THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1870.

WORKING-MEN, REMEMBER

The meeting at the old fair-ground this evening! We want to see in it an old-fashioned crowd of the bone and sinew of the community. Every man who lives by industry, or who honors it as the main-spring of every well-ordered social fabric, and most of all here, should attend this meeting. Every citizen of Allegheny county has, if he knows it, the deepest concern in the direction of the national policy to the protection of the labor of our own people. It is one of the foremost rights of labor to assert its own dignity and influence, and we shall expect to see this done this evening.

BONDS in Frankfort, 95¼.

PETROLEUM in Antwerp, 68¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

THE contest in the House over the Pacific Railroad bill turned upon a proposition to require the Company to sell its lands to actual settlers at $2.50 per acre. The bill was the first business in order yesterday, and our dispatches should tell what has come of it.

AN Ebensburg correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* reports a schism in Cambria county on the Congressional nomination. A wrangle among Republicans is to the *Commercial's* taste. You will always find the buzzard where there is any carrion! Cambria is in the XVIIth district, now represented by D. J. MORRELL, who is a candidate for re-election. The other counties, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, are yet to be heard from.

THE "White Men's Party" which our neighbor of the *Post* was so much in favor of two years ago, has not been heard of since, until recently it has come to the surface in Delaware. That is also among the *Post's* political friends. A circular from the Trustees of the State Normal School of Delaware estimates the number of white men and women in that State, who are not able to read or write their own names, at one-third of the entire population of the State. A very good place for a White Man's Party!

THE united Presbyterian Assemblies will meet at Philadelphia on the 19th. The attendance will be very large, representing 956 Presbyteries, and about 450,000 communing members. This is to be the joint meeting to which the separate sittings of last autumn in this city were adjourned. The report from the joint-committee on reconstruction, and the location of the Missionary Boards, will present the most important topics for discussion. We may justly remark that this first business meeting will be likely to subject the not wholly consummated reunion to its severest test. There are matters for debate and permanent adjustment which will constitute the *experimenta crucis* for the reunion. Let us hope that the results of the coming trial will redound to the highest interests of a practical religion which is exemplified by works as well as by faith!

SOME of our cotemporaries are exercised sorely over the rejection, by the Senate, of the Governor's nominee for Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools. We have no doubt that the Governor intended to do his duty, while we are quite certain that a majority of the Senators did theirs. The nominee would have been confirmed, if he had been willing to acquiesce in the judgment of the Senate that his disbursements should be accounted for, in the form usual with all other officers, with the Auditor General. He apparently had his own private reasons for objecting to any supervision of the finances of his office—which the Senate found to be a very ample reason for squelching his nomination to the place. That is the whole of the story. Does any one deny it substantial truth? or the force of the Senatorial objection? We should like a square *yes or no*, from the rejected appointee himself, for which our columns are open to him.

THE REVENUE REFORM FIZZLE.

About the coolest thing of the season, is the refreshing paragraph which we quote from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. *Times* as follows:

> The recent private meeting of several gentlemen in this city, and which is exciting some discussion, was not, I think, intended to inaugurate a new party movement, but merely to demonstrate the necessity of concession on the part of extreme protectionists. Certainly, Mr. David A. Wells cannot hope for support from the large majority of his Republican friends, if he is ready to co-operate in any attempt to break up the Republican party. The assaults of his opponents have been so bitter and unjustifiable that it is not strange that he should seek to retaliate, but he cannot expect to be sustained by those who have strengthened his hands most heretofore. If he shall lend his aid for the disruption of the party in any State.

—Oh, no! certainly no harm to the Republican party was intended! of course not! It was "merely to demonstrate the necessity of concession," that "several gentlemen," meeting in a mutual admiration party, resolved—in the more explicit language of that far better authority, the *Free-Trader*, from which we quoted yesterday—to crush the policy of protection, or take action at once outside of the Republican party! It was to demonstrate the necessity for concession, was it, that journals like the Chicago *Tribune* and N. Y. *Post*, with which the *Times* is in hearty accord, cut themselves squarely free from Republicanism, and agreed to support free-trade candidates against our own tariff nominees?

It is clear then that these Tooley street conspirators have discovered that their famous petard, which was to blow up the Republican party, is only a huge mare's nest, a hollow and innocent pumpkin, which everybody laughs at. And so they sneak back, in the cheapest mortification, to their press-boards and cabbage. BUTLER's powder boat failure at Fort Fisher was a splendid success, compared with the results which this Washington "private meeting," flourished in with such a brazen blare of trumpets, and menacing the immediate extinction of the Republican party, has pitifully dwindled to. "Several gentlemen" are not going to reconstruct American politics, as much as they proposed. They find that they absurdly miscalculated their influence, and they are grieved, profoundly cut, by the hearty alacrity with which the party generally has welcomed their threat to withdraw.

—Decidedly, the room of these gentry is more acceptable than their company, to the great party of the Administration and the people. We beg them not to afflict us by proposing to come back again, or to insult us by attempting to deny their intention to desert. They are dangerous allies, but of not the least account when fairly kicked out of the party. Oh! no! They never intended to do us harm! Because they couldn't, and have just found it out. One of them, the Chicago *Tribune*, might have realized this earlier, for it cannot have forgotten its great fizzle of last year, when it attacked President GRANT's administration with an equal flourish of trumpets, and retired in an equally ludicrous disorder.

GEORGIA ONCE MORE.

We print the full text of the Cessna bill, which is proposed as a substitute for the measure passed by the Senate three weeks since, for the adjustment of the Georgia question. Other propositions are also suggested to the House, but none of them has so general an approval as this bill has already elicited. Yet, we doubt if it can pass either body in its present shape. There is, as we have heretofore observed, but one objection to it, yet that objection ought to be fatal to the plan, or ensure its expurgation. It is a palpable mistake to propose to legalize an extra-constitutional term of the Georgia Legislature. More than this: it asserts, in the most offensive form, the real issue upon which a Republican Congress is now divided. Amended in this particular, so as to acquiesce in the election, in due course, of another Legislature *this year*, we think this bill of Mr. Cessna would go through the House with a rush, and that the Senate would accept it. For the strong vote on the Pomeroy plan, which the Senate adopted, is plain notice to the House that no prolongation of the present Legislature beyond the period for which it was chosen, can be agreed to in that body. It is this question upon which the long contest in the Senate, which so wearied the country, did really turn. Insisting upon such prolongation for two years, Mr. Cessna must exhibit an ignorance of, or an indifference to, the tenor of public sentiment, which would not correspond to our estimate of his practical and clear-sighted sagacity.

We have been told that many Republican members favor this bill. Well, it *is*, in every other particular, an excellent plan of settlement. But it cannot pass the Senate, without providing for an election this year. Why, then prolong the contest in Congress and before the people, most needlessly and mischievously irritating a wound, which would heal by the second intention if prudently treated, into a chronic and dangerous sore. Besides declaring the provisional nature of the State government, the Cessna bill provides for the new Legislative election which it too long defers, prescribes the qualifying oath to be taken by office-holders, and imposes the same other fundamental conditions to which Virginia, Texas and Mississippi have agreed. The majority of members in both the Senate and House have thus three times recorded their support of a settled policy for the closing up of the work of reconstruction—and it is quite too much to ask that they should abandon their records, in favor of a plan which recognizes the State as Republican and legal, yet rejects and nullifies its Legislative article—which itself extends the Legislative term to twice the period fixed in the instrument, and yet imposes it as a fundamental condition upon the readmitted State, that her Legislature shall "never extend the term of any office beyond the regular period named in the Constitution!"

—This won't do, Mr. Cessna! It is altogether too bald! Make your bill consistent and logical, by omitting or amending this unfortunate feature, and, before the week is over, you would find yourself sustained by both Houses, by the President, by the South, and by the whole country.

PARTY NOMINATIONS.

The "Crawford county system" may be judged by its fruits. Look at Lowry for a Senator, or Billingfelt for another! Look at your Ames, Reinohl, Godshalk, late Representatives. All these men were nominated on the "Crawford county" plan. What an eloquent testimony their records bear to its merits! No other system of party machinery can possibly be so bad as that which has entrusted such men as these with office. Whatever may be the just objections to the delegate system, it is to a point of merit, as an honest and free expression of the popular will, as far above the Crawford county humbug as the sky is above the earth. Look at Lancaster county which, not long ago, was persuaded by fraudulent quacks of the *Commercial* stamp, to abandon the delegate convention and adopt this ballot-box-stuffing arrangement. The result has been there, just what it is everywhere else,—the triumph of the most scampish rings in the party. Why not? Their opportunities for cheating are increased ten-fold! They have, under this new device which the Lowry gang in Crawford first invented, every desired facility for stuffing the boxes, and doctoring the returns, without a shadow of any public responsibility. As the Bradford *Reporter* remarks:

> Our observation, and the unanimous testimony of those who have had experience in the workings of this system is adverse to it. On its face, the plan is popular and feasible. It professedly submits to a vote of the people, the selection of candidates. If the electors would attend the primary meetings and express their preference, uncontrolled by other considerations, then the Crawford County System, would accomplish what it professes to ascertain, and give expression to the popular will. But just here is the great difficulty—and here this system fails. The people will not, on ordinary occasions, attend the delegate elections. This, being an admitted fact, then does the Crawford County System prevent any of the abuses perpetrated by means of the delegate system? This we take it, is the great object to be attained. Are not combinations as readily made, and improper influences as easily and successfully used, in one case as in the other?

Honest dealing is the exception. There can be no safeguards for honesty, because all the machinery employed is without responsibility. It tends to corrupt and demoralize men, by placing them in the way of temptation. We all know that good men, under the heat of personal rivalry and political excitement, will do or sanction things which their cooler judgment disapproves, and this Crawford county system opens the door to such easy fraud, that universal experience testifies to its dangerous tendency.

This might not be the effect for a short time, but it would inevitably come. The frauds committed through this system can be concealed, and their perpetrators screened from observation, while the votes of delegates to a County Convention, at least, are public, and can be scrutinized by their constituents. The delegate who would wilfully misrepresent or disregard the wishes of his people, or be open to the suspicion of being governed in his votes by improper influences, would certainly meet with popular reprobation, and forever lose his standing and influence with his neighbors.

The alleged abuses of the delegate system proceed from the failure of the voters to attend the primary elections, thus allowing a few men to control the elections, and virtually make the nominations. Now we believe these evils to be in great measure imaginary, the allegation proceeding from the interested growlings of malcontents, and in most cases become the offspring of men, who have not the confidence of the people. If the voters do not turn out to the delegate elections, it is no evidence that they do not feel any interest in the formation of a proper ticket. They say, "A or B, are candidates for Sheriff, (or some other office)—both are good men—we don't care who has the nomination," —and being content with the success of either, will not take the trouble to attend the primary meetings. A half dozen men go to the meeting and elect delegates, and it looks as if that half dozen men spoke for the township, whereas they but represent the feelings and express the wishes of perhaps nine-tenths of the Republican voters. In most cases, a light attendance at the primary meetings is only evidence that those seeking the nominations are *not* objectionable, and that the people have no choice between them.

The action of our sister county of Susquehanna is pertinent and somewhat suggestive. A Convention was held at Montrose, on the 17th of January last, for the purpose of adopting or rejecting the Crawford County System, which resolved to adopt it. There was so little feeling amongst the people on the subject that barely half the districts in the county were represented, and the resolution to try the system was adopted by a small majority. This action has given rise to such an expression of opposition, that the County Committee at a recent meeting vetoed the action of the Convention, and recommend that the next County Convention be composed of two delegates as heretofore, who shall decide whether the Republican party of Susquehanna will hereafter work under the Crawford County, the ratio, or the old system.

It appears from the experience of Susquehanna, that the people do not feel or realize, the terrible evils flowing from the delegate system, as one-half the election districts failed to be represented in a Convention called for the express purpose of their reformation.

OUR GERMAN PRESS.

The *Volksblatt* has an article on the French election. It says that the crafty Louis Napoleon has triumphed again, that he has shown how universal suffrage may be used in the interest of dynasties. He has stolen their best thunder from the Democrats. But perhaps it is his last triumph. The character of the Gallic people is as unstable as the ocean—to-day an even plain smiling in the sunlight—to-morrow a chaos of wild and raging billows. There is another article descriptive of Edward Degener, M. C. from Texas, which is copied from the Baltimore *Wecker*. Of the Jenckes bill, a third article treats. It thinks that little by little this reform movement will break its way through, but such things move very slowly, and the old adage "to the victor belongs the spoils" is too deeply rooted in American public life to leave much hope that anything satisfactory will be done, at least during the present session.

The *Republikaner* speaks of the ladies who compose the Woman's Suffrage Association, as "men-women," and as "pantaloon wearing women." It also has an article on the French election, which it regards as having been a fair one, and ridicules the idea that eight millions of French voters would allow themselves to be guided by a handful of prefects. "Such a supposition is so perfectly childish that one might regard it in silence were it not to be found in so many newspapers. The fact is that the great majority, perhaps seven-eighths of the French people is in perfect accord with the Napoleonic government." In another article, a fanatical congregation of colored people, who spring, howl and scream the most abominable nonsense, is described, and then, as a sort of explanation, it says: "Their close alliance (with the pious wing (which by the way is the stronger) of the Republican party, leaves us but slight hope of their early release from superstition and blind fanaticism, for they serve it as unconscious tools and just at present as Bible guard."

We hear from Washington, that:

> M. S. Humphreys, J. D. Evans, R. A. McGinty, and David Harris, all iron-workers from Pittsburgh, have arrived here as a delegation from the workingmen of the rolling mills in the city of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of pleading against any reduction of the tariff on iron, believing that such reduction is detrimental to the interest of the entire country.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

The Boiler Explosion at Water Works—Death of an Insane—Another Newspaper, &c.

(CORRESPONDENCE to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, May 7, 1870.

Yesterday this city was the scene of an explosion of a serious nature, resulting in the death of one man, and the slightly injuring of some others.

About ten o'clock, I was standing at the Court House, when I heard the sound as of a heavy blast going off, but which I guessed to be a boiler explosion. Looking in the direction from which the sound came, I proceeded, and soon came to the corner of Fourth and South streets, and found that one of the boilers of Water Works had exploded, and badly damaged the Power House building, knocking off about half of the slate roof and badly shattering the balance.

The exploded boiler was driven through the south wall, but the other two were only somewhat displaced. Besides two large apertures in the walls, two of the walls of the building were very much sprung.

In the yard we found the fireman, Mr. Gotleib Stahley, badly burned and bruised, and suffering most intensely. Physicians decided that he could not recover, but he survived his injuries for twenty-six hours. His funeral will take place to-morrow, (Sabbath) and the firemen will appear in procession.

Although the Power House building was wrecked, the engine was not thought to be much damaged, and can be in working order in two weeks.

The accident does not seriously affect the supply of water, as the old Power House, which is operated by water power, was soon put in operation, and will be ample to supply the ordinary demand.

The trustees of Water Works had only a short time since changed engineers, and it appears that the incoming engineer had desired a thorough overhauling of the engine, but the trustees had deferred this for a week or so. The explosion was caused by a deficiency of water in the exploded boiler, which has doubtless often been deficient in this respect, as the boiler was considerably burned out in some places.

Henry Kiester, a young man well known as a grocery keeper on Main street, died a few days since in the insane asylum, and his funeral took place yesterday, attended by two lodges of Masons. His insanity was the result of an accident which occurred several years since.

The firm of Brown, Manly & Co., plow makers, of McConnellsville, who expected and desired to establish their works in this city, have concluded to remain in McConnellsville, they having received an accession of $25,000 to their capital stock from parties at that place.

If there is any other firm making valuable inquiries with a view to make such, they can have valuable material aid from the citizens. This would be a good point for the manufacture of wire, and wire fencing, for lightning rods, and drain tile, chimneys and chimney tops.

John T. Shryock, after being out of the business four and a half years, is about to engage again in publishing. He will in a few days issue a large weekly newspaper, to be called the *Farmers and Mechanics' Advocate*. The paper is to be independent in politics, and will maintain the protective policy and other interests of the producing classes.

The weather here is beautiful, a little too dry for some of the crops, but splendid for fruit, and prospectively for corn, which is now being put in the ground.

Court is now in session. Only three indictments were made by the grand jury, and they for not very flagrant offences.

Yours, &c., GLEANER.

(For the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SUFFRAGE OVER THE WATER.

"Listen, Brother Jonathan," said John Bull, the other day, after a sleepless, long and weary night, with doleful looks and a heavy heart. "If we do not enfranchise these terribly sincere women, they will tell every body our most secret sins. And sure as I live, they will picture us exactly as we are, and not as we want to be thought of by other people. Only think of this! We would never be able to redeem our characters after they have once done speaking. There is in fact no other chance left, consider it as you like. When a woman once starts to speak out, you cannot stop her, not more than a cannon ball. For our own sakes, let us hurry this matter. This everlasting humming, and chirping, and singing, and murmuring, and whispering about enfranchisement stuns my nerves, confuses my mind, excites my admiration in spite of my masculine dignity so that I shall get maddened, if it is going on for a much longer time."

"My own dear John," cried the congenial sympathising brother, "you take a heavy burden from my heart; your words fall like dew on my weary soul; for if we grant it willingly they will love us the better for our generosity; and if they force us to surrender, we would feel awfully mean." So ended the conversation.

EDITORS GAZETTE: DEAR SIRS—I was rejoiced to see the announcement in the GAZETTE that Captain Charles B. Gillespie, of Freeport, Armstrong county, is a candidate for the Congressional nomination.

Brave, loyal, true and gifted, he would make an able and efficient member of Congress.

The Republicans of Armstrong county will cover themselves with glory by nominating him. ALLEGHENIAN.

ALLEGHENY, May 10, 1870.

The Cessna Georgia Bill.

The following is the amendment submitted by Mr Cessna to the bill (H. R 1,335) to admit the State of Georgia to representation in the Congress of the United States, and to suppress violence and protect American citizens in the several States:

WHEREAS, The people of Georgia have framed and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature of Georgia, elected under said constitution, in the month of January last, did ratify the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The performance of these several acts in good faith is a condition precedent to the representation of the State in Congress: therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said State of Georgia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States: *Provided*, That the next election for members of the General Assembly of said State shall be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, anno Domini 1872, and the last clause of the second subdivision of the first section of the third article of said constitution, in the following words, "The General Assembly may, by law, change the time of election, and the members shall hold until their successors are elected and qualified," shall never be by any Legislature exercised so as to extend the term of any office beyond the regular period named in the said constitution; and the said General Assembly shall, by joint resolution, consent to this proviso as a fundamental condition before this act shall take effect: *Provided*, That before any member of the Legislature of said State shall take or resume his seat or any officer or the State shall enter the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe, and file in the office of the Secretary of State of Georgia, for preservation, an oath of affirmation in the form following: "I, ——————, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to enemies thereof. So help me God." Or under the pains and penalties of perjury (as the case may be.) Or such persons shall in like manner, take, subscribe, and file the following oath or affirmation: "I, ——————, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have by act of Congress of the United States been relieved from disabilities imposed upon me by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States. So help me God." Or under the pains and penalties of perjury (as the case may be.) which oaths or affirmation shall be taken before and certified by, any officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths. And any person who shall knowingly swear or affirm falsely in taking either of such oaths or affirmations shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therfor by imprisonment not less than one year and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars and not more than ten thousand dollars. And in all trials for any violation of this act the certificate of the taking of either of said oaths or affirmations, with proof of the signature of the party accused, shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath or affirmation was regularly and lawfully administered by competent authority. *And provided further*, That every such person who shall neglect for a period of thirty days next after the passage of this act to take, subscribe, and file such oath or affirmation as aforesaid shall be deemed and taken to all intents and purposes to have vacated his office. *And provided further*, That the State of Georgia is admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union upon the following fundamental conditions First That the constitution of Georgia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: *Provided*, That any alteration of said constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters. Second, That it shall never be lawful for the said State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualification for office than such as are required of all other citizens. Third, That the constitution of Georgia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the constitution of said State.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, as prohibits the organization, arming or calling into service of the militia forces in the State of Georgia, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall appear to the President, from an application by the Legislature of any State, or by the Governor of such State, when the Legislature cannot be convened, that domestic violence prevails in any city, county, or municipal organization in such State, that cannot be suppressed by the local authorities, it shall be the duty of the President to suppress such domestic violence, and for that purpose he is hereby authorized to employ the military force of the United States, and any portion of the militia of any State, he may deem necessary, and to exercise all such powers and inflict such punishment as may by the laws, or the rules and articles of war, be exercised or inflicted in case of insurrection or invasion.

The Victims of Incompetents.

The origin of the fearful calamity which recently occurred in Richmond is a question of public importance everywhere. There is no concealing the fact, that the necessity for the thorough and scientific instruction of our young mechanics and artisans than what the people so frequently read of concerning the falling of houses and the consequent destruction of life and limb. We have had accounts of two such accidents since the dreadful occurrence in Richmond. But it is only when some disaster occurs that destroys scores or hundreds of lives that the public mind is so strongly aroused as to take effective means to guard against the recurrence of such terrible tragedies. The construction of a building that can by any possibility be made use of for the congregation of large numbers of people, is an important matter that should always be placed in unquestionably competent hands. As a general rule, such men are chosen; too often, however, they are not. But it very frequently happens, in the course of years, that buildings carefully constructed by the original architects and builders are put in charge of inferior architects or ignorant persons to be altered to suit other purposes. This is nearly always a fatal mistake, for if there is any discrimination to be made, there should be more care in the selection of the directing head, where *alterations* are to be made in a large building, than if it were to be an entirely new structure. But the safe rule is to employ only the best men in all cases where large numbers of persons may be placed in peril, whether the proposed building is either entirely new or only an altered one. It is quite too common to take serious risks to save material, workmanship and cost. Such buildings should always be subjected to the tests, and constructed upon the principle applied to railway bridges of first-class roads—that is, the maximum load which by any possibility can be placed upon them, whether of freight, or merchandize in store, or the more precious burden of human beings, should be first carefully ascertained, and then the walls and floors, and every part on which any part of the strain can rest, should be so constructed as to bear five or ten times the maximum load so ascertained.

When a new building falls down, it is nearly always because the architect or builder is ignorant, or because he recklessly disregards the plainest principles of mechanical science. When this happens with an altered old building, it is most frequently through pure ignorance. Some men who take charge of such operations seem to have no idea that those parts of a building upon which nearly the whole weight of the structure rests should be firm and strong, and *continuous* from the foundation trenches to the uppermost girder, rafter or joist at the top of the house. They do their work as if the *weight* of a building has some inherent magical property of sustaining itself in the air without other support. Thus we find such blunders as were perpetrated some years ago, in one of the Hospital buildings at the Blockley Almshouse, in cutting through the *piers* on which the floors rested, to make some "improvements" in heating, leaving the unfortunate inmates in daily peril of their lives until one day this house *without legs* went down, bearing a score or so of helpless victims in the ruins. So, too, in a recent case in St. Louis, where a reckless or ignorant contractor cut away the *corner pier* from under a building to make some alterations, and had his men working away at it, the same as if it were still as firm as the hills, when the house went down with a crash, killing and maiming workmen and street passengers alike.

Those are always the products of pure ignorance, even when there is recklessness as well. We could multiply such illustrations far beyond our available space. As to the breaking down of the Richmond Court-room, it is not quite clear which part gave way first, whether the gallery or the middle of the floor.— The latter was supported by three timber girders, about thirty-four feet long, twenty inches by twelve, and placed fourteen feet apart. They were not long supported by pillars below, and the middle one, which broke down, had "settled" about nine inches before the disaster. Some think *it* gave way first, under the weight of the crowd upon it, and carried the gallery along. Others, and among them one of our own experienced mechanics who was in Richmond at the time, and narrowly escaped the disaster, believe that the gallery and the crowd of people fell first, and by the additional weight thus precipitated suddenly upon the middle of the weak girder, broke that and carried all down together. In either case there were lamentable defects of construction for such a building; for the gallery, as this gentleman describes it, was supported by a heavy girder, which, in its turn, was supported *by nothing*, for all it had under it was a meagre wooden post at either end, and was nowhere supported by the wall! It is a wonder it did not go down long ago.

Thorough instruction of our young artisans in the principles of mechanical science, and the utmost care in the selection of competent architects and builders for public buildings, and especially for alterations in old buildings used, or to be used, for public purposes, are the true remedies for these shocking tragedies.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY.

This is the only infallible remedy known to science for that unsightly disease of the secretions known as Comedone's Black Worms on the nose and face. It also cures those disfiguring diseases, Acne and Sycosis, Red, White and Mottreated Pimples on any part of the body. It leaves the skin soft, smooth and healthy. Sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Ninth (old St. Clair) sts.

THE WEAR AND TEAR OF BUSINESS LIFE.

The cares and labors of business life are apt to tell severely upon the health and constitution of the ardent, energetic business man, and when the need of some sustaining agent is felt, stimulants that cause only a temporary exhilaration, and leave the system in a state of partial collapse when their first effect has passed off, are too often resorted to. As certainly as fire leaves behind it a residuum of ashes, the use of the adulterated liquors of commerce produces premature exhaustion and decay. Touch them not. Tone and regulate the overtaxed vital machinery with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. In that wholesome elixir, the alcoholic element, which is the purest derivable from any source, is tempered by the choicest tonic, aperient, anti-bilious and anti-febrile vegetable extracts and juices. To strengthen, recruit, solace and purify the system is the mission of the great vegetable specific. When the stomach is in a healthy state, the bile flows regularly, the bowels perform their office properly, and the telegraphic fibres of the nervous system are in perfect working order, an enormous amount of labor can be borne without risk or inconvenience, and the direct effect of the Bitters is to promote this vigorous condition of the functions upon which the nourishment of the body, and its power of endurance mainly depend. The great tonic and alterative is, therefore, emphatically recommended for its remarkable strengthening properties, to all upon whom the responsibilities of life press heavily, and who feel the fainting under the burthen. A lively appetite, a splendid digestion, elastic spirits, and a marvellous ability to withstand fatigue, are among the blessings justly ascribed to the renovating operation of this palatable and powerful cordial, indeed there is nothing in the materia medica that can be compared with it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

"HILL & ADAM'S SEWER PIPE CO,"

65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.

Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND GAS PIPE, VITRIFIED CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
my7:w3

To Oil Capitalists.

The BRADY'S BEND IRON COMPANY will sell tracts of land, for boring purposes, in near vicinity to the new flowing well on Armstrong Run. They will also SELL LOTS on the bank of the Allegheny River, near the new well, convenient for building sites.

W. D. SLACK, Superintendent.

BRADY'S BEND, May 10th, 1870. my10:w3

WINE OF LIFE.—The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid aperitif and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price $1.00, in quart bottles.

M. LEAVENSTOCK & CO., Wholesale Agents.
my7:MWF

KING WASHER.

This machine has taken the entire market in New York, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, and is guaranteed

A Perfect and Easily Working Machine.

W. W. KNOX, Sole Agent,

daw 137 LIBERTY STREET.

GARDEN PLANT

AND

Flower Trellises!

The handsomest, neatest, cheapest garden ornament. Over 20 designs.

W. W. KNOX,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.

137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GARDEN VASES.

Garden Ornaments, Lawn Rakes, Lawn Scythes, Lawn Mowers, etc., etc.

W. W. KNOX.

137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LAND PLASTER, GUANO, AND our celebrated AMMONIATE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Always in store.

W. W. KNOX.

daw 137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CEMENT.—100 bbls. Louisville Hydraulic Cement, the best in use. For sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tuesday, May 10th,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

A FRESH STOCK OF

NEW DRESS GOODS,

WASH POPLINS,

IN

Beautiful Chene Mixtures,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

POPLIN ALPACAS

ALL FASHIONABLE COLORS.

FOR SUITS, VERY CHEAP.

Plain and Figured Silk Poplins.

Black and Colored

DRESS SILKS.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Striped and Figured P. K's.

CASSIMERES AND JEANS,

Cottonades and Linen Drills,

AT POPULAR PRICES AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NOTICE!

Third Arrival of Spring

DRY GOODS.

Bell & Moorhouse,

21 FIFTH AVENUE,

Are Offering Great Bargains in

Dress Goods,

Silks, Shawls,

Linens, Piques

and Chintzes.

READ THE PRICES

AT

James Hoag, Jr's,

174 Federal St., Allegheny.

At 10 cents, 50 patterns Wall Papers, bright colors, good at the price.
At 12 1-2c. Heavy Bright Duff Wall Papers, a bargain.
At 13 cents, Fine White Papers.
At 25 cents, yard-wide White and Buff Holland for Window Shades, good at the price.
Fine Oil Cloth Window Shades at low prices.
Yard Wide Floor Cloth, bright colors, 45 cents.
Wide Oil Cloth, cut to fit a hall, 12c. yd.
Elegant Gold and Hand Made Wall Paper, at low prices.

JAMES HOAG, Jr.,

No. 174

FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

THE BEST BARGAINS

OFFERED

This Season.

AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 23 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AT EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIR FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
Men's Heavy British Cotton Socks.
AT 23 CENTS.
Men's Heavy French Cotton Socks.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT

Morganstern & Co's,

SUCCESSOR TO

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

AT

HORNE & CO'S.

Hosiery! Gloves!

Extensive and choice assortments at

Prices Unknown Since 1861.

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES—A full assortment at $1.75.
COUBVOISIER'S KIDS at $1.75.
LONG WOOD KIDS, choice shades, at $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE, Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE, 10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY, by case or doz.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
Also splendid assortments SASHES, SASH and BOW RIBBONS, LADIES' FANCY HOSE.

Large Additions to Stock

Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash Buyers.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

ED. BARKER, Proprietor,

Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS!!

IN

Every Department,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW

Spring and Summer Shawls,

PANNIER ARABS,

Open Centre Shawls,

LIGHT SUMMER SKIRTS,

HATS AND BONNETS

Sundowns,

Ribbons and Flowers,

A FINE STOCK OF

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,

in the latest styles at the lowest prices.

Housekeeping Dry Goods

IN EVERY VARIETY

AT

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

On a Par with Gold!

WE NOW OFFER

Our New Stock

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

AT

EASTERN PRICES.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO

Examineour Goods & Prices.

ARBUTHNOT,

SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street.

BUY THE GENUINE.

CLARK'S

"O. N. T."

SPOOL COTTON.

GEO. A. CLARK,

SOLE AGENT.

Sold Everywhere.

my4-w3t

FINE WATCHES

BAILEY & Co

12TH & CHESTNUT ST,

PHILADELPHIA.

Perfection Timers.

The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.

Inquiries promptly replied to.

Watches forwarded by Express for approval.

MWF

Murray & Lanman's

Florida Water,

The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

MWF

THE CHEAPEST PLACE in the City

TO BUY WATCHES,

IS AT

Wattles & Sheafer's,

101 Fifth Avenue.

A large stock of AMERICAN and IMPORTED WATCHES just received and for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. my7

CANE POLES.

I have a fine assortment of Cane Poles left over from last year, which I offer at a very low price. Parties wanting should order early, so as to insure their orders being filled.

JAMES BOWN,
ap27 136 Wood Street.

FLUTING MACHINES.

The best and cheapest Fluting Machines in the market. Price $2.50 each machine. Call and see them at

JAMES BOWN'S,
ap27 136 Wood Street.

PINCHING IRONS.

I have just received an assortment of Pinching Irons, an article used very much in the east by the ladies for curling their hair. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
ap27 136 Wood Street.

BUTCHERS, TAKE NOTICE!

I have the finest assortment of Circular Spring Balances, with glass sash and enameled fronts, complete in every part and warranted, for sale.

JAMES BOWN,
ap27 136 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORTHERN

Pacific Railroad.

To Railroad Contractors.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, corner of Cedar street, New York, until WEDNESDAY