# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

TUESDAY, NOV. 2, 1869.


MORE REBELLION, at Salt Lake, against the Mormon despotism? Young has just "cut off" a number of high dignitaries in the church, who dispute his regular authority. These instances will multiply and with decided results, ere long.

MARYLAND has also a Legislature to elect to-day, that is to say, twelve Senators and a new House of Delegates. A State Controller and county officers are to be chosen. The Republicans have nominated full tickets in most of the counties.

THE *Tablet* (organ of Archbishop McCloskey), with reference to Father Hyacinthe says: "We have no hostile feeling toward him personally; we are in no sense of the word his enemy, and we only pray that he may not be an enemy to himself. His present position is illogical and untenable, and he cannot maintain it. He must retrace his footsteps, or go further."

The *Tablet* is right. Halting between two opinions is like standing upon slippery ground—sure to end in a fall. Which way? is the question.

SINCE the opposition talk of contesting the election of Governor GRARY, the little game would have a more promising look for them, if they would cease their mutual accusations of treachery and venality, and their general criticisms upon the palpable unpopularity of their late candidate. Either a good nominee was unfairly beaten, or a bad one has met his just fate in a legitimate canvass. Gentlemen! pray take one view or the other, and stick to it!

THE C. W. & Z. Railway, extending from Lomsville to Morrow, a short distance east of Cincinnati, has been ordered to be sold on the 26th inst. It will be purchased by the Pennsylvania and Pan Handle companies, who are likely to proceed in completing the short connection from Dresden to Louisville at once. Throughout Southern Ohio, a deep interest has been awakened in the development of the policy of those companies, looking toward a Southern railway line, leading from the C. W. & Z. at Lancaster, to the Ohio and thence down through Eastern Kentucky. The early transfer of the latter road into Pennsylvania hands, is an essential feature in the programme. It is a signal mark of the general public confidence in the wisdom, ability and vast resources of our great railway corporation, that its entrance in this way into the railway field of Southern Ohio seems to have revivified the entire region, which is all agog with brilliant projects and golden expectations based thereon.

A proposition from the owners of the railway from Hudson, O., to Millersburg, to transfer the same to the new "Pittsburgh, Mt. Vernon & Columbus Railway Company" upon certain conditions, "the most important of which is that the sum of $165,000 shall be raised to prepare the road-bed from Millersburg to Mt. Vernon," has been accepted by the new Company, and the required sum subscribed. It seems now certain that the road will be built.

## MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Every tax-payer who resides within the boundaries of a city or borough understands full well that by far the larger part of all his contributions for governmental purposes are exacted for municipal expenses. In cities, and about in proportion to their magnitude, are the local levies ordinarily heavier than in boroughs. This is measurably natural, and so inevitable. At best, cities are costly luxuries, and they who enjoy the opportunities for the acquisition of fame and influence, pleasure and wealth, which they afford, must incur the liability of promoting order, cleanliness and prosperity therein. Charges for these ends cannot be reduced to the standard prevailing in agricultural or even in mineral districts. In some respects a comparatively lavish expenditure for public objects is an advantage to a city, provided the outlay is wisely directed. Whatever tends to render residence in a particular place either pleasant or profitable, may be regarded within reasonable limits, as worth all it costs. This is a fact which the mass of people in some towns, and many in all, are slow to perceive and accept as its proper bearings. With these people the prevailing idea is that all, or nearly all, public expenditure is waste or pillage, and hence they regard as the best administrators those who stop improvement and cut down taxes. "There is that withholdeth more than is meta, but it leadeth to poverty." Illustrations of this truth are found abundantly in these twin cities. They have been regarded as good places in which to make money, but bad ones in which to stay and enjoy competencies after they have been acquired.

Streets, sewerage, street lights, police, water, schools, fire engines, markets, record houses, council rooms, parks, and the like, are absolutely indispensable to cities, and cannot be had without large sums of money. The best are generally the cheapest in the long run. All these can only be had at the common expense. They who own the property, do the business, and make the gains, in the particular vicinage, must foot the bills. There is no effectual escape but in clearing out. Partial escape may be had by low valuations or false returns, but these dishonest expedients only shift the burdens from some shoulders to others.

But after all this is said and admitted it remains true, as every payer of municipal taxes comprehends, that local taxes are grievous to be borne. They are not only heavy, but steadily increase, with no prospect of abatement. Each year brings a new project and fresh burdens, just as in the economy of a household. The rate of taxation is increased, great loans are negotiated, which finally repel new comers and drive away old ones.

Nor is this all, nor the worst. In many cities public improvements are notoriously jobs of the most flagrant description, in the hands of those who manage them, ostensibly in the public interest. Instances are adduced in which improvements have actually cost four times as much as private individuals would have paid for the same material and work. So far has this profligacy reached that it has become common to regard all public enterprises as jobs, designed quite as much to enrich officials as to promote the public good. Nor are cases wanting in which persons who are comparatively scrupulous in their private transactions have practically held "the public to be a goose which the sharpest had a right to pluck." General imputations of dishonesty have gone so far that many upright and sensitive men refuse to be connected with public affairs. Grant that much of this detraction has no better foundation than suspicion, and it still must be confessed that the prevalence of these suspicions is not without reason.

Among men who have given this matter the calmest and yet the most earnest consideration, it is held to be desirable to fix a definite limit to which taxation for municipal purposes may go, including the right of contracting indebtedness. It has, indeed, been suggested that this limitation should be subject in each case to the judgment of the voters, expressed at a general or special election; but there are serious objections to this condition, among them this, that by far the larger part of the voters in cities are not taxpayers to any considerable extent. All experience shows that there is a constant willingness in most men to vote taxes for other people to pay. While it is true that property, and the ability to acquire property, are justly liable to taxation, it is a dictate of common sense and common honesty that public levies should not be left to passions and caprices that spring up suddenly and quickly subside, but should be regulated by pre-determined rule. The tendency in this direction has been increased by the facility with which the Legislature has been induced to sanction special levies for municipal purposes.

In defining a limit to which local taxation should go, we would not be governed by parsimony, but by a just examination of all the essential facts, allowing each its due weight; endeavoring at the same time to provide such safeguards for special municipal disbursements as would subvert the power of rings and ensure fidelity and economy.

The reader will not fail to perceive that the evils to which allusions have here been made, are largely the product of special legislation, which we argued, the other day, it was most desirable to cut up, root and branch, by a constitutional amendment.

## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

How much education ought the State to extend to children and youth growing up within its borders? This is a question that, sooner or later, will be looked squarely in the face by the great mass of tax-payers as well as by those who make politics, as a science, a careful study. We cannot do more, just now, than throw out a few hints that may go toward the solution of the problem.

In each nation the system of public instruction established therein should comport with the nature of the Government; and this is witnessed almost invariably. In Great Britain the government is oligarchic; the few rule in the name of a Queen, for their own benefit, at the expense of the many. The educational system conforms very nearly to the character of the government. Oxford, Cambridge, and other seats of elegant and exact learning, are munificently endowed, while common schools, in the proper sense of the name, are few. The design of the educational system is to furnish forth the nobility and gentry. In Rome, the government is theocratic; in the name of God, by priests, at the cost of the whole. The chief ruler is a priest, and most of the subordinate rulers are priests. No place outside the church is worth much. The educational system conforms to this idea. The colleges in which priests are trained are well endowed and sustained, and admirably answer the end for which they were designed. Russia is a military government. Power runs in the name of the Czar, at the cost of all. The educational system is adapted to produce soldiers, a few to command, and the many to obey.

In none of these cases, or in other analagous ones, will it do to say that Government is unmindful of its main duty. The Government is simply true to the cardinal principle on which it is founded. For it to proceed on a different basis would be to run the most serious risk of subversion. Prussia and some other monarchies are trying what may be called the democratic education of the people, but with such accompaniments as seem conducive to the established political order. How this arrangement will succeed, it is easy to forecast. In the long run, and at no great distance ahead, popular education will produce its legitimate fruits. Freedom of thought in certain directions will lead to freedom in all other directions. The monarchical or theocratical government that concedes actual popular education may endeavor as much as it will, to find in it a support, but the final result will not correspond to the expectation. The democratic education of the people means democracy, and can mean nothing else, just as the oligarchic means aristocracy and nothing besides.

The government of the United States is based upon the popular will. The democratic education of the people comports with it, and no other system of education does. This system requires the instruction of each, for his or her own benefit, at the expense of all. And here the question recurs, with which we set out, how much education, under the democratic system, ought government to provide for? Some say, education from the lowest or most primary to the highest or most recondite departments. These have not stopped to discriminate wisely. Others place the limit between the two extremes indicated, but above rather than below the middle, but clearly without exactness or maturity of conception.

Under a democracy so much education should be furnished to all at the general cost as the mass of children and youth have time to take on—and no more. The education of the few, in the higher branches, at the expense of the whole, is not democratic but aristocratic. We do not see how these distinctions can be obliterated.

At what period of life, on the average, must the rudimental instruction of boys and girls cease? Every person of observation understands that, as a rule, boys and girls, at or about fourteen, have to go to work either to earn a living, or to qualify themselves, by obtaining a knowledge of some craft or calling, to gain a subsistence. This, then, would appear to be the period at which the public educational system should stop. What can well be put into a course reaching that far, and no farther, should be put in, and nothing else. Of course, it is every way desirable that a considerable number in proportion to the whole shall have superior advantages for mental training; but it seems to us that this should be at private cost. The public can reasonably be required to furnish only what the masses need and have opportunity to improve.

Reading, writing and arithmetic are the three great educational tools. Whoever is thoroughly master of these has a good preliminary outfit. By these the vestibule of the temple of knowledge is gained, and from thence the possessor may go whithersoever he will. All the rest is at his own option.

One serious defect of the existing educational practice is that the three primal sciences are not taught with the exactness they should be. Few graduates, either from the common or higher schools, are so completely master of them as to find them a pleasant possession. Not a few graduates of colleges are sadly deficient in the most essential branches of an English education. Indeed, he among them who can prepare a manuscript on any subject, fit to go into a printer's hands, is an exception, as we know from long and wide experience. This comes from laying in haste and superficially the foundations of knowledge. Too much eagerness is evinced, both by pupils and teachers, to get into the higher branches, while as yet little is known accurately of the lower. Indeed, many teachers are none too well grounded in the rudimental sciences, and hence are not unwilling to humor the desire of the pupils to move on rapidly.

Let us repeat; the current tendency is to something much beyond that which is included in the democratic education of the people. Hence, the educational system has become very expensive to the tax-payers, and there are as yet no signs that the increase has reached its maximum.

Another defect of the present system consists in that the instruction afforded is not obligatory. All children, between certain ages, ought to be required by law to attend school, not only for their own good, but for the general welfare. A democracy cannot rest securely on ignorance. All who take part in the government ought to be so educated as to apprehend, with a reasonable degree of accuracy, their duties and obligations. Besides, an educated man, simply as a producing machine, is of higher value to himself, his family, and the nation, than an uninstructed one. Boys who do not go to school almost invariably join the dangerous classes, and so create a need for a strongly repressive government, which is always prejudicial to the idea of democracy.

We commend these considerations especially to those who are officially concerned, in any way, in public instruction.

WE OCCASIONALLY see paragraphs in the papers which it would do no harm to reflect upon; for example, those who complain if they have beef when they had looked for broiled crops, might ponder advantageously upon the last words of an old match pedlar who *died in New York city of* STARVATION the other day. With his dying breath he consoled himself by saying, "Ah! but I shall have plenty in Heaven." Are there not people in our own cities too proud to beg, too honest to steal, who are dying, starving, with no other comfort but that old man's hope?

THE abolition of the franking privilege and of the letter-box delivery will be asked for in the Annual Report of the Postmaster General. The first request is a timely one, and if a popular vote were to be had upon the subject, would doubtless be granted by a large majority, but the second has its inconveniences, and newspaper men and other night workers can not afford to postpone the receipt of their mails until the next morning. As a general thing, we believe the substitution of carriers for boxes would be popular after the novelty of the change wore off, but in particular cases it would be excessively inconvenient, and the needful exceptions should be made in the Postmaster general's new report.

TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY in Melbourne, Amsterdam, all persons are admitted, provided they have clean hands, and in order to facilitate matters an ante-room is provided with water, soap and towels. We commend this regulation to the consideration of the Mercantile Library Association here. The pecuniary outlay necessary for a constant and ample supply of the necessary articles for ablution, would not be insignificant in our dingy city, but it would probably be amply justified by the improved appearance of the books and periodicals, to say nothing of the amount of dirt which would be absorbed by the water instead of by the paint and wood work of the new Library building. If such a regulation is a good one at all, there is no place where it would be better to adopt it than in Pittsburgh.

FEW SCIENCES have advanced with such bold and rapid strides as that of engineering. When the Thames tunnel was built it was considered one of the wonders of the world. No, when the suspension bridge at Fairmount Park was stretched across the Schuylkill, it was regarded as a wonderful triumph of art. It is only a few years since these undertakings were completed, yet they are already insignificant when compared with the more modern triumphs of the engineer. The water tunnel at Chicago, the suspension bridges over the Ohio and Alleghany, the bridging of the Mississippi at St. Louis, and the suspension of the Hudson at New York, are all wonderful results of this progress, which lead us to reflect upon the marvellous triumphs of this science yet to come.

FATHER PROUT was an ardent advocate of the principles of protection in England. He once said, with much truth, that if the Free Traders were consistent and successful they would abolish quarantines, the patent laws and copy-rights. We have already called attention to the glaring inconsistency of an author who advocates free trade for every other article but an international protection law for books; yet this sight can be witnessed constantly now since the New York importers and their English customers have decided upon making a vigorous campaign against the material interests of the country. Consistency is a jewel which they do not possess. These men who want to protect books and nothing else are certain to protest against other "special legislation." To follow out Prout's idea, if they advocate the killing of the industries of the country, they might as well also insist on the free introduction of cholera and other plagues, which would perhaps slay the people faster and with greater agonies than could be done by gradual starvation.

AN IDEA formerly prevailed in Louisiana that if gambling were legalized and made public, it would not be patronized, because of its very publicity—just as a shop is especially safe from thieves when it has no shutters and is kept open to the public gaze all night. This theory was put into practice. The Louisiana Legislature authorized the license of Gambling-houses, numbers of which immediately appeared in New Orleans and the result was anxiously watched for by the staid portion of the community. Young men and old ones too seemed to be very careless indeed of what the public thought of them, and kept these places thronged from dewy eve till morn, while hundreds of persons who would not have discovered the carefully concealed dens, —such as abound in this city—were attracted into them when they blazed out with brilliant lights. The pretty little idea of people being ashamed to gamble in public has been thus torpedoed and now the respectable portion of the community is petitioning for a repeal of the law which licenses so much license.

A RENOWNED SWEDISH CHEMIST, professor at the University of Upsala, announces that he has discovered a method of putting to sleep, or, as Edmond About would say, dessicating living animals, and, after keeping them in this state for any length of time, bringing them back to actual life again. He has experimented on a snake for the past ten years, and gives it two years of death at a time. When devitalized the serpent becomes hard and brittle as glass, but seems to enjoy his repeated returns to life. The chemist has petitioned his government for permission to experiment upon a condemned criminal, and now awaits an answer. "The man with a broken ear" may become an actual and commonplace occurrence yet. One of the most singular assertions of this discoverer is, that those Egyptian mummies from which the vital parts were not removed, were never actually dead, but were merely awaiting a revival, the necessary secret for which has been lost. So that the pyramids may have been erected as safe places to preserve the Pharaohs from being broken to pieces while taking a short rest from the cares of life.

AN anecdote is told of a former Emperor of China, to the effect that walking by the side of a wheat field, he saw a stalk of wheat much larger and riper than the rest of the field, and that he plucked it and saved the grains to be sowed, and from it derived a variety of wheat much earlier and more prolific than the wheat in common use, and thus conferred a great benefit upon his people. When wheat is sown in drills, we can easily pass through the field and cut into a basket the heads that are the plumpest and first ripe, and best out the grains for seed. In a day's time a careful man might thus collect several pecks of seed wheat, that would be as much better than the average of the field as the ears of corn that we select for seed are better than the average corn of the corn crop.

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

*A Gargle*—A gargle, made by dissolving a tablespoonful of common salt in half a tumbler of water, has been found by trial to be an excellent remedy for dry, hacking coughs, and the other throat difficulties that prevail at this season of the year. As it is harmless, it would be well to give it a trial.

*To Make Ink.*—To make ink, take extract of logwood one half ounce, bi-chromate of potash ten grains, copperas five grains, gum Arabic the size of two peas. Dissolve in a quart of rain water; when cool, put in clean bottles, and leave uncorked for a week or so, as exposure to the air is indispensable.

*Chowchow.*—Two quarts of green tomatoes, two quarts of white onions, one dozen green peppers, one dozen green cucumbers, one large head of cabbage, chop fine. Season with mustard and celery to suit the taste. Cover with the best cider vinegar. Boil two hours slowly, continually stirring. As soon as you take it from the stove, add two tablespoonfuls of salad oil. Cover tight and keep in a cool place.

*To Clean Your Hair.*—To clean your hair and head, beat up the yolk of an egg; rub it all through the hair; wash and rinse in warm, soft water; dry with a towel as much as possible. Avoid going out before the hair is thoroughly dry, as you will be likely to take cold. Ammonia is also very good to cleanse the hair, and hair brushes. A teaspoonful of liquid ammonia in a pint of warm water is a proper proportion. Add a little soap, wash the hair, and rinse well in clear, warm water. When dry, brush ten minutes, and dry with some clean, soft oil.

*To Drive away Roaches and Ants.*—Take powdered borax and scatter wherever the cockroaches most frequent, and they will disappear directly. A safe and efficacious remedy for a most annoying vermin. Ants can be driven out of cupboards if lumps of camphor are scattered underneath. Ants object to strong scents, and in tropical climates are prevented from entering the rooms by powerful scented oils and gums. A large sponge can be sprinkled with sugar and laid upon shelves where ants are numerous, the next morning plunge the sponge quickly into boiling water, and most of the intruders will be destroyed. Then scatter camphor and you will have no trouble.

*Medicinal Properties of Eggs.*—The white of an egg has proved of late the most efficacious remedy for burns. Seven or eight successful applications of this substance soothes pain and effectually excludes the burned parts from the air. This simple remedy seems preferable to collodion or even cotton. Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a raw egg, which is easily made from the yolk of hens' eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard, and the yolks are then removed, crushed and placed over a fire, where they are carefully stirred until the whole substance is just on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and may be poured off. One yolk will yield nearly two teaspoonfuls of oil. It is in general use among the colonists of South Russia as a means of curing cuts, bruises and scratches.

*Corn and Hogs.*—From carefully conducted experiments by different persons, it has been ascertained that one bushel of corn will make a little over 10½ pounds of pork—gross. Taking the results as a basis, the following deductions are made, which all our farmers would do well to lay up for a convenient reference. That

When corn costs 12½ cents per bushel pork costs 1¼ cents per pound.
When corn costs 17 cents per bushel, pork costs 2 cents per pound.
When corn costs 25 cents per bushel, pork costs 3 cents per pound.
When corn costs 33 cents per bushel, pork costs 4 cents per pound.
When corn costs 50 cents per bushel, pork costs 6 cents per pound.

The following statements show what the farmer realizes on his corn when in the form of pork.

When pork sells for 3 cents per pound, it brings 25 cents per bushel in corn.
When pork sells for 4 cents per pound, it brings 33 cents per bushel in corn.
When pork sells for 5 cents per pound, it brings 43 cents per bushel in corn.—*Ex.*

*How to Save Girdled Fruit Trees.*—A correspondent of the **Nashua *Telegraph*** says Mr. Lemuel Town, of that place, practices successfully a method of his own invention for saving girdled trees. His method, which was first applied to a fruit tree in his own garden in Milford, is to graft five or six scions as large round as a goose quill and long enough to reach over the girdled place, into the tree. The live bark is first scraped above and below the girdle, the sprouts sprung into place and the ends fastened with wax. These scions grew rapidly and in time spread over the whole girdled surface. Two thrifty apple trees standing upon the premises of Mr. Samuel B. Weston, on Temple street, in Nashua, were completely girdled by mice eighteen years ago, one of them being the bark taken off over a foot in width on one side, and were saved in the above manner by Mr. Town, and they are still in good bearing condition.

*Milking with Dry Hands.*—I believe that much of the milk gets tainted with noxious or bad odors before it reaches the pail. Some persons, and hired help especially, have a habit of wetting their fingers with the milk once in a while, and then wetting the cow's teats, as they say, to make them milk easier. Now, this wetting process causes much foul stuff to drop from their hands or the teats into the pail while milking. This is all wrong; cows can be milked as easy with dry hands as wet ones. I have been in the habit of milking cows; and although I have met with some hard milkers that require their teats to be softened in order to draw the milk, I have generally found it both easier and pleasant to milk with dry hands. If the teats are dirty, the udder should be washed with tepid water and allowed to dry before milking; and if the teats are very hard and tough, the cow had better be turned into beet, or kept to raise calves.

*The Hop Crop.*—The Green Bay *Advocate* says: "We gather from our exchanges that the hop crop in this State will be better than last year. In some places it is damaged by lice, but the destruction is confined to limited localities. In some places the picking has commenced, but generally the crop will not be ready for harvesting until the latter part of this week. At Baraboo and elsewhere growers are uncertain whether the prices will justify the expense of picking and baling, and unless some assurance is given of remunerative prices, the crop of many yards will be allowed to perish on the vines. At Kilbourn City 15 cents per pound has been offered for prime new hops."

MANY farmers have an erroneous notion in regard to the destruction of weeds on grass lands. The impression prevails that the only way of getting rid of weeds is to break up and thoroughly cultivate the ground in hoed crops. This is not always the convenient, or even desirable, way for in many cases it cannot be done without breaking up the herd or dairy, while some uneven surfaces cannot be plowed. There is another way of killing weeds, such as the daisy and that class of plants, by the liberal use of manure and grass seed. We have eradicated white daisy in several instances by simply applying farm yard dung and plaster, and strewing the ground with clover. Establish your clover upon the soil and feed it until it is luxuriant, and it just lays hold of the daisy and other weeds and chokes the life out of them.

THE cabbage worm, of which so much complaint is made in various parts of New England, is said by Mr. S. H. Scudder, of the Natural History Rooms, Boston, to be *Pieris rapæ*—an English importation, which is spreading very rapidly. He has received it from Northern New Jersey, and complaints of its ravages are made in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Mr. Scudder says, in the *New England Farmer*, that it produces two broods a year, one in May and the other in July. The butterflies are of feeble flight and can be easily taken in a scoop net.

WHEN board fences become old and the boards begin to come off, nail upright facing strips upon them against each post, and the boards will be held to their places and the fence last several years longer. Always set a post fence over a ditch, or near a good drainage, and the post will always remain dry and will last many years longer than those standing in wet sub soil.

IF a horse is at all inclined to kick in harness, listen to no excuse made for his having done so. He may go quietly for a week, month or year; but unless he is a mere inexperienced colt, kick again he will, so sure as he is a horse. If, after knowing what harness means, a horse kicks, he is not to be radically cured of the propensity; believe no breaker who promises to take it out of him.

GEORGE W. BARDWELL, South Deerfield, Mass., has gathered, this fall, nine barrels of Northern Spy apples from a tree which had bore no fruit for seventeen years. Instead of cutting it down last spring, as he had intended, he plowed around and under it, and spread a barrel of ashes on the soil.

THE kitchen is more important than the parlor. It should be kept perfectly clean, well lighted, properly ventilated, and supplied with necessary conveniences. Dry wood and a brisk fire, and an abundant supply of soft water, will greatly facilitate the labor of housewife or servants.

THE question has been asked whether apples should be shipped long distances in tight or ventilated barrels. Shippers of experience replied that the fruit, after it is put in barrel dry, should be allowed to sweat before heading; and, after heading, holes should be bored in the heads and sides for ventilation.

INDIANA says its crop of corn, acorns, &c., this year, is too much for its hogs. They seem discouraged when they contemplate the vast amount they have got to eat.

THE *Rural New Yorker* recommends mixing wheat that has a musty smell with slaked lime. It says the lime will sweeten it, and not injure the grain.

THE Nova Scotia papers state that the crops in that country have been more than the average, and have been secured in the best possible condition.

FARMERS near the seashore in Maine have found that fish make as good feed for sheep as hay, and that one fish makes a full meal for a sheep.

REMOVE all straw and grass from around the trunks of fruit trees before snow falls.

THE price of lands in some portions of Alabama has advanced 100 per cent. in two years.

CORN sells at a higher price than wheat in some parts of Indiana.


THOU BRINGEST ME LIFE—LUNG-WORT.

One of the truest and most suggestive ideas can be obtained from the caption at the head of this article; for of all diseases which impair human health and shorten human life, none are more prevalent than those which affect the lungs and pulmonary tissues. Whether we regard lung diseases in the light of a merely slight cough, which is but the fore-runner of a more serious malady, or as a deep lesion corroding and dissolving the pulmonary structure, it is always pregnant with evil and foreboding of disaster. In no class of maladies should the physician or the friends and family of the patient be more seriously forewarned than in those of the lungs, for it is in them that early and efficient treatment is most desirable, and it is then that danger can be warded off and a cure effected. In DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE you have a medicine of the greatest value in all these conditions. An alterative, a tonic, a nutrient and resolvent, succoring nature and sustaining the recuperative powers of the system. Its beneficial workings, in harmony with the regular functions, can be readily observed by the use of one or two bottles: it will soon break up the chain of morbid sympathies that disturb the harmonious workings of the animal economy. The harrassing cough, the painful respiration, the sputum streaked with blood, will soon give place to the normal and proper workings of health and vigor.

An aggravated experience of over thirty years has enabled Dr. Keyser, in the compounding of his LUNG CURE, to give new hope to the consumptive invalid and at the same time speedy relief to those now prevalent, catarrhal and throat affections, so distressing in their effects and so almost certainly fatal in their tendencies, unless cured by some appropriate remedy. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is so thorough and efficient, that any one who has ever used it, will never be without it in the house. It will often cure when everything else fails, and in simple cases will cure oftentimes in a few days.

The attention of physicians as well as medical men is respectfully invited to this new and valuable addition to the pharmacy of the country.

DR. KEYSER may be consulted every day until 1 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 107 Liberty street, and from 6 to 8 and 7 to 9 at night.

THE GREAT VITALIZER.

This title may be fairly given to a restorative which has taken precedence of all other tonic and alterative preparations for a period of nearly twenty years. During that long interval HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be truly said to have enjoyed unrivalled popularity. Many preparations have been got up to compete with it, but they have all fallen into its wake or sunk into oblivion for want of patronage. From the first, this now world-renowned Vegetable Tonic has been both medicinally and commercially successful. Every year has added to the number of its friends, and the demand for it, based solely upon the experimental proofs of its excellence as a preventive and curative, seems to have no assignable limit. The medical profession admitted and approve its use, and it is now at the head of a class of medicines to which it belongs, the admitted, undisputed SOVEREIGN TONIC OF THE AGE. The statistics of the United States Revenue Department will verify the statement that it stands alone and unapproached in the magnitude of its sales as compared with those of any other proprietary remedy advertised on this side of the Atlantic.

THE EXPLANATION of this fact may be comprised in a few words. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is at once the purest, the safest and the most potent of all vegetable tonics, and the best antidote to every variety of malarious disease. Hence it is especially adapted to the present season of chilling dews and raw biting sweet vapors.

FRUIT CAN TOPS.

SELF LABELING
FRUIT-CAN TOP.
COLLINS & WRIGHT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

We are now prepared to supply Canners and Preserers. It is perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, having the name of the various Fruits stamped upon the cover, radiating from the center, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED,

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it. 


## NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the

JONES FERRY COMPANY

Will be held at the office of A. D. SMITH & Bro., No. 94 Water street, on MONDAY, November 8th, at 11 o'clock, at which time and place an Election for Directors will be held, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

W. M. HERSH, Secretary.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, OCT. 28, 1869.

AN ELECTION for

THIRTEEN DIRECTORS

To serve for the ensuing year, will be held at THE OFFICE,

No. 22 Water Street,

On TUESDAY, 9th day of November Next,

Between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

for the last six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer in Sharpsburg forthwith.

JNO. REED, Treasurer.

SHARPSBURG, Oct. 7, 1869.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN Prices

PREPARATORY TO GOING EAST FOR OUR Christmas Stock!

We offer all our goods on hand at greatly reduced prices, to make room for new stock. Persons wishing anything in our line will do well to give us a call.

WATTLES & SHEAFER,
301 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.

RARE AND FASHIONABLE CONFECTIONS

*FOR PRESENTS.*

GEO. BEAVEN,

119 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City.

SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT will be given on a good brick dwelling house of 8 stories, pressed brick front, new and in good order, six rooms and cellar, hydrant, well, pump, etc. Also a frame and brick house of four rooms and lot 50 feet front by 100 deep, to an alley. Apply to

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
39 Sixth Avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30.

Opened To-day, at

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW ASSORTMENT OF

Dress Goods.

AT 25 CENTS,

Double Width Alpacas and Poplins.

AT 50 CENTS,

DOUBLE WIDTH

AMERICAN POPLINS.

All colors the most decided bargains of the season.

BLACK, BROWN AND GOLD MIXED

WATERPROOF CLOTH.

Chinchilla and Beaver Cloakings.

AT $1,00,

BLACK AND BROWN

Waterproof Cloth.

Heavy Barred Country Flannels,
Fine Shirting Flannels,
White and Colored Flannels,
Woolen Sheeting,
White Country Blankets,
Cradle and Crib Blankets,
Grey Blankets
Heavy Colored Quilts

Extra Bargains in Cassimeres and Jeans.

Large additions of New Goods just purchased, offered at Lowest Prices.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

CHEAP!

AT $1.00, DARK WATERPROOF,

AT $8.50,

Wide Black Cloaking.

VELVETS,

Special bargains, finer grades, in Lyons Velvets at importers' prices.

AT $2 50, CHINCHILLA CLOTH,

ALL COLORS, ALL WOOL.

At 50c., Heavy Poplin Double Fold

DRESS GOODS,

WORTH $1.00.

BLACK ALPACAS,

In four different makes heavy and elegant finish, which we retail at Wholesale Prices.

Paiseley Long and Square Shawls,

At Prices less than ever sold in this city.

LADIES' SACQUES,

In choice styles, all grades of material at prices much less than last year.

$2.50, All-Wool Blankets,

Thirty different makes, all equally as low; no house in the city sell as cheap.

25c. All-Wool Plain Flannels,
25c. Heavy Plaid Flannels,
12½c. Good Canton Flannel,
12½c. Heavy Yard Wide Sheeting,
8, 9 and 10c., Good Dark Prints,
Black Silk, Tish Poplins,
Silk Poplins, Elegant Plaids.

Large stock of NEW GOODS just received, cheap at

E. R. GARDNER,

West Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.,

No. 69.

WOOLEN DRUGGETS

AND

FELT CARPETS,

1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾

*YARD WIDE.*

BORDERED SQUARES

Suitable for Parlors.

DINING ROOM CRUMB CLOTHS,

Woolen, Linen and Cotton,

AT LOWER PRICES THAN LAST SEASON

Notwithstanding the undiminished tariff on these goods.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.

THIRD ARRIVAL

OF

WINTER GOODS.

GRAY & LOGAN,

89 Fifth Avenue, 47 Sixth Street.

*Men and Boys Clothing in the Greatest Variety,*

OVERCOATS ALL STYLES AND SIZES.

The lowest prices in the city for good substantial goods.

The up-town public are cordially invited to call in at our new store and examine stock.

GRAY & LOGAN,

89 Fifth Avenue,

47 Sixth Street.

WATCH REPAIRING

*In All Its Branches.*

The most complex and delicate as well as more ordinary watches

CAREFULLY REPAIRED

By the

Most Experienced and Skillful Workman

in the city, Mr. WM. SCHARNEK, late with Wm. Stevenson, No. 380 Liberty street, who may now be found with

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,

93 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF ALL kinds of fresh lake fish are received daily at Benj. Fairgrieve's popular fish stand, No. 6 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, and at the Twin City Stand, Allegheny City, corner of Federal and Ohio streets. Our long experience in the business enables us to always have on hand a first class article, and can sell White Fish, Salmon, Herring, Black Bass and White Perch all at very low prices. Give us a call, we will insure a fine article. Wholesale or retail. All orders filled promptly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30.

Opened To-day, at

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY

NEW ASSORTMENT OF

STRIPED & PLAID SHAWLS.

Ladies and Children's Hats.
Ribbons and Flowers.
Velvet Black Ribbons.
Silk Scarfs and Ties.
Woolen Knit Hoods.
Striped Stockings.
Balmoral Stockings.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND MEN'S

Underwear.
Stockings.
Berlin and Cloth Gloves.
Handkerchiefs and Collars.
Fancy Collars and Cuffs.
Kid Gloves.

Ladies' and Children's Furs.

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts.
Hoop Skirts and Corsets.
Embroideries.
Hair Switches.
Leather Satchels.
Jet Jewelry.
Shell Bracelets.
Fancy Goods.

MERCHANTS, MILLINERS,

AND BUYERS

Will Find Stock Complete

AT LOWEST PRICES,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY

DAILY ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS.

*Fine Silk Bows,*
*Wide Sash Ribbons,*
*Ladies' Silk Scarfs,*
*Roman Plaid Ribbons.*

EXTENSIVE LINE OF HAND KNIT GOODS.

Ladies' Wool Shawls,
Ladies' Wool Vests,
Childrens' Knit Sacques,
Infants Knit Hoods.

REVERSIBLE SATIN PLEATING.

Black Silk Fringes,

Full Line of Colors.

LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY,

A Complete Line.

CHILDRENS' BALMORAL HOSIERY,

Gents' & Ladies' Underwear.

BERLIN & CLOTH GLOVES,

All styles of the new

Boulevard Skirts,

*Gents' White Shirts,*
*Paper Collars,*
*Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,*

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

78 & 80 Market Street.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

Owing to the death of the Senior partner, Mr. J. M. BURCHFIELD the entire stock of goods will be sold

REGARDLESS OF COST.

*The Stock is New and Complete,*

CONSISTING OF

Silks, Black and Colored,
Alpacas, Valencia Poplins,
Irish Poplins,
Black Cloths, Cloakings,
Broche Shawls,
Plaid Shawls, Cassimeres,

And a Full Line of Domestic Goods, at

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

52 SIXTH STREET.

ELEGANT CARPETS.

The latest and most beautiful designs ever shown in

TAPESTRY OR BODY

BRUSSELS.

Just received by direct importation from England.

DRUGGETS

Of the latest styles in large quantities.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

23 Fifth Avenue.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

A Little Boy's Story.
Dame Nature.
Stories from My Attic.
Improvisatore; by Hans Christian Anderson.
Great Hunts; by Victor Meunier.
Jess-Semper
Credo; the Supernatural in the Bible.

FROUDE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, Volumes 7 and 8 ready. To be completed in 12 volumes. 12mo. Cloth. $1.25 per volume.

METHODIST ALMANAC for 1870. Each 8 cents.

BLANK BOOKS.

JOSEPH HORNER,

139 SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE PRIEST AND NUN, by A. John McNair Wright. 1 vol. 8vo. $2 50. Note by the Author: "This book stands firmly as facts. It contains no statements that can be traversed."

Art Thoughts. By James Jackson Jarvis. $2.00

Froude's England. New