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

GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV OFFICIAL PAPER Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:

Semi-Weekly.
One year. \$2.50 Single copy..\$1.50 Six mos.. 1.50 Scopies, \$2.50 1.25 Six mos.. 1.51 Six mos.. 1.18 and one to Agent. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET STATE.

> FOR GOVERNOR JOHN W. GEARY. JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT: HENRY W. WILLIAMS. COUNTY.

ABSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT, JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK, ABSISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS, FRED'K. H. COLLIER. STATE SENATE-THOMAS HOWARD.

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D. N. WHILE,
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BEGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK ÖRPHANS' COURT—ALEX. HILANDS.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL MCCLURE.

WE PRINT on the inside pages this morning's GAZETTE-Second Page: Postry, Ephemeris, President Lincoln. Third and Sixth pages: Finance and Trade, Markets by Telegraph, Imports by Railroad and River News. Seventh page: The Art of Sleeping, Whittier on Woman Suffrage, Cost of a California Trip, Peaches, The International Boat

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 55gf. U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 881. Gold closed in New York yesterday

at 1831@1331. THE TRUNK-LINES of railway have begun to "cut" fares from New York west-

THE new XVth Article presents the leading element in the Legislative can- that all good citizens will unite in envass in California. The election, this day deavoring to prevent such desecration of friends.

In 18 stated that the new bridge at Bellaire is 93 feet 8 inches above the level of the river; its longest span measures 350 feet between centres of piers, and there is no span of less than 200 feet.

SENATOR MORTON will arrive here at noon on Thursday. His speech at the City Hall, on that evening, will draw out one of the largest crowds ever collected in that edifice. The arrangements are complete for a good time.

ALL is not yet peace in the anthracite region of the Commonwealth. The abandonment of the "basis" has not been acquiesced in by all the miners of Luzerne. The operatives at Pittston and Wilkesbarre still stand out, and avow their determination to use violence, if necessary, to stop the miners at Hyde military protection.

THE PARK PROJECT has been defeated by an overwhelming majority. A small vote was brought out yesterday in the fested. The negative majorities are so of our armed marine with the most inelection, and but little interest was maniheavy as to fully indicate that the people are perfectly willing to forego, for the present at least, the luxury of a public breathing spot, and they are so decisive as to deter any from again attempting in the near future to feel the popular pulse in that direction. The affirmative vote might have been much larger had the people been more intelligently informed as to the plans and prospects of the Commission; but the heavy debt of the city and the constant drainage made on the treasury for improvements, rendered actually necessary by the enlargement of boundaries, are pregnant reasons to be assigned for the overwhelming majority by which the measure has been defeated.

A DISPATCH from Nashville to the Louisville Journal states "with certainty" that Gov. SENTER will not assemble the old Legislature of Tennessee, as "he will ratify the XVth Article." It is also hibited by our best engineers, and espewill ratify the Aven Article. At is also displayed by our nest engineers, and espesingested that he is apprehensive that cially advocated by Mr. Roberts, for reother things not in the programme might be attempted if a Republican Legislature gnould be again convenient the assemblage we shall heartily concur in the decisive of the rebels just elected, in October, will ratify the Article, he has a surprising amount of credulity in his composition. His fears of other action by the Republican body his quite management mous concurrence, of all the members of to him on that point. We judge that he has been, and is personally, inclined to which we print elsewhere, and of a mathe properition, but his timidity may be jority of the Councils, in this recommen-

alarmed by the misrepresentations and appeals of the Conservatives.

The Philadelphia North American thinks it "far from clear that the nextthe regular-session would not copy the example of an Eastern State and repeal the ratification." Our cotemporary forgets that New Jersey and Oregon have been advised, from Secretary SEWARD, that there is no warrant in the Constitution or in the precedents, for the withdrawal of an assent of this sort, when it has once been recorded in the archives of the nation.

FOR SOME TIME, now, our city has been decorated, here and there, with tartling sentences printed in chalk in prominent places. Some of these sentences are selected from the Bible, but most of them are by no means of inspired origin. Pittsburgh is not the first city which has awakened of a morning to be startled by this singular irruption, but under whose auspices the work is done we are unable to state. That the mind of the disseminator is eccentric, and that this eccentricity is in the worst possible taste, we think most persons will agree. It is barely possible that some unwary soul may be reminded, by these peculiar means, of the necessity of preparing for a future state of existence, but, for one person who is benefitted thereby, scores will see only the ridiculous side of the affair, and indeed that side is by far the most prominent. The person who has so officiously displayed his handlwork seems to have had no judgment as to the proper places to display certain sentences. For instance, on the top of a board pile, on Duquesne Way, he has placed the sentence, "Come to Jesus," and we venture to assert that nine out

compliance with the invitation necessitated the scaling of the lofty pile of hold the revenues of the island by way boards. Again, he selected the side-walk of security for the payment. This proof the Allegheny suspension bridge to point the question "Where will I spend Eternity?" Nothing could be more natural than that the boys should at once alter a sentence so easily within their reach, and the result was that the question was changed, by the erasion of three letters, to the assertion, "here ill spend eternity," and many more saw this absurd version than were at all influenced by the first. Instances of this sort could be greatly multiplied, but we do not think it necessary, for we have no desire to add

to the ridicule which has been already the chief result of this new city decoration. That any one desiring to adorn the city in this way can lawfully do so, there is probably no doubt, but we think time find it in their power to do so.

A STAIN UPON OUR FLAG.

We spoke, yesterday of the abuses which are believed to be practised upon the seamen, by the officers of our public ships. This is a subject which begins to attract general attention from the press. There s no use in disputing the fact that a good deal of cruelty is systematically exhibited in the treatment of enlisted seamen, and that this is true, to a greater degree, of the officers of our navy than of any other service in Christendom. We do not care to speculate upon the causes which lead to this pre-eminent disgrace upon the flag of a republican and free people. The fact itself is not to be disputed. On foreign service, in foreign waters, lying in foreign ports, side by side with the warships of England, France, Spain and even Park. There is intense excitement at Russia, it is notorious all over the world Scranton, and some talk of applying for that an American man-of-war is, nine cases as a "hell afloat." The arbitrary and cruel tyranny of the lords of the quarter-deck, republicans and theoretical believers, every man of them, in human equality, have blackened for fifty years the honor Christian nations. Here, as we write, comes a paragraph under our eyes, from Washington, which speaks of the great difficulty in procuring seamen for these vessels. It is part of Jack's gospel in every port on the globe, when looking for a berth, to shun a Yankee frigate expressly because she is almost invariably a loating hell. Of the crews of our vessels, nineteen-twentieths are always of a foreign

nationality. American sallors shun our men-of-war as they would a pestilence or Davy Jones himself. And solely because of this notorious cruelty of the officers who carry our Federal commissions. It is well that Secretary Robeson has taken order for a rigid enquiry with this alleged abuse of the service.

THE CITY WATER SUPPLY.

We have often, heretofore, expressed our concurrence in the preferences exfuture water-supply of this rapidly increasing city. It is evident, therefore, that selecting the site of the new works which are to distribute this indispensable element among the vast population of our Pittsburgh of the future. The unani-

dation of a specific site for the new and capacious works which are to supply the wants of a vastly increased population in the coming years, is probably to be taken as a decisive indication of the settled policy of our City government.

In quantity and quality, as well as in the reflable permanence of supply, we have long since expressed the public preference for the water of the Allegheny, to be taken up at the highest practicable point on the stream. The facts and suggestions which have been submitted to the public heretofore, seem to have settled that question conclusively. The Committee have recognized the logic of the situation, and report conclusions from which they saw no escape. Their recommendations are not yet definitely acted on, but it is clear enough that Councils are prepared for a corresponding decision.

The new water-works thus contemplated will supply Pittsburgh for two generations and no more. The quantity is not likely to fall, materially, in any year of the coming time, but the quality be pumped from the Allegheny river, -at so short a distance beyond the present verge of the city's population as will then, quite certainly, with our material growth be within the contaminating influences of a dense suburban life-will then be so deteriorated as to require a far longer step up the valley. Let fifty years hence take care of itself, provided we can be quite sure of the intermediate supply. And of that there appears to be but little doubt.

OUR DIPLOMACY AT MADRID.

The Cuban question comes up in a new aspect. We have now a denial that any proposition, official or unofficial, has been made from this country for the guarantee of every ten persons who saw it of Cuban bonds. It is however admitted there had all the possible good that we have offered, in case of an agreeeffects of the suggestion smothered ment by Spain to part with her sovereignby the ridiculously palpable idea that a ty for any specified sum, to present the United States as a trustee, to receive and posal was declined at Madrid. Our Minister, Gen. Sickles, is now, it is reported, about to make another overture for the adjustment of this question, as follows: First-Spain is to grant to the Cubans all the rights belonging to the Spanish citizens, with full representation in the Spanish Cortes.

Second—An amnesty as general as pos-

sible is to be granted to those who have participated in the insurrection. Third—Spain must take the necessary steps for the suppression of slavery on the Island, and afford protection to those released from bondage.

With the acceptance of these propositions the United States on her part will give assurances to Spain that she will try

have peace prevail on the Island. This would be mediation of the right stamp, compromising neither the dignity of Spain, nor the neutrality of our own government, and involving not a dollar of liability upon our Treasury. Moreover, astonish our Democratic good words and such a disfiguration of the assent of all parties to the programme our, not too beautiful, city, if they at any would go farther to secure the loyalty bloody repression of the present revolt by her arms. The propositions faithfully loss of the State in the ensuing elections. represent American ideas, are believed to be acceptable to the discontented Cubans, and cover the only practical basis upon which the Spanish sovereignity could be maintained.

In the pledge of our sincere and active efforts to secure the ultimate pacification of the revolted people, lies the only danger for the American Government. The assurance must mean something or nothing. The insurrection evidently leans upon the American sympathies, in which its material wants have been supplied, and without which it would have been terminated six months ago. Can our Government take, legally, more effective is possible to imagine. measures than it has already, for cutting off these supplies? If it can, its present neutrality may be impeached for permitting so many extensive shipments of men and material; if it cannot, the pledge of further efforts in the interest of peace may be an illusory one. In fact, we have probably done all we can ever do, for the maintenance of our neutral faith, and for the repression of these hostile irruptions into the territory of a friendly power, and we can do no more, except in the way of "moral sussion" with both partieswhich wo'nt count much, unless they are

equally inclined to peace. Nevertheless the three points of the new proposal are creditable to our government, are deserving of fair consideration at Madrid, and are not unlikely to cover the actual basis of the final settlement of the Cuban question.

Washington Items.

At the Cabinet meeting on Thursday the conduct of Minister J. Ross Browne and the Chinese treaty will be brought up. The President is known to be very much disputed with the conduct of t much disgusted with the conduct of our It is anticipated that the Pressident, on

Tuesday next, will make an appointment to the mission at China, in place of Mr. Howard, who declines. The persons whose names are prominently mentioned or the place are Gen. C. M. Dodge, ex-Congressman, and at present connected with the Union Pacific Railway, and ex-Congressman John D, Baldwin, editor of the Worcester Spy.

Congress will be asked, at the next

session, to make the Pekin Legation a
Ministry of the first class. The Administration is understood to believe it to be our most important embassy.
In conversation, the other day, Mr.

Public Sentiment in Canada. The other day the Annexation

meeting at Quebec-the first demonstration of public feeling in that direction was held, and now one of the most intensely British papers in the Dominion, The Toronto Telegraph, comes out: "The more one reflects," says The Telegraph, "on the suggestive observa-tions of The London Standard in regard to the present and prospective relations of the British American Provinces to the mother country, the more reason there seems to be for coming to the conclusion that they are really getting tired of us on the other side of the water. They say to us in a language which we can hardly nisinterpret: 'If you can only set up for yourselves, we shall be happy to give all he assistance in our power. admonition we received from Sir John Admonition we received from Sir John Young in his Quebec speech. It is not a pleasing admonition, because we have been as faithful to England and to English interests as England has been to us and to our interests. We-speaking for the people of Canada—also remember how the sentiment and soul of our people was stirred up during the Indian mutiny. Our kindred at the heart of the Empire could scarcely have felt as wedid here. Ten regiments could have been raised in a month of the water, which fifty years hence, will in the Province of Upper Canada alone, to avenge the massacre at Lucknow. We were more British in that fearful crisis, than the British themselves. Throughout the miserable Trent difficulty, out of which grew the 'Alabama Claims,' we adhered to the old flag with a steadfastness; which, considering our exposed condition, has, probably, no parallel in history. In view of all this, it is not pleasant, certainly, to be told that we are an incumbrance. It only shows that communities, like individuals, get old and get lazy; and that England is beginning to feel that New Zealand Australia, and Canada, having had a liberal nurture for

many years, must now look for them-selves, and that she be relieved from responsibility. Be it so! If Great Britain desires to resign her dependencies, she must be content to resign her Empire. You cannot eat your cake and have it. Universal power and universal empire mean sacrifice-heavy taxation, heavy burdens on the minds of statesmen, strong endurance-a pluck which shall not succumb to anything or anybody. You are either to continue to be a power, and a tremendous power on the earth, or you are to revert to the condition of Venice or of Holland, and ask younger nations, like that founded by Peter the Great, or Frederick, or Washington, to come to the front, and take your place. So soon as the Stars and Stripes are hoisted over the citadel at Halifax, so soon departs, and departs forever, the glory of England. It is extremely painful for us to be compelled to write in this strain, because we elieve that a close and intimate connection with the mother country is our sal-

vation from misgovernment. But it is perfectly clear to any one of common intelligence, that within five or ten years we are cut loose from the parent State we shall be absorbed in the neighboring Republic.

The Maryland Democrats. Democratic journals have been, for some time past, wasting much time and space in efforts to prove that the Republican party is so disorganized that it cannot hold together much longer, that in fact, the work of disintegration has already commenced. The Democrats themselves do not appear to be much better off, to say nothing about Ohio, and the effect of the Rosecrans letter. The dissensions in the Democratic party of Mary. constituting almost one-half its strength, is a party known as 'progressive Democrats,' who come very near the recent profession of faith by Rosecrans, and who are beginning to make themselves felt in the inside workings of the near the recent profession. inside workings of the party. It is well understood in Maryland that one of the most prominent and trusted Democrats in the State is but waiting a favorable opportunity to come out in favor of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, and that he has a by no means insignificant portion of the Democracy with him. Movements are now making which will be found to be of considerable importance by-and-by, and which, in their results, will be as far from what the Blairs expected politically last July twelvemonth, as it

Providing for Ex-Presidents. A New Orleans journal deplores the obscurity into which our Presidents fall as soon as they are out of office, and argues that it should not be thusly. "By all means," it declares, "the man who has once won the supreme honors of a nation or the the cliented come characteristics. ought to be allowed some shreds of the mantle to carry with him into private life, and we, for one journal, would rejoice to see an amendment to the Constitution adopted by which our ex. Presidents would be entitled, during after life, to seats in the United States Senate, as Senators at large." Amendment or no amendment, A. J. has clearly no intention of going into obscurity. On the contrary, he proposes to continue, as in the past, one of the central figures for some time to come.

SIX YEARS AGO a young post office clerk in Cleveland, Ohio, was arrested for breaking the mail. His father refused to interfere in his behalf, and at the preliminary examination the array of evidence was so strong against him that his counsel advised him to clear for Canada. The young man did so, sending his wages home to his wife, a lovely and highly repected woman, to whom he had been married but a year. He afterward went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where, under an assumed name, by industry and integrity, he arose to be Mayor of the place. He sent for his wife and lived happy, except for the fear of having the old case trumped up again. The other day he returned to Cleveland and gave himself up, but was assured by his old prosecutors that they would not further oursue the case.

THE question, is a Jewish priest a minister of the Gospel? came up in Hustings Court, Richmond, Va. The civil code of Virginia requires that before a minister of the Gospel can solemnize marriages, he must produce to the Court proof of his ordination as such minister. of the Jewish Congregation came into our most important embassy.

In conversation, the other day, Mr.
Delano remarked that his most earnest wish at present was to send an Inspector or two to the Penitentiary.

The greatest activity prevails at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and District Attorney Pierrepont says that the Government will soon make a move in the direction of Cuba that will astonish the nation.

The Prince of Wales. "His Royal Highness Prince Champagne Charlie has an enormous fortune for an income; but Parliament is to be asked to pay some of his traveling expenses. He also married a lovely Danish princess a few years ago, and all the poets sang in her honor like all the wedding chimes pealing together; but it is now whispered that 'a lady of title, who recently disgraced her family, owes her ruin to her future king. That he is fond

of cider cellars, and the songs that are sung there, and the people that congregate there, is also subject of common rumor. That he is mentally a dull young man, of whom no generous word or action has ever been made public, is not denied. He seems to show all the qualitles that are most to be deplored in the worst of his ancestors; and a more humiliating family for a royal family than the German kings of England it would be hard to find. There are many private gentlemen who siready avoid the Prince as much as they can. It is unpleasant to have to deal with a man who insists upon laying at cards for money, carefully takes all he wins, and never pays a shill ling he loses. This is no meaner than his great uncle Adonis, Prince Regent; but now all the glamor is gone. no longer a halo, but a wig. When you believe in a Pope it is very well to hear of the Holy Father that he commits crimes as a man, and not as the Pope. But when you believe in a Pope no longer, a cruel and treacherous pontiff is merely a bad man. Prince Champagne Charlie's great grandfather, the dull old George, was as little royal perhaps as Charlie; but people believed in royalty then, and they do not believe in it now. "While the poverty and suffering of England increase so rapidly that they leave the strongest and most painful im-

pression of all upon the minds of strangers; while the problem of crime becomes more pressing every day, and there is a general feeling that the country is moving efore the breath of an undeclared revolution; while the House of Lords has but to take an attitude of opposition to the popular will to hear the universal growl of displeasure, and the frank declaration that it exists only by popular sufferance, it is not to be supposed that the follies of a Prince Champagne Charlie will be tolerated bepond a certain point. If the House of Lords, how much more does the throne, survive only by popular per-mission? And in England the question has very nearly become one of economy Is a permanent executive prefer

merely. Is a permanent executive pro-able? Is the pageant of royalty desirable, able? Is the pageant of royalty desirable, or even longer practicable, for such an "Champagne Charlie had better be executive? satisfied with a salary of seven or eight hundred thousand dollars a year for doing nothing in the most offensive manner. There were Englishmen living in America who asked, 'why should we be taxed without representation?' There are Englishmen living in England who ask, 'what do we gain by paying such enormous sums to such a Champagne

Prince Charlie? Superstition in Spain.

The London Daily News says: Some few enlightened individuals are innocent enough to believe that the days are passed when ordinary human beings should be mistaken for sorcerers and worried to death for witchcraft. It is a great We know that in many parts mistake. of England the belief in witchcraft flourishes among the ignorant people, and we now hear of an Englishman in Spain being nearly butchered for his supposed complicity with the Prince of Darkness.
The event took place in a thriving commbering 20,000 inhabitants—Lorca. The people in this neigh borhood firmly believe in the existence of certain wizards-mysterious beings with pale faces and long white beards, who, hid during the day, hunt at night tor children whom they devour. The fat of the children they are said to keep sacred ly for two purposes—first, as a sovereign cure for small-pox; and secondly, to grease the wires of the electric telegraph, which is in itself a satanic invention, and would not work at all were it not for the lubricating oil obtained from the bodies of innocent little children.

"It is natural that the populace, entertaining these views, should give vent to their feelings on the first fair opportunity.

This opportunity presented itself in the appearance of a stranger, utterly unknown, walking one evening towards the fields, with slow and solemn strides, his white beard floating in the wind, his face pale in the moonlight. His presence was soon rumored abroad. Armed with stout sticks, the fanatics took him una-wares, craftily surrounded him, belabored him with their cudgels, and would have soon beaten the life out of him, when was suggested that it would be prudent to drag his inanimate body to the town, and obtain official authorization before proceeding to administer the last and istal blows. With shouts of triumphant joy the half murdered Englishman was carried to the seat of justice.

"The local authorities, though they knew him personally, had great difficulty in saving him from the infuriated mob. But save him they did. Perhaps we have no right to hold up our hands in plous horror of these poor wretches, who are not more ignorant than some of our own people; but at least we cannot let the event pass without this formal record."

SAN FRANCISCO, it is believed, will, in a few years, become one of the most important fur markets in the world. The natives of Alaska are at present exchanging seal skins and other furs for whisky, guns, ammunition, articles of tood, and guns, ammunition, articles of rood, and the trinkets sent from California, and the State of Oregon and the Territory of Washington are sending skins to San Francisco. In 1868 the fur dealers in San Francisco sent more than two million dollars' worth of skins to New York. An extensive business is also carried on in manufacturing skins for wear and use. The furs are mink, marten (sometimes called sable), squirrel, beaver, fox, otter, bear and wolf. One hundred and thirty men and one hundred and twenty-five women, mostly Germans, now find employment in two or three fur-sewing establishments in San Francisco. Carriage robes, made up of patch-work, are nearly as cheap as blankets, and the miners buy them for that purpose. They can be bought for \$15 or \$20 each, while on the Atlantic side they are worth at wholesale at least \$30. Sable collars sold in New York for \$50 to \$60 each, bring only \$25 or \$30 in San Francisco; and muffs, closks and other fur goods are sold at proportionately low prices. It is stated on good authority that Gen. Phil. Sheridan has proposed to, and

has been accepted by, a fair lady of Wash-162 1 Chr 1/2 Comment ington. Legin Mattadaph Andon in Confe

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Post writes as follows: The Empress of Austria is enjoying the invigorating air of the Tyrolese Alps. Her health seems to re-established. A Russian lady belonging to the household of the Czarina has just related to me some interesting anecdotes of the Empress Elizabeth whom she used to see and converse with daily, last year, at the baths of Kissengen. The Empress is averse to a Franco-Austrian alliance from a fear that the Emperor Napoleon may prevail on Francis Joseph to depart from the liberal policy of Von Beust. She is naturally joyous. But the misfortunes of her hus-band's relations, the political perturbations through which Austria has passed, ard an intense sympathy with human suffering have infused into her a passive She has a keen sense beautiful, and paints and sings like a persona poet and an artist. appearance of the Empress onds with her high-strung nature. Her tall form is beautifully molded, her eyes are large and expressive, and speak often things which correctly, etiquette forbids her her tongue to utter. Her complexion is exquisitely transparent. I am assured by her Russian admirer that her rich brown hair sweeps the ground when she lets it fall over her shoulders to dry in issuing from the bath. Last year, at Kissengen, a Jew mistaking her for somebody else; as she was walking in the environs of the town, after bathing, offered her a large salary if she would go with him to Paris and London, and let him tell his customers that she was in the habit of using some capillary wash he sells. Bavarian girls, whatever may be the reason, have the finest hair in Europe. There is in the town where the fair Austrian empress passed her childhood the monument of a girl who died of having too much of It is stated in her epitaph that the nourishment of her body was absorbed by the capillary vessels, and that her hair in the short space of ten months grew, on its being shaved, to the extraordinary

> THE Independent du Centre, of Clerment Ferrand (Puy-de-Dome), contains an account of a singular occurrence. The liligence from that town to Bort was three days back ascending a steep hill-side beyond Tarves, when it was suddenly enveloped in two clouds, heavily charged with electricity, coming in opposite directions, and which met at that point. Suddenly a flash was seen, accompanied by a loud detonation, and the postillion and the five horses by which the vehicle was being drawn were all struck dead. None of the passengers were hurt.

length of three yards."

PEACH SHORTCAKE is made after the same fashion as its predecessor, strawber-ry shortcake, with the exception that the peaches are pared, sliced and well sugared before inserting a layer between and another on top of two not very thick pieces of nicely baked hot pie crust.

CRACKED WHEAT boiled and cooled in a large mould or in cups, is a simple dessert, and a prominent dish for tea with ome, to be eaten with milk or cream and sugar. If it is difficult to obtain the cracked wheat, it is even better cracked n a coffee mill as it is wanted.

DR, KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Cures Diarrhes. DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Cures Dysentery.

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Cures Bloody Flux. DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Cures Chronic Diarrhes. WEL CURE Cures Bilious Colic.

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Cures Cholers Morbus. DE. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Will cure in one or two doses. DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Ought to be in every family.

DR. 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

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DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Is a valuable medicine. Dr. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE

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If early resort is had to it. DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CUEE is one of the ost valuable remedies ever discovered for all seases incident to this season of the year. Hundreds of sufferers could be relieved in less han a day by a speedy resort to this most valuable medicine, particularly valuable, when the system is apt to become disordered by the two ree use of unripe and crude vegetables. Price 50 Cents. Sold at DB. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 167 Liberty St.,

and by all drugaists. 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

in other words, when discontinus perfect there is neither pain nor uneasiness in the region where it takes place. Nauses, want of appetite, fatulency, oppression after eating, shooting pains in the epigastrum, a finshing in the face at meatimes, and a furred tongue in the morning, are times, and a furred tongue in the morning, are constitution, billiounness, hes dache, nervous constitution, physical weakness and low spirits, irritability, physical weakness and low spirits, are its almost invariable accompaniments. All these indications of DYFFFFSIA, whether immediate or secondary, are usually aggravated by hot weather.

saker.

"the close of summer is therefore the season whe close of summer is therefore the season then the victim of dyspepsia most urgently needs tonic and regulating medicine. Of course, tonic and regulating advisers. One friend yeary invalid has many advisers. One friend year, another another; but in a commends one drug, another another; but in a countende of counsellors there is not always.

francia Project and Weber Age