

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR: JOHN W. GEARY.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT: HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT: JOHN M. BIRKBECK.

ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS: FRED K. H. COLLIER.

STATE SENATE: THOMAS HOWLAND.

ASSEMBLY: MILES S. HIMPHERY.

ALFRED W. MILLER, JOSEPH WALTON, JAMES A. WILSON, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. REED.

SHERIFF: HUGH S. FLEMING.

TREASURER: JOS. F. DENNINGTON.

CLERK OF COURTS: JOSEPH BROWN.

RECORDS: THOMAS H. HUNTER.

COMMISSIONER: ORAUNCEV H. BOSTWICK.

REGISTER: JOSEPH H. GRAY.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT: ALEXANDER HILANDS.

DIRECTOR OF POOR: ABIEEL MCCLURE.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Poetry, Pennsylvania and Ohio Items, Miscellaneous Reading Matter. Third and Sixth pages: Finance and Trade, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: Agricultural Department, Farm, Garden and Household.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 51¢.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfurt, 88 1/2 @ 88 1/2.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 135 1/2.

It is stated that the new railway line from the Allegheny Valley road, at the mouth of Mahoning creek, to Driftwood, on the Philadelphia and Erie road, is to be constructed by the first-named corporation, the Pennsylvania Railroad, endeavoring \$3,000,000 of its surpluses to be appropriated to building the line eastward from Brookville. It is also understood that the work is to be put in hand at once, to be finished within two years. The facilities for the carriage by rail of eastern-bound freights from Pittsburgh and the west will then be duplicated.

IF THERE WERE any basis for the other day's rumor that our Attorney General Benezet was likely to be appointed to succeed Judge Hoar in the same office under the Federal Administration, it is evident that the gentleman fails to see it. He has been invited to resign his present position, in order "to heal existing dissensions," but declines to accede to the request. The request and the declination may have an effect quite equivalent to the desired resignation, in settling the political status of that official. This is the only hypothesis upon which the public notoriety of the request and of its refusal can be politically justified.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL of Canada has sent officially but none the less significantly announced to the people of the New Dominion that they are quite at liberty to assume an independent sovereignty whenever they may so incline. This remarkable declaration has electrified the Canadians; indeed they are stunned as by an unexpected shock. But they will soon find thought and expression, and the political destinies of the British Possessions on this Continent depend upon another twelve months' issue. England withdraws her military force, except so much thereof as Canada insists upon retaining at her own expense, and this great colonial empire stands itself remitted, by an unforeseen stroke of the Imperial policy, to an absolute self-government, with perfect liberty to remain a colony, to stand as an independent power, or to apply for admission to the American Union. Every probability points to the last of these alternatives. The responsibilities from which England is now self-absorbed are quite too weighty for the unsupported shoulders of the Canadian proprietors, but will be no burthen within and upon the Republic.

THEY say that Chief Justice CHASE is deep in an intrigue to manipulate the conjoint influence of Democratic Conservatism at the South, and of the progressive Democracy at the North, in favor of his own personal aspirations for a Presidential nomination in 1873. His success is by no means beyond the possi-

blities. He is the most faithful living representative of a National party which is without a single National principle, and which can never recover power except by the abandonment of its past record, and a miraculous oblivion of its past offences against the peace and honor of the Republic. Herein is the only Democratic hope—and the only possibility for the ambitious Chief Justice. Nor will it damage him, as a Democratic candidate, that he has himself blotched his public reputation with indelible stains, that he has systematically betrayed every friend, that he has falsified every high profession, that he has sullied the ermine of the bench, and that he stands before his countrymen to-day the most conspicuous example in the land of an unscrupulous politician, who reckons no personal or political sacrifice, of any sort, too great a price to pay for official elevation. He is the very man for opposition favor—a fact which is patent to him and to them alike. And events will make this more and more clear.

GEARY AND PARDONS.

A few days since, we cited the official records of the Commonwealth, in proof of the fact that the pardoning-power has been used with notable caution by the present Executive. It will be remembered that these records show that, of the sixteen Governors since 1791, eleven have pardoned a larger yearly average of convicted criminals, and but four have made smaller average, than has Governor GEARY. In that connection, the statement of another fact was omitted, which it is of importance to present for an exact understanding of any merits which the question involves. It is this: Prior to the entrance of Gov. GEARY upon his office, the pardoning-power of the Commonwealth was practically shared between the Executive and the Criminal Courts of Philadelphia. These tribunals claimed, and exercised, a special privilege, in the way of a remission of the sentences of such criminals as had been convicted therein, which was really tantamount to a wholesale dispensation of pardons. For example, in one year, immediately preceding the arrest of the abuse through proceedings taken at the instance of the present Governor, the Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia released no less than seventy-five convicted criminals. We are to remember that a large proportion of the cases in which pardon is sought for, indeed of the entire criminal calendar of Pennsylvania, have their venue in and about that great city. What its Courts did in 1866, to turn convicts loose upon society, they had regularly been doing for years. Add the sentences thus remitted to the number of those others which the Governor, then in office, also pardoned, and the aggregate each year largely exceeded, under each and all of the former Governors of Pennsylvania, the average of Gov. GEARY'S pardons. Under his administration, fewer criminals have been released from their penalties, than under any of his predecessors in the Executive office.

To Governor GEARY belongs the credit of the discontinuance of this abuse by the Philadelphia courts. Their power of remission was challenged at his instance, contested, carried before the Supreme Court and there decided to be unconstitutional. The Philadelphia Democracy may not forgive him for this, but the people of the Commonwealth feel otherwise.

EMIGRATION FROM CHINA.

That the Chinese are remarkably patient, docile, industrious, temperate and honest, is conceded by all unprejudiced persons who have had dealings with them either in their own country or in this. These are great excellencies, which make the possessors of them a desirable element of population in this republic, under existing circumstances, or under almost any conceivable aspect of affairs that may hereafter arise. Much remains to be done towards the complete development of natural resources, and the Chinese in large numbers, would contribute admirably toward the consummation of the process. Two objections, at least, are urged against allowing them to immigrate hither, or to their admission to citizenship in case they come.

Reducing the first of these objections from the ambiguous and deceitful terms in which it is couched to plain forms of speech, it amounts to this, that the Chinese, owing to their simple habits, will lay up so much as ordinary wages, or manage to get on so comfortably with smaller compensation than that exacted by other classes of toilers, that it will not do to let them obtain a firm foothold here. Seeing all that this means, we do not admit its conclusiveness. What the people of this country need, above most things else, is an example of frugality. No other population under the whole heavens is one-half so prodigal, or so ostentatious in the display of their vice.

The other objection is, that they are not Christians but heathens. But they who press this objection ought to remember that it is a cardinal doctrine of Christianity that Christ is yet to subdue the whole world to himself; which phrase signifies, if it has any meaning, that all the inhabitants of the earth are to become Christian. Upon this hypothesis, missionary enterprises are prosecuted. Surely it is cheaper to have the heathen come here to get the gospel for themselves than to carry it across the ocean to them. If it is thought that when the Chinese see what Christianity is, not in illusive and

creed, but in daily life, they will not take to it kindly, and so had better be kept away, why, then Christianity is wounded, but only in the house of its friends. It must be confessed, with shame, that if the Chinese possess the virtues we have allowed them, they are already decidedly superior to many who make loud professions of adhering to the only genuine religion.

The Chinese who are established in the republic maintain the forms of worship in which they were educated by their fathers. It is certainly possible that the multitudes who will soon follow them hither will erect their traditional altars, side by side with Christian temples. If they shall, what law will they offend? None, surely, that we know of. Our civil institutions are based upon the idea of perfect freedom in matters of religion. No man has a right to interpose between God and his neighbor. Some, indeed, imperfectly comprehend this liberty, as they do other forms of the same substance; but their stupidity or ignorance does not lessen the value thereof or render it destructible. Friction and heat may exist for awhile, as now in California, on this subject; but in the end, and presently, the whole truth will be discerned and its claims admitted. Twenty years ago, all kinds of liberty were exercised by indulgence and not inherent and immutable. In the searching discussions that followed liberty was not simply vindicated; it was so illustrated that everybody was constrained to apprehend its absolute nature and applications. In their efforts in behalf of the slaves the abolitionists first liberated themselves from all paltry passions and prejudices—which was, in fact, their chief and sublimest work—and then liberated the slaves, which was but an inference from their own emancipation. The right of one set of men to differ from all others, even on matters of the most vital and enduring concernment, has been conquered, and will not be given up.

But, it is useless to discuss this question under this view. The advance-guard of the Chinese immigration here, and the arrival of the main body will not be resisted. What remains to do, is to prepare for it, so as to get the best that is possible out of it when it comes.

AN INFELICITY OF WEALTH.

Democracies, whether civil or religious, are unfriendly to wealth and its possessors. A distinguished clergyman was recently reported as saying that it always distressed him to have a man die leaving a fortune as large as an hundred thousand dollars. The expression embodied the matured judgment of a numerous class of religionists, who conceive that poverty is akin to godliness. An emigrant on political economy reduced the same conception to the aphorism that "wealth is robbery." Perceiving that while some abound in the good things of this life, others are impoverished, he jumped to the conclusion that the consolidation of much in few hands necessarily tended to deprive many others of proper comforts, upon a principle analogous to that by which the upheaval of mountains produces not only a relative but an actual depression of valleys.

In monarchies, on the other hand, the concentration of wealth, in large quantities in few persons, is regarded as consistent and indispensable. Civil, political and military services are rewarded by liberal largesses from the public funds. Nor is it deemed disgraceful for ambitious individuals, desiring political promotion, to buy honors either of the Crown or of fellow subjects. Hence vast sums paid in England to obtain seats in Parliament, and in all regal governments for peerages. Montaigne goes so far as to affirm that while virtue and honesty are essential to the perpetuation of a republic, they are necessary, but rather hindrances, to the maintenance of monarchies.

Speaking in general terms, it may be said that in the United States the possession of wealth is a drawback upon most men who seek political preferment. This proceeds from that innate jealousy of wealth, and particularly of its display in any of the ordinary forms, which comports with the radical idea of a democracy. The idea prevails widely that if a man has wealth, he must have acquired it dishonestly. The process by which this conclusion is reached is this; all wealth is the product of labor,—and all labor is mainly or "purely" physical or muscular. Of course the first part of this process is misleading, and the last part utterly false. Wealth exists abundantly, often spontaneously, in nature, and frequently the mere taking and holding possession is sufficient; and when the problem becomes one of work they toil with bone and muscle solely or largely, will always and properly, be surpassed by those who put brain into their labor, and exactly in ratio as they put it in. If flesh and blood were the crowning glories of human beings, as foolish ones assume, under various forms, the conclusion will be admissible that all honest work is bodily; but as the higher portions of man are mental and spiritual, it must follow that they who put most thought and emotion into their toil, in legitimate ways, are entitled to most compensation and, in the long run, will get it.

How difficult it is for a wealthy corporation to obtain justice when implicated before a jury with a poor man! The fact that it is poverty-stricken and the other element, is almost certain to incline the scales of justice unreasonably against the rich. The result is not essentially differ-

ent when the parties to a suit are individuals, the one rich and the other poor. The poverty of a litigant, if he can manage to survive the "law's delays," is sure to tell in his favor. In criminal proceedings, however, a poor man is generally certain to have justice meted out to him, unless he is an important member of a political party, while a rich man, outside of Massachusetts, can rely pretty safely upon gliding his crimes with gold so effectually as to be able to snap his fingers in defiance of all penal statutes.

Even in politics a man's wealth is seldom an advantage to him in this country. It is often a dead-weight upon his prospects, which he finds it difficult to overcome. If he have transcendent abilities, or a bearing and address insinuating to an extraordinary degree, his wealth may be forgotten him; otherwise he may well calculate that his wealth will be the chief accusation urged against him, and that the prevalent jealousy of riches will render the accusation fatal to him.

Look at the exemplification of this statement furnished in the case of Mr. ASA PACKER. He was nominated for Governor by the Democrats because he was almost fabulously rich, and because of nothing else. If he had been a poor man, and just as he is in all other respects, he would not have been nominated or even thought of in connection with the gubernatorial chair. By the confession of political friends who know him best, he is not a man of ideas. He has been tried in public stations, and has proved a signal failure. But the expectation that he would use his money to help his chances, and those of his party, induced the Democrats to give him his present political conspicuity. There is this excuse for them, that they had tried every other means of success, and been baffled, and as nothing remained but to experiment with money bags, it was worth while to try what virtue might possibly be found in them.

What is the result, thus far? Why, this, that the nomination of Mr. PACKER has failed to awaken any enthusiasm; that the natural repugnance of the Democratic masses for rich men has not been conquered by the admiration of the leaders for them; and that he will be most ingloriously defeated. No use he can make of his enormous financial resources, even if he shall be found disposed to fulfill the expectations in that regard of many, if not most, of those who favored his nomination, will avail to spare him the humiliation of a defeat. If he were a brilliant orator or a profound statesman, his riches might be forgiven him by his co-partisans; but having only money to assign as a reason why he should be chosen, he cannot overcome the antipathy the majority of the Democrats feel towards men of his sort.

A Father Kills His Son.

A shocking tragedy at Cleveland is thus reported by the Herald of yesterday.

At half-past twelve o'clock on Monday morning a terrible tragedy occurred at the Lake View House, at the corner of Seneca and Summit streets, on the bank of the lake. Philip Gilmartin, proprietor of the house, shot and instantly killed his son, Thomas Gilmartin, while the latter was attempting to enter the house. The circumstances as related by the father, who is a gray-haired man, sixty-three years of age, are as follows: He retired, with his wife, at the usual hour, and the lights were extinguished. Thomas was not in the house, but this was not uncommon for him, as he was in the habit of going out about midnight at all hours of the night. At the time mentioned Mr. Gilmartin and his wife were awakened by the rattling of a window sash and were soon convinced that some person was endeavoring to enter the house. They perceived a sum of money in the house, they were naturally suspicious of burglars. The noise was at a window upon the north side of the house opening into a room adjoining their sleeping apartment.

Mr. Gilmartin had in his room an old Harper's Ferry musket, shortened to the length of a carbine, which he kept loaded for any emergency of this kind. Taking this in his hand he proceeded to the window, discerning in the dim light the form of a man just in the act of clambering into the room. He fired, and the intruder fell. He first challenged the intruder with: "Who's there?" but he did not receive any reply. Feeling satisfied that he was a burglar, Mr. Gilmartin immediately raised his gun and fired. The man fell upon the inside, without a cry or moan.

The report aroused the other inmates of the house and some of the neighbors, and for a few moments the wildest excitement prevailed. Upon going to the spot the man was found where he fell, in the expiring agonies of death. The horror and amazement of the aged father and the other members of the family, when they recognized the face of Thomas Gilmartin, can be but faintly imagined. A physician was immediately sent for, and the still breathing man was taken into the house. The physician soon arrived, but nothing could be done, and he died within a few minutes. After being shot he neither spoke nor gave any sign of consciousness. The ball, which was a large one, entered the right eye and passed entirely through the head, emerging at the back side. The head, torn and mangled, presented a shocking spectacle.

The police were immediately notified of the affair, and Gilmartin was taken into custody. He is known as an innocent, unoffensive old gentleman. He was almost overcome with grief at the terrible deed he had so vitally committed. The coroner will hold an inquest on Monday, when some further light may be thrown upon the matter. As the case appears, there is not the slightest evidence of any criminality upon the part of Mr. Gilmartin, and he will probably be discharged. The deceased was twenty-nine years of age, and was a notoriously bad character.

The German Turners.

The seventeenth annual festival of the Turner Society in this country commencing at Chicago on Saturday last, and will continue four days, closing on Wednesday. This grand old German order, which has flourished so extensively in the old country, has taken a firm root in us, in our cities especially; and the festival at Chicago, according to the Tribune, will be marked by great gaily and ceremony. There are to be concerts, illuminations, processions, speeches, exercises, intellectual and physical, feasting and music, dancing and fireworks. The exercises are to be out-door, in a fine grove; a large Fest-Halle has been erected, in which the banquet will take place; a beautiful triumphal arch spans the street at the entrance of Turner Hall, and the street through which the procession will move is gaily decorated with flowers, banners and appropriate devices. The grand concert, which will follow the prize essays and turning, will be composed of 150 singers and an orchestra of 50 performers. On the last day the Turner Society will hold a grand Congress meeting for deliberation; the prizes will be distributed, an excursion will follow, and the whole will wind up with a grand ball.

The Tribune says very correctly of this order: "The Turners date their origin from the German war of independence against the first Napoleon, the founder of modern Germany. The order, called Vater Jahns, was a patriotic movement, intended to promote and cultivate in the minds of young Germans those healthy ideas of education which, in more recent days, have been advocated by Charles Engleley and the school of 'muscular Christians.' Father Jahn organized the Turners with a view to unite the training of the body with that of the mind, justly regarding the healthy progress of the one inseparable from that of the other. His idea was eagerly embraced, and was soon carried into practice all over Germany. Turner organizations became the rage, and they took an active part in the war which resulted in the liberation of Germany. From that period the ideas inculcated by the founder took firm root, and Turner clubs became a feature in all the schools of the country. A prominent feature of the education of the youth, aside from the physical exercises, was the promulgation of ideas of political and religious liberty, and these have formed a notable element in the history of the organization. One clause in their platform is that no man can be a member of the Turner society unless he is a friend to social, political and religious freedom, and opposed to slavery in every form.

The first Turner's Society in this country was organized in New York, and a long list of the various difficulties to contend with. These were gradually surmounted, and in the present day they are a numerous and powerful body in every city in which the German element is to be found. The United States is divided into districts, each district having an Executive Committee, which meets once a month, and over all these is a Vorort, or directorium. Universal brotherhood is the motto of the Turners, and this is illustrated by the peculiar form of address which is used between members. They use the pronoun du (thou), which any one familiar with the German language knows can only be permitted between brothers and sisters, or very intimate friends.

When the war broke out in this country the Turners were among the very foremost to respond to the call. In the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago, the first regiments that were organized were Turner regiments. As an organization they are proud to claim to our gratitude and admiration, while the system of education which they inaugurated in Germany, and have carried out in America, might well be envied with beneficial results.

WHEN President Grant went to see Judge Pierpont, in New York, Tuesday, the Judge was not in his office. A clerk attended, and the President asked him the customary questions, as to when the Judge would return, only to receive some very impertinent answers. In the presence of a friend of the President's, a discovery was made, and an awkward apology tendered, as it would not have been, probably, to a less conspicuous personage. A great evil in this country is the incivility of many attorneys in public offices. General complaints are made of impertinence to civil inquiries from people having business to attend to, and it is to be hoped that the lesson in good manners growing out of this incident in New York may be properly improved, and that hereafter all civil applicants, whether of low or high degree, for information at our public offices, will be met with civil answers.

Pennsylvania Postoffices.

Establishments—Turtle Point, McKean county, D. Simpson, Jr., Postmaster, between Port Allegheny and Snettport. Appointments—James Smith, Postmaster, Canal Venango county, vice Ephraim M. Brown, resigned; Jesse Armstrong, Postmaster, Helderberg, Fayette county, vice Thos. W. Lynch, resigned; John W. McCully, Postmaster, Terryopolis, Fayette county, vice Wm. J. Grier, resigned; Solomon Fleeger, Postmaster, Harbansville, Butler county, vice Andrew Barnhart, not commissioned.

The East River Bridge.

This bridge is not only destined to be built, but to prove one of the wonders of the age. Beginning near the Brooklyn City Hall and ending near the Brooklyn City Hall, with towers 180 feet above the highest tide, and a span of 1,600 feet, that of the Niagara Bridge—it will be one of the wonders of America. The strength of the bridge will support more than a double train of horse cars for the whole distance between the rivers. The height of the Niagara Suspension Bridge is a grand sight—that of the East River Bridge will be stupendous.

Save the Hargreaves Telegraph.

"Notwithstanding the large supply of coal on hand, and the laborers working without an increase of pay, the coal operators, of whom Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate, is the twenty million millionaire, have advanced the price of coal since the first day of August seventy-five cents per ton. The more coal was being mined, the more they were to be paid. It is a million per year out of their hard earnings when seventy-five cents or a dollar per ton can be easily be extorted from the pockets. The money expended to buy a nomination for Governor is thus made up from the poor man in less than one month."

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Jas. G. Hanley, the well known actor, died at New York yesterday.

—The first bale of new cotton, from Texas, arrived at New York yesterday en route to Liverpool.

—Several buildings were burned at Fremont, Nebraska, a day or two ago. Loss \$250,000; partially insured.

—The citizens of Quincy, Illinois, on Saturday, voted to subscribe half a million of dollars to the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific railroad.

—A block of buildings in Yonkers, N. Y., was burned Sunday night, involving a loss of \$300,000 on which there was but little insurance.

—The revenue receipts from tobacco in three districts in Virginia, from February 1st to August 1st, are one million dollars in excess of the same time last year.

—Walter Brown, champion oarsman of America, left New York, on Saturday, by the steamer for Liverpool, to row a match for the championship of England.

—In the game of base ball at Cleveland, yesterday, between the Niagarans, of Buffalo and Forest City, of Cleveland, the latter were victorious. Score, forty to thirty-six.

—The striking tailors of New York city had a parade yesterday, and also held a meeting in the Park, at which the best order and decorum was observed. The procession was large.

—At Cleveland, Sunday morning, Philip Gilmartin, proprietor of the Lake View House, shot and killed his son Thomas, supposing him to be a burglar attempting to enter the house.

—Vice President Colfax and party reached Virginia City, Nevada, yesterday morning and were received with a salute of one hundred guns. The city was decorated with flags and much enthusiasm manifested.

The Result in Tennessee.

A Nashville letter says: The next Legislature will be Conservative, but there will be three parties—Whigs, Democrats and Radicals. People are now discussing the election of Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate. Blairidge will oppose him. The Conservatives are rejoicing, and the streets are crowded. Dispatches from West Tennessee give Seneca a large majority in all the counties. The vote is increased largely, compared to the Presidential vote last Fall. The liberal registration allowed almost everybody to vote. All the members of the Legislature elected in West Tennessee are probably Democrats, except three or four. All the whites voted that wished to, every precaution being taken to prevent colored men from voting. The registers directed that they vote at their own precincts, where they would vote the Republican ticket only at the peril of their lives. The Register of this county threatened to seize the railroad trains if employed to bring negroes to vote. In Memphis fully one hundred voters in the eastern part of the county lost their chance by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad not allowing them to come in. Conductors were instructed to run past stations to prevent colored people from reaching the cars. Colored voters were challenged on the most trivial pretext. Pistols were drawn on some in the country, and their certificates forced from them.

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE.

Cures Diarrhea.  
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE.  
Cures Dysentery.  
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE.  
Cures Bloody Flux.  
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE.  
Cures Chronic Diarrhea.  
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE.  
Cures Bilious Colic.  
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE.  
Cures Cholera Infantum.  
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE.  
Cures the worst cases of Bowel Disease.  
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE.  
Cures Cholera Morbus.  
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE.  
Will cure one or two doses.  
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE.  
Ought to be in every family.  
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE.  
Is a sure cure for Griping.  
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE.  
Will not fail in one case.  
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE.  
Cures Ulceration.  
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE.  
Cures Summer Complaint.  
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE.  
Will cure Watery Discharges.  
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE.  
Never fails.  
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE.  
Is a valuable medicine.  
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE.  
Is a protection against Cholera.  
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE.  
Will save hundreds of valuable lives.  
If early resort be had to it.  
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE is one of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for all diseases incident to this season of the year. Hundreds of sufferers could be relieved in less than a day by a speedy resort to this most valuable medicine, particularly valuable, when the system is apt to become disordered by the two free use of unripe and crude vegetables.  
Price 50 Cents. Sold at DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 107 Liberty St., and by all druggists.

THE CONDITIONS OF HEALTH.

It is to expect health if the precautions necessary to secure it are neglected. The human organization is a delicate piece of mechanism, and requires as much intelligent care and watchfulness to keep it in order, as are requisite in the management of the most complicated combination of levers, wheels and pinions. At this season of the year the body is peculiarly sensitive, because its greatly weakened and relaxed by the continuous heat. The skin, in summer, with its millions of pores wide open, is a very different sort of instrument from the compact armor covering which it becomes in winter. The only preparation which can be depended upon to impart stimulant vigor to the system, and enable it to endure the ordeal of the heated air, without giving way under the pressure, is HOOPER'S GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE. It is a most corrective so pure, so harmless, so utterly free from all deleterious effects, which the powerful stimulants employed in medical practice, and which are administered in the name of medicine, are so apt to produce. It is a most delicate and delicate child. The cathartic and alterative effects of the medicine are accompanied with those of a tonic, nature in its composition. The money expended to buy a nomination for Governor is thus made up from the poor man in less than one month.