line, section by section, year after year,

it in due time to the remotest limits now

dreamed of by its most enthusiastic

friends. Nct one railway out of this city

will compare with the Monongahela Val-

vast deposits in the rich mineral field

which rests upon the upper Monongahels,

most important of our railways for the

The location of the line of the Monon-

ahela Valley Railroad has just been ompleted. The results of the final sur-

veys are even more favorable than at first

nticipated, and it behooves the vast coal

ley and Pittsburgh to take hold of the

ey and Fitter with energy and push it through matter with energy and push it through with dispatch. The subscriptions still

needed, ought to be raised without much

difficulty, in view of the assured large business the road will do, as soon as

pened, and the trifling cost of construc-

The surveys are the most favorable

imaginable. Look at the grades for instance: There is a perfect dead level from

there is an up-grade of only forty-four feet, making a total rise of fifty-four

feet in one hundred and seventeen miles.
Nor are there any tunnels or heavy,
costly cuts in the whole length mention.

ed; no bridges of more than thirty

feet water course. The road, simply considered as a local railroad, will do a large

ousiness as soon as built. There are ove

tifty coalworks alone between McKees-port and the State line.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

A reliable correspondent of the Balti-

more American gives an interesting ac-

count of a recent interview with Colonel

Walker, the recently-elected Governor of

"The Governor opened a conversation

on the political affairs of Virginia, declar-

ng himself to be an earnest Republican,

n upholder of the Reconstruction acts of

Congress, in favor of the adoption of the

Fisteenth Amenament, and a firm and un-

wavering friend of General Grant and his

administration. On asking him how it was that he had been so earnestly supported by those who had hitherto been

the most bitter opponents of all these men

and measures, he remarked that it was

evident that people outside of Virginia

did not distinguish between the people and

great mass of the old politicians of the State

had opposed his election, refusing to vote

themselves, and influencing all whom

they could control not to vote; that he

had succeeded in cutting the mass of the

in making good Republicans of them.

wish of all the people.

Upon expressing the opinion that he

would be overslaughed by the shrewd and cunning politicians by whom he would be surrounded, the Governor promptly replied that he was a Northern

man, with earnest and settled convictions

on all national topics, and that he in-

tended to be Governor of Virginia, and

not a mere tool in the hands of any set

of men. He also significantly remarked

that the new Constitution gave to the Governor the veto power—that he had

been elected by a large majority of the

In alluding to his canvass of the State,

the Governor said that he had confined

himself to a discussion of what would be

best for the interests of the people and

what should be promptly done to make

Virginia a great, powerful and wealthy State, He had denounced their neglect

of their own interests for the promotic

of the political interests of professional

politicians, and had told them that all their

past and present woes were the result of

their bad teaching and worse actions. They had driven them to the verge of

ruin, and had proved themselves utterly

incompetent to lead them out of it. He said that he was everywhere complimented by the people on this new mode of electioneering in Virginia. They were sick and tired of the old political harangues

from the hustings, and personally promised to stand firmly by him in his effort to regenerate and disenthral

the State. Virginia reconstructed, would

be flooded with a new and vigorous

population, wealth and skilled labor

would flow into her borders, the price of

lands would rapidly enhance, her cities

become great and prosperous, and in no

way could this be done so rapidly and ef-

fectually as by the voluntary return of the people to their allegiance to the old

flag, and the utter abandonment not only

of the exploded ideas that led to rebel-

ion, but of that class of men who had,

since the close of the rebellion, labored to

keep them arrayed in bitter antagonism

to Congress, and to the great party of

progress that had shown a devotion to

principle, and a capacity and determina-

tion to carry out its conscientious pur-

command the respect and admiration of

let her arms drop sorrowly to her side

the whole civilized world.

popular vote of the State.

that the

tne politicians. He contended

anufacturing interests of the Val-

We quote from the Chronicle:

operative industry.

business

Virginia:

BUBLISHED BA PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING, N. P. REED, T. P. HOUSTON, Editors and Preprietors.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET. STATE.

> FOR GOVERNOR: JOHN W. GEARY.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY. ABSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT, JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK,

ABBISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS, FRED'K. H. COLLIER. State Senate—Thomas Howard. BTATE SENATE - THOMAS HOW ASSEMBLY - MILES S. HUMPHREYS, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JOHN WALLER, JAMES TAYLOR, D. R. WHITE, JOHN H. KEER.

BHERIFF-HUGH S. FLEMING. TREASURER-JOS. P. DENNISTON. CLERK OF COURTS-JOSEPH BROWNE. BECORDER-THOMAS H. HUNTER. COMMISSIONER JHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICE. COMMISSIONER—JHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK ORPHANS COUST—ALEX. HILANDS.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABBIEL MCCLURE.

WE PRINT on the inside pages this morning's GAZETTE-Second page: Poetry, an Interesting Address by President R. Audley Browns, of Westminster College, Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, kinancial, Mercantile and River News, Markets and Imports. Seventh page: Farm, Garden and Household.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 541f.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 881.

GOLD closed in New York to-day at 1881@1381.

A HUNDRED or two of Chinese are already settled permanently in Louisiana, numbers of them being registered and exercising the right of suffrage in the Democratic parish of St. Bernard. It is a rather remarkable coincidence that they all vote the Democratic ticket.

the report of Gen. Hancock, confirming ited by their importance. Combination the advices, from other quarters of the for mutual benefit and protection is espedisturbances. The annual Indian war will not come off this year.

WHILE Republican dissensions have resulted in the loss of Virginia and Tennessee, our friends in Alabama have been wiser, increasing their majority, and making large gains from among their old the important body now in session at and influential opponents. This harmony will be emulated in Mississippi, where the conservative sham has been fairly exposed. A full State ticket will soon be put in nomination, to be supported by every Republican friend of the Administration and of the solid interests of the people.

Mormonism, at Salt Lake, is threatened from a new quarter. Two sons of Joseph Smith, the first "prophet" of the sect, have made their appearance in Utah, boldly preaching the true doctrine to the Saints. This branch of the church, mustering some 45,000 members in the western States, repudiates polygamy and discards the leadership of Brigham Young. This advent of the Smiths has already created great interest at Salt Lake, and threatens mischief for Young, unless he puts them out of the way.

THE ALLEGHENY DEMOCRACY hold their County Convention to day. For Senator and Representatives they may be expected to make up a thoroughly partizan ticket, while their local nominations may or may not follow last year's ringstreaked and speckled precedent. This will depend upon the courage of the distance of eighty-seven miles from leaders of the party, in practicing upon this city, with fewer engineering The experiment last year was not on the mated cost for construction than whole a satisfactory one to them. It is have been encountered by any other worthy of note that, when the suggestion road built or now building in any direcwas thrown out, in the columns of the tion from this city. Extended yet twenty party organ, to dispense with a Conven-miles farther, the B. & O. road will be idea was not kindly recieved by honest Democrats, who demanded that a representative ticket should be set in the field. It is in deference to the prejudices of a disgusted with the last year's experience, that to-day's Convention meets. We shall see whether the same prejudices are to have weight in their deliberations now.

IF GOV. WALKER, of Virginia, opposes himself to the requirement of the anticipations. Let us build enough of mistake most unfortunate for his political with a recognized existence in the finanreputation, since it will lead, in some cial world. All they want is a fair start. | why can't I be a cyprian!"

quarters to the suspicion that he may not | Give them the fifty-two miles from this city to Brownsville, and, if their managebe sincere in his reiterated declarations ment shall have ordinary prudence and of fidelity to Republican principles, the fidelity, the gradual extension of their foremost among which is that of obedience to the laws. The test oath cannot under the stimulus of the business locally be dispensed with, until the reconstruction of the State has been approved by developed, is absolutely bound to carry Congress. This approbation can be given only when the Senators and Representatives from Virginia apply for admission to their seats. The "republican form" of the Constitution, for the State which ley line whenever fairly under way, in they claim to represent, will then be adju- the ability to make the success of one dicated upon by each House. Until that | mile build another mile beyond it. Each decision is made, every requirement in link added in its extension, through the the reconstruction-laws must hold-and the test-oath is one of these. Neither Gen. Canby, nor the President, nor the Governor have a right to anticipate the Congressional decision.

So far as Governor Walker and his friends oppose the proposition that Gen. Canby shall hold not only that the seats of the disqualified members are vacant, but that their minority competitors shall be declared elected, we are inclined to concur with them. We cannot see that the laws require that reading. In the absence of express provisions to that end, the discretion of the military commander can be more wisely exercised, and, as we hope, will he: New elections should be ordered in the vacant districts. Any other course would be justly offensive to the popular sense. Let the people choose the members who can qualify. When finally organized, the XVth Article must be ratified, but the State may choose such Senators as she pleases. We have no right to ask more, or to deny any less.

THE LABOR CONVENTION. The assembling of the National Labor Congress at Philadelphia at this time should be made an important event if those engaged in its transactions evince true regard for the interests of the laboring classes. There are many evils as well as benefits associated with Trade Unions. There are rules and laws

adopted and lived up to by them which render their organizations pre-eminently despotic, and which contribute largely towards holding back and crippling the true interests of the working classes in this country. A return to the apprentice system; the abrogation of customs which allow no difference between skilled and inferior laborers so far as compensation is concerned; the expunging from their by-laws of odious rules which refuse to recognize women as workers, and which throw up a barrier against men

of color preventing them from discharging their duties to society as laborers and producers on equal condition with the more favored race; the return to an appreciation of the fact that the interests of the employer and the employed are identical; that strikes are rarely justifiable, and at all times dangerous and damaging expediencies for a betterment of condition, are all objects which should condition, are all objects which should people loose from the old point and people loose from the old people loose from Indian territory, that the tribes are tran- cially wise at this period; but those comquil, with no probability of any serious bining must respect other interests as well as their own, and act not selfishly for transient individual aggrandizement or good, but in a large, broad and catholic sense for the general improvement of all who go to make up the people of the country-for capital as well as labor. We shall watch with interest the workings of Philadelphia, and sincerely hope the transactions will be of a practical nature, looking to reform in some direc-

tions and advancing in others. UP THE MONONGAHELA.

The friends of the Monongahela Valley Railroad may justly claim to present to our people the most meritorious project of theday. It is in that direction that we find the most important field as yet unoccupied for our railway enterprise. The new Mahoning line, giving us another Eastern connection by the Allegheny route, and the road up Chartiers Creek into Washington county are effectively provided for. Next comes this line up the Monongahela,— an enterprise which ranks properly the next in order for the public support. Its alignment, grades, local business intermediate connections and ultimate distinction, all combine to endow it with the strongest claims upon the substantial approval of our citizens.

Following up a populous and w ealthy valley, passing numerous towns and villages, and through the vast coal-deposits of a region famous for the quantity as well as the quality of its minerals, the road reaches the West Virginia line, at a difficulties and at a smaller estition, and deploy the party for a guerrilla crossed at Fairmont. Thence other exwarfare upon the Republican ticket, the tensions south westward will be made, as justified by the ability of the company and the demands of its business, -every added mile intersecting a mineral field which will constantly grow richer—until large majority of the party, who were the heart of the Apalachian chain of mountains has been pierced, and the connection completed with the railway-sys-

tem of the South. These results will not come in a day. But let each day do its share, and that will ensure a future quite equal to our cyprian of New York, leaving an estate this railway-line to make a fair beginning legally qualifying oam from makes a now, putting the company on its legs, and exclaimed to her companions, in the elected to the Legislature, he makes a

Handy to Have in the House. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe in an article on "The Handy Man," in Hearth and

Home. 8878: A handy man is so practiced in the regulation of the little utilities of the bouse he inhabits, that by a slight touch here and there—a screw turned here and a screw loosened there, and a nail driven in time—he keeps all working smoothly, and averts those domestic catastrophies and break-downs of which Punch makes so much capital in his pictures. The handy man knows how to use

every sort of tool that keeps his house in order. They are all neatly arranged, in his own private drawer, sacred from the meddling of children and the borrowing of the careless. Is a pane of glass shivered will necessitate, and will pay for still on a cold day, the unhandy man first more- Given a fair commencement for stuffs it with a bundle, or pastes it over glazier's, who of course is not at home, this enterprise, and the end of the next or who says he will come and mend it ten years will see it recognized as the mmediately, and doesn't come-meaniwhile the wind blowing in gives the baby material interests of this central seat of the croup, and the mother a severe cold.

The handy man, on the contrary, has

his diamond, his measuring rule, his putty, all in readiness at a moment's notice, and the replacing of the pane of glass is an affair of a quarter of an hour, before he goes to his office or store. There springs a leak in the joint of a

hot-water pipe. The handy man has his soldering tools and kettle, and it is stopped in a moment, while the unhandy man is running up town after a plumber. The handy man has no small bills to pay to any kind of mechanic, for he stops every leak in its commencement, and replaces every screw the moment it is loose. A piece of veneering starts on the side. poard door. The handy man has an invisible brad of precisely the size to drive in this place—it is done in a moment. the Panhandle bridge, twenty-nine miles to Monongahela City, from thence to The unhandy man sees the crack widen-Brownsyille, twenty-three miles, a rise of only ten feet. From that point to the State line, a distance of thirty-five miles, ing day by day, in imbecile despair. Finally, the molding falls off, and leaves a

long, unsightly seam. There is one loose screw in one of the hinges of the wardrobe door-the door will not shut, the difficulty increases day by day, until the whole hinge is loose, and finally the door, hanging by its whole weight on the lower hinge, and assisted by the unskillful hands of green Erin, ears off altogether, with such a wreck and crush as make it necessary to send the wardrobe to the cabinet maker, or bring the cabinet maker to the warbrobe. journeys and consultations of the hapless,

nbandy man! In like manner, there is a leak some-where in the roof of the house, and every time that it rains, through this leak, in some mysterious manner, the water drops lown through the cellings of the rooms. The unhappy man is exhorted by his wife that this ought to be attended to. He promises to attend to it and forgets it—he never thinks of it until it begins to rain, and the water begins to drop, and pails and tubs are in requisition to catch the superfluous moisture. Then, agonized and penitent, he flies to the house carpenter, who promises to come, and forgets it likewise, and so on through successive showers and floodings, till finally there comes an avelanche of plastering, which ruins the carpet and furniture underneath, and makes the question of mending the roof no longer doubted. Repairs of some \$200 have now to be done, on account of a leak which the handy man would have

stopped in two hours.

The handy man not only can do all The handy man not only can do any those things which properly belong to men's department, but, in case of sickness or other causes that disable the female part of his household, he can dispeople loose from the old politicians, and tinguish himself in their peculiar depart-A great many men, he admitted, had voted for him as what they regarded "the ment. He can cook nicely—he can meke bread, and bake it so as thereafter to be least of two evils," but he contended enabled to instruct the cook in many points which have escaped Hibernian obthat the great mass had given him a corservation. He can set a table and cut dial support because they detested his opponent, because they were disgusted bread with a dest nicety that has been supposed peculiar to female hands alone. with the old politicians, and because they We have insisted so far on handiness in men. As a general thing, there is more believed he could secure them a representation in Congress, and the restoration of this property in women than in men, of the State to its old position in the Union, which is now the first and ardent

but there is a very great want of cultivation of this faculty among women. The ordinary class of servants whom we receive into our houses are unhandy o a degree that amounts to a fine art. They are really injurious in finding unexpected wrong ways of doing a thing. aced as we have described, in houses full of delicate and critical contrivances which require only thoughfulness and nice handling to keep them in good workng order, they are, some of them, quite

remarkable in their capacity for getting things out of order. But in the same manner that it is desirable that a man should understand and be able to occasionally do the work of a woman, and as he can do it without becoming unmanly, so woman can learn to inderstand and to do many things which pertain to the work of men, without be-

coming unwomanly.

A woman who lives in the country, for example, may sometimes be able to save a life by knowing how to harness or drive a horse. It is, of course, not a proper feminine employment, but it is a thing quite casily learned, and the knowledge of which may come in play in exigencies. We think it would be an advantage for

women to learn to use the more ordinary tools of a carpenter-the plane, the gimlet, the screw and the screwdriver—in which case they might stop many of the little domestic leaks we have indicated.

It should be an object, in educating children of both sexes, to encourage a versatile handiness. If there is a child who is peculiarly unhandy, the parents should stimulate that child to endeavor to rectify this defect, to become skillful and dexterous. Children should be encouraged and guided in any inclination they may have to construct and to make and to mend. Mothers should train boys, while they are little, to do the work of women, by way of giving versatility and dexterousness to the use of their hands.

And we think girls might, with advantage, learn to do some of the works of tage, learn to do some of the works of boys, with the view to strengthen their hands. Each sex would be the better for acquiring a little something from the other. AN OLD LADY, recently, in some court

poses of government that must and did before which she was brought as a witness, when asked to take off her bonnet, obstinately refused to do so, saying, obstinately refused to compel a woman to take off her bonnet." "Oh!" impru-THE Chatfield (Minn.) Democrat has the following: "One of the would be bon ton ladies of this place happened to take off her bonnet." dently replied one of the judges, "you know the law, do you; perhaps you would like to come up and sit here, and teach us?" "No, I thank you, sir," said the woman tarily, "there are old women enough there now." pick up a copy of our last issue, in which she read the notice of a notorious of \$800,000. After reading the item aloud, she raised her eyes to the ceiling,

The Difference. Don Piatt gives the following incident of a trip by boat from Cincinnati to

Louisville: A gentleman of tall, portly figure sat ear me. He had a rather good head, inclined to baldness, a hooked nose prominent chin, fresh complexion, and wore his clothes as no other creature born of woman and sat on end to advertise a a tailor can do, save a Kentuckian. He looked like a lord of creation and talked like a negro. "That they go," he cried, resting his long legs upon the guard of the boat and squirting tobacco juice with the securety of a ride through the course the accuracy of a rifle, through the opening before him, "Thar they go, wheat, oats, corn, and grapes, up the sides of the hill till clean over. Don't see anything of that sort over t'other, not by a long shot. Our cussed fellers in Kentucky don't scratch about in that ar

"Probably they enjoy themselves, in their way, quite as much as their more industrious neighbors." "Lord God, yes. When it comes to enjoyment our fellers count ten. They hold full hands, I tell you. But enjoyment is gettin' to be costly, you see, arn't what it once was, when a feller could get blind drunk on a dime. We haven't the niggers, and our cussess find it's root hog or die. But they don't root

"What do they do for a living? "It's hard to tell, stranger. If a chap has any land he's apt to sell it for what he can get. Good many go to the far west. Some tend bar or keep billiards -mighty few work. That is about the last thing a Kentucky cuss thinks of."

Babie's Linen.

An eminent physician in Hearth and Home contributes the following exquisite article for the benefit of young mothers. It is the richest gem we have culled for some time. He says:

An intelligent young mother inquired some days since how she could best preserve her child's linen clean and sweet, when changed frequently during the day. I directed her never to dry it by fire, but in the sun and open air, if the weather permitted. You thus not only avoid saturating the air of your rooms with the volatile and poisonous gases driven out of the linen, but the sun's rays have powers of cleansing and disinfecting which artificial heat has not, and will purify and preserve the linen. She followed my directions, but as is too often the practice, dried and aired it in the nursery window. Her fastidious hus-band remonstrated in vain against this unseemly exposure. Believing that if she saw her practice as others saw it, she would desist, he so directed their afternoon walk as to bring the nursery window in full view from a central part of the town. Stopping abruptly, he pointed to the offending linen flapping conspicuously in the breeze, and asked sarcastically: "My dear, what is that displayed

from our window?" "Why," she proudly replied, "that is the flag of our Union!" Conquered by this pungent retort, he saluted the flag with a swing of his hat, and pressing his wife's arm closer within his own, sang, as they walked homeward, "And long may it wave."

A Dutch Canal. The great ship canal which is to connect Amsterdam with the North Sea, at a cost of 27,000,000 guilders, is now once more in progress, the Government of the Netherlands having relieved the contract-ors of certain difficulties which for a time hindered the work. The canal will be about fifteen miles in length: one portion of its course lies through the sea known to the Dutch as the Y, and through Wyker Meer, where it will be strongly embanked. The sandy peninsula beyond, aboutive miles wide, will be cut through, and a harbor will be built at its mouth at a part of the coast where a harbor is greatly wanted. For the proper utiliza-tion of this canal the Zuyder Zee is to be

shut out from Amsterdam, and the Pampus dam by which this is to be effected is already half finished, and the locks and sluices connected with it are in progress. By this undertaking Holland will add one more to her grand engineering works, but t appears to be an English firm who hold the contract. The opening of the new port as a harbor of refuge will be a boon to all the mariners who navigate the North Sea.

Effects of Lightning. At a recent session of the Paris Acad emy of Sciences, a description was given of the effects of lightning on the bridge of Kehl, near Strasburg, on the 13th Inst. There were but a few drops of rain fall-

ing at that moment. A low chestnut tree was struck close to a building that had a lightning conductor, the iron frame work of the bridge being also not far off.

The preference evinced by the electric fluid for the tree could only be explained by the circumstance that three soldiers, having metallic accoutrements about them, were sitting under it. Of these three, one was killed outright, another died a few minutes later, and the third survives, though he was knocked down senseless. He does not recollect having been struck, he is not paralyzed, but still suffers from a slight though obstinate uneasiness. The clothes, skin, and metallic articles worn by the three all presented marks of the passage of the fluid; but death was exclusively caused by asphyxia, not by any mechanical derangement of vital organ.

TALKING of new processes in the manufacture of iron, the New York Times says: There are really three remarkable facts about all really successful inventions of this kind. First, they are never perfected at once, but they are developed by slow, costly and painful efforts. Second, they never at once supersede old processes nor embarrass invested capital and established business. Despite the Bessemer process, more puddled iron is made to-day than ever before, and the Ellershausen process has come in to reinforce puddling. Despite all short cuts in cast-steel making, the crucible process is more largely practiced than ever before, and the Siemens furnace is perhaps more valuable to it than to its great rival. This fact-that the development of improvements is slow and general rather than fitful and limited—is a wise provision for which we ought to be more thankful, and which enthusiastic inventers may as well the woman tartly, "there are old women that really constitute progress in the woman tartly, "there are old women that really constitute progress in the woman tartly, "there are old women that really constitute progress in the woman tartly, "there are old women that really constitute progress in the woman tartly, "there are old women that really constitute progress in the work, progress in the woman tartly, "there are old women that really constitute progress in the work progress, is mainly due to its efficiency and startly passently the progress in the work progress, is mainly due to its efficiency and startly passently the progress in the work progres

One of Life's Contrasts.

Three years ago, while breakfasting at mining restaurant near the Oregon line, a stranger with uncombed hair, huge gray whiskers and tattered coat, took his seat at the table. By accident, I was relating to the landlord an incident which had occurred some years previously in the Connecticut Valley. After I had left the table and was walking alone, the unshorn stranger accosted me. "You are the first man," said he, "whom I have heard mention my native town for twenty-three years, and it made my heart come up in my mouth when you did so."
This circumstance doubtlessly made him unusually communicative. He said he was living in the mountains, ten miles from any habitation, subsisting by hunting, and visiting the settlements two to three times a year. This statement was afterward corroborated by other evidence. What induced him to lead this hermit life he did not see fit to explain. In his early boyhood, on the banks of the Connecti cut, he and the present Chief Justice of the United States lived on adjoining farms, and attended the same public What a sharp contrast has marked their subsequent lives-the one having filled the most responsible station in the gift of the American people-the other a hermit, unknowing and unknown, amid the wild and almost inaccessible fastnesses of Southern Oregon!-Boston Journal.

A Bloody Bayonet. From England comes the frightful inelligence that a new bayonet has been invented which is a combined saw and sword. The sword edge will cut a sheep into joints, and the saw edge will easily saw the shin bone of an ox. This pleasing weapon is proposed not only for the British infantry, but for the Irish con-stabulary. It is believed that it can be improved by pointing it with a denotating cap, which will explode inside a man's body, blowing him into minute fragments, and thus saving the expense gathering and burying the dead and the delays occasioned by flags of truce for these purposes on battle fields.

A MINISTER was on his way to church one Sunday morning, and saw a boy on the river bank fishing.
"My boy," said the clergyman, "don't you know that it is wicked to catch fish

on Sunday ?" "Guess I hain't sinned much yet," said the boy, without taking his eye from the ichain't had a bite. Minister coughed and went on.

WAKING UP .- "It is a standing rule in said one clergyman to my church," another, "for the sexton to wake up any man that he sees asleep."
"I think," replied the other, "that it would be better for the sexton, whenever man goes to sleep under your preaching,

to wake you up. Manure.-The productive Poultry power of the dropping of the hennery is very great as compared with ordinary barn-yard manure; yet many farmers, with a score or two of fowels, or no pains to preserve and apply it to the purposes of vegetable production. It is an excellent dressing for gardens, and will repay a hundred fold the care and expense of preserving and applying it.

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE

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DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE. Will not fail in one case. DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Cures Ulcerat

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Cures Summer Comp'sint. DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Will cure Watery Daicharges.

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Never falls. DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Is a valuable medicine. Dr. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURB

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 CUEE 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, 167 Liberty St.,

and by all druggists. A LIFE-SAVING ARRANGEMENT. A radical change has been introduced in the practice of medicine. Physiciaus have ceased to torture and prostrate their patients. Instead of pulling down, they build up; instead of assaulting nature, they assist her. Cupping, leeching, blistering, venesection, calomei, stupifying narcotics, and rasping purgatives, once the favorice resources of the faculty, are now rarely resorted to even by the most dogmatic num rarely resorted to even by the most dogmatic members of the profession. The old creed was that disease was something which must be ex-pected by violent ar-idelal means, irrespective the wear and tear of the vital orgatization in the process. The new creed recognizes the improvement of the general health as essential to the ere of nil local aliments. Hence it is that HUSTETT, En'S STUMACH BITTEM: the mist potent vegetable tonic that pharmacy has ever brought to the assistance of nature in her arruggles with disease, has been cordisily approved by practitioners of the modern school, tis pleasant to reflect that reason and philosophy have at last been victorious over the errors of the past, and that thousands and tens of thousands of human beings are alive and well to, day, who would induitably be mouldering in their graves had they been subjected to the pains and penalties which were deemed orthous and indipensable thirty or forty years ago. graves has they been deemed orthodox and in-benaities which were deemed orthodox and in-dispensable thirty or forty years ago.

Preventive medication was earcely thought of then; but now it is considered; f paramount im-portance, and the celebrity of the STANDARD IN-VIGORANT. ALTERATIVE AND RESTORATIVE of the age, (a title which HUSTETTER'S BITTERS have fairly earned by their long career of suc-cess), is mainly due to its efficiency as a FRO-