# THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1870.


BONDS in Frankfort, 95¼@95⅝.

PETROLEUM in Antwerp, firm.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼@114¾.

NEW YORK elects five Justices of the Supreme Court to-day. The indications are not unfavorable for the success of the Republican ticket.

THE President has abandoned the San Domingo treaty, there being no longer any hope for its ratification by the Senate. The next proposition will be for a protectorate—which will find still less favor with Congress and the country.

WE understand that Hon. JOHN W. GARRETT, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will visit this city to-morrow, spending a day or two at the Monongahela House. We have no doubt that our citizens will improve this opportunity to convince him of our deep interest, as a community, in the railway connection with the Monumental City.

PEOPLE were afraid, last year, that the service on the Union Pacific road would be often embarrassed, and not seldom wholly obstructed, by the deep snows of the winter. We are able to say, on this head, that our San Francisco exchanges have, with scarcely one day's exception, been regularly received at this office on the seventh day after their issue. There has been no more interruption than in our mails from New York. This tells the whole story for the service on the road across the Continent.

## SMOULDERING EMBERS.

From the reports before us, it is difficult to understand the precise ground upon which the Southern wing of the Methodist Church declines to entertain the invitation to re-unite with the main body of the same denomination, which holds the field in all the other States of the Union. If this declination seems to be placed on any specific ground, it is that the invitation from the General Conference made express mention of the African M. E. Church, with only a general reference to "other Methodist churches, that may desire a like union." Whereupon the Southern preachers have met the Commissioners from the General Conference with criticisms upon the validity of their credentials, and with a distinct assertion that "the interests of the Church of Christ demand the continuance of a separate organization."

The express reference by the Chicago Conference, to the absorption of the A. M. E. body, was only unfortunate in this one respect, that it has given to these Southern evangelists an excuse, which the South will consider plausible, for rejecting all plans of re-union whatever. If that were not the objection to be assigned, they could have certainly found some other one. These Southern preachers fanned and kept alive the flame of civil war—and they are doing all in their power now to prevent its extinguishment. From day to day, we see fresh proofs that the M. E. Church South is responsible, in no small degree, for the lingering bitterness of popular feeling, in that quarter, toward the union of the political as well as of the ecclesiastical polity of the whole American people. And it is apparent that only time can extinguish the rancor of political and sectional prejudice, which, at present, is a cardinal feature in the religious creed of a very powerful denomination in the lately rebellious States. This truth has become so evident that it would be folly to ignore it, or to palliate it any longer.

## SOMETHING FOR THE FARMERS.

The agricultural class—the back-bone of society—has reason to felicitate itself upon prospects more encouraging than have been realized for two years past. The season has opened very early, with rather less than the average degree of moisture, so that no branch of farm-work has been at all delayed. Ploughing, sowing and planting in this latitude are very nearly, if not quite finished, and at about seven to ten days earlier than the average of seasons. No sharp frosts have come to arrest the progress of vegetation, or to impair the promise of an unusual abundance of the smaller fruits. The fall crops, wheat, barley &c., after not a favorable winter, have come out, under the genial auspices of a most kindly spring, so much better than was expected as to support the hope of at least an average harvest. Nor can we hear any complaint from the meadow-lands, where the sods are exhibiting more than the ordinary vigor of spring growth. If the old farmer's signs are to be relied on, we have now passed the dangerous point for a late nipping frost, the May full-moon, and the safety of the early maturing crops is assured. If so, we may count upon an extraordinary profusion of berries and fruit.

We hear also that live stock in all this belt of country has wintered over more than usually well. Throughout the wool-growing districts, the condition of the flocks is reported high, with less talk than usual of their incidental maladies.

The markets—next in importance to our farming friends,—are quite certain to average better rather then worse. All descriptions of live stock, but sheep, are already high with no indications of any abatement in the figures. Sheep will rule as wool sells. This staple has not begun to attract much attention. The figures of the last season were comparatively low, but no one looks for any further decline. On the contrary, while the market will open about as it closed in the late Autumn, there are many persons who expect in June and July a slight but marked improvement. Since a three and a half or four pound clip at 45 or 50 cents does not pay the flock-master, we learn that attention is directed more and more to the combing-wool breeds, which shear five to seven pounds worth at least five cents per pound more, with carcasses weighing 33 and 50 per cent more for the butchers' use. The grains are all ruling low, corn and barley quoting better than wheat or oats. But the best judges concur in predicting higher prices before the close of the season. Corn was really a short crop last year and grows scarcer every day. A full crop this year will leave no none for export, and home prices will be fully sustained. Every hill that can be planted now will pay well to put in. The extraordinary bulk of wheat shipped abroad begins to be felt in the home market, and there is likely to be no surplus left at midsummer. If then, we have what is probable, a crop not more than the average, following the unusual yield of last year, shipments of both corn and wheat must cease altogether, or a general advance of price must follow. The latter is the expected result. Light crops and good prices usually follow the year after large yields and low figures.

It is scarcely within the possibilities that the close of the present season should find the country with all its granaries and cribs filled as they have been. We may be reasonably confident, therefore, of an appreciation in prices, slow and gradual, perhaps, but steady, and which will not pause until the opening of the next winter, if then.

Looking over the whole ground, we can see nothing discouraging, (except we could wish the wheat and fall-barley showed a better stand) and much, on the other side, to gladden the farmer's hopes. With a good corn year, a favorable grass season and a fair yield of oats and other spring grains, and the prices that are likely to prevail, our agricultural friends will feel vastly more at their ease next Autumn than they did one year before.

## AMERICAN COMMERCE.

General James S. Negley, of Pennsylvania, has just received the following letter from Vice Admiral Porter, which can not fail to be read with the deepest interest at the present time:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 12, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have read the report of your remarks on the floor of the House of Representatives, in relation to the bill under consideration, to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States.

I commend with all my heart the axiom that you have quoted, that "whosoever commands the sea, commands the riches of the world, and, consequently, the world itself."

This truth is exemplified in the power of England, which nation has the greatest commercial marine in the world; a marine which is covered and protected at all points by a naval force superior to that of any two nations combined.

Before our march was arrested by the rebellion, we were in a fair way to outstrip Britannia in the commerce of the ocean. The sails of our ships whitened every sea, and there was no field of enterprise into which the energy of our indomitable seamen did not penetrate.

That day is over; it is seldom that one now meets with an American ship abroad. Visit our docks where once hundreds of splendid ships were resting on the stocks, ready for launching, and you cannot fail to be struck with the small number of vessels that are now being constructed.

Our ocean commerce has been transferred to foreign bottoms, and in New York, our great emporium, which is by its natural position destined to be the centre of trade, you see only English, French and German flags floating over the splendid steamers that daily leave the port.

We have brought our country back to a fair condition after the terrible disorder into which it was thrown, and this in the face of difficulties which to many appeared insurmountable. Why, then, can we not restore our commerce not only to its ancient standard, but place it in advance of our great commercial rival that is now fattening on the resources of this country, which should be used for our own greatness?

* * * * * * *

Your remarks relative to the number of steamers running from our ports to Europe are very pertinent to the subject before us. It is not only the trade these vessels monopolize to which we object, but also the danger they may bring us in the event of a war.

Were we able to compete with Europeans, and build ship for ship with them, there could be no objection to their entering into the race for the great prize that awaits the most enterprising nation, for I know from the experience of the past that we should soon distance our transatlantic rivals.

But a few years ago we were outstripping the only real competitors we had—and were carrying nearly all the most important freight and passengers; but since the rebellion, owing to the restrictions placed upon our commerce and the decadence of our ship-building, we have stood idly by like a blown horse, and witnessed a race in which every American feels we should not only be participants, but victors. It is almost mortifying sight to our countrymen not to see the stars and stripes hoisted on a single European steamer, and their chagrin is all the more intense when they feel that it wants but a little legislation to put our commerce on its legs once more.

One striking feature in the legislation of the United States has hitherto been to protect its shipping interests to such an extent that we could depend not only upon any number of seamen in case of war, but we could withdraw them from England.

Our seamen now, as well as our ships, are becoming the property of Great Britain. In a few years they will be losing their nationality, for the navigation laws of England are so protecting and fostering to seamen that the best of ours are deserting their flag, under which there is scarce any employment to be found.

I have heard the Western men, who live far from sea ports, say: "What does it matter whether our commodities are carried in foreign or home bottoms, as long as they do go?" They would find out the difference if a war should spring up between France and England—by no means an improbable contingency—and the merchant vessels of both nations should, for a time, disappear from the ocean. * *

What would then be our condition with no vessels of our own? We should have to call in the aid of Germans, Italians, Portugues, and Spaniads, to enable us to get our commodities to a market.

At the very time when we should be in a condition to take the advantage of our commercial rivals we should be again in the condition of a blown horse, witnessing the success of inferior racers.

You have expended great labor in your examination of this question, and a more complete history of our commercial condition could not be written. Your statistics are remarkably accurate, and will afford every one the means of satisfying himself of the present state of that commerce which should be the foremost in the world.

We have more resources than any other nation on earth. As a people, we have greater energy, shrewdness and adaptability of character than any other. Our agricultural products exceed all that is known elsewhere. Cotton is still king, notwithstanding his temporary dethronement, our cereals are sent at times in large quantities to feed the nations of Europe, and yet, with all this great wealth, we can never be a power in the estimation of the world until our commerce whitens the ocean as of yore. * * *

Look at the great iron workshops of our country, and see how they have languished for want of something to do. We have facilities for building iron and wooden ships known to no other country, and the best timber, coal and iron in the world. Yet all these things count for nothing, as we can not build a ship on anything like equal terms with the British, and until the onerous duties are reduced our ship-builders will be idle.

I think our people only want the chance to be even with England once more, and would be willing to *lose* a little in the endeavor to catch up.

We can never hope to see a settlement of the Alabama claims and have our ruined merchants paid for their losses, but we can take one satisfaction in driving British commerce from the ocean in a more legitimate and honorable manner than she drove ours. * * *

A nation may have miles and miles of railroads, thousands of river steamboats, millions of bales of cotton, and be possessed of all the arts and sciences. She may have in addition a large army, but all these will not make her powerful if she has not ships to transport them and a navy to protect them. Without the latter she is a weak thing, open to the encroachment of every nation that may have a proper naval force at command.

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You have stated facts so clearly that I scarcely see the necessity of making additional remarks. I can only add to this that there is not one statement made by you that is not true to the letter.

Yours very truly,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Vice Admiral.

HON. JAMES S. NEGLEY, M. C.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* puts this point justly: The *Standard* names Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Miss Susan B. Anthony as women especially entitled to respect and attention. Those women permit their names to be used, the one as proprietor and the other as responsible editor, by a publication which cannot be admitted to a family of pure-minded ladies or children without moral culture is a matter of any concern to their parents—a paper the chief function of which is that of a consult for coarse verbiage, and which prints pruriency solely for pruriency's sake. Now, when Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony withdraw their countenance from the vile sheet it will be time enough to consider the *Standard's* claim that they shall be regarded as safe and reliable leaders of reforms as radical as the foundations of society.

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

### FARM WORK FOR MAY.

The successful farmer, like all others engaged in the active pursuits of life, is he who has judiciously laid out his plans and made timely preparations for the carrying of them out. He knows that to seed time and harvest there can be no loitering, no by-play, no lack of the necessary means and implements of labor, or of the usual adjuncts to secure success. Our bread and water is promised us by high authority, and the early and latter rains are also assured, but man is the instrument relied on by Providence to carry out its designs, and if we sow not the seed, or fail to gather in the harvest at the appointed time, the fault and the loss is ours, and we alone are to bear the blame. Therefore, whilst we should avoid all unnecessary haste and excitement at this all-important moment, let us push ahead vigorously and patiently our judiciously conceived plans of operations, doing what we have to do in a workmanlike manner.

The principal object now with the farmer in our own and the States adjacent to us is to get in or finish his *corn planting*. Of course those north of us will be in full time, but at this writing in our vicinity there are many who have not finished their work. Those who may be the most backward, from whatever cause, must make up the lost time by greater diligence, and by the application of additional helps to the crop. Let them treat each hill to a mixture of rich manure, either at the time of planting the corn, when it first comes up, or at the first working. Referring to further remarks upon the culture of this great crop in our country, we will now only further allude to the subject by urging upon the corn-planter as an imperative duty to keep the cornfield clean from the beginning to the end of the work, so that the strength of the soil may not be wasted upon grass and weeds, which will endeavor to assert their claims for possession, if not met with a bold front at the outset.

Let us also put in a plea for a good patch of *pumpkins*, which should be now in the ground. This is a valuable help to the dairy, and milch cows feed upon them with the greatest zest; they encourage the secretions of rich milk, are easily raised and preserved, and will pay well the attention required in their cultivation and feeding out, and not only for the beasts of the field are they desirable, but to the lovers of delicious pies they make one of the most excellent dishes in the household department. To commence the fattening of hogs, before the corn is begun with, they are highly nutritious, and will prepare those animals also for fattening beeves, for a more ready taking on of flesh and fat when the corn crib is to come into play, than almost anything that can be furnished them.

Give to each hill of pumpkins a heaping shovelfull of strong manure, keep them clean, and if a good season is had they will yield largely. The striped bug is a great enemy to the vines. These should be caught and killed, or apply a mixture which we have heretofore recommended, but will again repeat, viz: one bushel ashes, half bushel plaster, a peck of soot, a pound of flour of sulphur, and one pound Scotch snuff, mix the whole well together and dust them freely every morning while the dew is on the ground until the bugs disappear. This mixture will also answer for the destruction of bugs on other kinds of vines.

*Millet* can be sown any time this month, but the earlier the better, four pecks per acre, if for hay, or two pecks, if sown for seed or grain. We believe we have heretofore given further particulars about its cultivation, and will content ourselves with urging upon those whose hay meadows may be deficient or like to yield a short crop, and a supply of provender may be required, to manure a few acres of rich, deep loam heavily, plow and harrow them until you have them perfectly pulverized, and then sow the seed in quantities above given, harrow it in lightly and roll. When the grain at the top first begins to turn yellow, cut it if intended for hay; if for grain, when one-half of the grain has become yellow.

HOW MELONS ARE GROWN IN LOWER JERSEY.

Clover sod on an inclined plane preferred. With a small plow, mark nine feet across the plane. With a large plow make deep furrows the other way, some distance apart. Put plenty of long manure in the furrows, but not under the hills; tramp well; throw the furrows back; tramp the ridge at cross furrows; make fine; drop a handful of rich fertilizer; then about a dozen seeds; cover about one inch; when stand secured, pull all but two; plow the land only as the vines require room; let grass grow; keep the ridges clean; at every hoeing tramp round the hills; when the fruit begins to set, turn the vines and plow shallow (the land precious to this having been turned up); spread the vines; keep clean around the hills; rough farming, with some weeds or grass between the hills for vines to cling to; if they blow over, the sets will come off; where there is no set, spread a heavy coat of long manure between the hills as soon as planted. An inclined plane preferred, because the water in heavy rains will escape quickly.

MAKING LOG CABIN QUILTS.

Get three corresponding colors, for instance, red, black and green of any woolen material which you desire; it will take as much of the red and black as for the ordinary way of making the quality depending on the size. A half yard of the green will be sufficient, as it requires little; also some half worn calico cut into blocks ten inches square, which will form the foundation. Now take a bit of green, one and a half inches square, and pin it on the calico exactly in the center. Here will be the starting point. Cut the red and black cloth into strips one inch in width. Sew a piece of the red strip as long as the little green square on the opposite side of it, making the stitches go through the calico, just as you would in making folds; afterwards turn back these strips towards the edge of the calico, and pin them to keep them straight. Now take of the black, two strips, each as long as the green square, and the ends of the red strips already sewed on. These are to be sewed on the remaining ends of the green square; making them extend along the ends of the red strips. Turn these back in like manner as you did the red; thus every time you will cover up the seam. Now, again, a strip of the red must be sewed on the red, having it extend along the black ends; and then a black strip must likewise cross the red ends; and so continue using color about until the calico block is covered, when it will be finished. When turning back the strips, leave them full, so as to imitate quilting, as you quilt and piece both at once. After making enough blocks for a quilt, join them together to suit your fancy, either putting the red sides together or red and black alternately. The whole quilt is made of these blocks without anything else. This is an excellent way to use up delaine or merino dresses which are partly worn; they will last a great while made after this pattern.—*Country Gent.*

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

*Treatment of Soft Corns.*—A small piece of sal ammoniac dissolved in two teaspoonfuls of spirits of wine, and the same quantity of water. Saturate a small piece of sponge or linen rag, and place it between the toes, changing it twice a day. This will cause the skin to harden, and the corn may be easily extracted. A good remedy for soft corns is common chalk rubbed on the corn every day, and a piece of cotton wool worn between the toes affected, to prevent pressure—the chalk appears to dry up the corn.

*Killing Grease.*—Old work is always more or less greasy or smoky. Wash over the smoky or greasy parts with nitre, or with very thin lime whitewash. Soda will do, but lime is the best and cheapest. Any work that fails to dry, may be made to do so by rubbing it all over with japan and turpentine, rubbing it well with a brush.

*To Make Yeast-Dumplings.*—Take from two to three pounds of dough prepared from the best flour. Add as much yeast to it as when worked in with the hand will give it a good sponge. Let it stand before a gentle fire until it is sufficiently risen. Then subdivide the mass into as many dumplings as may be required; turn them round in your hand extremely light, and carefully drop them into a saucepan or copper of scalding water; let them boil for twenty minutes, when they will be done. When brought to the table let them be served up with a sauce composed of butter melted in milk, with jam or jelly introduced into it.

*Take* ordinary soft soap; put it in a common iron kettle, and add one teaspoonful of salt to every pailful of soap. Boil it slowly until the scum rises, which do not skim off. Cool it, and as soon as it is cold and hard, cut it up in bars.

*How to Kill Ants.*—As the season has arrived for those pests, the ants, housewives and others who are troubled with them may probably use the following: Procure a large sponge, wash it well and press it dry, which will leave the cells quite open; then sprinkle over it some fine white sugar, and place it where the ants are troublesome. They will soon collect upon the sponge and take up their abode in the cells. It is only necessary to dip the sponge in scalding hot water, which will wash them out dead. Put on more sugar and set the trap for a new haul. This process will soon clear the house of every ant.

*Paper* sometimes will not stick to an end wall. Where there is danger of this, paper-hangers use vinegar in the paste instead of water.

*Cooking Parsnips.*—Wash, scrape and put the parsnips whole into boiling water with a little salt. Boil until nearly done, then cut them lengthwise and put into your wire steak broiler. They can be browned nicely over hot coals in a short time. Butter, pepper and salt for the table. They can be, and are, often fried in butter or pork fat, but are not as healthful or nutritious.

*Soft Gingerbread.*—Take one cup of molasses, two-thirds of a cup of water, one large tablespoonful of shortening; one teaspoonful of soda or saleratus, ginger to suit the taste, one cup of flour; bake slowly threequarters of an hour. It is much lighter and nicer to have the oven cool when first put in.

*Toast and Cheese.*—Cut a slice of bread half an inch thick; pare off the crust and toast it very slightly on one side. Cut a slice of cheese a quarter of an inch thick, not so big as the bread by half an inch on each side; pare off the rind, lay it on the toasted bread, place on a flat tin plate, and put in the oven ten minutes or so. Mix a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and mustard and sprinkle of pepper; stir into the cheese, and you will have a delicious luncheon.

*Raised Waffles.*—One pint of sweet milk, one heaping teacupful of butter, three eggs, a tablespoonful of thick brewer's yeast, one quart of flour and another teacupful of sweet milk, in which is dissolved a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda. Let it rise until very light, then bake as other waffles. Serve hot, with butter and sugar.

*Glazing Shirts.*—To every quart of starch add a teaspoonful of salt and one of white soap, scraped fine; boil the starch, after adding hot water, until you have it as thick as you wish.

*Poison.*—An eminent physician says that the white rubber used for nursing bottles and infants' toys is very poisonous, causing sore mouth, skin eruption, decayed teeth, spinal curvature, and death. In Europe the sale of it is prohibited by law.

*Glycerine Cement.*—When a cement is to answer only a temporary purpose, as, for instance, in making the corks or stoppers of bottles perfectly air and vapor tight, it will not do to employ a kind which becomes very hard, as is the case with oil and lead compounds, nor, again, other kinds, such as wax and resin, which are softened by many chemical vapors. The best cement in such cases is red lead, or finely powdered litharage, mixed with undiluted glycerine. This hardens soon enough, and when required can easily be removed.

*The Woodpecker.*—This is a very gaudy bird, but it nevertheless has its uses. At a late meeting of a Farmers' Club in New York, it was stated by a gentleman from Missouri, that upon examining his apple trees he found that nearly all the borers had been destroyed by woodpeckers, and he advised the club of fruit growers generally not, on any account, to destroy a woodpecker. He said he would not kill one for $5. A Mr. Cashner endorsed these remarks on the grub and woodpecker. He said no woodpecker would ever injure a tree, and he should not be disturbed or interfered with for any consideration. They will take grapes, cherries and perhaps mulberries, but they will not injure the growth of trees and vines; and as for the little fruit they may steal they are entitled to it, as they preserved the country from worms, caterpillars and other dangerous insects.

## OUR GERMAN PRESS.

The *Freiheits Freund* in speaking of the last railroad catastrophe says: "The only way to make traveling on our railroads a less perilous undertaking than it now is, is for Congress to take the thing in hand and pass a general law for the protection of passengers, for before all the separate States of the Union have come to understand that it is necessary to do in regard to this matter, many hundred men can meet a horrible death through these steam-murdering machines. It is not possible to prevent all accidents on railroads, but the European roads show that through proper foresight and careful traveling can be made almost absolutely safe. One of the fearful accidents of national character, is the great lack of prudence, therefore it is so much the more necessary, in cases where this endangers the public safety, to compel it by so-called "wise laws." There is a little article on "Lynch Justice," with the recent terrible affair in Kansas as a text, in which, while regretting the necessity, it applauds the act of the enraged citizens who so summarily disposed of the brutal criminals. Referring to the appeal made to American Germans for aid in completing the Hermann memorial monument, it says that just now money is a little scarce and as the Cheruskan hero has waited nearly 1900 years for his monument, he may easily wait a little longer.

The *Republikaner* has a gentle article on Congressional land grants, in which it calls Congressmen and railroad men by such pet names as thieves, hyenas, rowdies, etc. Otherwise the contents are milder, and pretty well selected.

The *Volksblatt* has no editorial, and an unusually large budget of news.

### In Memoriam.

At a regular meeting of Victor Lodge No. 790, I. O. of O. F., held in their hall in Jacksonville, Indiana county, Pa., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by death the Worthy Vice Templar of this Lodge, Eliza J. Davis, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we bow with submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, who doeth all things well, and feel admonished by this sad affliction to be ready for the final hour.

*Resolved*, That we, the brothers and sisters of the deceased, hereby express our sincere sorrow at this mysterious Providence, conscious of the loss we have sustained in the death of one so highly esteemed for those traits of character that endeared her so much to all.

*Resolved*, That the memory of the deceased shall be ever cherished by us all.

*Resolved*, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased in this their hour of deep affliction.

*Resolved*, That as a token of affection and respect to her memory, our Hall be suitably draped and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the Lodge, published in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* and Presbyterian *Banner*, the Indiana *Messenger* and the *Progress*, and that a copy be presented to the parents of the deceased.

W. C. PARKER, M. D.,
J. P. NESBITT,
FRANCIS FERGUSON, } Committee.

### The Credit Mobilier.

A Washington letter to the N. Y. *World* asks for a special committee, whose duty it shall be to thoroughly investigate and truthfully report the names of the members *and officers* of both Houses of Congress who participated in the "Credit Mobilier" swindle; the amount of stock subscribed by them; the amount of money paid to those who refused to subscribe; and their doings generally in that best paid and most iniquitous scheme that ever "cursed earth, or shocked high Heaven."

Painful as the duties of such a committee might be, it would be a comfort to them to know that the task could be easily consummated. The *circumstance* of the sudden accession of wealth to the friends of the "Credit Mobilier" would be a ground for some suspicion. The public land records, even of the District of Columbia, might edify the committee. The testimony of certain dealers in furniture at Cleveland, Ohio, might show that suddenly acquired wealth is sometimes thoughtfully employed to embellish a recently purchased home, sweet home." In Washington City. The liveried establishments of certain members and officers always before as remarkable for their poverty as for anything, proclaim the outlay of money that is not easily balanced by a Congressman's pay as provided by acts of Congress touching the subject of compensation. An elegant mansion in the City of Washington costs a great amount of money. Honest members of Congress do not buy them with the pay they receive from the government as mileage and annuity. Honest members of Congress rarely advance their financial fortunes here.

All these and many more circumstances would bear with appropriate force upon the minds of the members of an investigating committee; but for a more positive establishment of facts they would of course, look with great confidence to the subscription books of that gigantic concern—the "Credit Mobilier."

### The Bingham Ratification Bill.

Section 1 makes it the duty of the Governor of any State to forward his certificate to the Secretary of State for the United States of the ratification by his State of any constitutional amendment proposed by Congress.

Section 2 provides that after certificate shall have been given of such ratification, it shall be unlawful for any State officer to certify any repeal of such amendment, unless Congress shall have proposed an amendment for the repeal of the same; and if any such notice of repeal shall be received by the Secretary of State, he shall not make any record of the same in his department, but it shall be void and of no effect.

Section 3 provides that after three-fourths of the States shall have ratified any amendment, any person who shall do any act attempting to repeal any State ratification of such amendment, either by color of State law or ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any United States Court having jurisdiction, shall be subject to imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than ten years, and to a fine of not less than $2,000 nor more than $10,000, or both, in the discretion of the Court.


PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY.

This is the only infallible remedy known to science for that unsightly disease of the secretions known as Comedones Black Worms on the nose and face. It also cures those disfiguring diseases, Acne and Scrofula, 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 Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

THRICE ARMED.

Thrice is he armed who keeps within reach of his hand a specific that at one and the same time will strengthen, regulate and purify his system when enfeebled, disordered and corrupted.

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