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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:

JOHN W. GEARY.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS,
FRED'K. H. COLLIER.
STATE SENATE.
THOMAS HOWARD.
ASSEMBLY,
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REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
ALEXANDER HILANDS.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
ABDIEL MCCLURE.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Ephemeris, Gossip about Geo. Washington, &c. Third and Sixth pages: Financial and Commercial, Local Markets, Markets by Telegraph, Imports by Railroad and River News. Seventh page: Curious Will Story, Marvelous Mendicant, Description of an Eclipse of the Sun.*

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 52¼f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 88¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 135⅝@135¾.

WHAT HAS BECOME of that prince of philanthropists, the inevitable J. Y. McLaughlin, who, a short time since, took the field as the charity candidate for the Shrievality? Is he yet on the course, or did he think charity commenced at home and withdraw, unwilling to sacrifice himself in so virtuous a cause? Where, oh, where is McLaughlin?

THE wisdom of ROSECRANS in refusing be set up to be knocked down in the politics of Ohio, is in marked contrast with the stupidity of Mr. PACKER, of this State, buying the privilege of being politically crucified at an enormous cost. ROSECRANS had a better show for election than has PACKER, and ROSECRANS had not the shadow of a chance.

A CONVENTION OF TEACHERS, of the Commonwealth, met at Greensburg yesterday, its full attendance making it perhaps the largest meeting of the profession ever held in the State. Having printed, some weeks ago, the programme of the intended proceedings, we need only add that the cause of popular education cannot fail to be effectively promoted by the interchange of experiences and opinions among so remarkable an assemblage of the instructors of our youth. The Convention will sit until Thursday.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY are to have a new deal. Would it not be politic on the part of our Democratic friends in Pennsylvania—who are now satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that money-bought nominations are unpopular with the masses, and that money qualifications are not all that is necessary to render a man fit for the chair of the Chief Executive of the State—to call off their candidates and make a new deal? We give the suggestion for what it is worth, as we are charitable enough to hope that the opposition will do something to rescue them from the terrible defeat now threatened.

AN ARTICLE in the New York *Times*, upon the lessons of the Tennessee election, which is attributed to the pen of its new editor, Mr. BIGELOW, quite outRAYMONDS his lamented predecessor. Evidently, there is to be felt a chilling disappointment for those generous expectations which assigned to the *Times*, under its new management, a bolder radicalism of opinion which should be more cordially in harmony with the views and wishes of an out spoken Republicanism. The journal promises still to argue for both sides, and by no means with the larger exhibition of ability which the public had been, somewhat unreasonably, led to look for.

IT IS not yet certain that the great East River bridge, at New York, will be constructed upon the suspension-plan, as proposed by the late Mr. ROEBLING. It is now maintained, upon apparently competent authority, that a tubular bridge, upon the plan of the celebrated structure which spans the Menai Strait between Wales and the island of Anglesea, can be constructed at a less cost, and with a larger capacity for reliable service. The directory in charge of the enterprise are reported as in anxious deliberation upon the question thus presented. It is remarkable that this change of plan should not have been mooted prior to the decease of the distinguished engineer, and it is quite possible that the suggestion might not be offered or entertained, were he still living.

THE PARK QUESTION will come up for settlement before the voters of Pittsburgh on the 30th inst., and so far as we can judge from present appearances, there will be a large majority in favor of the project. It would be very singular, indeed, if the overworked people who go to make up this community should, out of their own mouths, decide against a public breathing-spot where all might retire to enjoy the sweets of rest and recreation. The present opportunity for securing a park-place is a grand and unusual one, and a similar chance cannot be afforded ever again. Will the people vote to accept or reject a gratuitous donation of five hundred acres of country land for park purposes—for the plan by which the ground will be secured makes it equivalent to a munificent gift to the city? We think all will vote for the park under such circumstances.

THE element that has held back on every progressive movement the city has made during the past ten years, and clogged the wheels of improvement, are now spattering out their weak and feeble opposition to the Park project and crying loudly against imaginary rings. Those who can see dishonesty and plunder in every public enterprise must be lacking in principle themselves, who only want the opportunity of doing what they falsely charge others with endeavoring to do. The voters understand them well enough to pay little heed to their railings, and if the park movement be defeated it will be through no influence of these penny-wise and pound-foolish wailers, who periodically break out in a mourning fit over municipal matters, but whose crocodile efforts have little effect with those who are keen enough to discover their narrow-mindedness and hypocrisy.

OHIO POLITICS.

The Republican canvass is to begin on the 12th, (to-morrow) at Wilmington, with a speech by Senator MORTON. Great curiosity is felt by the Buckeye politicians, to hear his views on the doctrine of universal suffrage and universal amnesty, as illustrated in the results of the Southern elections. A dispatch, evidently from a well-informed source at Indianapolis, foreshadows his opposition to the doctrine. This we do not wholly credit. The campaign, thus inaugurated, will be vigorously followed up. The Republicans of Ohio find in the present situation, the most cheering encouragement, and justly feel the strongest confidence in the issue at the polls.

The Democratic State Committee meet at Columbus to-day to devise some expedient for reviving the sinking hopes of their friends. The Rosecrans blunder has completely demoralized the party. The leaders are now nearly unanimous in insisting that PENDLETON shall be the candidate, and will carry their point, if Judge RANNEY remains obdurate in his refusal to play second fiddle. In this business, the Ohio politicians are at issue with the friends of Mr. PENDLETON in other States. While the Ohio Democracy see, in his nomination, their last faint shadow of a hope for securing the State, and will risk his sacrifice in the attempt, his friends elsewhere are justly apprehensive that an unsuccessful local canvass now will damage his Presidential prospects for '72 beyond the possibility of cure. But their remonstrances are not likely to avail.

The opposition have blindly contrived their own ruin in these two great States. Nothing short of a miracle can save them in Ohio, after such gross mismanagement,—and for a miraculous intervention they can present no meritorious claims. In Pennsylvania, their mistake has been equally fatal; our Democracy can never be brought to give an enthusiastic support to a candidate who has neither experience nor statesmanlike capacity, and whose only qualification, in the judgment of the Convention which selected him, is an enormous private wealth, which was never a Democratic recommendation—Mr. PACKER has no strength, not even that of a moderate partisan support, in the region west of the Alleghenies; he must make his fight on the other side—and there he has already lost his Philadelphia Gibraltar. The anthracite counties cannot save him.

TENNESSEE.

The Republicans of Tennessee have no difficulty in seeing the rock upon which their political hopes have been wrecked. Says the Memphis *Post*:

The great game of fraud is so far a success. The franchise law has been nullified, the Confederates have rallied, illegal voters voted as many times as they pleased, disqualified judges of election have made such returns as they pleased, and the Democracy have the State government at its mercy.

Our exchanges from that state tell an uniform and startling story of the systematic outrages which everywhere excluded a large share of the colored vote from the polls. At least two-thirds of this class of citizens have been effectively disfranchised by rebel frauds and intimidation. These votes would not have sufficed to elect STOKES, but they would have exerted a material influence upon the composition of the new Legislature, aiding to secure at least a minority respectable for numbers, and which should have wielded a powerful influence in checking the complete consummation of the Democratic programme.

The Memphis paper says:

For United States Senator there will be a multiplicity of candidates. Governor Senter, Ex-President Johnson, Emerson Etheridge, Bailie Peyton and Ex-Governor Neil S. Brown are already spoken of. It is probable that Etheridge will be elected Speaker of the State Senate, and then, by sending Governor Senter as United States Senator to Washington, he becomes Governor by virtue of his Speakership, and the Executive as well as the Legislative branches of the government will be in the hands of the Democracy. Their ambition is to secure supremacy in the State, and the above is likely to be their policy.

There are later intimations that BAILIE PEYTON will be substituted for Etheridge as President of the Senate, the former having more friends and a larger influence. The proposition to send SENTER to the U. S. Senate, in the place of Fowler, is generally accepted in Democratic circles. PEYTON would then succeed him in the Executive office, precisely as he succeeded to Brownlow, when the latter was chosen Senator. This is the same game which is proposed by the Virginia Conservatives to rid themselves of their Governor Walker. PEYTON was always a Union man; in '67 he was a McClellan Democrat, but A. J., then the military Governor of the State, succeeded in breaking up his plans for organizing a McClellan ticket. While PEYTON was true to the Union, his son was forced into the Confederate service, and was killed at Mill Springs under Zollicoffer. In the fact that a citizen with whom the rebel Democracy can have so little in common, should be, of necessity, taken up as their candidate now for the highest local trust, we can form a correct idea of the actual lack of cohesive sympathy among the elements of the recently triumphant combination.

Of the political future of Tennessee the *Post* says:

There will be thousands of hungry Democrats demanding legislation and offices. The soreheads among them will soon multiply, and we shall soon have the pleasure, within six months, of witnessing as great heart burnings among the Democracy as we have suffered ourselves. There will be divisions between the "old citizens" and the Irish; between Democrats who would conduct public affairs honestly and those who would prostitute everything to personal and partisan gain; between those who would disfranchise and oppress the blacks, and Democrats who would redeem their pledges to do justice to them and elevate them; between the narrow minded and proscriptive and the liberal and progressive elements. There will be plenty of bones of contention over which the Democracy will find themselves hating each other, even more bitterly than they ever hated the Radicals.

We predict that the people of Tennessee will become so disgusted with two years of corrupt Democratic rule, that in 1871 that party will be voted out of power by a larger majority than that with which they go into power in October.

THE REPUBLICAN MISSION.

Political parties, like individuals, are more accurately judged by their general tendencies than by particular acts. Patriarchs, prophets and apostles—philosophers, jurists and statesmen—persons in every department of human enterprise—under stress of peculiar circumstances or inducements do things which are purely exceptional to the whole bent and purpose of their lives. To judge them by these, would be to fall into most serious errors.

Nobody pretends that the Republican party is immaculate; that it has made no mistakes—and never confounded right and wrong. Much less is it affirmed that its leading men are all disinterested and patriotic, constantly preferring the common good to their own personal aggrandisement. Public men are just as liable as those who restrict their efforts to private projects, to be swayed by considerations relating to their own advantages. Ratably to numbers there are as many scamps in public employments as in private pursuits. It is certainly desirable to root them out wherever they appear, and no reasonable pains ought to be spared to that end; but, practically, it will be found, let the best possible be done, that the millenium is not yet.

Judging the Republican party by its general course, both in respect to principle and conduct, impartial critics must admit that it occupies a much higher level than any other large party that has appeared in this country, if not in any other. It has consistently espoused the cause of the oppressed and down-trodden; it has labored to extend equal rights and protection to all classes of the inhabitants; it has resisted the demands of passion and prejudice; and has steadily evinced a disposition, even at the largest sacrifices of convenience, ease and enjoyment to have exact and impartial justice meted out to all men. It has not primarily sought its own advancement, but has uniformly stooped lowly, that they might rise with it.

The mission of this party is not fulfilled. True, it has accomplished much. The records of the Republic for the last few years are crowded with the most wonderful events, and the scope and import of the whole is for the development of liberty, the promotion of happiness, and the enlargement and preservation of popular government. If there have been convulsions, the criminal responsibility does not rest upon its shoulders, but upon the shoulders of those who sought to maintain traditional inequalities and wrongs, to institute new ones, and to transform a power designed for the amelioration of the world into a gigantic engine of caste, and cruelty and despotism.

However much has been done by the Republican organization, in the direction indicated, a vast deal more remains to be accomplished; and this it must do or it will not be done at all. Liberty has, indeed, "been proclaimed throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." In a nominal sense this liberty has been secured; that is, the shackles of slavery have been stricken off. Human beings can no longer be made articles of merchandise under the flag of the Union and with the sanction and aid of tribunals ordained to establish justice and promote the public tranquillity. But, as yet, the degree of liberty actually attained by the liberated millions is, in many of its aspects, rather negative than positive. An individual or a class may, in the view of abstract law, be endowed with all the immunities of citizenship, and still be in a condition of intolerable hardship.

Aside from this special consideration, there are broader ones, which even apply to the whole population, touching closely the welfare of all. It would be absurd to deny that there are many persons in the Democratic ranks of most estimable character as men and citizens. How they contrive to stay there may be a mystery, but that they are there is a fact. Perhaps nothing illustrates the power of habit more forcibly than the obstinacy with which they preserve the connection. If they are advanced to middle life, they have seen their party abandon all the principles it once held sacred, discard all the measures it once esteemed of the utmost consequence to the national well-being and to individual enjoyment, and embrace all the ideas and policies it formerly repudiated as injurious and abominable. Still they cling to it as if their very existence depended upon retaining the identification. But, notwithstanding the presence of this well-disposed minority, the Democratic party is a reservoir into which about all that is most putrid and dangerous in the population of the country flows in virtue of an irresistible attraction.

What remains therefore, unfulfilled, of the mission of the Republican party is first to consolidate what has already been achieved. For it to allow the shadow on the dial to go backward so much as by one degree, would be an offense against all mankind. The evil effects of the retrogression would instantly be felt throughout all civilized nations, and be obliterated only by the most arduous and persistent of exertions extending through a long series of years.

While we write this we have no fears of such a disaster. What has been wrought out at infinite cost, will not be idly sacrificed, but will be zealously prosecuted to the logical and efficient consummation.

American Institute of Instruction—Annual Meeting in Portsmouth, N. H.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PORTSMOUTH, August, 1869.

This venerable institution, which has regularly held its Conventions for forty years, the oldest and best of the kind in our country, having numbered among its officers and lecturers many of the best friends of learning and choicest scholars of our land, has just closed a session of three days in this city. The published proceedings and lectures of this Institute form a valuable library for the teacher. It has had a great influence in awakening an interest in education and developing the best methods of teaching. The vast change we everywhere see in this cause is attributed in no small degree to this organization. To it we owe the first normal school in this country, of itself reward enough for the time and labor given to it. Its Constitution has recently been so amended as to admit ladies to membership. The lectures, essays and discussions have been interesting and instructive. In discussing the question of "The Supervision and Inspection of Schools," a wide difference of opinion was seen, each speaker evidently having been governed in forming his opinion by the kind of supervision he had seen—in some cases valuable, in other cases worthless. Much feeling was exhibited in discussing the relative value of high schools and academies.

The lecture of Prof. E. S. Morse of the Peabody Institute, on the "Principles of Classification in Zoology," commanded the closest attention of the audience. He showed how the subject should be presented to the minds of children. He exhibited wonderful facility in drawing with chalk the outlines of objects. It is not uncommon for him to amuse his friends by fastening a piece of chalk to two fingers of each hand and then drawing at four points at once. Mr. L. W. Mason of Boston, in the space of a single hour drilled a class of boys and girls from the Portsmouth schools so that they evinced a thorough understanding of the first principles of music. His method is remarkably simple, and his faculty of gaining the interest of children very happy. He stated that several leaders in the Boston schools had carried on musical exercises by the aid of musical instruments without being able to sing a note. Prof. Thompson of Worcester stated that a lady who was absolutely unable to sing a note or carry her voice through one measured degree, had, with the assistance of Mr. Mason and a small instrument, succeeded in making her pupils good singers. This discussion and the facts brought out were exceedingly interesting.

The most interesting and important address of the Convention was by Prof. C. O. Thompson, of Worcester, who has had great experience with the schools of Europe, mainly on oral instruction. The great object of the teacher is, he said, to excite thought, to communicate knowledge and "set to work the inductive machinery of the mind," not to stuff it merely, by committing to memory words and rules. He would as lief have a dumb man for teacher as one who relied wholly on books. The most abstract, difficult and repulsive subject may be made interesting to youth by stirring their sympathies. The only text book on arithmetic that was allowed in Saxon schools was a collection of problems arranged in the philosophical manner which ever characterizes the German mind. The true purpose of education is frustrated if a teacher is restricted to a text book. The warm heart, the active mind and earnest purpose of the living teacher are necessary to success. Now they do not learn what they ought to learn and what is learned is of no use. *He would not have a text book on grammar inside a school room.* He objected entirely to "cramming children with text book chaff." Every teacher of experience knows well there is much truth in these utterances. There are teachers who require their pupils to commit verbatim their lessons in history, or physiology, or philosophy, or their rules in arithmetic, watching, with book in hand all the time, to see if any word, however unimportant, is omitted, or by the good sense of the pupil changed. We have, however, teachers who would allow nearly any rule to be given for the solution of a problem, but *the* one in their books. The mind of the pupil is not educated by this process or the judgment strengthened, only a disgust and loathing of all books produced. If, as Bain contends, the memory has only a certain capacity, then, in this way, it will soon be filled with words which, to the pupil, convey no meaning. Principles are not fixed; the lessons are learned simply to be recited, and then all forgotten. The method of instruction advocated by Prof. Thompson, which is the European method, would make it necessary for teachers themselves to know what they claim to teach, and would, if adopted, in a pleasant manner, rapidly advance the pupil. We are not prepared to say that all text books should be removed from our schools, but that they should be less depended on in education than they have been, that the instructor in teaching his classes should not follow the text, and that moral instruction should be given.

Hardly less in interest and value than the lecture on oral instruction was the lecture of Prof. Woodman of Dartmouth College on drawing. Our limits will not permit us to speak of this as we desire. It was one of great ability. The importance of this branch of education was clearly shown, and the ignorance of form, in this country, was severely commented on. Americans have no opinions of their own as to form, but are wholly governed by others. Delicacy of touch may be cultivated by the school together. The eye shall be trained to see and the hand accurately to draw lines and figures. This should be a branch of study in all schools.

The accomplished scholar and veteran teacher, George B. Emerson, pronounced an eulogy on Mr. Sherwin, author of some valuable mathematical works, and for very many years Principal of the High School, Boston, expressing in the strongest language he was able to use his opinion of his integrity and fitness for the office of teacher.

In the evening various addresses on the subject of education were given in the church. For those who remained an excursion was arranged for Friday. The attendance was large, the most of whom were ladies. Many other subjects were discussed and other lectures were given, besides those I have spoken of. The session was one of unusual interest. S.

How Democracy Remembers the Soldiers.

In 1863, when Chambersburg was smoking and the decisive lines were drawing around Gettysburg, the Democratic party of Pennsylvania were in council at Harrisburg. Many of the very men in session last month were there, and, under the very bayonets of the Confederate army, they remembered the Union soldier by advising compromise—compromise when the colors of rebellion were profaning the soil of the State.

In 1864 the Democracy met in National Convention at Chicago. The fate of the nation was in the balance. Sherman was gone on his brilliant but desperate march to the sea. Thomas was battling in front of Nashville. Grant was struggling in the Wilderness amid the graves and defeats of successive campaigns. The Democracy met and remembered the soldiers—How? They explicitly declared the war, after three years of trial, to be "a failure," and demanded that *immediate* efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities. Every plank, too, of this infamous platform, with one exception, was a stab at the Administration which was keeping the soldiers in the field. Is it any wonder that this shameful assemblage has passed into infamy and history as the "Surrender Convention?"

In 1865, when the war was just over, and the soldiers of Pennsylvania were coming home, tired and wounded, with their dead behind them, their business and occupations gone, to commence, perhaps, a yet more desperate struggle for livelihood, how were they welcomed by the Democracy of Pennsylvania? In convention assembled, under the leadership of Judge Black, still an honored name in his party, the Democracy of the State deliberately and officially declared the history of the war to have been "debt, slaughter and disgrace." That was only the Democratic remembrance of our struggle and sacrifice!

These platforms and resolutions, which make the blood of a soldier to leap and his cheeks to tingle, are all yet in full force and vigor. They are part of the creed of a Democrat. They have never been rescinded, repealed, or apologized for. A vote for Packer and Pershing is a specific endorsement of their very word. This is what Democratic remembrance means.

THAT section of the registry law which modifies the registration of persons "boarding at any hotel, tavern, sailors' boarding house, or restaurant," has undergone construction by Judge Brewster, of Philadelphia. From his opinion it will be learned that the fact of a tavern being in a boarding house building does not change the status of a boarder and make his registry objectionable, provided the business of tavern keeping be separate from the business of keeping boarders.

THE Rev. Dr. Chapin, of New York, tells a story about an old wag who thought he was dying, but who was assured by his nurse that he would not die so long as his feet were warm—such a thing was never heard of. "But I have heard of a man who died with very warm feet." "Who was he?" inquired the nurse. "John Rogers," replied the incorrigible old wag.

A Disgusted Democrat.

The Lycoming *Gazette*, the oldest Democratic paper in Northern Pennsylvania, is not entirely satisfied with the proceedings of the late Democratic Convention. In referring to them it says: "We live in a progressive age and political issues arise and are settled speedily. The great civil war brought about many changes—the status of one race of people was entirely changed by the arbitrament of the sword—old political issues are now dead and buried—to attempt to revive them is the sheerest folly.

"The great trouble with the Democracy, and one of the principal causes of their repeated defeats, is loading their candidates down with old issues. This ruined McClellan and Seymour. There is no disguising this fact.

"In the nomination of Judge Packer for Governor we would have preferred a more liberal platform—one that did not rake up old issues—but accepted the situation fairly and squarely. We regard the suffrage question as settled; to fight it out now is like butting your head against a stone wall, or attempting to dam up Niagara. The Democracy must cultivate more liberal and enlarged political ideas, if they ever expect to regain entirely the prestige they have lost."

WORKMEN under the direction of Mr. Cheesbrough, the engineer of the Chicago lake tunnel, and with the co-operation of the Michigan Central engineers, are continually prosecuting their investigations into the feasibility of constructing a tunnel under the Detroit river. Lately they have been boring opposite the Great Western wood sheds, not any great distance above the Great Western freight sheds, and have found a bed of hard, blue clay, through which a tunnel can be carried effectively, and which seems to present the best location thus far discovered. The probabilities of the early construction of this great work are steadily increasing, and it would be, in all respects, superior to a bridge, and one or the other must unquestionably be constructed there ultimately.

A MRS. COOPER, living near Big creek, Sebastian county, Ark., a few days since gave birth to triplets, all boys, the biggest of whom weighs, or did weigh a few days ago, when our informant, John Sengel, saw the family, only two pounds. The other two are still smaller, especially the second born. They are, however, perfectly built and developed, round-faced; blue-eyed, and present, as they all lie in a row on the mother's bed, a most striking and beautifuly touching appearance. Half a yard of calico makes a long-skirted dress for all three of the babies.

—Monday night the wire mills of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, situated at Newburg, Ohio, were totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $85,000. Insured in the Lorillard, New York, for $5,000; Home, New Haven, for $9,500; Providence, Washington, $2,000; United States, Baltimore, $3,000; Continental, New York, $3,000; Washington, New York, $2,000; North America, Philadelphia, $2,500; Glen's Falls Co., $2,500; Merchants, Hartford, $3,000; Cleveland, $3,000; State Insurance Co., of Cleveland, $3,000; Sun, of Cleveland, $5,000. Total, through Cleveland agencies, $45,500. The insurance through agencies at Newburg is not yet ascertained, but it is thought to be about $20,000. The fire is supposed to have originated in the wood work around the chimney.

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Cures Diarrhea.
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Cures Bloody Flux.
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Cures the worst case of Bowel Disease.
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Cures Cholera Morbus.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Will cure in 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 is 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, 157 Liberty St., and by all druggists.

THE CONDITIONS OF HEALTH.

It is idle 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 it is 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 tegument from the compact fibrous covering which it becomes under the action of the winter's cold. The muscles, too, are comparatively flaccid, the nerves tremulous, the blood poor, and the whole frame less capable of enduring fatigue and resisting disease. These indications of a depressed condition of the vital forces are so many unmistakable hints that nature needs reinforcing.

Ordinary stimulants will not effect this object. They inflame and excite, but do not strengthen. The only preparation which can be depended upon to impart staminal vigor to the system, and enable it to endure the ordeal of the heated term without giving way under the pressure, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a tonic and corrective so pure, so harmless, so utterly free from the drawbacks which render many of the powerful astringents employed in medical practice more dangerous than the ailments they are employed to cure, that it may be administered without fear to the feeblest female invalid, or the most delicate child. The cathartic and alterative vegetable ingredients, which are combined with those of a tonic nature in its composition, keep the bowels moderately free and perfectly regular, while the work of invigoration is going on. The finest blood depurents which the herbal kingdom affords are also among its components, so that it recruits, purifies and regulates the system simultaneously.