

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors. P. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING, T. F. ROUSTON, N. F. REED, Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

Terms-Daily (sent weekly) Weekly (sent monthly) Single copy, 10c. One month, \$2.50. Three months, \$7.50. Six months, \$14.00. One year, \$28.00. (All in advance.)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKETS. 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, FREDERICK H. COLLIER.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD. ASSEMBLY—MILES S. HUMPHREYS. RECORDERS—THOMAS H. HUYER. COMMISSIONERS—JAMES WALTON, JAMES H. WILSON, J. M. WILSON, JOHN W. SLEIGHT, JOHN F. DENNINGTON.

SHERRIFF HUGH S. FLEMING. CLERK OF COURSE—JOSEPH BROUWER. RECORDERS—THOMAS H. HUYER. COMMISSIONERS—JAMES WALTON, JAMES H. WILSON, J. M. WILSON, JOHN W. SLEIGHT, JOHN F. DENNINGTON.

CLERK OF COMMONS—ALEX. HILANDS. DIRECTOR OF PRISON—ABDIEL MCCLURE.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second Page: Pennsylvania News, "In Search of a Wife," Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Finance and Trade, Pittsburgh Produce and Petroleum Markets, Allegheny Cattle Markets, Markets by Telegraph, Imports by Railroad and River News. Seventh page: Farm and Garden.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 55¢.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfurt, 88¢.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 133½@133½.

CALIFORNIA chooses two Supreme Judges and a Legislature on Wednesday next week, September 7th. Vermont elects State officers and a Legislature on the same day. Maine will elect the same officials on the Tuesday after, the 13th of the month. No other elections are to be held in September.

THE coming State Fair, to be held at Harrisburg September 28th, promises to be an unusually popular and successful exhibition. All articles and animals intended for exhibition will be admitted free of charge under the fixed regulations. A premium list of about \$10,000 offers liberal attractions for an extended competition.

NEW YORK has ratified the XVII Amendment, but her Democratic Governor, Hoffman, in disregard of his obvious duty, has omitted to certify that action in the proper form to the State Department. His partnership will be remedied by the intervention of the Legislative officers, who will transmit the certificate of ratification to Washington.

SPAIN declines the American proposal to guarantee the bonds for the purchase of Cuba. She also declines to recognize our mediation in her Cuban difficulties. Such are the latest rumors from over the Atlantic, and only one of them—the latter—is likely to be entirely correct. We have no doubt a friendly mediation has been proposed by our Government, and that it is not acceptable to the Regency. But it is asking us to believe too much credit the absurd story that this Administration has been so reckless of the financial credit of the nation, or so oblivious to all the prudential considerations which are forced upon us by an immense public debt, as to commit itself, directly or indirectly, to a proposition to assume an additional fifty millions of liability upon any foreign account, no matter how speculative might be the promise of its issue. The Spanish authorities may have been sounded, in the direction of a sale of Cuba, but never by any accredited agent, open or secret, of the present Administration.

THE pending proposition, for the ratification of the XVII Article by the present Legislature of Tennessee, will, it is presumed, have the concurrence of Gov. SEWELL. His preference for a disposition of the matter in that way had been freely signified some days in advance of the meeting of the leading Republicans at Nashville, on Friday. Whence, we may infer that the meeting was held for the specific purpose of expressing and supporting his wishes. By this ratification, the pre-existing doubt, as the final adoption of the Amendment by the requisite number of States, will be satisfactorily relieved. And that satisfaction will be shared by moderate Democrats on all sides. Partisans of the Rosecrans and Adams school, are getting plentiful in those ranks every day. The moment is not very far distant when they will assert their qualifications and their right to take the Democratic lead. These wise opponents of ours welcome the new Article as a dismissal of the African question forever. Hereafter, ceasing from an exterminating warfare, the sensible Democracy will devote themselves to a kinder missionary work among the millions of our newly enfranchised citizens.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

The Park question will be submitted to the voters of this city at the special election to be held to-day. It is to be hoped that there will be a large vote out, and that a fair, full and satisfactory expression of public opinion will be obtained, as the subject is one in which every citizen is directly interested. The election will be held under the regular law and at the customary time and places. Let no one entitled to a vote neglect to discharge his duty, and afterwards be found among those finding fault with the result.

THE MEETING ON THURSDAY.

The hearers of Senator MORTON'S address, which will be delivered at the City Hall, on Thursday evening next, will never regret time lost. We are told, now and then, of a few excellent citizens, here and there, who "are tired of politics," and propose to rest themselves this year, keeping wholly aloof from the excitements of the canvass, perhaps even from the polls. They can see no occasion for the least anxiety about the issue of the coming election, in a State which was last year handsomely Republican and "must be so now." Perhaps there are others, again, who fancy that the present is a safe and convenient season for indulging their peculiar notions upon side-issues, since the main principles of the Republican policy are no longer in jeopardy from Democratic hostility. It is possible that we have among us a small number of citizens, who fail to appreciate how much Republicanism, in the State and National Administrations, has really done in the redemption of its electioneering pledges to the people. We cannot promise that Senator MORTON will agree with such of our careless or discontented friends as we have here alluded to, but we do feel willing to engage that it will do none of them any harm to hear his address.

As for the masses of our party, we know that they intend to make a good old-fashioned turn-out on Thursday, packing the City Hall from one end to the other, and extending the old-fashioned Pittsburgh welcome to this distinguished and powerful advocate of sound political opinions. As a popular speaker, Senator MORTON stands among the foremost of American orators, while, as a shrewd politician, it is he who has, more than once of late years, first touched the true key-note of the campaign. Let us again, therefore, urge the attendance at the meeting of every good citizen who would not afterwards regret his opportunity needlessly lost.

NAVAL DISCIPLINE.

The tragedy of the brig Somers—in which Lieut. Sidel Mackenzie tried a junior officer at the drum-head, and sent him off swinging to the yard-arm, hung none the less as a mutineer and pirate that was also the son of an American Cabinet Minister—has, after twenty-seven years, found even more than its parallel within the wooden walls of another of our men-of-war. A brief telegram announced yesterday morning the discovery of a desperate plot among the crew of the frigate Sabine, now at sea as a practice ship for this year's graduating class of midshipmen, to blow up the vessel, involving all on board in a common destruction. The revelation was followed with a court of inquiry, and the summary execution of seven of the convicted conspirators. Midshipman Spencer, of the Somers, was hung for the highest crime known to naval-law—a plot with a few of the crew to take possession of the brig and turn her into a pirate. With him, two others of the crew were also executed, their bodies swinging together over the abroads, all distinction of official rank being properly obliterated in their common guilt. The trial and punishment were strictly in accordance with the Articles of War governing our public ships, but the event created, nevertheless, a profound sensation when it became known within the United States. The distinguished parentage of the leading criminal, the moral courage and stern obedience to the requirements of duty which were exhibited by Lieut. Mackenzie, and the startling atrocity of the plot which the proof revealed, awakened an intensely interested and bitter discussion by the American public. Its result was to sustain that officer, relieving him completely from any imputations upon either his discretion or his kind treatment of the officers and crew under his command.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S MINERS.

The terms of the Pennsylvania Coal Company thus adopted are \$1.31 for each cubic foot of coal, through September, the coal to contain one and a half tons. This increased contents of the coal makes a variation of the statements heretofore published. But these rates are forty-seven per cent. higher than were paid last Spring. The companies and the miners are alike bound to give one month's notice, if they intend not to abide by these rates: so that operations are pretty certain to continue to the end of October. I think I see indications that the great coal companies of this county will not put down wages for some months to come, at least. They are evidently incensed at the part taken by the individual operators of Lehigh and Schuylkill counties, early in the season, in bringing on the strike, and afterwards in continuing it. Having shorter lines over which to reach the seaboard at New York and further east, they can put coal on the market at points cheaper than is possible, without loss, over the lines running through the Lehigh and Schuylkill, and the appearance incline me to the opinion that they mean to use their advantage as a punishment to their competitors. High wages to miners and low prices for coal will enable them to drive the Lehigh and Schuylkill men to the wall. The retribution is deserved, and likely to come.

THE Delaware, Lackawanna and Western will resume its sales of coal at public auction early next month. Probably, however, the New York newspapers will continue to be sufficiently stupid to persevere in that resumption of auction sales the most conclusive evidence of "combination" or "monopoly." The newspapers of that city, have unaccountable spectacles, through which to examine all matters in which the interests of Pennsylvania are involved.

As for the miners, they have not suffered by the strike. The supply of coal put on the market, so far, this year, is as large as last year. This implies that most of the Luzerne miners have been employed in Lehigh and Schuylkill, at advanced rates. The rest of them have been employed in building railroads, especially the one to run from Carbondale, up the Lackawanna to the water-shed, and thence down the Starucca to the Susquehanna at Lanesboro, and thence up the Susquehanna, intersecting the Albany and Binghamton road at or near Ninevah. These miners have been subjected to inconvenience and cost in being from their homes at work; but, on the whole, they have made so much as usual.

Nevertheless, heavy losses have been sustained, and a general stagnation of

of the service demanded their instant execution. We hope that this is all.

The statements have been multiplied, of late, that our naval service has been and is systematically dishonored by the tyrannical harshness, the officer-like cruelty of the commanders to their subordinates. The Pawnee and the Niagara are two ships which have just come into port, and are scarcely fastened to their moorings before the air has begun to fill with rumors of the most shocking barbarities perpetrated by quarter-deck despotism upon the seamen. Investigation has been freely demanded, but, if made, its results are hidden from the public eye, except that so much of the truth transpires as goes far to confirm the odious accusations. Now, we will not deny that here is revealed the faults of a system. Naval discipline must be arbitrary, but it is for all that capable of the grossest abuse by an incompetent commander. The dark stories which have floated lately through the press, and which this sad event upon the decks of the Sabine will be certain to revive, with more or less of substance at their base, demand a searching and unflinching examination in the highest quarter. If the Department fails to satisfy the public sense of justice, Congress should take the matter up, for the good of the service and for the honor of the national name. Whether this Sabine tragedy had its first cause in the illegal and cruel oppressions of the officers in command, or whether it be only the just punishment of an unprovoked outbreak of wickedness in the foreseeable, it is due to all the men on board that their first to the young officers who read their first lesson of professional experience, to the American Navy and to the American people, that a thorough enquiry into the facts should be followed with the proper remedies for all existing deficiencies or abuses in the service. The old flag, either by sea or by land, should not be suffered to shield oppression, or to rob the humbled manhood of its rights.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 28, 1869.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's miners resumed work in part to-day, on the same wages as have been paid by the Pennsylvania Coal Company to their miners, and the remainder of their men will go to work on Monday. A few days must elapse before full operations will be attained. As I write, droves of mules, which have been used to pasture for months, are passing through the streets, on the way to the blacksmith shops, to be shod, and they are welcomed with smiling countenances by all classes of citizens.

The miners of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company will hold a meeting at Carbondale to-night, and the impression is general and confident that they will go to work on Monday, on the same conditions. Not much stir is visible, in this section, on either side, in politics. Mr. Packer's business operations extend into this valley, but he is not popular either with his own men or those employed by other companies or firms. The Democratic papers here are republishing some kindly remarks made editorially in the Gazette of Mr. Packer personally, suppressing, as was natural, the sharp criticisms upon his utter lack of capacity for the Governorship. A good many people here think the Gazette, influenced by personal acquaintance, was somewhat too charitable, and set an example of magnanimity, as is his habit, which its opponents are careful never to imitate. But, be this remembered, that a journal that always carps and cavils, in its judgments of opponents, and is never generous, certainly falls to win confidence or inspire respect.

Over in the northern tier of counties, the Republicans have commenced holding mass meetings, and will render a good account of themselves. In Susquehanna county it was proposed to send Mr. Grov to the Legislature, but he declined, preferring to remain in private life.

When at Northumberland, on the way hither, I found the Democratic Senatorial conference in session. A force opposition was manifested to Mr. Buckalew. It is becoming fatal to a man's popularity to have brains and substantial acquirements. This is not the fault of politicians, as some foolishly aver; but one of the results of republican government. Monarchs select the ablest subjects as their helpers. Under popular government the average men are necessarily selected. The masses ordinarily take the man who strikes their level nearest. The fact is not encouraging; but so it is. F. B. P.

AN ADMIRABLE PLATFORM.

A Tennessee Republican of merited distinction communicates to the Memphis Post the following synopsis of the new features which should be incorporated in the State constitution. The platform is worthy of consideration in more States than Tennessee alone. Thus:

First. Manhood, or universal suffrage. Second. The perfect equality of all men before the law, and in regard to the privileges, immunities and duties of citizenship, without regard to race, color, creed or condition.

Third. General amnesty for all past political offenses. Fourth. Restrictions upon the debt-creating power of the Legislature. Fifth. Provisions for funding the present State Indebtedness, and providing a sinking fund for the future. Sixth. Prohibition upon the Legislature loaning the credit of the State to corporations or public enterprises, without submitting the same to a vote of the people.

Seventh. Adoption of means to compel railroads that have received State aid to

relieve the State of the load of debt thereby incurred, or in default to sell the roads to pay the same.

Eighth. Equality of taxation as between the commercial and agricultural branches of industry.

Ninth. The encouragement of foreign immigration.

Tenth. A thorough free school system.

Eleventh. A Lieutenant Governor to be elected by the people.

Twelfth. Vesting the veto power in the Governor.

Thirteenth. Making the offices of Secretary of State and Comptroller elective by the people.

Fourteenth. Doing away with the present frequency of popular elections.

Fifteenth. Liberal provisions in regard to the equipment of citizenship.

Sixteenth. Encouragement of manufactures.

Seventeenth. Equality of married women with the husband, as to the rights of property and the custody of their children.

THE PARK QUESTION.

EDITORIAL GAZETTE: As a matter of grave importance to the citizens of Pittsburgh of the present, as well as to those countless people who are to follow after us, the citizens should to-day act with wisdom in deciding the important question of "Park or No Park." It has been truthfully observed, that no community in the world need more a health giving and life invigorating place of resort, a God's green acre, a tree and public breathing spot, than the rapidly driven and overworked mechanics, artisans, manufacturers, merchants and clerks who go to make up our population, and who are compelled year in and year out to do their day's labor in the stifling atmosphere of the city. We need a park; it is a thing of necessity that must come sooner or later, and why not now? That is a blind and narrow policy which dictates a folding of arms and a criminal spathy on the subject now when we have within our grasp a golden opportunity for securing, free of all cost, a magnificent site for the creation of a public park. The gentleman who has in behalf of the people worked diligently to procure a park, have matured arrangements whereby, if consent is not withheld to-day by the voters, the city will be in possession of a magnificent site for a park containing from three to five hundred acres of ground of immense value, without incurring a dollar of additional municipal debt. Would it not be suicidal to refuse with our votes such a gift? Should we not have confidence in the members of the Commission who promise that much, as they are all gentlemen of large estates, honest in their purposes and earnest in the matter? They look on the park project as one of self-interest to property holders, as in the near future public grounds must and will be sold, and that the money to be paid for their purposes and earnest in the matter?

They look on the park project as one of self-interest to property holders, as in the near future public grounds must and will be sold, and that the money to be paid for their purposes and earnest in the matter? They look on the park project as one of self-interest to property holders, as in the near future public grounds must and will be sold, and that the money to be paid for their purposes and earnest in the matter?

Allegheeny City, younger than our own, is now showing a most excellent example and her citizens are proud of the noble work in which she is engaged, in beautifying and adorning her public grounds. Why should they across the water be more enterprising than ourselves? Why should we halt before such glorious opportunities for procuring a park, in face of the fact that all the leading cities of the country have long since arrived at the conclusion that such a place is indispensable to the health and welfare of the people, and positively essential to public morals?

There are a few tax-payers who have taken great trouble to poison the minds of the people against the park by vague hints as to costs for improvements when the grounds are secured, but they carefully conceal the fact that the great enhancement to follow to the property within a mile on all sides of the proposed park and the consequent increased assessment on valuation, will add to the treasury annually more than can be possibly expended in adornment. Another objection is the proposed location being too far from the Court House, but no intimation is given out that a passenger railway affording cheap trips will strike the park as soon as it is opened thus placing it as near the city as any can desire.

If merchants, manufacturers and the working classes have any local pride, and any desire to place with our city a place of interest to strangers, have any public spirit they will vote for a park to-day.

School for Deaf and Dumb. A school for deaf and dumb children was opened on Monday, in room No. 6 of Duquesne (First ward) school building—an announcement we make with more than ordinary pleasure, knowing the want of such an institution is felt to a considerable extent in this locality. The Central Board of Education, we are pleased to learn, will afford substantial aid to this school, the opening of which is attributable to the efforts of a few philanthropic citizens, who have already established a Sunday school of like character in the old brick church, at which some forty scholars are in regular attendance. Deaf and dumb children from districts near the city will be received at the rate of twenty cents per week, to be paid either by the parents or out of funds at the disposal of the local board of directors, and persons knowing of such unfortunate beings in ignorance, either through lack of means or indifference of parents or guardians, should interest themselves in securing their attendance, if practicable, at this school just opened in the First ward. Application can be made through the Central Board of Education.

Change in Collectors' Districts. U. S. Collector, T. W. Davis, of the thirty-second District, announces that on and after tomorrow

No. 1 Collection District will consist of the Twenty-three Wards of the City of Pittsburgh, Boroughs of Birmingham, East Birmingham, Ormsby, South Pittsburgh, West Pittsburgh, Monongahela, Temperanceville, Mount Washington, Union, and the township of Lower St. Clair. Taxes due the United States in the above District will be payable at No. 109 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

No. 2 Collection District, Wm. E. Harrison, Deputy Collector, will consist of the townships of Forward, Elizabeth, Lincoln, Versailles, Patton, Plum, Pine, Baldwin, Charlton, Union, Scott, Upper St. Clair, Robinson, Mullin, North and South Fayette, Finley, Neville, Jefferson, Snowden, Crockett, Moon, Boroughs of Elizabeth, West Elizabeth, McKeesport and Braddock.

Resulted Fatally.—Andrew Torman, the man who was stabbed by Michael Gill at Snyder's saloon on Penn street, Saturday night, an account of which we published yesterday, died from the effects of the injuries received, at half past nine o'clock last night. Gill is in jail, and will doubtless be indicted for murder.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—There was a fine rain at Memphis yesterday afternoon, with prospect of continuance.

—Geo. Peabody left White Sulphur Springs, Va., yesterday. His cough is almost entirely relieved and health much improved.

—Several houses and barns near Blenheim N. Y., were struck by lightning on Saturday afternoon. Two ladies were rendered insensible, but recovered.

—Conrad Melz was yesterday sentenced at Toledo to be hanged on Friday, November 6th, for the murder of Solomon Feldenheimer, near the neighboring village of White House, in June last.

—Domingo Ferrero, member of the Vigilance Committee appointed by the Government to enforce the collection of customs at Havana, has been dismissed for engaging in contraband traffic.

—The merchants of Quebec have agreed to second Mr. Weils' scheme for the exportation of silver, the exportation to commence on the 1st of October. Over \$40,000 have already been subscribed.

—Prince Arthur attends a ball at St. Johns, N. B., on the 7th of September. A Government steamer will meet him at the river Du Loupe, below Quebec, on the 13th.

—The first report of the explosion at Phenixville, Pa., was exaggerated. Four men, names not ascertained, were injured, two of them so badly they cannot recover. A portion of the building was torn away and other damage caused.

Additional Markets by Telegraph. CHICAGO, August 30.—At the open board wheat was dull, with free sellers; \$1.21 cash; sales were made at \$1.23 1/4 for delivery next month. Corn firm and higher, closing at 58 3/4 cash, 57 1/2 seller September, 42 3/4 farmer; 42 @ 42 1/2 seller all September, 42 3/4 @ 43. Last half of September on spot, white 44 @ 45. Provisions and freights dull. In the evening the market was dull, and prices nominal as above.

NEW ORLEANS, August 30.—Cotton nominal; sales 17 bales; receipts 157 bales. Flour dull; superfine 58.85, double extra 58.30, treble extra 57.85. Corn firm; sales 46 @ 46, white 41 @ 41 1/2. Bran 31.05. HAY 22 @ 27. Pork: unchanged. Bacon 16 1/4 @ 17 1/4. Lard, Sugar, Molasses and Coffee all unchanged. Whisky 31.27 1/2 @ 31.50. Gold 133 3/4.

ALBANY, August 30.—Under light reports of better qualities, cattle advanced 1/2 @ 3/4 c, and realized the price of 69 per cent. Sheep and lambs are in fair demand, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/4 c for sheep, and 5 1/2 @ 7 1/4 c for lambs. Hogs: receipts light and the demand fair; sales of 1,000; Michigan 92 @ 95, Illinois 92 1/2 @ 105, extra 107 1/2—an extreme.

The Second Ward Geary Republican Club will hold a meeting on business of great importance to-night at the Teachers, No. 66 Smithfield street. Full attendance is earnestly requested. The marching corps, gun squad and all members are expected to be present.

On Time.—The Pacific Express from Chicago arrived in New York on time yesterday by the new fast traveling schedule, which goes to show that no mistake was made in the management of the tables.

The Marching Phalanx of the Seventh and Eighth wards, will meet at the School House, on Franklin street, this evening at 8 o'clock. Let there be a large turn out.

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 Chronic 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 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 valuable medicine, particularly valuable when the system is apt to become disordered by the 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 epigastrium, a fulsomeness in the face at meal times, and a feverishness in the morning, are among the direct symptoms of indigestion. Constipation, nervous irritability, general weakness and low spirits, are its indirect, but more accompaniments. All these indications of DYSPEPSIA, whether immediate or secondary, are generally aggravated by not using a dose of stomachic medicine at the season when the victim of dyspepsia is most urgently in need of every aid his medicine affords. On every other day, another dose, but in a small quantity, or a few more, there is not a single day when the stomach is not in a state of irritation. It is not a exaggeration to say that the stomach is a furnace, and that the food which enters it is a mass of glowing embers, and that the heat of the fire is so intense that the food is scorched and charred before it reaches the stomach. The object of a stomachic is to cool the fire, and to convert the glowing embers into a mass of glowing embers, and to convert the glowing embers into a mass of glowing embers.

It is not a exaggeration to say that the stomach is a furnace, and that the food which enters it is a mass of glowing embers, and that the heat of the fire is so intense that the food is scorched and charred before it reaches the stomach. The object of a stomachic is to cool the fire, and to convert the glowing embers into a mass of glowing embers, and to convert the glowing embers into a mass of glowing embers.

It is not a exaggeration to say that the stomach is a furnace, and that the food which enters it is a mass of glowing embers, and that the heat of the fire is so intense that the food is scorched and charred before it reaches the stomach. The object of a stomachic is to cool the fire, and to convert the glowing embers into a mass of glowing embers, and to convert the glowing embers into a mass of glowing embers.