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THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 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—CHAUNCEY 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: Poetry, Ephemeris, The Humming Bird, Miscellaneous Items. Third and Sixth pages: Finance and Trade, Pittsburgh Live Stock Market, Petroleum Market, Markets by Telegraph, Imports by Railroad and River News. Seventh page: Fall Fashions, Vanderbilt's Revenge, Amusement Directory, &c.*

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 53¼f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 88⅝@88¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 133⅛@133⅜.

THE TELEGRAPH lines were interrupted west of Omaha last night by a storm. There is nothing from the California election.

THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA relied "muchly" on the money of ASA PACKER. Capitalists are generally men of shrewd business habits, and keep a watchful eye on the Profit and Loss account. The man of twenty millions, honestly earned, has furnished the entry "Nomination Dr. to Cash $100,000"—enough glory at immense cost, without adding "Defeat Dr. to Cash $100,000." ASA knows what is what, and has disappointed his friends, the worthy legion of money-suckers, by refusing to bleed more. Wise ASA!

WE SINCERELY HOPE that the invitation to our city authorities, and to such of our intelligent citizens as may correctly comprehend the solid interests of Allegheny county, to be represented at the Commercial Convention at Keokuk, on Tuesday next, the 7th inst, will not be treated with an unbecoming and unwise neglect. We may remind our readers that the subject of a free river navigation of all the tributary waters of the Mississippi has been specified as to be a leading question for consideration at that meeting. Is Pittsburgh to be known among the delegates? We hear, as yet, of no action taken here to this end, but we do not suppose that an affair of such substantial consequence to our public interests is about to be wholly overlooked. We have Councils, any number of them, for our cities and boroughs; it has even been asserted that an organized "Board of Trade" is in existence here. We know that the navigation interests of this region touch closely a large proportion of our population, and occupy a very large capital. Is nothing to be done in any of these quarters, to provide for an adequate presentation of our local claims at this Convention. The city press has done its duty in invoking the public attention to to the premises. If the movement ends there, it will be the fault, and very likely the loss, of the class more directly interested. In the same connection, we have also to speak of another Convention to be held at Louisville, by adjournment from Memphis, on the 12th of October, at which these cities, the Congressional districts and the Board of Trade are invited to attend, by delegations. That meeting is termed a "Southern Commercial Convention," but the co-operation of the North and East is invited, in view of the inseparable intercommunion of all the commercial interests of a common country. To Pittsburgh, this view must appear particularly forcible, since our Southern trade contributes an important part to our municipal prosperity.

Again, we urge upon the proper authorities the duty of providing for some just expression of our opinions, and of the claims of our leading interests, at each of these meetings.

AT THE CITY HALL, TO-NIGHT.

We hope to find that capacious hall filled, this evening, with our thoughtful Republicans. They will hear a speech replete with facts to be relied upon, with unanswerable arguments, with the most instructive reminiscences of political history and with exhortations to duty which will go straight and strong to the honest convictions of every Republican who shall sit there facing that eloquent record which our loyal city made in the late years of trial. Go, reader, to the meeting to-night, and if Senator MORTON cannot interest or instruct you, it will do you good to sit awhile and study the political teachings before your eyes on that storied wall. It will do you no harm to reflect for an hour upon what Allegheny county has done for the Union, when she did it, why she did it, and whose treason made it necessary. Then, perhaps, you will be ready to talk about new issues.

REPUBLICAN PROGRESS.

A large number of the leading Republicans of Ohio county, West Virginia, have signed an address to their fellow-citizens, which is printed in full in the Wheeling *Intelligencer*. In view of the approaching election, for members of the State Legislature, they urge, in a dispassionate and logical statement of the exact political situation, the adoption of a liberalizing policy in the gradual abrogation of all restrictions upon the franchise. They advocate the immediate repeal of the test-oaths now resting upon lawyers, suitors and school-teachers, the initiation of the proper steps for removing the voters' test-oath, which it will require two years to accomplish, and such a modification of the registry-law as will take the appointment of the registrars from the Governor and submit it to the popular election in such mode as to ensure a minority representation in each board. These measures are defended in the Address, as only in accordance with the spirit of the hour, and as indispensable alike to the material prosperity of the State and to a continued Republican predominance. The case is unanswerably put, both in the Address, and in a very forcibly written editorial article of the *Intelligencer*. The movement has our heartiest good wishes, as well as our sincere conviction of its complete success.

TENNESSEE AND THE ARTICLE.

We have heretofore adverted to the existing dangers that the XVth Article may yet fail to be ratified by the requisite majority of the States. The situation begins to attract the attention of cotemporary journals. The assured confidence in a desired result which many of them have expressed gives place to a juster view of the actual peril. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* remarks:

Twenty-five States can be counted on with considerable confidence, although even that number is not absolutely certain. Four more, or twenty-nine in all are needed. Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are expected to swell the list to twenty-eight. The vote of either California or Tennessee would complete it, but meanwhile the whole subject is surrounded with various difficulties and involvements, and the disposition of the Democracy to repeal the ratifying acts the moment they gain legislative power in any State, makes delays dangerous, and shrouds the future with uncertainties.

California held her election yesterday. At this writing, we are without advice of its issue. From Tennessee, we learn, by way of Washington, that Gov. SENTER assures his friends that he shall convoke the present Legislature at once, for action upon the Article. He seems to believe that the succeeding body would ratify the amendment, but recognizes the fact of the general doubt on this point, and thinks it wiser to make the matter sure. Wiser, it certainly is. These assurances from the Governor sustain the impressions which we have taken from the course of events at Nashville. Indeed, it becomes the clearer that we were right, yesterday, in presuming that the suggestion originated with him, and that the recent conference of leading Republicans in that city was held at his desire, and to sustain the proposition with the general approval of the party. We have no doubt that it has been explicitly understood and agreed that the re-assembled Legislature shall not take any other action, of a nature to trench upon any adverse decisions of the recent election concerning other questions of local policy. In ratifying the Article, fortunately, the popular judgment, as lately given, sustains the Legislature heartily. The effect of such action, in healing the rupture in the Republican organization of the State, cannot fail to be most favorable, while its National influence, saving the Article as it probably will, will be vitally important.

Statements are current that Gov. SENTER will not convoke the Legislature as stated, but the later and, we think, the more correct advices announce his final decision in favor of the proposition.

THE IRISH AND GERMANS—BELMONT AND PENDLETON.

We annex the New York *Post's* explanation of the movement among a portion of the Democracy of Gotham to displace Mr. Belmont from the National Committee, substituting him with Mr. Tweed. It seems to be merely a dispute between the two foreign elements of the party for the local mastery—a dispute which will ultimately extend among the opposition in all our large cities, as soon as the present Irish preponderance in the Democratic ranks shall begin to be matched. For the present, the German element in that party is limited in numbers and influence, outside of New York. Here in Pittsburgh, for example, the Hibernian control of the Democracy is undisputed and palpable, but few of our German citizens voting with them at all. This, however, does not preclude the active and constant exhibition everywhere of jealousies between the two nationalities. In New York, the Irish and Germans do not harmonize within the Democratic party. Elsewhere, as here, they are widely separated by political lines. Evidence of this was afforded by the developments connected with the German celebration of the Fourth of July, when strong but insidious efforts were made, in the interests and by the especial organ of the Irish Democracy, to inflame public feeling against a class of citizens who, politically, are known to be nearly all Republicans. The design was palpable, and it very fortunately failed.

As for this movement against Mr. Belmont, the funniest thing we have seen was the grave statement, in a Pendleton (formerly Cass) newspaper, that Governor Hoffman's friends oppose Belmont because he is the Pendleton representative on the National Committee, and therefore inimical to the aspirations of Hoffman for the next Presidential nomination of the Democracy. We can see, in this original proposition, where the laugh comes in, when we remember that "Young Greenbacks" was in last year's Convention, notoriously the victim of Mr. Belmont's aversion to the theory of repudiation, and that the subsequent nomination of Seymour upon that objectionable platform probably cooled the partisanship of that eminent Hebrew financier, who thenceforth united cordially in the successful movement to save Hoffman as Governor, by sacrificing Seymour and Blair in New York! If Mr. Belmont is for Pendleton, now, a wonderful change must have come over his political preferences. So far, the journal to which we allude has the exclusive title to the discovery.

Says the New York *Post:*

There is a serious dispute in Tammany Hall; a quarrel which may have grave results. The Germans compose full two-fifths of the Democratic party, if not a greater portion, in this city. They are increasing rapidly, and out of proportion with the other foreign-born citizens. The Irish are falling off in numbers.

The patronage of the party and its leadership have long been monopolized by the latter, as the appointments and legislative nominations show. This has been a subject of complaint with the Germans, and now there are indications of a revolt. There were signs of discontent in the Legislature last winter and in 1868; and the "German element" is organizing to demand more liberal consideration at the hands of the Tammany chiefs.

It may be that this attack on Mr. Belmont, who is a German, is intended as a demonstration by the Irish party in Tammany Hall to maintain the preponderance. There are not Americans enough in there to keep order. The contest promises to be lively and amusing.

THE COAL TROUBLES—LABOR AND CAPITAL.

"In the Lackawanna region the great Companies have achieved a triumph, which we think time will prove to be injurious to them. Their miners go to work at fixed rates, which are unchangeable for the present, but which we presume are higher than they can pay after coal drops to average prices, as it will and must. Then the Companies will reduce the pay of their miners, at the hazard of inciting strikes and a renewal of all the old troubles; whereas, if "the basis" had been conceded, the wages of the miners would have fallen with the prices of coal, and no one could have complained. And, as the Companies propose to renew and perpetuate their monthly sales of coal by auction, there could have been no question as to the real price of the article.

"In our view, it is the true, permanent interest of all concerned to fix a just and permanent "basis," or proportion, under which the miner, the operator, and the transporter, shall each receive a definite, ratable proportion of the price at which coal is sold by wholesale on its arrival at this port, or wherever its chief market may be. And this, we trust will yet be done."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It is easy to see and to say that capital and labor ought to hold cordial, and hence profitable, relations to each other. It is abundantly evident that such relations between capital and labor in the anthracite counties would result well for all the parties immediately concerned, and for all persons who depend for fuel upon that region. Theorizing on this subject is not difficult. Actually to promote the desired consumation has practically been found to be hard. It may be that capital has sought to get the better of labor; but it is just as true that labor has endeavored to get the advantage of capital. The *Tribune*, instead of contributing to bring about a good understanding between the contesting forces, has only aggravated troubles which at best would have been sufficiently serious.

No business man whose opinion is worth regarding pretends that a definite proportion should not exist between the wages of labor and the sum for which the product of labor will sell. But perplexity arises whenever an attempt is made to determine what that proportion ought to be. If capital seeks to throw all or the larger part of the risk of loss upon labor, it is quite as true that labor is not content unless capital is made to assume an undue share of the hazards.

The *Tribune* persists in talking in favor of "the basis" proposed by the miners, but has been careful not to tell its readers what "the basis" is. It has gone so far as to state that one-fifth of all that the coal should be sold for at tide-water was demanded; but it has concealed the fact that this was supplemented by the right to strike whenever the price of coal at tide-water should sink to $5 a tun. Why this concealment of so essential a particular? All persons concerned in the coal trade, or who are familiar with the details thereof, know that this condition is absolutely inadmissable, either on the part of the coal companies and individual operators or the public. See how this condition necessarily operates. At mid-winter, when contracts are entered into for the delivery of coal through the following year, the price may be seven or six dollars a tun; which is all the law of supply and demand will admit. Early in the spring, by reason of over supply or falling off in demand, the price goes to $5, and then a strike occurs, sending up the price to $12, and wages in proportion. Companies and operators cannot evade their contracts, but are forced to fulfil at great loss. This happened this year and last. Yet the *Tribune* demands, if it understands the import of its own language, that the companies and operators shall consent to the repetition of this experiment. To accept "the basis" proposed, is to encourage strikes, and to make the price of coal uniformly high and oppressive to consumers, jeopardizing all the industries depending on coal; and those industries constitute much the greater part throughout the whole country. Ought toilers in most other departments to be put to this disadvantage, that toilers in a single interest may thrive altogether beyond the common measure of remuneration?

But the *Tribune* is at fault, under another aspect of this case. The operators in Lehigh county who accepted "the basis," were compelled to recede from it at the end of a month. They could not go on under it, for the plain reason that no margin of profit was left them. If any reason exists why the case of the Luzerne companies would have been different, we have failed to find it, after the most diligent search.

The *Tribune* assumes, in the face of the most clearly established facts, that the miners would adhere scrupulously to "the basis." At the first adjustment they demanded ten per cent. more than "the basis" entitled them to, and this so flagrantly that all disinterested persons were constrained to say that if they did not recede, all confidence in them would be destroyed.

So far "the basis" has proved unsatisfactory to both miners and proprietors; the miners wanting more and the proprietors less. The same oppugnation is disclosed as under the ordinary system of wages.

That the miners ought to be well paid is universally admitted. In point of fact, since 1862 the anthracite miners have been paid higher wages than any other class of workmen in the country, even in proportion to the risks of casualties incurred, so far, they are not in condition to demand or expect special sympathy. They have received much higher rates of compensation than the average of clergymen, lawyers, physicians, accountants, clerks, printers, newspaper writers, and the like, and have wrought a less number of hours daily, than any other class of workers we have knowledge of.

We are for the Protection of Domestic Industry in all its branches, from imperious foreign competition. As Mr. CLAY phrased it, we are "for Protection for the Sake of Protection." And this, not as a measure of partiality to special sections of the community, but as a national policy, equally beneficent to all. But we cannot assent to a "basis" that excludes domestic competition by combinations, while foreign competition is excluded by impost duties. This is the necessary tendency of the miners' "basis," which the *Tribune* exhorts the proprietors to accept. Does this comport with its theory of Protection? If yes, does it expect the people of the United States to stand by it? This is a point of such vital importance to the general discussion in which our contemporary is engaged, that it ought at least to devote a single paragraph to it. We cannot refrain from adding, that to advocate Protection on this foundation, would be to make it justly unpopular with the masses of the population.

THERE are a number of Democratic journals in Pennsylvania so indiscreet as to laud Gen. ROSECRANS' letter of declination. We like this and we don't like it. We like it because it foreshadows a speedy return to reason on the part of the misguided editors; we don't like it because it displays, in most instances, a hypocritical spirit, which, for the sake of a few votes, would rob the livery of Republicanism to serve the Democracy in. No use, gentlemen, ROSECRANS is as much with you to-day as he was during the war, no more, no less. Come squarely over to his standard of decency in politics, and you will find yourselves supporting Geary for Governor, and arrayed against the monied prince you have nominated.

THE terms of the following Senators expire in 1871, and according to the law the vacancies will have to be supplied this year in the States where only biennial sessions of the Legislature are held: H. V. Miller, Georgia; Richard Yates, Illinois; James W. Grimes, Iowa; Edmund G. Ross, Kansas; Thomas C. McCreery, Kentucky; William Pitt Fessenden, Maine; Henry Wilson, Massachusetts; Jacob M. Howard, Michigan; Daniel S. Norton, Minnesota; John M. Thayer, Nebraska; Aaron H. Cragin, New Hampshire; Alexander G. Cattell, New Jersey; George H. Williams, Oregon; Henry B. Anthony, Rhode Island; Joseph S. Fowler, Tennessee; Waitman T. Willey, West Virginia. Total, 16.

The Situation in Virginia.

A Richmond dispatch says: A gentleman belonging in one of the two Walker State Committees has had an interview with Gen. Canby, in which that official declared the only terms he had to propose were that all ineligible members of he Legislature should resign, and that the would immediately order new elections to fill the vacancies thus created. If men were thereupon returned who could take the test oath, he should further a speedy reconstruction to the extent of his ability and authority, but if the present ineligible members did not resign, or if other ineligibles were elected to succeed them, he should feel bound to refer the whole election of July, &c., to Congress, postponing all action till that body reviewed the matter and gave final directions. Being questioned as to why he had not installed Governor Walker, he replied that he would have done so ere this, but, that when he issued his circular to the members of the Legislature, inquiring as to their ability to take the test oath, the Conservative State Committee interfered to prevent responses, and that he considered the continued active existence of that committee as a standing menace to him and reconstruction. He would never, as long as he could avoid it, surrender any department of the State Government to the practical control of a clique composed of men having such antecedents, and originally organized in open opposition to every measure of reconstruction.

Senator Morton and Bonds.

The Senator is now dealing terrific blows upon the head of Ohio Democracy, where the greenback issue is distinctly made. The platform of the Democrats in that State on this point lays down the doctrine that the holders of these bonds must receive greenbacks in payment, or nothing. In the ablest speech the Senator has yet made, he disposes of this subject in a most masterly way, and coming as it does from a disciple of Thad. Stevens, rather than Jay Cooke, it deserves especial consideration. He says:

When the Democratic party have heretofore promised to pay the bonds in greenbaks, they have not referred to existing greenbacks to be collected by taxation for that purpose, but to the manufacture of new ones in sufficient quantities to pay off the debt which would make them all worthless, and repudiation thus fall not only upon the bondholders but upon all the people into whose hands these greenbacks might come. The two resolutions taken together present a clear and unmistakable declaration for the repudiation of the whole national debt. The conditions under which this repudiation is to take place are thin and transparent, and do not at all disguise the main purpose. The Democratic party in Ohio, as in all the States, hate the national debt. They hated the purpose for which it was contracted. They advised the people not to lend their money to the Government for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion; and having done all in their power to prevent the debt being contracted, and to prevent the use of the means by which the rebellion might be suppressed, it is not at all strange that we should find them, under various excuses and pretexts, declaring their opposition to the payment of the debt.

Southern Politics.

The editor of the Richmond *Evening News* has been informed by "a gentleman who ought to know," that General Canby regards the test oath question as out of his hands—it having been referred, by the authorities at Washington, to the Attorney General of the United States. He will obey instructions in regard to the matter, whatever the instructions may be. The same gentleman is of opinion that there will be no meeting of the Legislature until after Congress assembles.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Saturday says: "General Canby, it is now well known, has no idea of giving the seats of those members of the Legislature who refuse to take the test oath (in case the oath is required) to the defeated candidates. There must, therefore, be an election to fill the vacancies."

Prominent Mississippians have telegraphed to Washington that Judge Dent will certainly receive the nomination for Governor from the Conservative Convention, which meets at Jackson on the 8th of September.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph*, reprinting the Card of R. H. Kerr, Esq., as a sign of the times, very judiciously observes:

R. H. Kerr, better known here and elswhere throughout the State as *Benton* Kerr, is a Democrat of forty years' standing. He is an intelligent man, has always been an active partisan, and has several times been placed as a candidate on the Democratic ticket of Allegheny county—once or twice for the Legislature. He is a shrewd politician, and would not take the stand he has, or utter the language which we find in his card, without the approbation of the leading friends of Gen. Cass in Allegheny; and as that wing of the party feels in Allegheny it is fair to presume it feels throughout the west. The card of Mr. Kerr is indicative of discord in the ranks of Western Democracy. It threatens disaster to the money bags candidate; and taken in connection with the similar feeling in the East, we think Packer and his friends may as well "hang their harps upon the willows" and prepare to meet decently the doom that awaits them. Any further effort on their part in a cause so hopeless that will be but a loss of labor.

A WISCONSIN paper (the Racine *Journal*) of the 25th instant, has the following item: "Early Friday morning Mr. Henry Taylor, a gentleman living just out of the city, hitched his carriage horse to a post near his bee hives, and went in to breakfast. While eating he heard a terrible commotion in the yard, and on looking out to ascertain the cause, he saw that the bees (five swarms) had attacked the horse. The poor beast was frantically endeavoring to break loose, uttering at the time the most horrible screams of agony. Mr. Taylor rushed out, cut the halter, and endeavored to drive the swarms off, and in so doing was stung in a most frightful manner about the head and arms. The horse lived only about an hour after he was attacked; his agony was fearful to behold."

IF YOU WISH to experience a singu[illegible] [illegible]ar sensation, eat two pig's feet and half [illegible] of a mince pie just before going to bed. P[illegible] [illegible]oggs has tried it, and says that in less th[illegible] [illegible]an an hour he saw a snake as large as a [illegible] [illegible]awser, devouring eight blue-haired c[illegible] [illegible]hildren, who had just escaped from [illegible] [illegible] monster with sorrel eyes and red hot ov[illegible] [illegible]rcoat.

The Canadians Excited by an American Flag—Terrible Outpouring of Wrath.

On the night preceding Dominion Day some graceless wag climbed to the top of a lofty flag-pole at Woodstock, near the railway station, which was erected at the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales, and nailed thereon an American flag, bearing the black-lettered inscription: "Annexation." No person could be found of sufficient temerity to climb the pole and tear down the rag, particularly as not a few persons were positive that the pole was rotten, and that the life of any party making the attempt would certainly be forfeited. There the obnoxious motto fluttered for nearly two months, in full view of the crowds of travelers passing daily on the railway, and the reputation of Woodstock was not likely to benefit by such a display. One of the telegraph workmen, accustomed to climbing poles, was taken up to Woodstock to perform the job, but after climbing about two-thirds of the height, he declined to ascend further, and declared he would sooner resign his situation. Shooting was next resorted to, and a considerable amount of powder was employed in the effort to destroy the hateful emblem. The flag and also the top of the pole were pretty well shattered by this means, and "Annexation" was obliterated from the rag at least. On Monday last a youth in the employ of a patent stove-drum manufacturer, happened in the town, and hearing of the matter he very readily tendered his services to "go for" the thing. The gallant lad performed the act handsomely, ascending to the top of the pole without difficuly, and tearing off the last shred of the tattered flag. The question is, who was the intrepid individual that "put up the job?"—*Hamilton (Ontario) Times, August 27.*

Fence Advertising.

The Superintendent of construction of the new Postoffice and Court House, Calvin T. Hulburd, Esq., in New York last week, advertised on the part of the Government for proposals for leasing the fence enclosing the site for advertising purposes, and the following were received and opened:—

S. L. Wilcox, per year, $5300.
Thomas R. Gardiner, John H. Myrtle and Isaac W. Hoff, for two years, $15,000.
George Anderson & Co., for no limited period, $300.
Clary & Reilly, for no limited period, $400.
E. B. Cunnion, for no limited period, $501.
W. Parkhouse, per year, $1000.
J. W. England, two cents per square, per month, $3.338.
De Lavoo Wilson, the cost of the fence and of removing the same.
J. W. England, (period not limited) $2,200 on Broadway, $1500 on Park Row, $1,400 on South circle, $1000, facing City Hall, $6,100.
G. A. Vinton, per year, $6,000.
E. R. Malony, per year, $4,500.

The proposal of Messrs. Gardiner & Co., of $15,000 for two years, was accepted.

A FLAG OF DISTRESS, consisting of a red cross upon a dark yellow ground, has been suggested by the surgeons of the Prussian navy, as the proper signal to be used by all civilized States, both in war and in peace, and on land and on sea.

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 Billous 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 Dsicharges.
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 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 epigastrium, a flushing in the face at meal times, and a furred tongue in the morning, are among the direct symptoms of indigestion. Constipation, billousness, 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 hot weather. The [illegible] 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 defiles 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 sequences of mercury, it restores the disordered liver to a normal condition.