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MONDAY, SEPT. 6, 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.
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RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
COMMISSIONER—SHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK ORPHANS' COURT—ALEX. HILANDS.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL McCLURE.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second Page: Poetry, "Ezeter Change," Ephemeris, Fashions for September. Third and Sixth pages: Finance and Trade, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: Miscellaneous Selections of an Interesting Character, Amusement Directory.*

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 55¾f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 88⅝.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 137@137¼.

THE resignation of Senator Grimes, of Iowa, has been deferred too long by a twelve-month, for his National reputation.

VERMONT elects a Governor, State officers and Legislature to-morrow. The Maine election takes place one week from to-day.

THE "prominent journalist" of New York who is mentioned as an applicant for the Chinese mission, is Mr. George Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times*. A dispatch very judiciously remarks that "the appointment would hardly be a popular one."

SENATOR FESSENDEN is lying at the point of death at Portland, Maine, from the effects, it is believed, of the poison so mysteriously administered to the guests of the National Hotel in Washington some years ago. He is in his sixty-third year of life.

THE PROPOSITION for the holding of a Soldiers' Convention in this city at an early date meets with very general favor in the community. Allegheny county is always as ready to extend welcome to the brave soldiers who fought the battles for the Union, as she is to pay them marked tribute in substantial eleven thousand majorities at the ballot box. Let the Convention be called.

EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the celebration of the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the proposed new High School building, on the 30th inst. We hope the many friends of that sterling institution will co-operate with the Alumni Association, who are charged with the arrangements, so as to make worthy and memorable the incident, in the history of the people's college.

HON. JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Ohio, has accepted an invitation to be present to address our citizens on next Thursday evening, on the Allegheny Diamond Square. Let the eminent orator have such a welcome as was accorded Mr. MORTON at City Hall last week, and let no person fail to be present who would hear the important issues entering the campaign eloquently and intelligently discussed.

IT APPEARS that the money for Mr. Asa Packer's half million endowment of the Lehigh University, did not come out of his own pocket, but was paid by a railway company, in which he was and is interested, the inducement and consideration therefor being the successful negotiation, by that gentleman, of a loan of some millions for the Company from English capitalists. This is a queer story, but it so confidently told, down in the Lehigh Valley, as to demand new evidence before we can consent to credit the reported munificence.

SAYS the Nashville *Press*:

Gov. Senter is in favor of the ratification. He pledged himself to it, and his platform was indorsed by more than 65,000 majority. He has certainly nerve enough to see that the will of the people shall be obeyed and the amendment ratified.

But the Governor is powerless, against the large majorities in a Legislature which owes its rebel character to his schismatic course. The *Press* sees this fact, clearly enough, we infer. And so does Senator Brownlow, whose co-operation with the Senter interest has been fatal to his Republican reputation, and cannot be atoned for by the vague promise that his future action in the event that the Article shall be rejected, "shall be determined by his convictions of duty." These gentlemen have unchained an evil spirit in Tennessee which their efforts can never again control.

THE VIRGINIA COMPROMISE.

We have the full text of the opinion given by the Attorney General upon the proposed requirement of the test oath from the members-elect of the Virginia Legislature. A middle ground is taken in this construction of the law. The members will meet as chosen, organize and may then act upon the XVth Article. So much they may do, without taking the test oath, their action so far being altogether provisional, and subject to the Congressional approval. This will be secured or denied when the Representatives now elected shall present themselves to claim their seats at Washington. With their credentials, they will offer the new Constitution and the Legislative certificate of the adoption of the Article. These credentials and papers will be properly referred to the Committees of the House. Reported back favorably, a joint resolution will embody the approval of both branches of Congress. Thereupon, the Representatives would be admitted to their seats, the State officers installed in Richmond, and United States Senators elected. Until this Federal approval has been given, the functions of the new Legislature are confined to the ratification of the Article as directed in the Act to reconstruct the State. If, however, the members shall choose to take the iron-clad oath also, they can proceed with other legislation, in advance of but entirely subject to the chance of that approval. If they proceed now to instal the State officers, these officers, not taking the iron clad test oath, can, under this opinion, have no legal authority until Congress shall have acted.

The Virginia Conservatives are reported as jubilant over this decision. But the honors are divided. Ratifying the Article, they can do nothing more until Congress has spoken. They can organize their provisional Legislature without the iron-clad test, and vote for the Article, and that is all. Taking that oath, they could proceed with other legislation, but this they will decline to do. Undoubtedly, the approval of Congress will be given. Then, that oath will no longer be a barrier in their way. But, until then, its obligations are to be strictly maintained, under legal provisions which are not to be nullified at the Conservative demand, backed up, as this has been, by a few journals like the New York *Tribune*. Herein, Gen. Canby is sustained by the law-officer of the Government. On the other hand, the Conservatives have only the delay to complain of; otherwise the situation favors them to the full extent as decided by the recent popular vote. In due time, they will elect their own Senators, and take the entire control of the State policy. Then, we shall see how much the Republican professions of Gov. Walker are worth. He has the veto power, and cannot be overslaughed or ignored by the Conservative Legislature. It is possible that they may purchase his retirement from the Executive chair with a Senatorial seat, but the expediency of this course will require an early decision, since the filling of those vacancies will be the first business before them. And they now have all the responsibilities.

HOW TO BURY THE DEAD.

The Louisville *Journal* says that the Democracy "are in danger of continued defeat, by quarreling and making unwise issues," but they can win "by laying hold of practicable issues instead of clinging to dead ones." It hopes that the last blunder has been made in this respect, and exclaims, "'Let the dead bury their dead.' Ho, for the living, the moving and the real!" This is all very well, but the *Journal* falls into the common mistake of many Democratic journals just now. It speaks of clinging to dead issues. The expression is singularly faulty. The Democracy do not so much cling to dead issues, as the dead issues cling to them. That's the real rub! The party may have the best disposition in the world to shake them off, and no wonder! But stick they will, so long as a solitary representative of the obnoxious past shall live in the Democratic lead. The dead issues must live until our taxes abate, our debt is paid, our slain soldiers forgotten, their orphans educated and prepared for the duties of life, and American liberty shall be equally the birthright of every citizen. These are the dead issues which shall live to plague their Democratic inventors or their Democratic foes, until their hearty repentance be proved by their works.

The dead issues can only be buried by the Republican friends of the Union, and it is for the opposition to throw down their arms and come to help us in the sacred duty, instead of firing upon us. Help us to pay the debt; unite with us, cheerfully acquiescing in the needful taxation; join with us in honors to our soldiers, living and dead, and to the cause for which they offered all; agree with us upon the equality of civil and political rights to every citizen, of whatever color, race, creed or former condition. If dead issues are to be buried, that is the road for the funeral. Republicanism marches there now, and its ranks are open to all.

They talk in Kentucky, and farther South, of repudiating the war debt. Is that their way of burying a dead issue? They offer in Ohio and Pennsylvania, as their first choice for public trust, candidates who were the bitterest of malignants in their opposition to the maintenance of the Union, and whose bitterness remains unchanged. Is that the way to bury the dead? All over the Union they demand the exclusion from political rights of a race which came to our help at the right moment and in the right way, to save the united Republic from an otherwise inevitable wreck. Is it putting a dead issue out of sight to deny to this race the liberties which they earned for themselves and saved for us?

No! these issues will all remain above ground, until that hour comes when there shall no longer be found, within the two oceans, any party or faction to dishonor or deny them. Then, they may be buried with the hearty concord of all the American people.

THE COMING CRISIS FOR FRANCE.

The recent concessions of the Emperor Napoleon to the liberal sentiment in France do not wholly satisfy its leaders. The remarkable speech of the Prince Napoleon, made in the Senate a few days since, attracts universal attention for its advanced democratic ideas. Notwithstanding the prompt protests of the Ministry, the opinion gains strength that this speech was prompted, or that its declarations were concurred in by the Emperor himself, whose failing health, conspiring with his fears as with his dynastic hopes, is doing more for popular liberty and an essentially constitutional government than France has ever realized before.

A deluge may not come after his Empire, but Napoleon, dying, must leave a regency to maintain his son upon the throne, or a revolution in the interests of a further democratic advance. The alternative is inevitable, and, as such, it is the judgment of Europe that he has accepted it, and thus proposes to disarm any national repugnance to the continuance of his dynasty. There is reason for his fears. France is still substantially a despotism, alleviated for the first time by the concessions of the present *Senatus Consultum*, which, far as they may go, do not go far enough to place France among the really constitutional governments of Europe. She stands with Russia,—two mighty barriers to the universal recognition of popular rights on the Continent of Europe. Every other power but these, between the four seas by which the continent is bounded, rests to-day upon the broad foundation of the rights of the populations to a share in the government themselves. Prussia, Austria, Italy, the States of the North, have become thoroughly Constitutional, and last comes Spain, where despotism was last year overthrown forever, and popular liberty has won the clearest of its triumphs. Alone in the West of Europe, Napoleon has hitherto maintained personal government, an absolutely arbitrary authority in fact, over forty millions of French people. How long shall this polity be preserved, with liberal ideas, liberally administered, pressing in on every border? This is Napoleon's problem, and his solution unfolds itself. Events are not distant which will thoroughly test the wise sufficiency of his precautions to avert the crash of an empire.

THE XVTH ARTICLE.

The New York *Times* prints a list of the States which have acted upon the new Amendment. The record is said to be carefully prepared and is believed to be correct. We copy:

Alabama—No action yet taken.
Arkansas—Ratified March 15, 1869.
California—No action yet taken.
Connecticut—Ratified May 13, 1869.
Delaware—Rejected March 18, 1869.
Florida—Ratified June 15, 1869.
Georgia—Rejected March 17, 1869.
*Illinois—Ratified March 5, 1869.
*Indiana—Ratified May 14, 1869.
Iowa—No action yet taken.
*Kansas—Ratified February 27, 1869.
Kentucky—No action yet taken.
Louisiana—Ratified March 1, 1869.
Maine—Ratified March 11, 1869.
Maryland—No action yet taken.
Massachusetts—Ratified March 12, 1869.
Michigan—Ratified March 5, 1869.
Minnesota—No action yet taken.
Mississippi—No action yet taken.
*Missouri—Ratified March 2, 1869.
Nebraska—No action yet taken.
*Nevada—Ratified March 1, 1869.
*New-Hampshire—Ratified July 1, 1869.
New-Jersey—No action yet taken.
*New-York—Ratified April 14, 1869.
North Carolina—Ratified March 5, 1869.
Ohio—Rejected by Senate April 30, 1869.
Oregon—No action yet taken.
Pennsylvania—Ratified March 25, 1869.
Rhode Island—Senate ratified May 27, '69.
South Carolina—Ratified March 13, 1869.
Tennessee—No action yet taken.
Texas—No action yet taken.
Vermont—No action yet taken.
Virginia—No action yet taken.
West Virginia—Ratified March 3, 1869.
Wisconsin—Ratified March 5, 1869.

*No notice yet filed at Washington.

This list specifies twenty States as having acted favorably on the proposition, two of them being Indiana, the doubt as to which is known to our readers, and Rhode Island, which has given to it the assent of but one branch of her Legislature. This leaves eighteen States, as the exact number which have formally ratified. The list of the *Times* thus corresponds literally with our own statement on the 12th ult. One of these eighteen, New York, has ratified; her Democratic Governor refuses to certify it, but the proper evidence is quite certain to reach the Department. We think both branches of the Ohio Legislature rejected the Article.

Ten more States are required. For these we must look to Virginia, Texas, Mississippi, Vermont, Rhode Island, Alabama, Minnesota, Iowa, (8) all certain to do so, and to Nebraska, (1) which is relied on with much confidence, and to Ohio, Oregon and Tennessee, (3) where we must take our chances. If Indiana is counted as already in, the Article needs but nine more States; if her present action, *which is not yet certified*, be held insufficient, she must be added to the list of undecided States.

Rhode Island will complete her approval in November. The Minnesota Legislature will sit next January. That of Alabama meets next November by adjournament, and it has a Republican majority in both branches. The Iowa Legislature meets in January; that of Vermont in October.

The opposition, if triumphant in any elections, prior to the first proclamation of the Article as adopted, in States which have already ratified, threaten to withdraw the certificates of assent. We hear this menace in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. In New York, they claim the right of withdrawing the assent which has not been certified. They will everywhere interpose every obstacle which the delay suggests and their partisan opportunities shall permit. But the Federal precedents recognize no such withdrawal as legal; the certificate, once filed, becomes a part of the national archives, and cannot be withdrawn.

THE Lehigh *Register* brings the following significant testimony:

In conversation with a prominent and influential Democrat, residing at Pittsburgh, we learned that the throwing overboard of General Cass has created much dissatisfaction among the Allegheny county Democrats. He said had Cass been nominated his election would have been a certainty, but the casting aside of good and able men merely for the purpose of nominating a man of great wealth will be resented as an outrage upon the hard working and rising men of the party. There will be a large Republican gain in the West. Here in Lehigh we can speak from our own knowledge. No more unpopular choice could have been made than that of Asa Packer for the Gubernatorial nomination. That can be relied upon, while in the Republican party we have yet to hear of a single dissenting voice.

THE Act of March 18, '69, provides:

That in order to remove any doubts as to the *purpose* of the Government to discharge *all* its obligations to the public creditors, and to *settle* conflicting questions and *interpretations* of the law, by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the *payment in coin*, or its equivalent, of *all the obligations* of the United States not bearing interest *known as United States notes*. And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make *provision*, at the earliest practicable period, for the *redemption* of the United States notes in *coin*.

OF the earnest movement to "lock up" large amounts of gold in New York, a dispatch says:

There is no calculating the mischief which these unscrupulous speculators may work, if they persist in engineering another artificially tight money market, just as the autumn trade is beginning and the country is calling for additional means to move the crops.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW PERRY, Kansas, Aug. 28, 1869.

In some visits to Leavenworth, made within a few days, I was surprised at the extent and business activity of the young and vigorous city. Its population now exceeds 30,000, and its business aggregates many millions. The surrounding country is rich in soil, exceedingly beautiful in aspect, and well improved.

Kansas City, by being the first to get a railroad bridge across the Missouri, seemed for a while to be in a fair way to carry off from Leavenworth the commercial supremacy of this State; but the people of Leavenworth have aroused themselves from their temporary lethargy, and are now vigorously at work at a bridge of their own, which will, in less than a year, put them in connection with all the railways east of that river and of the Mississippi, while at the same time they are building lines of railway north, west and south, so that soon that city will have direct access by rail to almost every part of Kansas. The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston road is now completed to Ottawa, thirty miles south of Lawrence, and will not be likely to stop till it reaches the Gulf at Galveston. They have had for several years a direct connection with St. Louis through the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and in a few days they are to celebrate the opening of their new road to Atchison. Another road is under way from Leavenworth to Topeka, which will run through one of the most beautiful and productive regions in the State, passing along in a south-west direction, about five miles north-west of where I am now writing.

Lawrence, too, is putting forth new and vigorous efforts to maintain her position in this cluster of rival cities, and I believe she will be successful. From a town called Pleasant Hill, on the Missouri Pacific Road, in Missouri, about thirty-seven miles South-east of Kansas City, a railroad is being rapidly constructed direct to Lawrence, which will leave Kansas City nearly twenty miles to the North. When that is done—which will be early in 1870, if not during the present year—freight will be transported from St. Louis to Lawrence at the same rates as to Kansas City; and as that road runs through a magnificent and well settled country, and as Lawrence is the most eligible point from which to project lines of road to the South and South-west, the future of that city looks exceedingly auspicious.

Last week my wife and I visited Kansas City. She used to think that in my descriptions of Kansas I suffered my enthusiasm to run away with my judgment; but when we made that trip together she frankly acknowledged that all I said was sober verity, and quite true enough. I found that brisk little city—easily made beautiful by its pretty and easily wrought stone—considerably improved since I was there a year ago. It is destined to be a business centre of considerable importance. The new railroad from that point on the Kansas Pacific road to and down the Neosho Valley in a south-east direction is being constructed at the rate of a mile a day. Junction City is one hundred and thirty-eight miles west of Kansas city, and three miles west of Fort Riley. That such work should be going on away out there where the savages have just ceased disputing possession with the pioneer settlers, attests the wonderful rapidity with which this country is advancing in wealth and importance.

THE CROPS.

Never have I seen such corn as is growing and ripening here now. The rains were heavy and long-continued; but this rolling surface and sandy soil sheds and absorbs water so rapidly that the heavy rains, so far from damaging the crops, gave them unusual growth. I have walked through some fields so covered with thick, broad-bladed, dark-colored stalks, twelve to fifteen feet high, that it was gloomy at mid day, while the sun shone with a brilliancy only known away out here. There is a farmer near Leavenworth who offered to bet that he will gather three thousand bushels of shelled corn off a field of twenty acres, which would be an average of 150 bushels to the acre. He is probably over sanguine, but 60, 70, 80 bushels will be common.

The wheat crop was very good, although some trouble was experienced in harvest from the frequent heavy showers. I have been too busy to gather facts; but while at Junction City I saw Mr. A. W. Collen, whose farm adjoins the city, who had just finished threshing the product of twenty-three acres of fall wheat, which averaged forty-seven bushels to the acre.

Fruit, where there are bearing trees, is abundant and excellent. Apples are much "fairer" here than in the eastern States. This I attribute to the greater purity of the atmosphere, together with the almost constant lively breezes. Peaches are not so abundant as they were last year, but the quality is very fine. Grapes are plenty and good. The culture of this fruit will soon be one of the most important in this country, and the manufacture of wine a large and remunerative business.

I have been more on the upland prairies of Kansas this summer than ever before, and I confess they far exceed in fertility and productiveness my former impressions. They are not so rich as the bottom lands, but they are better adapted to wheat; and some of the finest fields of corn I have seen were on high prairie ground. Fruit succeeds better, water is better, and what is better than all, health is better, for the air is purer. Transportation facilities being equal, I would rather have upland than bottom land, acre for acre.

For some years past this State was plagued to some degree with grasshoppers. Last year they were pretty numerous, and many farmers deterred sowing their wheat until they would pass away, lest they might devour the young plants. Others disregarded them and sowed early, and in so doing they acted wisely, for the grasshoppers did the grain little or no injury, and the product was greatly better than that which was sowed late. So far this year there are none. Seed time here extends from the first of September to the first of December; but the earlier the better.

The rich bottom lands along the Kansas and its tributaries are admirably adapted to the culture of hemp, and some farmers are beginning to turn their attention to it. Broom corn flourishes admirably, and I know of no place where the manufacture of brooms could be prosecuted at greater profit, for great numbers are brought from the East and sold at high rates.

Men skilled in the manufacture of cheese ought to come out here. In a former letter I spoke of the success of Mr. D. B. Long, of Ellsworth county, a Western Reserve dairyman, in this business; but all these splendid pastures are equally good. In fact there must and will be greater diversity of products and industries here than there are yet. But the country is still in its infancy, and people generally push into those things which are more immediately available, and which require the least capital. Hence corn and potatoes are grown to excess. In the Southern part of the State stock raising is the most preferable; but it is a lazy business, and as population crowds in it will cease to be as profitable as it is at present, and then, and not till then, will that part of the country advance, like the North and East, in wealth and civilization. J. C.

Washington Items.

With regard to the installation of Gov. Walker, of Virginia, it is believed that it will be postponed for some time. It has been whispered that Gov. Wells would resign, but no credit need be attached to the rumor.

President Grant recently assured a Kentucky Radical Republican that he had not made all the removals from office he intended to make, and that in future appointments he intended to recognize the claims of Union soldiers, and give them preference, but that all his appointments should be good, sound Republicans.

THE great railway bridge over the Rhine, near the village of Hamm, a little town above Dusseldorf, is progressing rapidly, and will probably be completed before the end of November. The structure is to consist of four arches, the upper part of which will be made of iron. The iron work of each will weigh 14,000 cwts. The bridge is united to the main line on the left by a viaduct consisting of fifteen stone arches, but this does not immediately join the bridge, being separated from it by a revolving draw-bridge, so that the line can be rendered impassable at any moment. The first arch of the great bridge is already completed, and on the 15th ultimo the workmen engaged in the undertaking celebrated their success.

GENERAL CANBY is preparing a report of the election and condition of Virginia, politically, socially and morally, in which it is said he will exhibit a state of affairs that will be very prejudicial to the reconstruction of the State, showing that more violence, abuse and proscription have been exhibited by the people of the State than ever before.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company are about to erect a new and handsome passenger and freight depot for their road in Venango City, near the new bridge across the river. It will be thirty by ninety-four feet in size, covered with a projecting slate roof, and nicely finished throughout. The station office of the Company will also be in the building.

Political Items

THE attack upon Mr. Belmont by the New York Tammanyites is a fine commentary on the loud Democratic professions of friendship to the Jews.

SINCE Rosecrans retired from the Democratic platform, the Pennsylvania Democrats are felicitating themselves at their escape from Hancock, who, had he accepted their nomination, would have been sure to show he was ashamed of their record.

IT is currently reported, though the report lacks confirmation, that the working men of the coal regions will oppose the election of Asa Packer, on the grounds that he is a "Bloated Bondholder;" that he is a railroad monopolist; that he is in favor of high rates of transportation on his railroad, without being willing to increase, proportionally, the wages of labor; that he was a rebel sympathiser throughout the late Rebellion; and because he is the exponent of that aristocratic Democracy of the school of Jefferson Davis, which does not believe in the capability of the people to govern themselves. For these and many other reasons, it is confidentially asserted that our laboring men will not vote for him.

ASA PACKER showed himself a friend of the workingmen from 1843 to 1848, when he paid his employes in Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's script at par and redeemed it at a discount of 40 per cent. The script was useless to laboring men. They could not buy anything with it, and they were compelled to submit to the shave in order to keep starvation from their doors. Of course, Democratic newspapers will contend that in this, as in everything else Asa Packer has done, he was benefiting the poor man, because as "money is the root of all evil," he was doing them a service by giving them just enough to keep body and soul together and putting the 40 per cent. into that little private fund of his which has made him the Democratic nominee for Governor.

YOU will also recollect how last year the Democracy went to pieces on account of the different constructions given to the New York platform: how General Blair's demoralizing speech, and the not less revolutionary scheme of General Wade Hampton, foiled the efforts of all conservative men, and finally culminated in the demand of the New York *World* for a change in the national ticket on the very eve of the Presidential election. The conflict between leading Democrats, and between the Democratic platforms of the party, North and South, is greater to-day than it was a year ago; and yet they hope to elect Judge Packer Governor of Pennsylvania in the midst of this confusion worse confounded.

THE Democracy in Philadelphia is in a bad way, at least that portion of it under the control of the prize ring referee, Billy McMullin. Packer, as McMullin claims, owes his nomination to him and his followers, and the one hundred thousand dollars sop thrown out at the State Convention having been spent some time ago, they are getting up a revolt because their candidate does not "shell out" as he promised. Packer, it is reported, has concluded to act himself as treasurer of the campaign fund, not deeming it proper to place his funds in the hands of the State Committee to be distributed among a few. McMullin, we are informed, has well nigh exhausted all his "bummers" in the harness and their impatience at Packer's delay in opening his money-bags is assuming an alarming aspect.

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Cures Diarrhea.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Cures Dysentery.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Cures Bloody Flux.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Cures Chronic Diarrhea.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Cures Bilious Colic.
DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE
Cures Cholera Infantum.
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Cures the worst case of Bowel Disease.
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Cures Cholera Morbus.
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Will cure in one or two doses.
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Is a sure cure for Griping.
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Will not fail in one case.
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Will save hundreds of valuable lives
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DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CUEE is one of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for all diseases incident to this season of the year. Hundreds of sufferers could be relieved in less than a day by a speedy resort to this most valuable medicine, particularly valuable, when the system is apt to become disordered by the two ree use of unripe and crude vegetables.

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

A REGULAR HABIT OF BODY

Is absolutely essential to physical health and clearness of intellect. Nor is this all. Beauty of person cannot co-exist with an unnatural condition of the bowels. A free passage of the refuse matter of the system through these natural waste pipes, is as necessary to the purity of the body as the free passage of the offal of a city through its sewers is necessary to the health of its inhabitants.

Indigestion is the primary cause of most of the diseases of the discharging organs and one of its most common results is CONSTIPATION. This complaint, besides being dangerous in itself, has many disagreeable concomitants—such as an unpleasant breath, a sallow skin, contaminated blood and bile, hemorrhoids, headache, loss of memory, and general debility.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS remove all these evils by removing their immediate cause in the digestive organs and regulating the action of the intestines. The combination of properties in this celebrated preparation is one of its chief merits. It is not merely a stimulant, or a tonic, or an anti-bilious agent, or a nervine, or a blood depurent, or a cathartic, but all these curative elements judiciously blended in one powerful restorative. It tends actively and vigor to the inert and enervated stomach, relieves the alimentary canal of its obstructions, and gives tone to the membrane which lines it, gently stimulates the liver, braces the nerves, and cheers the animal spirits. No other remedy possesses such a variety of hygienic virtues. It is to these characteristics that it owes its prestige as a household medicine. Experience has proved that it is as harmless as it is efficacious, and hence it is as popular with the weaker sex as with the stronger.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is sold in bottles only, and the trade-mark blown in the glass and engraved on the label, with our steel engraved revenue stamp over the cork, is the test of genuineness. Beware of counterfeits.