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MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:

JOHN W. GEARY.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.

ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS,
FRED'K. H. COLLIER.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
ASSEMBLY—MILES S. HUMPHREYS,
ALEXANDER MILLAR,
JOSEPH WALTON,
JAMES TAYLOR,
D. N. WHITE,
JOHN H. KERR.
SHERIFF HUGH S. FLEMING.
TREASURER—JOS. F. DENNISTON.
CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
COMMISSIONER—SHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK ORPHANS' COURT—ALEX. HILANDS.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL McCLURE.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second Page: Ephemeris. Gettysburg Correspondence, Clippings. Third and Sixth pages: Finance and Trade, Markets, Imports and River News. Seventh page: New Publications, Railway Items.*

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 55f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 88⅜.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 134⅛.

THE total vote of Tennessee, with three counties to hear from, was 119,415 for Senter and 53,774 for Stokes—majority for the former 65,641.

THE COAL-MINERS of Luzerne have abandoned their demand for the "basis," accepting a specific offer of advanced wages, and go to work to-day. This ends the long strike, which has cost hundreds of thousands of dollars and much individual suffering.

MR. PACKER'S very particular friend Klotz was beaten for the Senatorial nomination in his own county of Carbon, the other day, the anti-Packer competitor securing the nomination. Evidently, Mr. PACKER would have more popularity and influence at home, if he would contribute something to the county taxes, like other honest citizens.

THE first completed span of the new Louisville bridge across the Ohio is three hundred and seventy feet in length. This is reported as the longest truss-span in the country, but it proves to be entirely practicable, and its successful adoption refutes the arguments of the advocates of short-span bridges at other points across this important navigable stream.

THE ROSECRANS LETTER creates the political sensation of the day. Since the sensation is altogether at the expense of that old fossilized partisanship which Messrs. Pendleton and Packer faithfully represent, but which the shrewder politicians of the party on all sides are candidly deploring, it does not surprise us to learn that this very remarkable document was, for more than a week, in the possession of the State Committee before they could screw up their courage to permit its publication.

IT is understood that the Packer corruption-fund is not entrusted, as has been the custom with the sinews of former campaigns, to the chairman of the opposition committee, one Mutchler, whom nobody out of his own county knows anything about, but the funds have been put in the hands of Mr. Wallace, the coffee-pot strategist, by the special desire of the candidate. It seems that this was the only way in which it was possible to compromise a bitter dispute among the greedy "pinchers" of the Democracy.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE continues to unite in himself, the ambition of a Danton, the principles of a Machiavelli the fine grace of a Talleyrand, and, of late, the marvelous astuteness of a Binckley. To a friend in St. Louis, he writes (for publication) modestly declaring: "I am out of all future political contests, and no one need be jealous of me hereafter." In other words he gives fair notice to the American public that he is already up to his ears in political intrigues, to force by the aid of a combined Southern influence, his own Presidential nomination upon the Democracy in 1872.

REPUBLICAN RULE in Tennessee, since the close of the war, has done much to perfect the common-school system of the State. The sum spent for public education has been doubled within the ten years past, the white population showing, even in excess of their numerical proportion, in the benefits of the later policy. The need for still more radical improvements in the work of popular instruction, viewed as to its influence upon public morality, is shown by a glance at the present cost of the repression of crime in the State; the city of Memphis pays three times as much for police purposes as for her common schools, the proportion in Northern cities like Cincinnati and Chicago being nearly two to one the other way.

REUNION OF THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

We observe gratifying indications that the spirit of dissension has run its complete course among the Southern friends of General GRANT. The movement seems to be simultaneous in all directions, for closing up the ranks which have been rent by schisms with such unfortunate results, and for repairing as far as possible the mischiefs which a needless division has caused. In Virginia it is now proposed to fuse the existing committees, by taking five members from each, to constitute one "Grant Republican Committee" of the State. The resignations of enough of the disqualified members are to be received, to secure the election of others, who, with the members already qualified, shall make a quorum of the Legislature. This body will then meet, pass the XVth Article, elect U. S. Senators and adjourn until Congress meets and approves the new Constitution. This very properly excludes the idea, either that seats shall be given to the unsuccessful competitors of these disqualified members, or that all proceedings shall be suspended until after December. The effect of this proposition will be to reconcile all differences among the real friends of the Administration, to rally to the support of Governor WALKER—whose sound Republicanism has come to be generally conceded—a working majority of the people as well as of the Legislature of Virginia, and to baffle completely the disorganizing schemes of the rebel reactionary politicians. The schism which so lately divided the Republican party in that State would then disappear altogether, leaving it a compact, powerful and predominent element in Virginia politics.

In Mississippi, the last faint trace of dissatisfaction among our friends has disappeared, and every Republican in that State is cordially prepared to accept and support the nominee of the forthcoming Convention, against the combined factions of rebels, Conservatives and Democrats, Dent or no Dent.

In Georgia, the necessities of the situation, reinforced by an opportune and most sensible decision of the highest court of the State affirming the right of colored men to hold office, have brought the contending Republican wings to their senses. That decision has been accepted, as well by the moderate Democrats, whom A. H. Stephens now represents, as by all the friends of the administration. Its tenor is such as to preclude any repetition of the outrage which expelled the colored members from the Legislature, and our friends find herein a decisive reason for compromising their differences upon questions which cannot be made use of as precedents hereafter. The disposition is general to make the best of the present situation, for the purpose of so shaping the future, as to secure an united Republican front. It is found, also, that compromises must be made of personal feelings, with concessions on all sides, or, that Georgia must remain unsettled in her Federal status or be remitted back to the condition of two years since. The rebel proposition to impeach Gov. BULLOCK, if acted upon when the present *quasi* Legislature again meets, will go still farther to cement the new union among our friends. The signs are therefore all encouraging for the early restoration of Republican harmony, and for the consequent restoration of the Republican control in the State.

Tennessee, which has witnessed the sharpest conflict in the Republican ranks, is to-day very near the end of that strife. It is admitted on all sides that Governor SENTER is pledged to the Chicago platform, and that in all his speeches he committed himself and his supporters to the ratification of the XVth Article. This Article embodies simply the idea of universal suffrage—and that is the doctrine not only of every Republican, friend of Senter or friend of Stokes, in the State, but of an influential wing of the Democracy proper. Such men as Gov. FOOT and such journals as the Memphis *Avalanche* declare that to be the only living doctrine upon which the Southern Democracy can stand. To such an extent has this truth penetrated the Democratic judgment, that no intelligent and honest politician is now to be found in Tennessee who denies the expediency of ratifying the Article. But unfortunately, the Republican dissensions resulted in the election of so large a majority of ultra reactionists to the Legislature, representing neither the Republican nor the moderately Democratic opinions, that their ratification of the Article is quite out of the question. Hence Gov. SENTER is advised, by a meeting of the Republican leaders from both wings, to convene the old Legislature, whose official term has not yet expired, and so secure the adoption of the Article. This course is approved by the moderate Democrats of Tennessee, and the Governor will concur in it. The popular verdict for universal suffrage will thus be entered up irrevocably. When that is done, and done in that way, the dissensions among our friends will fade away like the mist of the morning, and the party once more united, with universal suffrage secured to the Republic, as it is likely to be by this decisive action of Tennessee, will at once inaugurate the true policy for redeeming the State from the control of a temporarily successful faction.

On the whole this review of the field of Southern politics, in its aspect to-day, affords the brightest encouragement for the hopes of an early restoration of the Republican ascendancy in every quarter where that has been unwisely lost. Conciliation and mutual forbearance can accomplish very much to repair the present mischiefs, and it is really gratifying to observe the universal inclination towards so wise a policy.

CAN NO ONE BOLT BUT PACKER?

We print elsewhere a card from a well-known Democrat of this county, a sincere friend of that distinguished and popular citizen of Allegheny who was *not* nominated for Governor by his party at Harrisburg. Mr. KERR, after forty years of service in the Democratic ranks, is frank enough to confess that the company of the latter-day Democracy of '69 insults his loyalty and impugns his political standing. He declines, with just indignation, an association with a convention of "bogus Democrats and infidels, Orange ruffians, who know not or care not for anything but money." The Packer corruption-fund, to which this bitter allusion is made, was not, and evidently never could be, large enough to buy his principles and personal self-respect.

Mr. Kerr has the good sense and the courage to express herein his agreement with Gen. Rosecrans and the Democracy of Massachusetts. He is clearly in favor of that "new departure" which is to be substantially the recognition of the old landmarks as known to the Democracy in its purer days, and which would consign the cattle, whose association he now spurns, to some level far below the public contempt.

The card of Mr. Kerr is one of the straws which show how the wind now sits with the fragments of a once powerful and respected party. On all sides, we have equivalent indications of the internal discontent in the opposition ranks. "Orange ruffians, bogus Democrats and infidels" have ruled the organization to its ruin, and the hour has come for the original and sincere, intelligent and honest men, who are no longer able to conceal their disgust or their despair, to draw the line and either shake out or shake off all such damaging company. Brains, respectability, long and distinguished political and public services, the capacity to understand and to defend Democratic principles, and the quality of a decent self-respect—these recommendations have been of late systematically repudiated, by the knavish and venal mob whom Mr. Kerr so graphically describes, and who know how to shape all the nominations of the party for office. His strictures hold as well of the State Convention which treated his friend, Gen. CASS, with contempt, finding its "money" in another choice, as of the rabble who insulted himself in Allegheny the other day.

It is very possible that the hundreds of respectable and respected Democrats in this county who are of the same way of thinking as Mr. Kerr, may be restrained by a feeling of false pride from marking, at the polls, their more effectual reprobation of such disreputable associations and knavish management. But why should they display an attachment to mere party lines which their leading candidate has never hesitated to shake off when it suited his prejudices or his personal interests to do so?

Eighteen years ago, it is said, Mr. Asa Packer bolted and opposed Judge Campbell, the Democratic nominee for the Supreme Court, and supported Coulter, the Whig candidate, because the former was a Roman Catholic!

Fourteen years ago, it is said, the same Packer bolted the Democratic nominee for Judge, Mr. Barrett, in the Carbon and Wayne District, and united with the "Know Nothings" in the support of John S. Bell for the same office!!

Nine years ago, the same Packer bolted from the true and loyal Democracy of STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, and supported Breckenridge, the candidate of secession and rebellion!!!

Mr. KERR and his friends, and thousands of other Democrats, of his school in tastes and ideas, who feel the same disgust which he has expressed, can judge for themselves of the real force of their partisan obligations, to support a man who has, himself, never failed to spurn such obligations, as mere ropes of sand, when his political or religious prejudices have prompted him. Of one thing, he or they,—all who are Democrats from principle and who intend to maintain their self-respect may be assured of: that as long as they *vote* with the rabble which overslaughs them, their indignant remonstrances are mere words not worth a rush. The rabble will continue to hoot at them, and trample on them, knowing that they dare not bolt, as Asa Packer did. This is worth their thinking about.

A COLUMBUS dispatch says:
The letter of Rosecrans causes no little comment here. It is well liked by the Republicans; who regard it as a good campaign document. The Democrats are divided, many of them not even trying to conceal their disgust at the production.

THE NEW LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DANVILLE, August 26, 1869.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new State Lunatic Hospital at this place was performed this morning. The location was selected by the Commissioners, Drs. Curwen, Reed and Green, after a tour of inspection extending through three weeks, and was approved in conformity to law by the Governor. The site chosen is a most delightful one, occupying a high plateau, surrounded, at considerable distances, by hills, and enclosing a landscape of singular beauty.

At eleven o'clock this morning a procession, headed by a band of music, proceeded to the spot, where the exercises were opened by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hogson. Governor Geary then laid the corner-stone, with the customary formalities, depositing in the box a collection of papers pertaining to the special objects of the institution, together with coins, newspapers and other objects of interest. After this was finished, he delivered an address, full of energy and point, in which he depicted what the Commonwealth had done in the performance of its duties towards the afflicted and distressed, concluding with an appeal to the people of Danville to co-operate with the Commissioners and other agents appointed by the State for the attainment of the great and beneficent end in view.

The house, when completed according to the plan adopted, and approved by the Governor, will present a front of twelve hundred feet and afford accommodations for four hundred patients. The portion now under way consists of the center building and a porch on each side, which will receive when done, two hundred patients. Eighteen months must elapse before even the part now going up will be ready for occupation.

After the Governor had finished, Dr. Isaac Ray, now of Philadelphia, and formerly Superintendent of Hospitals both in Rhode Island and Maine, delivered an elaborate and highly finished address. It will shortly be given to the public in pamphlet, and prove a material addition to the stock of popular knowledge relating to the former and existing treatment of mental diseases.

Letters were read from a number of distinguished gentlemen, expressing regret at not being able to participate on the occasion. Among these were Drs. Kirkbride, of Philadelphia, Buttolph, of New Jersey, Harlow, of Maine, Tyler, Jarvis and Earle, of Massachusetts, Shew, of Connecticut, McFarland, of Illinois, and Miss Dix.

The Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick, of Pittsburgh, was then introduced to the audience, and made an unpremeditated speech, well adapted to the occasion.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Jack, when the large concourse dispersed.

The citizens of Danville manifested a deep interest in the ceremony. By agreement all the stores were closed between the hours of ten and two o'clock, and the rolling-mills and other manufacturing establishments suspended business in order to allow their employes to participate.

This borough now contains ten thousand inhabitants, and there is much more building here this year than during any former one. The location of the Hospital here, in connection with other enterprises, has given the town a fresh start, and will add much to its size and importance.

EDITORS GAZETTE: The *Weekly Post*, of Saturday, contains a notice of my appointment as chairman of a Committee on Registration, for which, I presume, I am indebted to my friend, Mr. Hopkins. I have acted with the Democracy for more than forty years, dating from '28, and now consider myself entitled to a respite from active political duty. The action of the late convention in proposing to degrade me to a level with an infidel elected by Orange ruffians, by making me a half voter when all my life I have been a full voter, I consider insulting to my loyalty and disrespectful to my standing as a Democrat. I therefore decline accepting the position, as I did a seat in a convention which recognized bogus Democrats and infidels, who know not or care not for anything but money. I therefore, with all proper respect for the chairman of the County Convention, beg to be excused from active duty. I am the register in my district, and will perform the duty without fear or favor. I care for no man's politics in my official capacity. Most respectfully,

R. H. KERR,
of McClure township.

A COLUMBUS dispatch says: The Rosecrans letter has been the all-prevailing topic of conversation here to-day. Some little of it the Democracy like, but his free, frank manner of discussing the important issues of the country are not what they like; and they express themselves as disappointed with the letter, and delighted that he declines the nomination tendered him.

The Republicans are all pleased with the letter, and regard it as a splendid campaign document. One member of Congress remarked to-day he did not know what could have been a more severe rebuke to the Democracy than this letter, and that he considered it as good a campaign document as could be prepared. Rosecrans stock is very high, to-night, and is ascending. A prominent Democratic member of the last State Senate, while here to-day, said he had taken considerable pains to look at the situation from various parts of the State, and was now willing to concede the State to the Republicans by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority.

A Look Backward and Forward.

For a period of thirty years—from 1829 to 1859—with the exception of three gubernational terms, the Democratic party held the Executive power of the State, and with the exception of three or four years, perhaps, entire control of the Legislative branch of government. During this period, including the light debt contracted previously under Democratic administrations, the State was saddled with a debt of $40,000,000, and a State tax of three mills on real estate, producing annually about $1,800,000, was levied in 1844 to pay the interest. This was purely Democratic policy. That party is fairly chargeable with the $40,000,000 debt and the $1,800,000 tax. And this is not all. They are responsible for the war of the rebellion; and being responsible for the war, they are responsible for its consequences, among which we may reckon $5,000,000, extraordinary expenses which the State was obliged to incur to enable her to act her part in the war, and subsequently a sum which will probably reach $10,000,000 to house, feed, clothe and educate the orphan children of brave soldiers and sailors who perished in combat, or died of disease or exposure in the service of their country. With these $15,000,000 the Democracy are, therefore, also chargeable, their expenditure being the legitimate fruit of the rebellion, and the rebellion being the fruit of Democratic doctrine. Carrying out these ideas, a cotemporary observes: "By the close of Governor Geary's administration, the regular State debt will have been reduced fully ten millions, and the war debt and soldiers' orphans' education expenses about eight millions, and there will remain in the State Treasury, railroad bonds of the Pennsylvania company, or guaranteed by it, some twelve millions more. Let us recapitulate.

State debt, created by Democrats		$40,000,000
War debt, created by Democrats		5,000,000
Soldiers' orphans, created by Democrats		10,000,000
Total		$55,000,000
Paid off by ten years of Republican rule	$18,000,000	
Railroad bonds	12,000,000	30,000,000
Debt unprovided for		$25,000,000

"The Democratic party by the act of April 29, 1844, had fastened upon the real estate of the tax-payers a State tax from which about $1,800,000 annually was realized. This was repealed by the Republican administration of February 23, 1860. The thirty years policy of the Democratic party may be summed up in fighting corporations and taxing the masses of the people. The Republicans have repealed the tax upon the masses of the people, and put it upon the great corporations that have grown up. Railroads, banks and manufacturing corporations now pay the taxes which sustain the State government. If Asa Packer should be elected, he, of course, will not like his coal and railroad corporations to be taxed as they now are under a Republican legislature. He will insist on the repeal of all this, and that the Democratic legislation of 1844, taxing real estate, should be restored."

Washington Items.

It has transpired that Gen. Canby notified the Walker party in Virginia, before the late election, that he would exact the iron-clad oath from the members elect of the Legislature, but this important fact was suppressed during the campaign. Gen. Canby has taken no action in the matter, however, and probably will not, till the course he shall pursue is decided in Cabinet meeting.

Judge Dent, it is said, has completed his letter to Postmaster General Cresswell. It is similar in tone to the one addressed to Secretary Boutwell. Dent will probably give it to the public in a day or two.

There is a rumor that the President has written a private note to Judge Dent, regretting that the letter to Boutwell was published, and deprecating the course which Dent has seen proper to pursue in order to secure his nemination in Mississippi.

At the State Department everything relating to negotiations now known to be in progress between General Sickles and the Government at Madrid is kept unusually quiet. Private letters, however, received in this city from an attache of the American Legation at Madrid, say that everything looks hopeful for the success of the negotiations, and except Serrano and his Ministers should change their minds, General Sickles hopes to be able to obtain the cession of Cuba on a basis advantageous to all parties concerned. The letter was written two weeks ago.

PACKER DISGUSTED.—Packer is alleged to have informed the cormorants who are clamoring for his money, that if he cannot be elected Governor without expending the entire fortune which he earned with *the labor of his own hands and the sweat of his brow*, they had better withdraw his name as a candidate. He is willing to be bled, and bled freely; but he was not prepared to suffer complete depletion. He earnestly implored them to spare him at least enough to take care of his family in case of a defeat, which he seems now to think is a foregone conclusion. "All my friends seem to think about," says he, "is my money!"

THE Shenango Valley Railroad, commonly known as the Bear Creek Road, is progressing rapidly, and about six miles of track is laid from the junction near Greenville, eastward. This road is to run from the Pittsburgh and Erie road to the mouth of Clarion river. It will traverse the northern part of Butler county, and open up a large scope of the best coal district in Western Pennsylvania.

IT is definitely arranged that a new bridge will be built across the Ohio river to connect New Albany, Ind., with Portland and Louisville. The company is composed of New York capitalists and two or three citizens of Indiana. The bridge will have three tracks—one for railroad trains, one for a street railroad and one for wagons. Its estimated cost is $1,700,000.

WORK will begin immediately on the narrow gauge track over the Erie road from Buffalo and Dunkirk to New York, and the company expect to finish it in one year. Five millions of narrow gauge bonds will be issued to pay for this work, and will have a lien upon the earnings. The project for a tunnel under the Hudson is talked of again in connection with the gauge.

A NEW ENGLANDER, residing near Cresco, Iowa, whose knowledge of rattlesnakes consisted in what he had read about them, killed one a few days ago without knowing what it was. He described it as a very pretty snake that "played a tune with his tail."

Pleasant for Milk Consumers.

A French chemist, with the aid of a microscope, has been examining into the component parts of milk. If the surface of fresh cream be examined under the lens, there is to be found, amid myriads of milky and fatty globules, a number of either round or oblong corpuscles, sometimes accompanied with finely clotted matter, being just what is seen in most substances in a state of decay. In Summer these corpuscles make their appearance within fifteen or twenty-four hours after milking; in Winter they will be perceptible after the lapse of two or three days. If the observation be continued until the moment of coagulation, these corpuscles are seen to increase in number, bud, form ramified chains, and at length to be transformed into regular mushrooms or filaments composed of cells placed end to end in simple series, and supporting at their extremities a spherical knob filled with granulous matter. The chemist thinks they may be classified among the *ascophra*, and that many of the gastric affections to which children are liable are owing to this state of the milk. We after all may not be so unfortunate here in New York, who receive our lacteal well diluted with aqueous fluid.

The Boat Race.

The boat used by the Harvards in the contest on the Thames, was forty-four feet long, twenty-one inches wide at the widest part, and eight inches deep; depth over all, eleven and a half inches; depth forward, seven inches, and depth aft six and a half inches. She was built on a draft and model brought from New York, and is of purely American construction; even her frame having been brought over with the crew.

The following table shows the results of eleven races over the Putney and Mortlake course, ten of them between Oxford and Cambridge, and the last that of August 27th:

		Time.	Lengths.
1860	Cambridge	26m.	A length
1861	Oxford	22m. 27s.	48s.
1862	Oxford	24m. 45s.	30s.
1863	Oxford	23m. 39s.	42s.
1864	Oxford	21m. 48s.	23s.
1865	Oxford	21m. 23s.	13s.
1866	Oxford	25m. 48s.	15s.
1867	Oxford	22m. 39s.	nf. 1½ths.
1868	Oxford	20m.	3 1½ths
1869	Oxford	22m. 20s.	5 1½ths
1869	Oxford	20m. 46½s	3 1½ths.

THE *Scranton Republican* says: A good many people who are opposed to monopolies will be asked to vote for Asa Packer for Governor. This wealthy gentleman is not only President of the Lehigh Valley monopoly, but he is a Director of the Jersey Central and Morris and Essex, and thus directly interested in the dominant interests of the Lackawanna Valley. Anybody who votes for him in the hope of striking a blow at overshadowing corporate interests will commit a grievous error. If there is a man in Pennsylvania who more than another embodies the idea that the interests of consolidated capital are opposed to those of the general public and of the laboring classes, that man is Asa Packer. With him installed at Harrisburg, the railroad company would have everything its own way.

EDWIN FOREST paid his former wife $60,000 allimony due for the last eighteen years, and her lawyers bagged $56,000 of it in fees and one thing or another.

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 case of Bowel Disease.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Cures Cholera Morbus.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Will cure in one or two doses.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Ought to be in every family.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Is a sure cure for Griping.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE.
Will not fail in one case.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Cures Ulceration.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Cures Summer Complaint.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Will cure Watery Discharges.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Never fails.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Is a valuable medicine.
Dr. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Is a protection against Cholera.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Will save hundreds of valuable lives
If early resort is had to it.

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CUEE is one of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for all diseases incident to this season of the year. Hundreds of sufferers could be relieved in less than a day by a speedy resort to this most valuable medicine, particularly valuable, when the system is apt to become disordered by the two free use of unripe and crude vegetables.

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

PAINLESS DIGESTION.

"No man," says Sir Astley Cooper, "ought to know by his sensations that he has a stomach." In other words, when digestion is perfect there is neither pain nor uneasiness in the region where it takes place. Nausea, want of appetite, flatulency, oppression after eating, shooting pains in the epigastrum, a flushing in the face at meal times, and a furred tongue in the morning, are among the direct symptoms of indigestion. Constipation, biliousness, headache, nervous irritability, physical weakness and low spirits, are its almost invariable accompaniments. All these indications of DYSPEPSIA, whether immediate or secondary, are usually aggravated by not weather.

The close of summer is therefore the season when the victim of dyspepsia most urgently needs a tonic and regulating medicine. Of course, every invalid has many advisers. One friend recommends one drug, another another; but in a multitude of counsellors there is not always safety. The STANDARD REMEDY OF THE PRESENT AGE FOR INDIGESTION, in all its stages, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Time, that proves all things, has established its reputation on an impregnable foundation—the spontaneous testimony of millions of intelligent witnesses. No acrid oil or acid defies its stimulating principle; its tonic constituents are the finest that botanical research has yet discovered; it combines the properties of a gentle evacuant, a blood depurent, and an anti-bilious medicine, with invigorating qualities of the highest order, and is admitted both by the public and the profession to be the surest protection against all diseases that are produced or propagated by pestiferous air or unwholesome water, that has ever been used either in the United States or Tropical America.

In cases of constipation, resulting from a want of muscular tone in the intestines, the effect of the BITTERS is perfectly marvellous; and without the dangerous sequelæ of mercury, it restores the disordered liver to a normal condition.