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GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV. OFFICIAL PAPER

OFFICE:

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE. FOR GOVERNOB: 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-MILES S. HUMPHBEYS, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JOSEPH WALTON, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. MERR. SHERIFF-HUGH S. FLEMING TREASURER-10S. F. DENNISTON. CLERK OF COURTS-JOSEPH BROWNE. RECORDER-THOMAS H. HUNTER. COMMISSIONER JHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK. BEGISTER JOSEPH H. GRAY. CLERK ORPHANS' COURT ALEX. HILANDS.

IRECTOR OF POOR-ABDIEL MCCLURE. PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 541f.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 881.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 1334@1334.

WE PRINT on the inside pages this morning's GAZETTE-Second page: Poerry, "The Baby's Brawer," Ephemeris, Letter from Saratoga, Clippings. Third and Sixth pages: Pinance and Trade, Markets, Imports and River News. Seventh page: Spectrum Analysis, The French Emperor's Change of Policy, Poisoned by a Fly, Eating Fruit, Nasby's Domestic Sacrifice.

THE public park question will be withdrawn from the voters, it is thought, and no election held as ordered. The people may have an opportunity to express their will in the matter at the October elections.

THE Republicans of Dauphin county have nominated DAVID MUMMA for the State Senate, and Messrs. A. C. Smith and J. E. Parsons for the Assembly. Fourteen hundred majority for that tick et is talked of.

A DELEGATE in the Democratic Convention on Tuesday, asserted that a platform other than that adopted by the State Convention should be adopted, as it was asking too much of the Allegheny Democracy to swallow all that it contained. Whether the dose is too strong or not for the opposition, it won't go down with the majority of the people of the State.

THE railway-freight quarrel at New York is ended by agreement among the lines. Its profit to the general public forbade the idea of its continuance. Another quarrel, from which the public derives orously than ever. This is for the control of the far Western connections of the Missouri River, to which end all the trunk-line corporations are active buyers of the leading stocks from Toledo west-

PRIOR to the assembling of the late Democratic Convention it was thought that it would adjourn without making nominations other than that for the Commissionership, as it was deemed a doubtful matter whether enough men in the ranks would be found willing to offer themselves as sacrifices in aspiring to all the positions open. The Republican majority in the county promises to be unusually large in October, as the ticket of the Democracy contains no element of strength.

THE admirers of Humboldt, in Dayton, Ohio, are the projectors of a novel and economical method for celebrating the centennial anniversary of the great scholar and thinker. They propose that bonfires shall be started on all the highest hill tops of the land, on the anniversary eve, and be kept burning till the ushering in of the day, and all this combustion in honor of Humboldt! The compliment paid to his memory. by an enlightened people.

No MORE WONDERFUL proof could be graphs or things of that nature. It is rates from those compelled to go into the

Japhet's children who have made possible this marvelous celerity of intercomwho avail themselves of that possibility.

was inactive, slothful and intemperate. own natural value. One day a change came over the boy, and he packed up his duds and started out in the broad world to seek his fortune. Two bly succeeded in holding my own!"

A WEEK from next Friday the long alked of boat race between the Harvard and Oxford crews shall, it is expected, take place. To a certain extent, it may be looked upon as an international affair. Oxford may probably justly be taken as, enfranchised suffrage. In those States at as fair an assembly of the representative young England as can be made, and from unit at the coming elections. The oppothis assembly the crew is chosen. Harvard, on the other hand, represents New England, a fact which the New England | Mississippi, where DENT has been thrown students were so conscious of, that they objected to having one of their best oarsmen on the crew because he was from Chicago, so that, although the Chicago man went, the race is still a contest between the representative youth of Old and New England. Coming, as it does, immediately after the Alabama excitement, felt in the result, but the English seem to guine, a fact which must be rather de sult, only to ascertain what members are, pressing to the Harvard boys. It is not a | and what are not, qualified. As to the muscular contest between the students of latter, he will order new elections. two colleges, which thus interests almost | If the disqualified member-elect follow that name, without reference to what everybody, it is a friendly repetition of the latest Democratic advice, and decline might be disguised by it. Of this class our various naval battles—the Constitu- to respond to his enquiries, he must conthe Alabama, a battle in which, as mere with the situation. The assemblage even those who may be violently oppo- deferred one day longer than necessary. sed to plymouth-rock-ism, must hope that that the result may be different.

as thoroughly and do it as well as he is able. The Secretary of the Navy has undertaken to manage the naval business of this country, and in order to understand it more thoroughly he has, in company with several experienced officers, gone to examine parts of our coast and the naval property in the dockyards. Several of the Congressional Committees have matters to report on, which demand personal knowledge of their circumstances. These gentlemen are paid for this business just as any private citizens would expect to be paid for any private business which they might undertake, and they have chosen the pleasantest portion of the time which they have, at their disposal, to make these no special benefit, is going on more vig- necessary journeys, just as any sensible private gentlemen would choose pleasant weather in which to make a business journey, if they were so situated as to be able to choose between that and what the French would call a temps de chien. If these public servants did not attend to the duties which they have assumed, there would very justly be a general outcry made, and in all probability they would be called upon to resign the positions which they neglected to fill properly. And yet the opposition press and a portion of the so-called Republican press have joined in ridiculing these gentlemen, loudly accusing them of extravagance and misuse of the public money to see any respectable journals join in this work, for we can scarcely conceive

WE DO NOT SUPPOSE that anybody

would deny that a man, when he under-

absurd and more unjust. THE USURY PROSECUTIONS. Application has been made in New York for the remittance of the imprisonment part of the sentence pronounced on two of the Wall Street bankers who pleaded guilty to the charge of usury. The Court has power to remit or suspend least, but we fancy that the spirit of the the very general opinion of the mercanman honored would frown on the cheap tile community that leniency should be exercised in the premises. Ordinarlly, the laws making usury a punishable offense are more or less unjust and oppressive. Money is like a stock in trade desired of the actual fulfilment of Noah's and should never fall below its true value prophecy that the descendents of Ja. when loaned, and laws and restrictions was ponned in Bombay, India, only nation of capitalists go together to make

markets for loans or accommodations, have already shown themselves unable that we see the wisdom of some provis- to cope with either the shrewd rascality, munication, and it is the same people ion of protection to exist on the or to resist the peculiar temptations with political canvass. This reminds us of a but let them be admonished that the law little story. A wealthy parent had an remains and will be rigidly enforced, only heir to his vast possessions, on whom when efforts are made to put up money he could build little hope, as the youth to a point it should not occupy from its

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

The President frankly admits that he years rolled away and the son returned to has been deceived as to the true characgladden the heart of his father. After ter of the Conservative movement in Virnarrating a world of wonders he had ginia. He has always declared to his een in his travels, and exciting the old | friends that, had he been a citizen of that gentleman's faith in believing that he had | State, his vote would have been given to massed riches, the promising youth ex- | Wells, He avows his faith in the sinclaimed, "Well, Dad, you know when I | cerity of Governor WALKER'S Republistarted out I wasn't worth a cent; I had can declarations, but regards the tactics no good habits or principles; I was wild and principles of that gentleman's leadand profligate and a burden to myself and ing supporters with the most decided friends?" "Yes, yes," responded the aversion. His confidence in Virginia delighted parent, "I remember all, my | Conservatism was never very profound boy." "Well," continued the hopeful, or demonstrative; since that sort of poli-"after all my experience, all my extensive | tics has developed its true character travels, I assure you that I have admira- yet more clearly in Tennessee, he thinks its further course might be cheeked with advantage to the country. The radical Republicans of Texas and Mississippi will have no reason to complain of any Federal influence co-operating with their opponents, to betray and defeat the liberal policy of an universally least, Republicanism will be an efficient sition will be driven to show their true colors, as they have already done in overboard, and a straight Democratic and out and out rebel ticket will be nominated.

We look for an early solution of the Virginian problem. New elections should be ordered in districts where the present members-elect cannot qualify. It is conceded on all hands that the test- country that his sympathies and influence there is naturally a deep popular interest | oath will be insisted on. \ It was known, for weeks before the election, that the be very certain that their men shall win, oath would be required. Gen. CANBY while we Americans do not seem so san- now delays his promulgation of the retion and Guerriere, the Chesapeake and vince the Legislature, and if it is organ-Shannon, or more correctly, perhaps, it is | ized without regard to the oath, Congress a battle between the May Flower and may be depended upon to deal firmly Americans, we must take an interest, and of the Legislature ought not to be If it be illegally organized, it will be

the May Flower may win, while they fear | the worse for Virginia. Conservatism will make a huge political blunder, if its licy there and in Tennessee shall resu in an issue which shall consolidate and nerve Republican Counsels not only in

takes to do a thing, ought to examine it | those States but all over the country. As to Tennessee, the embarrassments are wholly local, as the Republicans of that State, fatally divided among themselves, have sown, they must expect to resp. Those who have voted for Senter, but who have been voted out of the Legislature by their treacherous Conservative allies, are in a tight place, and they begin to realize it. The Administration can do nothing for them or against them. They must do the best they can with their rebel majorities, with the repudiation of the State debt, with the ambitious schemes of A. J., and with the damaging animosities of Parson Brownlow. The administration, the Republican party and the country will look on with a feeling of comfortable indifference, since with time the local mischiefs will work their own cure.

A DOUBTFUL EXPEDIENT.

We hear from Washington that the Commissioner of Revenue finds it to be conducive to the public advantage to give to his Supervisors roving commissions, detaching them from their heretofore permanent limitation to specific districts, and interchanging them all into new fields. Very possibly this is a step in the right direction; nevertheless it is a very peculiar one. Why should an officer prove more efficient in a district with which he has had no previous acquaintance? Why should not an officer, who fails to secure satisfactory results in his proper district, and conveyances. We are really sorry be removed at once from office, instead of being sent to "fresh fields and pastures new?" These queries are of anything, at the same time, more not altogether impertinent, since the only reason which has yet been semi-officially given for the adoption of this new policy by the Commisioner, does expressly specify that the public interests will be promoted by a less intimate acquaintance between the revenue officers, and such contributors to the excise as the whisky and tobacco trade. We confess there is something novel, not suggestion is singular and novel, to say the both fine and imprisonment, and it is to say inscrutable in this action of of Supervisors, an exchange enquires, with a rude but sensible bluntness, whother it might not be better to releive some of them from the cares and temptations of office altogether. The suggestion has its weight. We are disposed to think well of the plan propuled the distribution of by statutes can never conveniently set for giving these roving complete should dwell within the tents of by statutes can never conveniently set for giving these roving compure should when the fact that a message was saide the higher rulings of Supply and missions to the supervising offirecently received in New York which Demand. It is only when a combiwas princed in the property of up a ring for the purpose of creating by treasury in all sections of the country, the Shemitic races are not inventive, nor artificial means a stringency in the money but the Commissioner may well consider do they trouble themselves with telequite other hands than those of men who Broadway ticket offices.

statute books. Usury is not so grave a which they are habitually assailed by cersin as the act of combining to profit out tain unprincipled dealers in taxable arti-THE Post promises on behalf of the of the necessities purposely created for cles. For example, here comes the an-Democracy of Allegheny county, that others. It is well enough that the offend-nouncement that an extensive distillery they will "hold their own" in the present ers of Wall street should be let go free, has just been seized at Philadelpia, for a systematic fraud upon the laws, and that the seizure is the first fruit of the Commissioner's new policy. Very well for the new Supervisor, who seems to have made a fortunate strike. But how is it for the old Supervisor of that district, whom the distiller has so long contrived to deceive? How much will his sagacity profit the Treasury in any other field? How adroit must have been that system of fraud which blinded him so long at Philadelphia, but which his successor drags into daylight | free of cost. This looks very well on pawithin a week!

We repeat: the new plan is very well in itself, but the retention of the old and manifestly incapable or unworthy officials renders it simply a humbug, or something worse.

The Treasury, and prominently its Internal Revenue Bureau, is charged with by far the most important of public trusts in the Government. Secretary BOUTWELL deservedly enjoys the general confidence, and we believe that Commissioner Delano equally aims to merit the approbation of the country. We are the more disposed, therefore, to regret the adoption of any policy which is so justly amenable to criticism as that of which we now speak. We make no imputations against the Supervisors, but we don't like the facts.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION. A Washington letter to the New York

Times makes statements of great interest, and which we regard as wholly reliable. It is said:

The semi-official statement of the President's position in regard to the political situation in Mississippi, is not new to those who have conversed with him on the subject, nor was it necessary to assure the are decidely with that party in each of the Southern States which embodies the largest number of loyal men, the greatest hare of loyal sentiment, and guarantees most thoroughly the security of the future, It only disappoints those who, in the absence of official expression, have assumed that he would accept as loyal and as Republican whatever was called by are the handful of so-called "Conservatives," who, for the last thirty days, have been here manœuvering to get the President committed to an endorsement of what is really nothing but the "white man's party" movement in Mississippi and Texas.

There is now no impropriety in adding

some further facts bearing upon the President's attitude toward parties both n and out of the reconstructed States. Recognizing fully that he is the President of the whole country, he also recogand to the sentiment that placed him in his present position, and, under his lead, subdued the rebellion Discarding all animosity or idea of revenge for the past, yet he cannot politically discard those who may only differ with him in the degree of punishment which they desire to see inflicted for the crime of rebellion. Any one who assumes that he does not think the hundred thousand Republicans who voted for Wells in Virginia as faithful supporters of his administration hundred and twenty thou sand who voted for Walker, makes a serious error, and as evidence of this I may say that just prior to the Virginia elec-tion, when Hon. J. F. Lewis, the Lieutenant Governor elect, visited this city for the purpose of seeking words of encouragement for the Walker movement from the President, General Grant talked free y upon the situation, and frankly told Mr. Lewis that if he had a vote in Virginia he would cast it for the Wells' tick et and the expurgated Constitution. The President sincerely regretted that there should be any division among the earnest Republicans of Virginia, or any other State, and he hoped to see that wisdom manifested which would achieve for the Republican party the credit of carrying brough within its own lines measures for

the abrogation of all disfranchisements and obnoxious test oaths, instead of being compelled by their opponents to yield these concessions.
"Asto "interference" in State elections I am convinced the President means to lo so, as far as he legitimately may, call it by what name you will. To say that ne must not or ought not to interfere in the approaching elections in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, is to assume that he will be entirely neutral as between Republicans and Democrats, and that he recognizes no party obligations whatev-Thoroughly as Gen. Grant is a President of the people, he is nevertheless as thoroughy alive to his political duty to the political party that elected him, and in the coming elections the country may expect to see him use his influence and exert his power for the success of the Republican candidates whenever and wherever he properly and consistently

HENRY VINCENT writes that his forthcoming visit to this country must be his last. "Indeed," he says, "I should have decided not to come again, did I not feel the strongest desire to take a personal farewell of the many generous friends who have so warmly greeted me on former occasions. I hope to lecture in the East, New York State, and Pennsylvania, up to the end of December."

ASA PACKER is said to be the "Workingman's candidate." Who chucked him into the Lehigh river? His own workmen! What for? Attempting to compel them to work at starvation wages. man who respects their rights only when he is compelled to do so at the risk of his own life? Wethink not.

·FIRST-CLASS tickets from New York "to San Francisco, \$150; second class, \$70. A palace car will leave to-night to "go to Sacramento without change. Ex-This standing announcement is now placarded in front of the THE CITY PARK.

MESSRS. EDITORS:-Will you permit a subscriber to say a few words through your valuable paper to the citizens of Pittsburgh on the subject of the City Park? As you have thrown your influence on the side of the Park, it is but fair that the citizens should see the other side also, that they may be able, at the approaching election, to vote understandingly. The friends of the park proposein fact it is their settled purpose—if they any of the rural wards—presuming the get the power from the citizens, to purchase a large plot of ground, say eight hundred or one thousand acres, at a distance of six or seven miles from the Court House, lay part of it out in lots for public sale, and convert the balance, say four hundred acres, into a city park. It is thought a park can thus be obtained per, but may not hold out in practice. A risk of loss must be run in this as well as in any other land purchase, and why subject the city to this risk? If no risk whatever is to be run, why do not those enterprising gentlemen, who are urging this matter, purchase the ground them selves, and after disposing of a portion of it give the balance to the city for nothing? This would be a good and practical way of testing the sincerity of these gentlemen and saving the city from all risk of losses. This, however, they do not propose to do, and will not do, no one knows better the uncertainties and fluctuations of the market than they. The method of procuring a park as reuired by the act of the Legislature. is indeed a serious objection to the whole project. Councils should not have the power, as the act gives them, of using the credit of the city for speculative pur poses, rendering the city liable for any losses which may occur from wild and extravagant purchasers. Speculations in land should be confined to land dealers and real estate agents, and not given to the Councils of an incorporated city, by which the citizens may be deceptively overwhelmed by an oppressive debt. Citizens should therefore oppose the measure, because it gives Councils, composed, as they are in part, of interested and reckless persons, the power to pur-chase and dispose of property in the name of the city, subjecting it to all the risks incident to land speculations. Instead of getting a park for nothing, we run the risk of paying two prices for it and being involved in debt besides.

A word as to the size of the park. Four or five hundred acres are entirely too much for that purpose. Aside from the fact that we have not the land to spare, the cost of improving and decorating this amount of ground as it should be would be far beyond our capacity, involved as we now are by a heavy and increasing debt and burdensome taxes. Some are foolish enough to believe that one or two hundred thousand dollars will be a sum sufficient to improve and embellish a park of this size. Never was there a greater mistake. The Allegheny Commons, consisting of about sixty-five acres of heautiful and even ground, will ost, according to the estimate of the City Engineer, at least two hundred thousand dollars for its decoration, and this amount s probably far beneath the required sum, for last year, nearly \$42,000 were expend ed instead of \$22,000, the estimated amount. Philadelphia has already spent millions on her park and are not yet half completed. The New York Central Park, composed of about 844 acres, cost the city, up to 1866, over fifteen millions of dollars, and she is still expending upon it the enormous sum of about five hundred thousand dollars annually. With these facts before us, who can believe that one or two, or even five

cient to lay out, improve and elegantly decorate a park of 400 or 500 acres. The sum of \$5,000,000 will be nearer the mark. A small park, easy of access and convenient to all, would be a very good thing whenever our finances will admit of it, but the purchase of 400 acres seven miles from the Court House, which will cost millions for its purchase, improve ment and maintenance, especially at this time, when we are overwhelmed by debt and taxation, is worse than folly—it is madness. And this is just what our Councils, it they get the power, intend to do. Our tax payers, and especially our industrial tax-payers, should remember this when they come to vote on the

hundred thousand dollars will be suffi-

subject of a City Park.

The questions naturally present them selves now, who will derive the benefit from a Park so located, and who will bear the expenses? If any benefit whatever is to be derived the people holding prop erty in the new wards in the vicinity of the Park will derive advantage by an increase in the value of their ground. As to property in other parts of the

city, no increase in value can possibly take place, but a falling off. The increase of taxation of from uve to eight mills on the dollar, which will be ne-cessary for the maintenance of this luxury, on property, from which no compensating advantage is derived, must necessarily cause it to depreciate in value. So far, therefore, as an increase in the value of property is concerned, the rural districts have all the advantage. In the enjoyments of a park so located they also have the advantage. therefore, those persons who hold droperty near the intended park and who enjoy all the advantages be made to pay for the same, or at least be required to pay more for its purchase and maintenanc than those living at a distance and who derive comparatively no benefit from it whatever. New York assessed one fifth of the entire cost of the Central Park on property adjacent to and benefitted by it. Our act does not require this, wherein it is unjust. Property adjacent to it will not be taxed for park purposes as high as property at the Point, and for this reason: In the assessment of the city taxes, property in the new wards is assessed but eight mills on the dollar, whereas it is assessed in the old city twelve. But this s not all, property in the old wards and to a certain extent in Lawrenceville, is assessed from five to hine times higher than it is in the new. In the old city, property is valued, on which the assessents are made, at about one fourth of workingmen be stupid enough to support its real value, whereas in the new wards generally, excepting Lawrenceville, it is often assessed at only one-twentieth and even one thirtieth of its real value. This

s no fancy sketch, it is true to the letter. The writer can point to property in the new districts that the owners would not take in cash twenty times the amount of the assessed valuation. And this low valuation on property, sometimes greater and sometimes less, is not uncommon, but exists generally throughout the rural districts, especially in the vicinity of East

Liberty and parts contiguous to the grounds on which the proposed park is to

The interence to be drawn from these facts is, that all debts contracted in the purchase and construction of the park must be paid chiefly by the property hold ers of the old wards and of Lawrenceville. In consequence of this inequality in the valuation of property throughout the city, a citizen holding property in any of the old wards will have to pay in taxes from five to ten dollars for every one dollar paid by a citizen holding property in property in both cases to be equal in value. It can therefore readily be seen that while the old city foots the bill, the new one receives the benefits. From these considerations we think it plain that the true interest of all, the citizens of the old wards and Lawrenceville, is to oppose the park project as burdensome in its purchase, construction and maintenance, unequal in its benefits, unjust in the apporticnment of its expenses, and withal not demanded by the interests of

the city.

Before closing it may be proper to say that the expenses of the Park project will not come from the property holders alone; the tenant will have to bear his share of the harden also, not only in the increase of his personal tax, but also in the increase of his rent. The citizens of the populous districts are all interested alike. Our city is now loaded with a debt of over \$2,500,000, and this is likely to be increased \$2,500,000 more by the extension of our water facilities. an item which it is well for us to consider before plunging the city any further in debt. Let us complete our water improve-ments, finish the City Hall, arrange the Fire Department, extend the gas facilities and open and improve our streets; then it will be time enough to talk of city parks. Ten years hence, when the money market becomes settled and gold is currency, land can be bought cheaper than it can be purchased for to day. In the matter of a Park there is no need of haste; the world was not made in a day. Give it its quietus at the polls now and time will show its necessities in the future.

PITTSBURGHER: Pittsburgh, Aug. 18th, 1869.

IT is believed that the arrivals of immigrants in the United States this year will show a large increase over former year. The Hamburg-American steamships to New Orleans will recommence their trips in September, and efforts are being made to establish a line from Europe direct to Norfolk. Mobile expects soon to have a direct communication with Europe of its own. The Eso d' Italia recommends the promotion of emigration from Italy, and a direct steam line to aid it between the Mediterranean and the Southern States, and indicates as especially suitable for Italians the States of Virginia, Maryland, Georgia and Tennessee. It estimates the number of Italians in the country at 200,000, and speaks of them as sitchen gardens at San Francisco, and of having the fish trade of New Orleans in their hands.

It is rumored among railway men that the war between trunk lines on freight transportation, will end this week. Many canal poats have hauled off, as the railways are carrying grain between Buffalo and New York cheaper than the canals.

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE

Cures Dysentery DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Cures Bloody Flux. DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Cures Billous Colic DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE

Cures Chronic Distribes.

Cures Cholera Inmatum. DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Cures the worst case of Bowel Disease.

DR. KETSER'S BOWEL CURE Cures Cholera Morbus. DE. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Will cure in one or two doses.

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Ought to be in every family. DR. REYSER'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 Daicharges.

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Never falls. DR. KEYSEB'S BOWEL CURE Ís a valuable medicin De 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 nost valuable remedies ever discovered for all diseases incident to this reason of the year. Hundreds of sufferers could be relieved in less than a day by a speedy resort to this most valuaole medicine, particularly valuable, when the system is apt to become disordered by the two ree 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. Physicians have ceased to torture and prostrate their patients. Instead of pulling down, they build up; instead of assault-ing nature, they assist her. Cupping, leeching, blistering, venesection, calomet, antimony, sumplying narcotles, and rasping purgaives, once the favorite resources of the faculty, are once the lawrine resources of the factory, and how rarely resorted to even by the most organic members of the profession. The old creed was that disease was something which must beex-peried by violent artificial means, irrespective struggles with disease, has been cottuin; approved by tractitioners or the modern school, t is pleasant/to reflect that reason and philosophy have at has been victorious over the errors of the past, and that thousands and tens of thousands of human beings are aive and well to, day, who would induitably be mouldering in their graves had they been subjected to the passes and penalties which were deemed orthodox and indispensable thirty or forty years ago.

Preventive medication was carcely thought of them; but now it is considered. I paramount importance, and the celebrity of the STANDARD IX. ears ago.

iave lairly due to its case cless), is mainly due to its case, is mainly due to its creently recom-rective private of the BITTERS is urgently recom-a course of the BITTERS is urgently recom-