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PREDAY, JULY 16, 1889.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET. STATE TICKET. GOVERNOR

JOHN W. GEARY. SUPREME JUDGE.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET. ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT. JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK. PANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS. FRED'K. H. COLLIER. STATE SENATE. THOMAS HOWARD. MILES S. HUMPHREYS, ALEXANDER MILLAR. Joseph Walton, James Taylor, HUGH S. FLEMING TREASUBER, JOS. F. DENNISTON. CLERK OF COURTS, JOSEPH BROWNE. THOMAS H. HUNTER. CHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK. JOSEPH H. GRAY.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE-Second page: Poetry, "The Doorstep," Ephemeris Bowdoin College, Clippings. Third and Sixth pages: Finance and Trade, Markets. Imports, River News. Seventh page: Interesting Miscellany.

ALEXANDER HILANDS

DIRECTOR OF POOR, ABUIEL McCLURE.

PETEOLEUM at Antwerp, 491f.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 871@871. GOLD closed in New York yesterday

IT is reported that the editor of the

THE DEMOCRATIC HOMINATION WAS generally conceded to Mr. Cass, until the arrival of the Philadelphia delegation. This exemplary body of citizens protested so bitterly against the nomination of a man who would, as Governor, grant no pardons to their convicted rascals, that the party yielded, throwing overboard our fellow-citizen and taking up a more compliant tool

CALMLY and peacefully sank to rest on Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. ELIZABETH GRAFF, a lady whose many noble qualities of head and heart rendered her consoicuous among women. She was the widow of HENRY GRAFF, Esq., who, at one time, occupied front place among our leading and most progressive and enterprizing business men. The deceased marked her life with many unostentatious deeds of charity, was kind and friendly to the friendless, generous to the poor, and a consistent, faithful Christian, adhering firmly and rigidly to the Lutheran religion, with the consolation of which, she quietly passed into life everlasting, while surrounded by her family and friends. Her funeral will take place this morning at ten o'clock.

THE TROUBLE with the new French Cable is that our Government claims the exclusive jurisdiction of the space intervening between low-water mark and the line of a marine league in distance seaward therefrom. The Federal authority has not yet granted any concession whatever to the proprietors of the new Cable. and will not do so, until greater readiness for reciprocity shall be manifested by the of the Legislatures have acted, some in Company and by the French Government. It is also to be an indispensible proposition which was submitted subsecondition that the telegraph company quent to their own election, without heai. shall be bound by the legislation of Congress. The matter is now under negotiation by the diplomatists at Washington. From low-water mark landward, the needful authority has already been obtained from the legislature of Massachusetts. The detention of the expedition at the French island of St. Pierre is thus accounted for. There is no question of the takes, and have learned nothing from complete success of the trans-Atlantic years of defeat. Their friends in Ohio work. The cable has been well laid and have been smarter. Contrast the foolishits American end has been safely landed on the island.

There can be no doubt as to the duty of our own authorities to require such go-by, as follows: conditions of the Cable Company as shall place the line, in respect of jurisdiction and business, equally under responsibility to the two Governments. In the case of

CORRUPTION SCORNED.

We understand their all the numerous ropositions for the disbursement of cash. to secure a majority vote in the forthcoming Democratic Convention at Harrisburg, have been for months past steadily and sternly declined by Mr. G. W. Cass. and his friends. If the fact be correctly stated, it reflects the highest honor upon the now defeated aspirant. Three months hence, as now, he will find his position vastly more satisfactory, than that of his unscrapulous rival. The present, disappointment of his wishes is not to be wordered at. In any Convention of the Pennsylvania Democracy, a serious contest, between money on one side and naked principle even backed by meritorious services on the other, is always entirely out of the question. That Mr. Cass has for a quarter of a century, headed the forlorn hope of his party in this Whig and Republican section of the Commonwealth, fighting purely for his principles without the faintest show of remuneration in local successes, seems to have weighed for nothing in his favor with a State Convention. That Mr. PACKER has year after year profited, as a partizan and personally, by the hearty support of constant majorities in the Democratic stronghold where he lives, has weighed for nothing against him when there were fresh honors to be awarded. It is a question with not a few disinterested observers of men and things whether Judge PACKER, living in Western instead of Eastern Pennsylvania, would have been able to-day to present as spotless a record of partizan fidelity-never flinching from any trials, however hopeless, and mover yielding to the abundant temptations which have here beset a Democrat personally popular among the masses of apreponderating opposition—as that which illustrates the career of Mr. Cass. With every inducement to turn his coat, he has held fast to his opinions, to the regret of citizens at home or abroad, and for the thousands of his fellow-citizens here, dignified assertion of American nation while Judge PACKER, always caressed by Democratic majorities at home, has never yet known any other temptation than that of swimming with the profitable current. Had the location of these two gentiemen been entirely reversed, the Democracy would have gained a good man on the other side of the Alleghenies, and

THE DEMOCRACY IN '69. Not content with nominating for Gov. ernor the weakest man of the four candidates, the Democracy have placed him

they might have lost one here.

upon the feeblest of platforms. Their resolutions reiterate the old Copperhead protest of '63, against the "exercise of doubtful Constitutional power,"the same protest with which they then point claimed by the armed rebels, and handiwork as it is of a vindictive assas-Pittaburgh Post has secluded himself at under which they then avowed their un- sin of political reputation, as a remarka-

> the liveliest notions of the amazing assurance of the Democratic cheek, yet we do been a matter of course. Read: not believe that one respectable lawyer or politician of that party can be found within this Commonwealth, who will have the hardinood to stand up before an intelligent public and give his individual the Legislative authority in the premises is the baldest absurdity. Had the Convention waived that question, as one too plain for any controversy, and made their fight upon the simple point of expediency, holding Republicans responsible for an alleged disregard of the popular sentiment of the Commonwealth, they would have credit for some common would have credit for some common sense, looking from their partizan stand point. Their true policy was clearly to smoky musket to get down into the very distance of the common sense, looking from their partizan stand. regard the Legislative act as final, so far as concerned the State, but also to prosecute their opponents for the illegal disregard of public opinion. They might have reaped some profit from an ad captandum attack upon negro equality, while they can gain nothing but discomfiture by thus kicking against the pricks, upon the abstract point of Legislative authority. We need add but a word more on that head. Of the twenty odd Legislatures which have already acted on the new Article, but two or three have been

tating at all as to their full authority in the premises. Our Democracy cling with an inveterate hate to their prejudices against impartial suffrage, and assail "the negro" accordingly. They shut their eyes to the present and future, and can see nothing but the past. They can concede no misness of the Harrisburg resolution with the smooth way in which the Buckeye Democracy gave the whole question the

chosen with this Article submitted as a

popular issue: much the largest number

one way and some in another, upon the

Resolved, That it is the right of each State to decide for itself who snall possess the elective franchise within it; that by the elective franchise within it; that my the attempt to regulate suffrage in Ohio, by means of the so-called Fifteenth Con-stitutional Amendment, is subversive of the principles of the Federal Constitution.

years since a proposition for that sort of Second—That the attempted ratifies

progressive spirit of the times. The party see their account in a radical hange of base on this question, and the resolution takes quite as long a step toward the flank as their leaders were willing to hazard for the first. Our own Democracy would have been wise to imitate

the same tactics. Reform in the management of public affairs is "imperatively demanded" by a Convention which changed its nominee to please that Philadelphia "gang," of which honest Democrats confess, with the deepest mortification, that it is composed of the vilest materials ever contributed to a party by personal and political dishonesty. Talk of financial reform three hundred thousand Democrats like so many sheep in the shambles!

They would "ameliorate the condition of the laboring man." Yes, they would ameliorate it by subjecting American industry to the competition of European pauperism. The free-trade Democracy of Pennsylvania dared not speak one word of encouragement for the protection of home labor against a ruinous foreign invasion !

They charge Republicanism with the overthrow of civil governments at the South. That is the old, old story, of an unconstitutional war, with all its unconstitutional consequences. If our Democracy are not content with the thrashings we have so often given them on this issue. they shall have another one in the coming October, and it is likely to be decisive. They "gratefully remember" the soldiers and sailors. The soldiers and sail-

We can endorse their eighth resolution, for equal rights and protection to all

ors faithfully remember them.

The denunciation of the internal revenue system will suit millionaires like their candidate, but was not specially called for in the interests of the masses of the Democratic party.

Taken altogether, the Harrisburg platform is scarcely worthy of an intelligent contempt. Something, more logical, more patriotic and more sensibly practical, could have been furnished at twenty-four hours' notice from the "School for the Feeble-minded" at Media

WHO KILLED COCK ROBINI

"It was I," says the Pittsburgh Democrat who wrote and printed the following direular, disseminating it throughout the State in advance of the Harrisburg Conrecommended the surrender of every vention. We reprint the document, They deny the Legislative authority to tory. It is not to be denied that the ratify the XVth Article, demanding the re- writer has made the most of the weak peal of this action and the submission of the point in the record of the gentleman main question to the people. Of this, it is whom he assails. For a stab so adroitly enough to remark that, although we have | and vigorously given to his rival, Judge PACKER's check for \$5,000 ought to have

Will you permit me to say a faw words to the Democratic editors and delegates to the next State Convention, who are in favor of the nomination of Mr. Cass, of

Allegheny?
In the first place, we need to win votes, endorsement to the denial and the demand of this resolution. The idea of disputing and votes behind. Can we do this with Mr. Cass?

Already the Opposition style him the "soldier in peace and the citizen in war."
The fact that he graduated at West Point with honors, and then refused to give his services when the country most needed hem-that fact alone will cost us ten thousand votes, should he be our candidate. Every Democrat knows what difficulty

we have with our soldier vote at best; but nominate Cass, and we virtually ask dust and acknowledge he was wrong. Gentlemen, friends of Mr. Cass, it cannot be done.

not be done.

If you want to wreck the party, you could not do it in a better way. Are we not tired of wrecks, or are we to have another this fall?

Against Mr. Cass, personally, I have not the slighest objection; on the contrary, I know him to be a high-minded, becausable centlemen, but against him as

honorable gentleman, but against him as Why must we have another defensive ampaign like Clymer's and Seymour's

campaign like Crymer's and seymour's —up hill work from the very hour of their nomination to the day of their defeat? To newspaper men, who fancy that kind of work, I wish many returns of the same season; but to the thoughtful men of our party who favor the nomina-tion of Mr. Cass, it must be apparent that with his record, at this time, his election is simply impossible The record to which reference is here made was that of the Convention of the

same party at Harrisburg, six years since, of which the candidate from Allegheny was a prominent member, and which, with official solemnity, declared that it despaired of the Republic, and advised a compromise with the rebels, or a full surrender to their demands. For his fidelity to his party then, Gen. Cass is ungratefully sacrificed now. Let him and his true friends console themselves, in the conviction that the heart of the Democ. racy in '69 is true to its impulses and judgments of '68, and that it was money and not expediency which did the business at Harrisburg on the 14th.

THE DEMOURATIC PLATFORM. The Harrisburg Convention resolved:

limited in power to the grant contained in the Federal Constitution, and the exercise of doubtful constitutional power is dangerous to the stability of the Gov-ernment and the safety of the people,

equality was voted down in that State by of the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution by the Radical members of the last Legislature, and the resolution of '69, quoted above, is tantheir refusal to submit the same to a vote
tamount to a complete surrender to the
of the people, was a deliberate breach of
their official duty, and an outrage upon
their official duty, and an outrage upon every citizen of the State, and the resolution making such ratification should be promptly repealed and the amendament submitted to the people at the polls

for acceptance or rejection.

Third—That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is opposed to conferring upon the negro the right to vote, and we do emphatically deny that there is any right or power in Congress or elsewhere to impose negro suffrage upon the people of the State in opposition to their will Fourth—That reform in the adminis-tration of the Federal and State governments, and in the management of their financial affairs, is imperatively de-

manded.

Fifth—That the movement now being made for the amelioration of the condiion of the laboring man has our mos

cordial co operati Sixth-That the legislation of the late by a party whose leaders have just sold stitution, the disregard of the Contherein of the will of the people and sanctity of the ballot-box in the exclusaintify of the band-box in the exclusion from their seats in Congress of Representatives clearly elected; the establishment of military governments in States in the Union, and the overthrow of all civil governments therein, are acts of dynasty and usurpation, that tend directly to the destruction of all republican government and the creation of the worst forms of despotism.

Seventh—That our soldiers and sailors

who carried the flag of our country to victory, must be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their fayor must be faithfully carried into exe-

eution.

Eighth—Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example of encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, consti-tutional liberty and individual rights. Ninth—That the present internal revenue and taxing system of the general government is grossly unjust, and means ought at once to be adopted to cause a modification thereof.

THE COST OF PIG IRON.

are their figures of the comparative expense, which we copy for what they may

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA. Ore—57/2 tuns at cost of \$4 per tun...... Limestone—12/4 tuns at cost of \$1 per tun... Fuel—55/2 tuns at cost of \$2 20 per tun... Labor—46 per tun... Total-1051/2 tunsmaterial-total cost..... Freducing Iron. one-tord ore, 12 y tuns wo that the furnace \$30 per tun..... Profit to furnace. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Ore—N½ tuns at \$9 per tun... Limestone—20 tuns at \$1 per tun... Fuel—30 tuns at \$2 per tun... Labor—\$2 50 per tun... Total=96% tuns material, costing..... Producing iron, two-thirds of ore Stun worth here \$30 per tun....

1,750 00 Profit to furnace

Washington Items. It is rumored here that Judge Chase's eudden return from the Virginia springs one evening.

Mr. A. then proceeded to read the was occasioned by an agreement between him and some of his Southern friends to

attend to the Yerger case, and that, conquently, he was not at all surprised when the application was presented to him. The point to be determined is, whether that part of the reconstruction acts which provides for the trial of persons accused crimes by military commission is consti-Several of the Cabinet officers are not pleased with the result in Virginia, and

ook upon the triumph of the Walker party rather as a defeat for the Administration than a victory. These Cabinet officers have been in consultation on the subject with the few Republican Senators and Representatives who are now here, and they also are of the opinion that the result in Virginia is a doubtful victory. They say Mr. Walker may mean well enough, but they fear the large majority of doubtful men in the Legislature may swamp him. and carry the State back he condition in which Georgia and Louisiana now are. Prominent Congressmen in those States, which hold elections this fall, write here expressing the same opinion. The Stokes party of Tennessee, especially, fear that if the Administration fully indorses the action of Virginia it will do them great injury in the approaching election in their State

The New French Cable.

The Cable will be a thousand miles longer than the English Cable, or about eight thousand miles altogether. Its moneyed projectors are Messrs. Erlanger and iter, the notorious enemies of the North during the late war, who are backed by a large array of stockholders. The longest ection of the Cable is that from Brest to St. Pierre, 2,826 miles; the shorter one from St. Pierre to the coast of Massachu setts, will be 723 miles long. The sections of the Cable between Brest, St. Pierre and Boston are six in number. and it needs six splicings between these points.

Rouse's Hummock, at the town of Duxbury, in Massachusetts, and near the Garnet Light of Plymouth Harbor, will be the American end of the cable. The Mas. sachusetts Legislature have chartered a company to carry a line out beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, and splice it with the French cable, in order to avoid any difficulty growing out of the Constitution of the United States law with reference to this subject. Duxbury, where the Cable will have an office, was once a ship-building port of promise, but, like Plymouth and Salem, has passed into decay commercially. The late United States Consul General at Tripoli, Mr. J.M. Gaines, will have charge of the office, assisted by twelve sperators. According to the terms of the original Imperial grant, the price of a dispatch is not to exceed \$20 for 20 words. The insulation of the cable is believed to be perfect, and its central wire is larger than that of the English

A MAN who lately sued a lady for breach of promise was offered two hundred dollars to settle. "What!" he cried. two hundred dollars for ruined hopes, shattered mind, a blasted life, and a leeding heart! Two hundred dollars for First—That the Federal Government is all this! Never, never, Make it three limited in power to the grant contained and it's a bargin,"

"Don'r you think my eyes look quite killing this morning:?" said a dandy to a smart girl, and het twisted his leaden erations of State policy which must not be overlooked. It is reasonable to expect be overlooked. It is reasonable SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

South Side City-Meeting of the Committee on Consolidation of Committees_A Name Adopted. A meeting of the Committees from the several South Side boroughs, appointed at a public meeting to make arrangenents and form a basis upon which said boroughs might consolidate and form a city, was held last evening at the office of ustice Salisbury, Birmingham, for the

The meeting was called to order at 8 clock, Justice Salisbury in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting

purpose of hearing the reports of sub-

ere read and approved. THE BOUNDARY.

Mr. Krehan, Chairman of the Committee en Boundary, submitted a report, accompanying which was a draft or plot of the proposed boundary lines. Starting at the south end of the Monongahela suspension bridge, the line runs to the top of the hill, thence along the top of hill, or the South Pittsburgh line; thence in a direct line to Joseph Schell's tavern, on the Brownstille roads thence along Mr. Krehan, Chairman of the Comon the Brownsville road; thence along the Brownsville road to Barkhamm street; thence along said street, and diverging therefrom keeping along the top of the hill until it strikes the southeastern line of Orsmby borough exten-ed; thence in a direct line along said ine to the Monongahela river. The report was adopted.

INDEBTEDNESS. Mr. Ammon, chairman of the Commitee on Indebtedness, submitted the fol-

wing report: lowing report:
GENTLEMEN: We, your Committee appointed to report a plan for the adjustment of the corporate liabilities of the several districts proposed to embrace the "new city," suggest that said matter be adjusted.

lst, By the appointment of proper Commissioners, who shall ascertain the exact indebtedness and resources of each strict up to the time consolidation shall go into effect.

2d, That the city assume the payment of said debt by issuing eight per cent. coupon bonds, having ten years to run from the first day of May, A. D. 1870. 3rd That a special tax be levied in said districts, which may be indebted at the time of consolidation, and that said The Hoosiers say they can beat Pennta alone, and no other funds be applied to the payment of interest and principal of the bonds issued by the city to the full amount of the debt at the date of consolidation of any of said districts. 4th That as soon as any or the said districts have paid the full amount of said debt, together with the interest thereon, the said taxation shall cease within the limits of said district.

After some discussion the report was THE NAME. Mr. Duncon, Chairman of the Committee, on Name and Charter, stated that the Committee had no written report to

make, but they had agreed to report the name of 'South Pittsburgh." After some discussion, the report was adopted.

THE CHARTER. Mr. Aughenbaugh, who had been employed by the Committee to prepare a charter, stated that not knowing precisely what was wanted by the Committee, he had not completed the charter, but he had, however, as much written as they would like to hear read during

charter, and after having read a considerable portion of it, Mr. Duncan moved that a further reading of the paper be until the next meeting.

Mr. Estep moved to amend by ing the Committee on Charter to have

Committee.
The motion as amended was adopted.
Mr. Estep moved that the Committee on Charter be instructed to fix the boundaries of the wayshorter. aries of the wards and the number to represent the wards in Select and Con 100 Council of the new city. Adopted. On motion of Mr. Krehan, the several sub Committees were authorized to fill varancies occurring in their number. On motion, adjourned.

Interesting Presentation-Gen. A. L. Pearson, District Attorney, Honored. At Altoons, on Tuesday last was held re-union meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic of the District of Pennsylvaris, which was largely attended. The business that came up before the body was carefully transacted, after which Col. Bombashell, of Berks county was elected for the ensuing year, Grand Commander of the Department. Previous to adjournment a Committee on Resolutions was appointed to express in fitting terms the large measure of approbation in which the past Grand Commander was held by the National organization. The Committee reported the following pre-amble and resolutions which were unan-

imously adopted: WHEREAS, Grand Commander Comrade, Gen. A. L. Pearson, has, by his un-tiring energy and fidelity to the cause of the Grand Army of the Republic, increased and strengthened our organisa-tion in the Pennsylvania Department, during the term of his command, there-

ore be it Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and hereby tandered to comrade Pearson, and that our prayers and best wishes be with him in the as our support and obedience were when

he held the command.

Resolved, That Comrades Calhoun, Bodine, Gobin and McLean be appointed to draught, engross and present the fore-going resolutions to Comrade Pearson. The Committee faithfully discharged their duty and had the resolutions en-grossed in a highly artistic manner, employing as scribe the highly accom-plished and and graceful Professor G. W. Martindell, of Philadelphia, who accomplished his work in such a manner as t win the comiums of all who looked upon it. The pen drawing was simply exquisite, and placed the executor far in advance of most the ordinary pensmen who clamor for public admiration.

Last evening a large party of ladies

and gentlemen assembled in the saloon parlors of Gen. Pearson, and the formal presentation of the resolutions was made with a neat and appropriate speech by Capt. W. B. Cook. The parchment of honor was framed magnificently, and at a cost of several hundred dollars. It was, as a whole, a worthy tribute to a galiant, accomplished and worthy soldier and gentleman. Gen. Pearson responded handsomely, and speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by a number the occasion were made by a number of gentlemen present, who seemed to deeply appreciate the honor thus conferred on one of our most esteemed and popular fellow-citizens. Subsequently, under the suspices of Mrs. Gen. Pearson, the accomplished and whole-souled wife the accomplished and whole-couled wife of the recipient, a dance was inaugurated, and at a late hour in the morning the many guests retired abundantly pleas with the presentation occasion, and more than ever impressed with princely notions concerning the notions concerning the Republication of the Repub

In Service Again.

The Gen. Grant Steamer of Allegheny, it a recent fire broke a portion of her machinery and was thus thrown out of service for several days. Yesterday the repairs were completed, and she was again placed in working order, ready for

For the last week or two the members For the last week or two the members of the company have been busily engaged in the renovation of their quarters, and have succeeded in making it now one of the most handsomely furnished, and comfortable houses in either city. In addition to repairing, frescoing, and the general brightening up, they have adorned the parlor with new tete a tetes, and other furniture accordingly, together with adding several new bunks, fitted up in the most perfect manner in the up in the most perfect manner in the sleeping apartment. The "Gen. Grant" is one of the most active and efficient companies in the service, and we are glad to note these evidences of the interest taken in the organization by its members.

-A dispatch from Denver says: The Kansas Pacific Congressional excursion Kansas Facific Congressional excursion party arrived last evening, all enjoying the trip. They spent several days near Pike's Peak, An interesting proceeding took place on Sunday in the Garden of the Gods, near Colorado City. Senator Rice presided. Senator Scott, of Pennandarian and the Control of Control o sylvania, read the one hundred and fourth and second Psalms, and after a collation provided by the Kansas and Pa cific Railroad, letters were read from Senator Howard and others. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the sat-isfaction of the party. On Monday evening a large number of citizens were adlng a large number of citizens were addressed at Colorado city, by Messre. Morrell and Root. The party expect to visit other points of interest. Messrs. Rice and Root go to California, the others

will return via Omaha. —A short time since the vestrymen of Trinity Church, in Chicago, invited the Right Rev. Dr. Cummins, associate Bish-Right Rev. Dr. Cummins, associate Bishop of Kentucky, their old rector, to preach during the temporary absence of their present rector, Rev. Mr. Sullivan. He accepted, and Sunday before last preached an anti-Ritualizic sermon, in which he is said to have charged the present troubles in the Episcopal Church to the introduction of Cathedral worship. This remark was considered a reflection upon the Bishop of the Diocess. and on upon the Bishop of the Diocese, and on Monday he called n in Mr. Wright, the junior Warden of Trinity, and advised him not to allow Dr. Cummins to occupy the pulpit. The associate Bishop wa telegraphed not to come.

THE following is a young minister's idea of the expansive nature of the human mind: "Yes, my friends, the mind of man is so expansive that it can soar from star to star, and from sachelite to sachelite, and from seraphene to seraphene, and from cherrybeam to cherry beam, and from thence to the centre of the bome of heaven."

TRUSSES AND HERNIA.

The sad and deplorable condition of many who are afflicted with hernia or rupture of the bowels, calls loudly for some efficient and unmistakable remedy that will not only in every case give efficient relief, but in many cases effect a radica and thorough cure. These cases of hernia have become so frequent that it is computed that onesixth of the male population are said to be troubled, in some way or another, with this terrible aliment; and in very many cases do not know where to apply for an oftentimes not knowing whether an appliance is really needed or not; and if it should be needed, 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, oitentimes an inconsestible proof of their total and inadequate fitness to relieve the. ufferer. This need not be; DR. KEYEER, at his new medicine store, No. 167 Liberty rirect, s abundantly supplied with every appliance needful to the retention end relief of this terrible affliction, so that 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 cafe 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 its proper application.

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, Strangulated and irreduceable 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 carclessness 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 inclement weather, but, at the same time, it is thought a light affair to suffer with a protrusion such as rupture that not only subjects the person to inconvenience, but even places life itself in leopardy. Those of our readers who may be so unfortunate as to need appliances of this kind cannot act more wisely than to cut this advertisement and preserve it, so as to enable hem to renember the place where such important priseryers of life and health are to be procured. DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE.

No. 167 Liberty street, two doors from Sixth. CONSULTATION ROOMS, 120 Penn street. from Luntil 4 p. M.-

SUMMER PERILS_ROW TO ES. : CAPE.

It will not do to trifle with the health in hot weather. Vigor cozes through the skin at every lealthy influences can be baffled and repelled. The vital elements are evaporated in perspiraacting pump, and the moisture that is pumped out of him is derived from the well-springs of life within him. There is great need, therelife within him. There is great need therefore, that these sources of physical strength
should be in a conlition to bear, without daugeror inconvenience, the extraordinary drain. If
the same in the case of the individual
becomes singuid and low-spirited.
The man thing is to keep the digestive apparatus in an own working trim; for if the stomes in
the purveyor of the sy tem, does its duly thoroughly, tho liver, the howels, the brain, a d the
n. Yours system, exting duly matured, while be