than to attend to this advertisement and preserve it, so as to enable them to remember the place where such important preservers of life and health are to be procured.

DR. REYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE, No. 167 Liberty street, two doors from Sixth. CONSULTATION ROOMS, 180 Penn. street, from 3 until 6 P. M.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF HOSSETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

W. H. Reese, a leading druggist in Monticello, Ill., in a letter of June 5, 1868, writes to this effect: "Having sold Hossetter's Bitters for the past four years, I cannot but speak of the article as being the best tonic and appetizer extant. During the same season of 1868-9, I could not keep a sufficient stock on hand to supply my customers. In fact, your Bitters was as staple as quinine. I trust that physicians prescribe it all over the country. Indeed, a great many families think they are not safe without your valuable tonic." Dr. W. H. Reese, a "master of the art of medicine," writes to this effect: "I have used Hossetter's Bitters constantly in my own family for the past five years. It has cured me of indigestion, and has given me a perfect health. I have experienced a remarkable change for the better. He had tried all the other remedies, but it did him more harm than good. In one month he had gained ten pounds, and his appetite was restored. He had been suffering from indigestion for several years, and never knew it to fall and stand upon a perfect course for such a long time." Dr. W. H. Reese, of Clinton, Pa., under date of April 6, 1868, certifies that he was completely cured of "indigestion" by the use of Hossetter's Bitters. He writes: "I had been suffering from indigestion for several years, and never knew it to fall and stand upon a perfect course for such a long time." Dr. W. H. Reese, of Clinton, Pa., under date of April 6, 1868, certifies that he was completely cured of "indigestion" by the use of Hossetter's Bitters. He writes: "I had been suffering from indigestion for several years, and never knew it to fall and stand upon a perfect course for such a long time."