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UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET. STATE.

> FOR GOVERNOR: JOHN W. GEARY.

AUDGE OF SUPREME COURT: HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT, JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK, ABSISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS, FRED'R. H. COLLIEB. STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.

AGERMELT -MILES 8. HUMPHREYS, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JOHEPH WALTUN, JAMES TAYLOR, D. W. WHI'EE, JOHN H. KEKS. SHERIFF-HUGH S. FLEMING. TREASURER-108. F. DENNISTON. CLERK OF COURTS-JOSEPH BROWNE. RECORDER-CHOMAS H. HUNTER. COMMISSIONER - HAUNCEY B. BOSTWICE.

REGISTER-JUSEPH H. GBAY.
CLERE ORPHANS' COURT-ALEX. HILANDS.
DIRECTOR OF POOR-ABDIEL MCCLUHE. WE PRINT on the Second page this morning's GAZETTE-Poetry, Pennsylvania and Ohio News and Miscellaneous Matter Third and Sixth pages: Financial and Commercial, Petroleum Market, Produce and Provision Market, Markets by Telegraph, Imports by Railroad and River News. Seventh page:

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 883.

Book Notices.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 53%f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 1327@133.

KAVORABLE reports come from the cop per-region of Lake Superior. The mines are yielding handsome results, which would be profitable at somewhat better

THE amended election returns in Tenincrease the vote for Stokes so rapidly as to make it probably equal to that given to GRANT. This shows that his rival, Senter, had but a limited Republican support.

VALUABLE slate quarries have been found in York county, near the Hanover as that upon which she now asks the large deposits of an iron ore so highly carbonized as to make it especially desirable for rails. The product is said to be very nearly equal to steel.

An opposition PRINT at Philadelphia reiterates daily its slanderous imputations upon Judge WILLIAMS. The journalist who persists in a falsehood, after it iniquity! Mrs. Stowe need not have has been plainly exposed as this has been. clearly unites in his own person the in this business of painting any manners of a "Dead Rabbit" and the blacker that incarnation of immorality. morals of Moyamensing. We can have no controversy with such a representative of the subterranean Democracy.

A MONTH AGO, the rebel press of Mississippi were quite confident that General GRANT would "preserve an attitude of neutrality" in their local politics, and declared that nothing more was to be desired. The "undoubted authority," upon which they relied, since proves to be altogether worthless, and they have resolved to throw the Dent ring overboard. Not even that gentleman's abusive epistle to Mr. BOUTWELL will save his bacon with the Mississippi Democracy.

IT IS NOT only Mississippi and Texas. in which the Republican ascendancy has been imperilled by the same Conservative tactics which our friends have found so fatally mischievous in Virginia and Tennessee. But Missouri and West Virginia were also in danger. We may rejoice that the Conservative trick has been at last effectually exploded, so that it can do us no more harm. Our friends in the two latter States forewarned are forearmed. They will accept the wise policy which looks to the abrogation of existing restrictions upon the ex rebel suffrage, but they will take good care to administer that policy themselves. They do not propose to commit it to such politicians as Carlisle in the one State, or Henderson in the other. It only needs that our friends there shall heed the consequences which have followed an unkappy schism. with the defeat of the Republican cause and a rebel triumph at Nashville and Richmond, and they will take good care to unite upon the most discreet and effective measures, in support of the true policy of a liberal and provident statesmanship.

SUBSEQUENT developments are held to warrant the belief that Chief Justice CHASE, in entertaining the application for a habeas corpus in YERGER'S Case, proposed to release the prisoner, pronounting a judgment artfully framed,

for the express purpose of overthrowing | thracite and Nova Scotia coals, we infer, the military control of the unreconstruct ed States. This purpose was only foiled by the shrewd tactics of Attorney General HOAR, who contrived to involve that excellent magistrate in such an emit barrassment that he no longer had the stimulate the production in the Maryland audacity to complete his plan. These de coal-field. velopments are reported in detail by a

ment of the late President, the mantle of spring of 1868, the former has charged a his malignant hatred to the Republican uniform rate of 14 cents per ton per mile. party has descended to the shoulders of being less than half the tariff on the the Chief Justice, there to dis Reading Road. The Baltimore corporaplace, on every convenient occasion, his tion has been repeatedly urged by the official ermine. He will not fall to im- Pennsylvania interest to advance its prove every possible opportunity for de- rates, but declined, and will still decline livering his deadliest blows at the funda, to do so. The effect of its ton tariff was mental policy of the only political organ- to build up a largely increased trailic, ization which stands in the way of his the improvement in the ten months, endambitious hopes. Here comes another ing July 1st, being nearly seventy per case in Alabama, in which he is sure to cent. in tonnage. All of this coal figure before it is finally disposed of. One has ruled at a uniform price delivered at Collins, who killed Dr. Haughey, the Baltimore. The effect has been seen in Republican candidate for Congress in one an almost complete exclusion of the specof the districts of North Alabama some ulative element from the mining operatime since, having securely defied the tions of the Cumberland region, the busicivil law, has been at last arrested by ness going forward with a healthy prothe military and will be held for trial. gress and upon legitimate principles, and The Chief Justice may be expected to in- yielding the largest extent of solid benetervene, mending his hold in the Yerger fits not only to the carrier, but to the case and gratifying, if he can, his so-far | coal owners and to the numerous operbaffled purpose to draw the teeth out of ative population in their employment. the Congressional policy, by eliminating its military authority. He is in the field for the Democratic nomination for the the most agreeable contrast to the condinext Presidency, and will play every

A MELANCHOLY MISTAKE,

card to win Southern support. Let him

be known as the last enemy of the public

repose who still retains high office.

Mrs. H. B. STOWE has lent a name until now illustrious in letters, to the propagation of a shameful scandal which can never, by any possibility, be either substantiated or disproved. If her motive was chivalrous, her achievement is eminently Quixotic. Whatever of generous sympathy she may have felt with a suffering and wholly, blameless woman, five minutes of careful reflection, or an half hour of discussion with some careful and judicious friend, would have saved her from a mistake which bids fair to be fatal to her professional repute, and which must always be deplored by a very considerable proportion of that cultivated world which in reading her books has learned to admire the woman.

What unfortunate afflatus could have inspired her thus to associate her own honor of name with the recital of a narrative so shocking in particulars as entirely to forbid its discussion or even its perusal in the presence or hearing of any made aday too soon. There are thousands woman whom we respect? What an unprofitable Quixotism, when we consider that every fact essential to a proper judgment upon her story is buried forever in an impenetrable oblivion! How utterly superfluous the attempt to darken with additional odium-even a crime so vile junction. The same county also boasts judgment of the world—the memory of a man whose entire life was already known as a flagrant defiance of Divine Commandments, whose perverted genius has made his own immoral worthlessness forvever memorable, and whose name deserves perpetual execration, as that of a seductive and shameless apologist for almost every social vice and individual besmirched her own spotless pen Whether her story be true or false, it was not enough that she herself believed it, as certainly she did. She should have considered the judgment of the world upon the merits of her narration, upon its meagre facts, upon the hopelesness of any profitable investigation with a view

literary mistake. Since Mrs. STOWE has written as a Since Mrs. Stows has written as a services of Hancock by anything like a woman, perhaps it would be cruel to hold unanimous nomination, and his name her to the criticism which, if she were a | would have put a Democratic nomination man, would crucify her in any literary court in christendom. Perhaps that is all that need be said.

THE COAL TRADE_TARIFFS AND RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

The existing tariff-on coal practically affects but one variety of foreign pro- growing out of the schismatic proceedducts, that of the Nova Scotia mines. The duty is \$1.25 per ton, gold. That coal now sells affoat in the Eastern ports at \$9 per ton. Add the duty, say \$1,75 per ton, currency, to \$8 per ton for freight, and the coal realizes but \$4.25 to the Picton miner. Remove the duty and his coal would stand him in at least \$5, cost of mining and freight, affoat at New York. Our own coals, from the Cumberland (Md.) district are far superior to the Picton coal, in quality, especially for steam purposes; these are sold at \$4.60 per ton free on board at Baltimore. Freight to New York would make this, say, \$6.00, or \$1,00 more than the lowest figure at which the Nova Scotia mines can ship to a profit. The Cumberland coal is an article so much better, indeed so much more economical for steam consumption, that even at that higher cost it would drive the foreign coals out of the market. No English coals are imported, except in a limited

way and for special uses. Whatever the effect may be upon the an- thousand majority.

from recent publications in the Cumberland interests, that the latter are not apprehensive of any serious ill consequences. On the contrary, it is possible that the effect might tend powerfully to

The Baltimore and Ohio railway pol close observer of the proceedings taken icy, in the matter of coal freights from under the writ, and it seems difficult to the mines to tide-water, has always predispute their real signification. It is sented a notable contrast to that of the clearly understood that, since the retire- Pennsylvania coal-carriers. Since the Hence that district of Maryland presents, in almost every social and business aspect. tion of affairs at present in our anthracite

> THE ANNEXED ARTICLE, from the Nashville Press, gives one a fair idea of The low temperature of the State, is at the sort of bed-fellows whom the Senter Republicans of Tennessee have just taken | the year in other parts of the country.

counties.

We learn, on high Conservative authorty, that some emissaries of the Ohio Democracy, of the regular State Rights-Repudiation - White - Man's - Government school, were in the city last week to confer with the old Democratic leaders of this State. It is said that the Buckeye missionaries urged upon their brethren here to make the Legislature vote down the Fifteenth Amendment, elect Johnson to the Senate, and pitch overboard every Republican State officer, from Supreme Judges down to the lowest position, by holding a revolutionary convention to make a new Constitution. Republicanism. by this programme, is to be cut up root and branch, and be superseded by that political Canada thistle, known as State Rights Democracy. Johnson is urged for the Senatorship, not only as a representative politican, but in a spirit of efiance to the great national Union saving emancipating party, the Republican organization. If the victory for free suf-

rage is to be prostituted to the service of the Democracy, the attempt cannot be ready to take up the gauntlet, and they will not lay it down until States Rights as it has received in time past. national Union men of Tennessee have no inclination to sit down to a banquet of Dead sea apples, fair without and ashes of

A Southern Democratic journal, the Savannah News, pronounces the following culogium upon its Northern friends. Its principal merit is in its truth:

"It is a rare thing for the Northern Democrats to make a judicious nomina-tion. Indeed, since the South has been left out of their councils, the party appears to have lost its brains. There seems to be a fatality that drives them away from every road that can possibly lead to victory. They appear incapable of learning anything from the past. It is their blunders alone that have kept alive the radical party, which has long since been condemned by the American people. In the late Presidential campaign, they not only brought out a ticket that was obliged to be beaten, but took special pains to secure its defeat by putting the party on the defensive in a long and silly string of irrelevant resolutions. In the States they have been guilty of equal folly. With the exception of Hoffman, in New York, and Rosecrans, in Ohio, they have blundered to any clear result, and upon the indis-cretion which could be guilty of this fatal the close of the war. The Pennsylvania nomination, on Tuesday, affords a strik ing example. They could have had the beyond a peradventure; but no, they must go off on a wild goose chase after a 'copper-head' nominee, a well known partizan who will keep his minority party together, and the opposition quite as firmly united."

> THERE is a deep and powerful agita. tion among the Salt Lake Mormons, ings of the anti-polygamic branch of the

church. A letter says: The interest awakened by this late movement here is wonderful; the mass of the Mormons are fully impressed with the dea that they are on the eve of a great change; and many of them begin to have visions and dream dreams presaging something grandly mysterious, though they hardly know as yet what it is. It has been a settled point in the Mormon cree for years, that there must be a great split in the church before the final gathering, and the impression is general here that this is the "big split."

GENERAL CANBY has just issued a tab ular statement of the registry list of each vote on the county in Virginia, and the Constitution at the late election. The number of white men registered was 149,-781, and the number of colored men, 120,103, Of the former 125,144 voted, and of the latter 97,205. The attendance of both classes at the polls was large, and the absentees were in nearly equal proportions, as 24,637 white men and 22,898 colored men did not vote. The anxiety of all parties to "get back into the Union" is indicated by the fact that If the tariff is taken off, the coal trade 10,585 votes were cast for the Constitution of the coal trade 10,585 votes were cast for the Constitution, and only 9186 against it. The probusiness, to the lowest practicable figures. Submitted were defeated by about forty whatever the effect may be worn the an

THE VAST WATER POWER OF MAINE.

Correspondence of the Pittsbugh Gazette.] WATERVILLE, ME., Aug. 10, 1869. Pennsylvania has her exhaustless coal beds; Maine her vast water power. Were her 3,000 mill privileges already found occupied to their full extent, it would give her nearly as many more compact place. He came on private business, and villages and large cities, and would in- his arrival was entirely unexpected. At crease her population to millions and would change her name from Pine Tree State to Spindle State. Extensive, profitable manufactures would take the place of her decreasing and profitless commerce. She would demand Protection for her manufacturers instead of Free Trade for her ships. The war was a severe blow to the prosperity of Maine. Before that time she was the second State of the Union in tonnage; now her ship yards are idle.

In this state of things her excellent Governor most wisely secured the appropriation of a sufficient sum to make a survey of the waterpower of the State and appointed the best person, Walter Wells, to be found in this country for the purpose. One interesting octavo volume of the results has already appeared and a second will soon be issued. From this report it will be seen that Maine with her 226 miles in an air line, of sea coast and her 3,000 miles of shore on which the tide rises and falls, her pine forests fast disappearing and her ocean alive with fish has other resources. From her location in the rain draft from the Gulf of Mexico and from her being swept by raincondensing winds from off the cold ocean current, the rain fall is 42 inches, 10} inches each quarter of the year-while other States enjoying a lower latitude have a ess quantity. Ohio has but 41 inches This gives Maine three trillion cubic feet in mass of water, 35 per cent of which is poured back into the ocean by her rivers coursing her own territory for a few miles, from lakes and ponds, in some cases 1000 feet above the level of the sea. tended with far less waste of the streams than is experienced at the hot season of The low run of the rivers of Maine is not usually large. The cool fogs reduce the evaporation elsewhere conducted, most vigorously during August, almost to nothing. This same cause—low temper-ature—retards the melting of snow in spring, preventing the destructive freshets which are experienced in our own

plish ten per cent. more than in more outhern and interior districts. From the 1,650 lakes within the boundaries of her river-basins and 2,400 square miles of clacustrine surface, -not including hundreds of minor ponds, -which serve as fountains and feeders of the rivers, upheld at an astonishing altitude when we consider their proximity to the sea, these waters rush to the sea falling sometimes great distances almost perpendicularly. The Androscoggin falls 1,250 feet in 150 miles, and at Rumford 163 feet in one mile. Her water-power is 2,525,-000 horse power "a power that operates day and night without cessation from one century's end to the other, a power equal to the working force of well nigh 5,000,000 ordinary horses laboring for the whole twenty-four hours, or the force of 30,000,-000 able-bodied men, likewise working without intermission." Of this vast ower 1,000,000 horse power is ava-It burns up no fuel, cats no hay or oats,

State and in Ohio. For the same reason,

workers in mills and factories can accom

In large establishments, where the cost of manufacturing is less than in smaller ones, with coal at \$6 per ton, manufacturing cannot be produced by steam short of \$70 per annum for each horse power of work done. Mechanical force, it is said, can be realized on ordinary or large water privileges at an outlay of \$8 per annum of each horse power of work done. With coal then at \$6 per ton the cost of producing by steam an amount of power equivalent to that at Waterville would cost, it is estimated, at \$500,000 per annum; by water, including attendance supplies and repairs in both cases, \$56, 500. The total difference in the cost of operating machinery by steam and by water to the total amount of 34,000 horse power in our medium to large water priv leges is \$2,097,000 per year. 300,000 of this 1,000,000 horse power is already accessible by rail or by steamer or coast er. Here is a power almost beyond computation in all its bearings. How much of it will ever be used remains to be seen by coming generations. Lewistown, Biddeford, Saco aand Augusta are exam-How the Yo Semite Valley was Formed.

How was this curious freak of nature

formed? is a question that every visitor

at least will ask. It is a puzzle for the imagination, and baffles even the scientific student. Prof. Whitney, of the State Survey, discusses the question elaborately in his admirable volume on the Yo Semite, the big trees, and the high Sierras. which, with its maps, should be the companion of overy one who visits those regions. He rejects the idea of water having worn it out, or that it was the work of a glacier, but concludes, as the only practicable aupposition, that the bottom dropped out! There is no other way of accounting for what is gone but that it is sunk below. It is not carried down stream; it does not remain in the valleythere would be no valley if it did, there are but comparatively small deposits of rock in the valley under the walls, no more than the waste by frost and ice and water of a few generations at the most; and, indeed, there seems no other suppo-sition that meets the mystery than that the missing rocks are swallowed up be-low. It would appear, too, as if the chasm had not long been filled up to its lake. This is a peculiar theory—it applies but rarely to the strange forms of nature scattered over the earth's surface but the Yo Semite is a peculiar phe-

GREENSBURG.

Arrival of Governor Geary -His Address. [Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.] GREENSBURG, August 18, 1869.

DEAR GAZETTE: At a late hour Monday evening Hon. John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, arrived at this the depot he was recognized by a Democratic citizen and conducted to the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Logan. His presence becoming generally known he was called upon during Tuesday by a large number of citizens, greeting all with his accustomed warmth and cordiality, and talking freely of the issues pertaining to the present political canvass. He was in prime health, and looking every inch the gallant soldier and distinguished civilian.

REPUBLICAN MEETING The Republican County Committee being in session at McQuaid's, it was determined to hold a public meeting at the Court House in the evening, at which the Governor was invited to deliver an address. At the appointed hour the Court room was filled with an audience of leading citizens, including quite a number of the Democracy. Jacob F. Kreps, Esq., candidate for Assembly, was called to the chair, and Governor Geary making his appearance was introduced to the assembly and received with warm applause. I will not attempt more than the merest outline of his speech of an hour and a half. He spoke of having spent his youth on a farm in old Westmoreland, and remembering associations of by-gone days, felt keenly the abuse which had been heaped upon him by the "Democratic clique" Greensburg. Notwithstanding this, however, he had pursued his course undismayed, as he would to the end, acting in from Oberlin and Hillsdale Colleges, and accordance with his convictions of right. Furning his attention to the national finances, he said that during the last year of Andrew Johnson's administration the and in the dry goods trade. They own public debt had been increased \$40,000. 000, while during the first five months of Grant's official career the debt had been reduced \$43,000,000. He then referred to the State finances and showed that under Republican administration, since 1860, the State debt, left as a legacy of Democracy, had been reduced largely, and would continue to be larger inproportion if the same administration was continued. The Democracy talked of the extravagant expenditure of money, and region bear the highest testimony to their heir leaders appealed to the farmers and to throw off the yoke of oppression, in the way of taxes, which of the country, your correspondent has vas weighing them down and robbing them of hard carned money. The Governor inquired of any Democratic farmer, laborer or tenant present, how much tax he paid to the State, and answered for them, that they did not pay a dollar and had not, since the Republican administration took off the tax on real estate, transferring to railroads, and other corporations granted special This unquestionably was privileges. news to the Westmoreland Democracy, but doubtless at their next meeting the Governor's truthful statement will characterized as a "Republican lie," and be so regarded by the "faithful" but ignorant, dyed in the wool Democracy. It is to be hoped that the coming generation will be more enlightened, since all hope of converting the present race of Westmoreland Democrats. Those who have grown gray in voting that ticket, must be given up as a hopeless task. The Governor went over the whole

ground, rather burriedly, refuting the misrepresentations of the opposition in regard to his administration, proving most conclusively that he had done more than any of his predecessors to check special legislation, and also that he had been infinitely more considerate in the exercise of the pardoning power. This portion of his speech, particularly as to the pardoning power, could have been peculiarly appropriate had it been addressed to a Pittsburgh audience, and on this I have a word or two to say, suggested by a conversation with an attache of the Executive Department. GEARY'S PARDON.

Much has been said in Pittsburgh re-

cently, concerning one of the Governor's

pardons. I will not mention names, as it is unnecessary. That pardon, I venture to say, was as strongly recommended or urged as any ever granted to an Allegheny county offender, and were the public there advised of the nature of the recommendations made, and by whom, both by petition and in person, by county officers, Senators and representative ples of the results where this power is employed in propelling machinery. S. pleading at the Executive desk, employed in propelling machinery. S. quite sure some mouths would be lost effectually stopped, and the innocent, uninformed people be amazed at the Governor's firmness in hesitating for a moment to refuse the pardon. Even the individual who welcomed the notoriety acheived by the circumstance of a oullet grazing his leg, and who now, to the outward seeming, in subserviency to the opposition, feels outraged that the desperado who assailed him should escape, wrote repeatedly beseeching clemency in his behalf. After what I have been made aware of in connection with this matter. I have no patience to write further about it, and out of regard for some political friends as well as enemies; your correspondent will "dry up," on the pardon question. BIGHAM SPEAKS. After the Governor came Hon. Thos. J.

Bigham, who came here in response to a telegram from Hon. John Covode. Mr. B. said he believed that, should the Democracy be successful in Pennsylvania in October, and pandemonium opened for an hour, a hundred thousand dead rebels would come forth and shout glad tidings. He did not believe any such calamity was chasm had not long been filled up to its present point, and that originally, and until within a comparatively recent period, the whole valley was a great, deep while he (Thomas J.) was alive. He went for Asa's "record," and related among other things the fact that at the Charleston Convention Asa threatened to whale" Bill Linn, a Douglass man, for nomenon; it justifies indeed demands a peculiar explanation, and no other fits it so reasonably as this.

The question of the consolidation of the Michigan Southern and Wabash roads and of Erie, on condition that the Erie will not build a new line from Akron to Toledo. Several other consolidation movements are talked of, and it is understood that parties interested in both the Erie and Central roads are endeavoring to obtain control of the Northwestern of Northwestern to Northwestern to Northwestern that the Other set of Democracy, they were princely good fellows, and incorruptible. He omitted the word "coppenhead" of the more so as he of regard for them, the more so as he of regard for them, the more so as he of regard for them, the more so as he of regard for them their midst, and first saw the light in their midst, and went to school, by the by, to John W. Geary's father, at the time one of the best common school taschers in the State. In the course of Mr. Bigham's State. In the course of Mr. Bigham's cottain roads are endeavoring his recent vielt east that during his recent vielt east that during his recent vielt east the limit of Northwestern facts which establish conclusively that the other set of Democracy, they were traitors. He spoke tenderly of the wort to good fellows, and incorruptible. He omitted the word "copperhead" of the species loss that the other set of Democracy, they were traitors and in severe like invite set on the time invited the word "copperhead" of the severe traited family to the prevention of the Northwestern. They consulted the word "copperhead" of the word "copperhead" of the word "copperhead" of the severe traited family to th saying that the other set of Democrats

bondholder," trafficking in the securities of a government which, during the war, he did not contribute one dollar to sustain, although the possessor of millions.

The meeting adjourned about half past ten, the Republicans well pleased with the demonstration. Fearing I have already written too much, I will call a halt.

Yours.

A Negro Colony in Michigan. The Detroit Tribune has a letter from Cassopolis, Michigan, dated August 6th, which contains the following

"Yesterday was a great day for Cass

county. More than ten thousand citizens

of this and the neighboring counties as-

sembled upon the shores of Birch Lake

HARTZ.

to commemorate the abolition of slavery in the West Indian Islands. John M. Langston, of Ohio, the colored lawyer, was the centre of attraction to the large company that listened to his oration for more than an hour and a half. But to the stranger who came with something of doubt as to the success of the negro, and intent upon criticism, this meeting was an unlooked for success; and the order of things in the surrounding country, the satisfactory solution of a question that to many has been somewhat problematical. "A full third of this multitude were the owners of many thousands of acres of the fairest land in Cass county. In the township of Calvin they are possessed of nearly one half of the real estate, and pay little less than half the taxes. They have established a number of excellent schools, conducted by colored teachers. The building of two fine churches -Methodist and Baptist-is the best proof that they have not neglected moral and religious culture. They have good instructors in instrumental and vocal music, and support a fine brass band. We found here several men of liberal culture one from our own State Unive These young men are engaged in the practice of medicine, the mechanic arts and run steam sawmills and steam thrashing machines; they are manufacturing grain cradles and rakes, growing superior ive stock, cultivating fruits and producing hundreds of acres of the finest grain. They are not merely an imitative people, but ingenious, selt-reliant, positive and progressive, and will bear favorable comparison with their white neighbors in ail the legitimate relations of life. Merchants and mechanics through all this worth and promptness in business affairs.
During a three weeks' visit in this part failed to detect the first instance of idleness or loaferism among them. They purchase lands, clear away dense forests, build homes and highways and churches subscribe for newspapers, magazines and railroads; educate their children, sing the sweet songs of labor, love and home, and worship God with an evident conscious ness that these are as much the aims and purposes of their life, as of their fairhaired Saxon neighbors, and not a sub-ject of wonder and surprise to the many who have doubted their ability for self-

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Cures Diarrhes DR. KRYSEB'S BOWEL CURE

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LET US DISCUSS THE GREAT QUESTION. What is the most important of all earthly blessings, in the estimation of every intelligent ba-

and by all druggists.

nan being? Clearly, it is HEALTH; for soundness of body and mind is essential to the enjoyment of all the other good gifts of Providence. How, then, shall those who possess this inesti-mable treasure endeavor to preserve it, and how shall those who have lost it seek to relieve it? These questions have been asked in all ages, but never have they been as satisfactorily responded, to as at the present day, and the answers which common sense, enlightened by science and experience, gives to them in the Nineteenth Century To protect the system against all influences that