

**The Pittsburgh Gazette.**

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1869.

**UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.**

**STATE.**

FOR GOVERNOR:  
**JOHN W. GEARY.**

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT:  
**HENRY W. WILLIAMS.**

**COUNTY.**

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,  
**JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.**

ASSOCIATE LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS,  
**FREDRICK H. COLLIER.**

STATE SENATE—**THOMAS HOWARD.**

ASSEMBLY—**MILES S. HUMPHREYS.**

ALDERMEN—**ALEXANDER MILLAR,**  
**JOSEPH WALTON,**  
**JAMES WATSON,**  
**D. N. WHITE,**  
**JOHN H. KEAR.**

SHERIFF **HUGH B. FLEMING.**

TREASURER—**JOS. F. DENNISTON.**

CLERK OF COURTS—**JOSEPH BROWN.**

RECORDS—**THOMAS H. HUNTER.**

COMMISSIONERS—**HAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK.**

REGISTER—**JOSEPH H. GRAY.**

CLERK ORphans' COURT—**ALAN HILANDS.**

DIRECTOR OF POOR—**ABDIEL MCCLURE.**

WE PRINT on the inside pages of  
this morning's GAZETTE—Second Page:  
Poetry; Epigrams, and Miscellaneous.  
Third and Sixth pages: Finance and  
Trade, Pittsburgh Produce, Petroleum  
and Live Stock Markets, Markets by Tele-  
graph, Imports by Railroad and River  
News. Seventh page: Miscellaneous Mat-  
ter.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 54 1/2.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfurt, 88 1/8 @ 89.

Gold closed in New York yesterday  
at 133 @ 133 1/2.

THE WATER PANIC in Philadelphia is  
agreedly checked, by the success of ex-  
periments for forcing a supply into the  
reservoirs with the aid of the steam fire  
department.

THE Senatorial aspirations of Mr. A.  
Johnson find increasing encouragement  
in Tennessee. Of his principal opponent,  
Mr. Baile Peyton, it is said, by gentlemen  
who served the Union in this State, dur-  
ing the war, and knew him well, that  
neither his political record nor his capac-  
ity are such as to commend him to the sup-  
port of Union men.

THE REBEL proposition, in Virginia,  
to ignore Gen. CANBY's requirements as to  
the qualification of the members-elect to  
the Legislature, seems to have missed fire.  
The will is exacted, and members  
who cannot take it will resign, the Con-  
servatives relying on their ability to elect  
other qualified persons who will answer  
their purpose just as well.

THE Democratic party is apparently  
disbanded in Massachusetts, merging into  
another organization which has just nomi-  
nated Mr. J. Q. Adams for Governor. He  
inaugurates the new party with a decla-  
ration that "dead issues are to be  
abandoned in accepting the established  
fact of universal suffrage." That policy  
is so far opposed to what is reckoned as  
Democracy in Pennsylvania, that we are  
warranted in regarding the party which  
supports Mr. Adams as no longer Demo-  
cratic. Their old friends in this Com-  
monwealth will follow suit next year.  
The "dead issues" and the faction which  
clings to them, will soon be lost to sight,  
but not to memory dear, in a common  
grave.

**RE-KINDLING THE CAMP-FIRES.**

A large number of the Federal officers  
who were under fire at Gettysburg, six  
years since, have assembled again upon  
the old battle-field, for the purpose of re-  
tracing its memorable lines. A hundred  
or two of veterans, shouldering their  
crutches and canes, are recounting to each  
other the soul-stirring events of that  
deadly struggle for the life of the Repub-  
lic, in order that the historic record may  
be made more imperishable.

In these days, when our people are in-  
sensibly entreated to cover with oblivion  
all that relates to that infernal rebellion—  
its causes, its fluctuating vicissitudes and  
the fruits of its last glorious issue, the re-  
tration which was meditated and the  
traitors who plotted it, promoted it or  
wished it God-speed—let us be thankful  
that we have at least the survivors of that  
loyal million of citizens who rallied under  
the flag and marched to the drum-beat of  
the Union, who can never be persuaded  
to forget aught of that great national  
feud but its bitterness; who know  
how to pardon their erring country-  
men, who went down under the ordeal  
of arms which they had challenged, but  
will never, never forget either the misch-  
anceous crime of the revolt, the unpeasable  
danger with which it imperiled our  
free institutions, the sublime valor by  
which that peril was finally averted, the  
splendor of those victories by which the

**Union was saved, or the names and fame**

of the brave men, yet living, or dead, on  
the battle-fields, whose toil and blood  
rescued American Liberty from extinc-  
tion. We can forgive the treason and  
even the traitors, when we see the works  
of their repentance, but nothing should  
be forgotten—nor anything forgiven  
which a sincere and practical repentance  
does not justify.

We regard this meeting at Gettysburg  
with much satisfaction. It is a very  
pointed and matter-of-fact protest against  
that sham-patriotic sentimentalism which  
invokes oblivion for the greatest of  
crimes, only that a considerable number  
of the criminals may find, under its  
cloak, some pacific way of attaining by  
political intrigues the ends which war  
was powerless to secure for them. There  
were no "Copperheads" at home yester-  
day on the Gettysburg battle-field; there-  
fore would have been strange to them, and  
the company of veterans offensive. The  
only "dead issues" discussed or even  
recognized at this military reunion were  
such as the monumental marble en-  
shrines; why and for what died those  
brave men whose blood hallowes the Get-  
tysburg soil, were issues which their sur-  
viving comrades can never loyally forget  
while they live.

It is four years since arms were stacked,  
and let us hope, never to be again grasped  
in a fight for American liberty. But the  
fire still lingers in the ashes of the Union  
camp-fires, and it must never be suffered  
to expire altogether, so long as any party  
shall exist to defend the theory of the  
rebellion, to palliate its treason, or to  
follow the leadership of men who justified  
that rebellion as its outbreak, en-  
couraged it by their open or secret  
sympathies, and now lament its final  
overthrow. So long as the party of trea-  
son—the party which disgraced our Com-  
monwealth by its cowardly utterances at  
Harrisburg, seven years since—shall con-  
tinue to exist as a political organization,  
even asserting as it does now, its ability  
to seize upon the control of our govern-  
ment, just so long the camp-fires of the  
Union must and will be kept alive.

Our own green hills are to blaze with  
them again in September. The Boys in  
Blue, of Pennsylvania, will then invite  
their comrades, from all over the Union,  
to assemble here, to consider some of  
those "dead issues" which speak with an  
ever-living voice of eloquence from out  
of the half million graves of our Union  
dead. While this generation of living  
men remains upon earth, not a  
year shall be suffered to pass  
by without at least one grand  
muster of the Boys in Blue. The honor  
of the Republic demands, and the true  
interests of the Republic will be well  
served by maintaining, the annual rec-  
all of the survivors. This year's muster  
is to be held at Pittsburgh. The exact  
date is not yet fixed, nor have all the de-  
tails of the great meeting been definitely  
arranged, but we are authorized and  
gladified to say that every corps, brigade  
and regiment which ever rallied around  
the old flag will be fully represented here,  
from every State, and under almost every  
distinguished leader. A hundred thou-  
sand boys of the blue will then salute  
the old issues, not dead but living, with  
the familiar long-roll of the Union drums.

**OUR ROAD TO THE PACIFIC.**

When a few months since the Pacific  
railways formed a complete connection  
across the Continent, the public satisfac-  
tion in that fact was materially dimin-  
ished by well authenticated reports of the  
very imperfect manner in which the  
work had been done. Looking at all the  
evidence afforded by the statements of  
numerous Commissioners and correspon-  
dents, it is probable that these reports  
presented the substantial facts, and that  
palpable along the entire line, espe-  
cially through the mountain districts.  
So the public understood them, and an  
apprehension became general that the  
contracts between the companies and  
the National Government had been  
systematically violated, and the Treasury  
in fact defrauded by the bad faith of those  
whom it had magnificently subsidized  
expressly for the construction of a great  
class line of railway. The few months  
since have entirely changed the situation.  
The roads were no doubt hastily and im-  
perfectly built at many points, but there  
was not enough of this to justify the  
general complaint, while events prove  
that the accusation of bad faith was  
altogether unjust. The imperfections  
complained of seem to have been  
only such as were unavoidable in the  
difficulty of building, with such haste  
as the country demanded, an unprece-  
dented length of railway, through vast  
deserts, wholly outside of any basis of  
supplies, either for material, labor or  
food. With the connection of the rails  
once made, the Companies have diligen-  
tly applied all their resources to the per-  
fection of the work in all other details.  
Grades have been leveled, lines straight-  
ened, cuts filled, bridges strengthened,  
ties replaced, trestles dispensed with, sta-  
tions supplied, side tracks added,  
rolling stock replenished—and with  
such faithful success that the last  
grumbling criticisms upon the material  
condition of the Pacific Railways went  
out of print sixty days since. This tells  
the story as it is to-day. Nor are the  
roads finished yet; but with equal energy,  
skill and fidelity they will be made first-  
class railways, fully up to the govern-  
ment standard, to the just expectations of  
the people, and, as we think, to the orig-  
inal designs of the very capable men who  
have now come near to the consumma-

**tion of the greatest railway achievement**

of the age.  
In the character of the gentlemen who  
have been selected for the immediate suc-  
currence of these two roads, we  
recognize another mark of the sincere  
good faith of the corporations. Of Mr.  
TOWN, who has taken charge of the Pa-  
cific, we know only that he has ac-  
quired high repute as a railway manager  
in the Northwest, and that he has been  
trained to the business by years of service  
under Col. CHARLES G. HAMMOND, the  
now Superintendent of the Union Pacific.  
That training gives a good certificate. It  
is seventeen years since the writer of  
this knew Col. H. as then the  
Western Superintendent of the  
Michigan Central Railway—a position  
which he so filled as to win for himself,  
by the general consent, repute as the  
best railway officer of the day. After-  
wards, taking charge of the Chicago,  
Burlington and Quincy line, he organized  
and has steadily maintained it at the head  
of all the Northwestern railways. His  
present transfer to the Union Pacific sim-  
ply means that this road also is to become,  
under his sagacity and experience, the  
first of American railways, not only in  
magnitude but in every point which can  
give solid value to railway property. He  
is not the sort of man to be identified  
with anything else.

The Pacific railways are in the right  
hands, and will be made first-class roads,  
after all and before all. The experience of  
the present summer effectually dispels all  
the public doubts.

**WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.**

We have received the catalogue of the  
West Virginia University for 1869.  
Nothing speaks better for the real pro-  
gress of our country, than the existence  
of such institutions in a state, parts of  
which were among the wildest and most  
uncivilized portions of the continent only  
a few short years ago.

The old school at Morgantown has long  
been well-known, and numbers of Pitts-  
burghers own it as their alma mater.  
That school was the germ of the present  
University. The citizens of Morgantown  
contributed in grounds, buildings and  
money about \$50,000 towards its endow-  
ment. The Legislature of the State has  
appropriated \$16,000 a year for the same  
purpose, and the congressional grant of  
lands has been accepted by the State and  
also added, thus making a very fair en-  
dowment, and placing the institution at  
once in a position where much good can  
be accomplished, and where it has every  
requisite opportunity for holding its own  
in the constant rivalry which seems to  
exist among the numerous and constantly  
increasing colleges of this country.

There are five departments already in  
operation in the University—the Preparatory,  
Literary, Scientific, Agricultural  
and Military. One hundred and fifty-  
four students are at present taking advan-  
tage of the excellent opportunities here  
offered to them for obtaining a solid edu-  
cation. Twelve gentlemen compose the  
faculty, with the Rev. Dr. MARTIN at  
their head. Two military organizations,  
a volunteer labor corps and a normal  
class are among the regular classes of the  
university. A library has been begun, and  
already consists of one thousand volumes,  
reading room, where numerous news-  
papers are kept on file, is open to the stu-  
dents, and the foundation of a museum  
has already been laid, which promises to  
grow into a very useful branch of the  
college.

We do not speak thus at length of  
the growing institution on account of its  
excellence or of its promises, but be-  
cause its very existence evinces a desire  
on the part of the State to give her sons  
every advantage which education can be-  
stow, and set an example which might  
profitably be followed by many of our  
other new and growing Commonwealths.

BRIHAM YOUNG is really in serious  
trouble. The sons of Joseph Smith, the  
original Mormon leader, appear upon the  
Salt Lake stage, and demand, by right of  
succession, the headship of the "church."  
Young has always, until very recently,  
professed to hold his charge in trust for  
one of these sons, David Smith, purpos-  
ing to resign it to him when he should be  
of mature age. The young aspirant to  
supreme authority now presents himself,  
claiming his rights and vigorously de-  
nounces polygamy and many other bad  
practices of the old Mormon leader. A  
dispatch says:

"The latter, however, is both to give up  
his power, and not only has done up  
the sons of Joseph Smith the use of the Tab-  
ernacle in which to preach, but has abso-  
lutely forbidden the people from going  
to listen to them. The Gentiles in that  
city have a hall which was built for re-  
venue services at the time Gen. Connor  
was in command at that place. This hall,  
now used by Episcopal ministers, has been  
placed at the service of David and  
his brother. The Mormons, in spite of  
the prohibition and threats of Brigham,  
flock in crowds to hear them, and know  
how much alarmed, and does not  
know how effectually to end this new  
difficulty. The traditions of the Church  
are all in favor of David Smith, and the  
dissatisfaction is spreading far and wide.  
It is even said that it had reached the  
very family of Brigham himself, and  
that some of them believe the latter  
should give way. If the Government  
should give way, if the Government  
will protect these young men it may  
prove the best means of solving the Mor-  
gamy as not a part of the true Mormon  
faith, and they preach loyalty to the  
Government and the abolition of the on-  
erous tithing system. Though they have  
been but a few weeks in Utah the effect  
is apparent, and it is reported that they  
already have a large number of adherents.  
All loyal citizens must cordially wish  
them success."

"The steamer Tallapoosa, with Gen.  
Sherman, Secretary Robeson and Admi-  
ral Porter, arrived at Boston yesterday.

**NOTES FROM TENNESSEE.**

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)  
**OAK HILL SEMINARY.**  
**COPPER CO., TENN.,**  
August 20, 1869.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Perhaps you would  
prefer to those who desire to emigrate  
Southward may be of interest from one  
who has had abundant opportunity for  
observation, drawn from a three years  
experience as farmer and shorler, in this  
genial climate. I came here shortly after  
the close of the war, and finding my ex-  
pectations so fully realized, regarding the  
salubrious climate, the great productiveness  
of the soil, &c., &c., determined to  
make it my future home. Often since  
I have wondered, in reverting to my na-  
tive State, Pennsylvania, who so many  
farmers remain there, tolling in the  
bleak climate and on those sterile hills  
when such vast fields, rich in everything  
to a farmer's eye, lie so invitingly before  
them.

Land in this locality is steadily increas-  
ing in price, but can yet be bought at reason-  
able prices. A very desirable farm, well  
improved, containing some two hundred  
acres, within two miles of Oak Hill, on  
the Manchester and McMinnville Road,  
can be bought for \$2,000. Also,  
one containing one hundred and thirty  
acres, five miles from Tullahoma, price  
\$300.

A cotton factory on the falls of Duck  
River, at Manchester, the county seat of  
Coffee county, will shortly be erected at  
a cost of \$200,000, which will enhance  
the price of land, and be a great benefit  
to the county and community. A paper  
mill is in successful operation here, which  
is manufacturing from four to five thou-  
sand pounds of paper per day.

An enterprising party from Pennsylvania  
has recently purchased several hun-  
dred acres adjacent to Tullahoma. To  
all such we give a cordial welcome. Our  
soil in this plateau, or table-land, is a  
mixture of late and loam, naturally  
rich, yet very susceptible of improve-  
ment. Clover, timothy and herd grass  
grow luxuriantly and thirty-six bushels  
of wheat have been raised per acre. This  
soil and climate are well adapted to fruit.  
The peach tree lives to a great age and  
produces bountifully. To those desirous  
of raising stock, I would say come to the  
table-lands of Middle Tennessee. Sheep  
do well but have not hitherto received the  
attention which that branch of business  
deserves and demands.

The Manchester and McMinnville  
Railroad is being rapidly extended and  
will shortly reach Danville, Kentucky,  
thereby shortening the distance from this  
point to the city of Cincinnati very con-  
siderably.

The Swiss emigrants have re-  
cently settled in Grundy county, near the  
beautiful blue Cumberland Mountains,  
and design cultivating fruit, especially  
the grape.

The county seat of Grundy,  
is a place of considerable notoriety,  
short distance from which is Bersh, the  
famous watering place and much re-  
sorted to on account of the medicinal  
properties of the waters of the river.  
Tracy City, a beautiful little town high  
up on the mountain, also deserves a pass-  
ing notice. It is noted for its coal, a  
large amount of which is daily shipped  
to the city of Cincinnati.

Persons visiting this locality will re-  
ceive all the information I am capable of  
giving, regarding the county, by calling  
on me, six miles from Tullahoma and one  
mile from Concord. SAMUEL SCOTT.

**Political Items.**

The Lehigh Register announces its de-  
termination to fight Asa Packer with its  
whole strength; to bring facts upon facts  
to show that he is not fit to be Governor  
of Pennsylvania; that his promises are to  
be scorned as worse than stuff; that he  
has acquired his wealth as other millionaires  
have acquired theirs and that in trying to  
delude laboring men into voting for him  
by declaring that he was once one of them  
and acquired his fortune by honest toil,  
he is only deceiving the people of Penn-  
sylvania don't admire. It also says,  
"There will be dead men arising from  
their tombs to give in their testimony, and  
the people notwithstanding the false  
statements of the Lehigh Register, will  
stand by the Government. The Lehigh  
Register and its associates, shall be  
the pleadings of Democratic orators, shall  
bring in a verdict of guilty and sentence  
him to stay in private life, where he will  
have more opportunity to invent Lehigh  
Valley fruit companies and compel the  
people to pay higher freights than the  
railroad company could legally charge."

The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald, speak-  
ing of political movements in that State,  
says:  
"We are Democrats. We are not Repub-  
licans, and if we support the Con-  
servative Republican wing (and this we  
think advisable) we will do it as Demo-  
crats and not as Republicans." General  
Grant and Congress are aware of the fact  
that we have not all at once been converted  
to Republicanism. They know that we sup-  
port the Republican ticket, not from  
choice, but from necessity. Those who  
think to mislead the President and Con-  
gress into the belief that the people of  
Mississippi are Republicans, because they  
support the Republican ticket, are mis-  
taken. Republican principles and Republican  
nominees for office, are sadly mistaken.  
Grant has long since realized the true con-  
dition of affairs and knows our political  
status and our situation. If this is true,  
and no longer play a part when so  
much is at stake. Let us acknowledge  
we have differences in our ranks which  
we must correct, and like sensible men  
set about it at once in the most effectual  
manner."

A STAR SPANGLER HANNIBAL fish  
caught at Norwich, Connecticut, a few  
days ago, and sent to Professor Agassiz.  
It is diamond shaped, three inches square.  
From two sides of the diamond floated  
numerous streamers of most delicate  
color, at least two feet long. Between  
these were smaller streamers, gridironed  
with stripes of red, white and blue. When  
swimming in the river the fish resembled  
a crystallized American flag, its sides  
resplendent with all the hues of the rain-  
bow. The old sailors gazed upon it with  
admiration, and said they had never seen  
its like.

ON ONE occasion, when Theodore Hook  
was dining, a messenger came to him  
from the John Bull, which he edited, but  
for which he had written nothing for  
some weeks, and told him he must write  
something on the death of the King and  
Queen of the Sandwich Islands, whereon  
he sent back—  
"Water!—Two Sandwiches!—I erred Death,  
and I am dead. My Majesty requested their  
bread."

**The Frauds on the Farmers.**

Numerous farmers in the northern and  
western part of New York have recently  
been awindled by a little who has been  
practicing a variation of the old "Patent  
Right Swindle." The Buffalo Courier  
thus describes the mode of operating:  
A business looking personage would  
present himself in a country town, and  
having procured the name of some sub-  
stantial man, he would at once proceed  
to pay his respects to him, informing him  
that he represented an important patent  
right interest in a gang plow and a pot-  
to digger, agricultural implements which  
must in time command a large sale. No  
capital was required, and no great loss of  
time was demanded by the business. Our  
patent man simply proposed to send to  
our country friend a number of machines,  
from the sale of each of which he was to  
receive his remuneration as agent the sum of  
\$25. The countryman seeing no possible  
chance for losing by the enterprise, but  
on the contrary regarding the thing with  
favor, inasmuch as it promised a very  
easy return for an ordinary show  
of enterprise, accepted the proffered  
contract was, of course, necessary; it  
was introduced by the manipulator of gang  
plows and potato diggers—a printed  
blank, only requiring a moment to fill it  
up. It stipulated, as we learn,  
that the countryman should accept  
the agency, and perform all the condi-  
tions we have set forth, and of course his  
signature was required. The printed  
matter on the contract extended so far  
down the sheet that a strip of paper had  
been attached in advance, evidently to re-  
tain the name of the new agent. The  
signature given, the negotiations were  
considered closed and the man withdrew,  
leaving his agent to wait in expectancy  
for the appearance of the machines which  
were to augment his wealth. Now it  
happened that the strip of paper on which  
the signature was penned lapped the con-  
tract underneath, being fastened to it by  
what we conceive to be a delicate mulli-  
on paper, so attached, was  
making more or less than a promissory  
note for a certain amount of money, or  
was subsequently made one. Another  
method was resorted to and brought fre-  
quently into use, though how successful  
will delude no one receiving the signature.  
The contract being made as already re-  
ferred to, the agent was required to sign  
a blank note something like the following:  
This is a promissory note for the sum of  
money, shall be ready for the sale of—  
I promise to pay to—  
or bearer—, for value received.  
Any objection to signing this note was  
met with the oft-familiar explanation that,  
if the machines were not sold, the note  
never came due. The parenthesis  
and the speech of the operator won the  
signature to a note due; in any event, in  
six months.

**Government Reform in France.**

The *Senatus Consultum* submitted on  
the 2d of August to the Senate proposes  
the following reforms:—The initiative  
of making laws is to rest with the Emperor  
and the Legislative Body. The Ministers  
are to depend only upon the Emperor,  
and not upon the Council of Ministers. No  
decree of His Majesty, will be responsi-  
ble, but may only be impeached by the  
Senate. They may be Senators or Deput-  
ies, and will have the right of being  
present at the sittings of either assembly.  
The sittings of the Senate will be public.  
The Senate will make its own Parliamen-  
tary regulations, may indicate any modi-  
fication of which it may consider a law  
susceptible, and may propose that such law  
be sent back for reconsideration by the  
Legislative Body, and may oppose the  
promulgation of a law by the adoption of a  
resolution to that effect, accompanied by  
a declaration of motives. The Legisla-  
tive Body will make its own standing  
orders, and will appoint each Session its  
President, Vice-President and Secretaries.  
The Senate and Legislative Body  
will have the right of "interpellating"  
the Government, and may adopt orders  
of the day with preamble. Such orders  
of the day must be referred to the bureau  
of the Senate or the Legislative Body,  
and may be discussed until it has been  
referred to committee and communi-  
cated to the Government. If the Gov-  
ernment accepts it, the Legislative Body  
will then definitely pronounce upon it.  
The budget of expenditure will be voted  
by chapter. All modifications which may  
hereafter be made in the Customs' tar-  
iffs in international treaties will only be  
made obligatory on receiving the sanction  
of law. An Imperial decree will be  
issued settling the relations between the  
Senate and Legislative Body, between  
the Council of State and the Emperor,  
and between the members of the Council  
of State.

**DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE**

- Cures Diarrhea.
- DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
- Cures Dysentery.
- DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
- Cures Bloody Flux.
- DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
- Cures Chronic Diarrhea.
- DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
- Cures Bilious Colic.
- DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
- Cures Cholera Infantum.
- DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
- Cures the worst cases of Bowel Disease.
- DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
- Cures Cholera Morbos.
- DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
- Will cure in one or two doses.
- DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
- Ought to be in every family.
- DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
- Is a sure cure for Griping.
- DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
- Will not fail in one case.
- DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
- Cures Ulceration.
- DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
- Cures Summer Complaint.
- DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
- Will cure Watery Discharges.
- DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
- Never fails.
- DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
- Is a valuable medicine.
- DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
- Is a protection against Cholera.
- DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
- Will save hundreds of valuable lives.
- DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
- Is early resort is had to it.
- DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
- Is one of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for all  
diseases incident to this season of the year.  
Hundreds of sufferers could be relieved in less  
than a day by a speedy resort to this most valua-  
ble medicine, particularly valuable, when the  
system is apt to become disordered by the two  
seasons of summer and crude vegetables.

Price 50 Cents. Sold at DR. KEYSER'S  
GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 167 Liberty St.,  
and by all druggists.

**LET US DISCUSS THE GREAT QUESTION.**

What is the most important of all earthly bless-  
ings, is the estimation of every intelligent man  
best?—  
Clear:—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, be preserved in it, and how  
shall those who have lost it, seek to regain it?  
We have a remedy which will restore health,  
never have they been so satisfactorily restor-  
ed as by the use of Dr. KEYSER'S BOWEL  
CURE, which is a medicine of science and expe-  
rience, and is the most valuable medicine  
which has ever been discovered for all  
diseases incident to this season of the year.  
It is a medicine of science and experience,  
and is the most valuable medicine which  
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discovered for all diseases incident to this  
season of the year.

A new knitting machine has been  
perfected in Hamilton, Canada West,  
that knits 324,000 stitches of ribbed wool  
colored or plain, per minute. It is one  
of the greatest inventions of the age,  
and will create a complete revolution in  
the manufacture of all kinds of knitted  
work. It has been patented in the  
United States and Canada. It is estimat-  
ed that one machine will turn out four  
hundred shirts per day.

Harper's Magazine.

**Trichina—Its Appearance in Chicago—**

Families Taken Sick.

The Chicago Tribune says:  
There is but little doubt that that terri-  
ble little parasite, the trichina, has finally  
made its way to Chicago, and, unless ex-  
treme caution is observed, will become as  
great a terror here as it was to the people  
of Germany, some three or four years  
ago. The cases that have appeared so  
far can be traced to a single source, and it  
is possible that no further danger exists  
or need be apprehended, but the fact  
that the creature is here at all, is enough  
to excite the worst apprehensions. The  
following are the particulars relating to  
the cases thus far observed:

On last Saturday Dr. Heister was called  
to treat the wife of a German named  
Sacher, employed at the Illinois Central  
Car Works, residing at No. 168 Arnold  
street. The woman complained of being  
"sick all over." She said that her head  
ached, that her bones seemed ready to  
fall apart, and that each one seemed to  
possess its own individual pain. While  
the doctor was listening to her story she  
observed that every member of her  
family, consisting of husband and nine chil-  
dren, looked sick, and that the father and  
four of the children seemed unusually in-  
disposed. Upon inquiry he found that  
"sick all over." She said that her head  
ached, that her bones seemed ready to  
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