THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 94¾

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 52.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 112¼@112¼.

PHILLIP M. RICE, an original anti-slavery man and the projector of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, died last week at Lock Haven, Pa. He left an unspotted record as a man and Christian behind him.

THE Beaver *Argus*, an endorser generally of bolts and bolters, has this to say in reference to the third party movement in Allegheny county:

"We doubt the wisdom of a movement which takes Republicans outside of their organization to remedy political wrongs. In our opinion they should have waited until the regular convention of the party was held. That convention may correct every evil now complained of. If it fails to do this it will not be too late then to take action on its shortcomings."

MAJOR BURNELL, of the Museum, has sought in vain for a copy of the "numerously signed" reform paper supposed to be floating around somewhere, but his enterprise has not been rewarded. He would do better to secure the political mouse itself when it comes forth after the awful parturition labors which have torn and distressed the *Commercial* for so long a period.

TO-DAY at Indianapolis will commence the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces. A very large attendance of delegates is expected from all the associations of the country, and great preparations have been made to give them a warm reception. The Convention will be in session several days, and will discuss at length the work and labor which these associations are putting forth.

THE *Post* perhaps forgot its part in the farce of the "Republican smash-up" now being rehearsed behind the green curtain, when it exultingly exclaimed, in speaking of the bolt which secured the election, as Commissioner, of Mr. McGee, an out-and-out Democrat:

"The party was ruined to the extent of a Commissioner, and would have been ruined altogether if the Temperance men had nominated a full ticket, which they propose to do this time."

Exactly. And here in a nutshell we have full explanation of the *Post's* conduct in allying itself to the great dissatisfied of brimstone corner. Reform is not wanted: the election of a full Democratic ticket is desired.

IT IS A significant fact that the *Post*, a journal thoroughly Democratic, aids the *Commercial* in its endeavors to nurture the third party animal into strength and importance. Will the Republican masses be blinded? Does it require much penetration to discover the game going forward? Is the coalition formed merely to correct imaginary wrongs and irregularities in the ranks of the great predominant party, or to make a pathway into office and power for the long shut out Democracy? The *Post's* advocacy of the movement gives flat denial to the first part of the query and the plain affirmative to the latter. Who among intelligent Republicans will be caught in the trap? Not many we are sure.

THE *Post* chuckles all over with delight and gushingly rejoices that a new party is about to be formed to break the back of Allegheny county Republicanism. It encourages the third party movement all it knows how, but does not invite any Democrat to attach his name to the "reform" paper. Oh, no. Out of the temperance bolt last fall the opposition managed to secure a Commissioner, and now, inasmuch as the embryotic third party hopes to nominate a full ticket, it is excusable in the *Post* to urge on the movement, thinking that perchance the proverbial unity and adhesiveness of the Democracy, whether in the wrong or in the right, may bring about the triumph of any candidates they may nominate. Never let up neighbor on the card you hold, play well into the *Commercial's* hand, hold your place in the combination you have entered, and you will thus at least show shrewdness in a political game to upturn a majority which has crushed you so mercilessly in times gone by, but whose weight cannot be much lessened, either by the efforts of open enemies outside the camp or traitors within.

A CLOUD OF WAR no larger than a man's hand appears in the horizon, and who can tell to what dimensions it may not grow? It may not be universally known that Venezuela has recently changed its Government, or rather its governor. Senor Gurman Blanco, after raising a revolution in that land, where revolutions are so astoundingly prolific, has overturned the, until then, existing government, ousted the President and seated himself upon the republican throne. Having rendered his position as secure as possible from internal attack, and probably believing in the policy of keeping the minds of his excitable people distracted from domestic politics, he has seized a Dutch mail steamer, and of course the diplomatic representative of Holland has withdrawn from Caracas, and a declaration of war is imminent. For their own protection, and because of the utter impossibility of any ordinary diplomatist keeping the run of the politics of the Spanish republics, the governments of Europe have heretofore abstained from interfering in South American troubles; but if Holland should become involved in one of these wars, what may not be the result? A petty Italian republic has more than once involved the world in war, and the possibilities of this little quarrel are tremendous. But Senor Blanco has already occupied the capital of Venezuela several weeks, and, if precedents be of any account, we may expect before many days to hear of his deposition and the consequent return of the representative of Holland.

THE EXHIBITION IN 1876.

Philadelphia, with an energy unusual in that staid city, and with an ardent desire to out-distance all competitors, has put in her claim to be the place where the great centennial anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of these United States shall be held, six years hence. With this view she has *feted* and dined the Congressional Committees, taking them to see all her beauties and curiosities, her vast manufactories and glorious park, her navy yard and Independence Hall. Speeches were made and replied to, and general good feeling prevailed, but many members of the Congressional committees declined committing themselves when called upon to pledge their influence in favor of this great idea of the Quaker City.

It is proposed that a grand international exhibition of arts, manufactures and natural products, shall be held in 1876, as a sort of memorial exposition and as the most suitable way of showing to what a mighty tree the little mustard seed of Liberty has grown. The committee of Congressmen appointed for this purpose is to report to the next Congress plans for the organization and conduct of the celebration, and a motion of Hon D. J. MORRELL, making Philadelphia the site, has been referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

That Philadelphia should be the place selected for this celebration can scarcely be denied; the birth-place of the glorious declaration, the seat of the Continental Congress, the first capital of the nation, still preserving that, time-worn cradle—Independence Hall. What other city can present such claims? New York is the mighty metropolis of the nation, but it was not so in the times of which this proposed exhibition is to be a monument. Boston has many hallowed memories clinging about her, but what is Faneuil Hall to the Hall of Independence? And besides, Boston is neither central enough nor large enough for so grand an affair. Philadelphia has more room, and more fitness for this celebration than any place else, and we hope that for this one grand occasion petty jealousies and private interests will not be allowed to prevail against public advantage and pre-eminent fitness.

SINGLE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS.

The Constitution of this State provides that "Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

This was adopted as an amendment to the Constitution in 1857. The first apportionment under it was in 1864. In that year the city of Pittsburgh had not sufficient taxables to entitle her to two representatives; consequently we have never, yet, had the benefit of this provision.

The basis of the next apportionment will be the enumeration of taxables now in the Auditor General's hands. This shows a taxable population of 810,000. Dividing this by 100, the number of representatives, the basis for each member will be 8,100 taxables. As Allegheny county has 64,000 taxables, the county will be entitled to eight members in all; and as the city of Pittsburgh has over 16,200 taxables, she will, under the new apportionment, be entitled to separate representation, and the city will have to be divided into separate districts, like the city of Philadelphia.

We are not aware what the taxable population of Allegheny city is; but if it should reach 16,000 that city, likewise, will have to be divided into separate legislative districts.

We submit that this result will relieve our legislative nominations, hereafter, from many of the difficulties now surrounding them. The cities, with separate legislative districts, can nominate their own men by popular vote, without fear of being overslaughed by the county, and the county (apart from the cities) can nominate its representatives without fear of city control. The fear of combinations, and of the rule of cliques will thus also be removed from this class of nominations.

We submit, further, that this point being attained, much of the opposition of the Republicans of the country districts to the Crawford county system will be overcome. Its adoption, hitherto, has been resisted by them through fear that the two cities would outvote them and take all the legislative nominations to themselves.

We trust, therefore, that as the people are asked to express their views as to the Crawford county system at their primary meetings, they will take this fact into due consideration, and give to it the weight it deserves.

WHAT IS AT STAKE.

In all political campaigns immediately succeeding a Presidential election there is a natural tendency to disintegration in the ranks of the successful party.

It is not that factions and factiousness do not exist in the party in the years of Presidential elections, but the overshadowing influences then at work throw them so deeply into the shade that they fail to be seen or noticed.

The renewal of these influences in subsequent elections brings them into the light again; and the interests at stake being apparently less, the spirit of faction and political restlessness again asserts itself, and works its usual results.

This fact has been thoroughly established through the political experience of the past—so much so that, prior to the late war it had grown into a political axiom that the Congress elected the second year after a Presidential election was either against the President or contained a largely increased opposition.

Thus the Congress elected in 1832 jointly with President JACKSON was strongly in his favor, while that elected in 1834 contained a largely increased number of Whig opponents. The Congress chosen in 1836 was strongly VAN BUREN; that elected in 1838 was Whig. The Congress of 1840, chosen with HARRISON, was Whig; that of 1842 was Democratic. That of 1844, chosen with POLK, was Democratic; whilst that of 1846 was again Whig. So in 1848, Gen. TAYLOR carried in a Whig Congress with him; but the Whigs lost control of it in 1850. In 1852, PIERCE went in with a huge Congressional majority at his back which, in 1854, was very considerably reduced. BUCHANAN, in 1856, was also backed up by a Congressional majority; but he lost it in 1858. The Congress elected in 1860 was of the same political hue as President LINCOLN; and although the war had, in 1862, created the necessity of sustaining the President, the usual reaction was again evident, the Democrats carrying several States they had lost in 1860. Fortunately the reaction was not sufficient to change the political character of Congress.

We might follow this up by showing that the election in 1866 was disastrous to JOHNSON, who had succeeded LINCOLN; but this was not the result of any reaction among the people against the party that elected JOHNSON. His treachery took that campaign out of the usual category.

The same spirit is now, however, showing itself. The pressure of the war being removed, an inclination to get up factious movements is very generally manifesting itself, and the Democrats are showing their usual artfulness in fanning every smouldering ember into a blaze.

To all who feel the slightest desire to go into any of these factious movements in Pennsylvania, we wish to address a word of warning and caution. We beg them to stop and look at what is at stake in this State.

If there were nothing more at risk, in our State matters, than the election of a State Treasurer and the usual special legislation, we should not feel the same interest as we now do in averting a Democratic majority in the Legislature, but there is much more than that.

The last apportionment of State Senators and Representatives was made by the Legislature chosen in 1863; and as this apportionment is required by the Constitution to be made every seven years, the Legislature to be chosen this year will have that important task to perform. All who know what Democratic apportionments are, and how certainly, if that party obtains the ascendancy this year, the State will be gerrymandered so as to stifle the voice of the majority, will see how essential it is to prevent such a calamity by this year presenting a united front to the enemy.

But more. The apportionment of the State into Congressional districts will also have to be made by the Legislature chosen this year. This is a concurrence of appointments which has never, we believe, happened before, and cannot happen again for seventy years.

The thoughtful Republican will see, at a glance, that we cannot afford to be frittering away our strength in factional and personal fights with such weighty interests as these at stake. Upon the Congressional apportionment to be made next winter will depend our chance of being represented in Congress according to our numerical supremacy for ten years to come. Does any Republican in Allegheny county wish to put this task into Democratic hands? If not, let him beware how he opens the way for Democratic success by helping to divide or distract his party.

So much as to the Legislature. Congressmen are to be elected this fall, also; and we see with pain a disposition evinced in the Cambria district, the Washington and Beaver district, the second district of Philadelphia, and in this district, as well perhaps as in others, to endanger the choice of Republicans by indulging in personal grudges or getting up factional fights.

Is this a time for showing such a spirit? Every Democratic member of the present Congress from Pennsylvania has voted, directly or indirectly, for free trade, and it is their votes which have rendered the result doubtful in the House. Are we to settle this doubt by increasing the number of Democratic representatives from this State, and so give the free-traders an absolute majority in Congress?

These are questions for Republicans every where to ponder, and specially those of Allegheny county, who are now importuned at every corner to sign calls for the purpose of disorganizing the party and so paving the way for Democratic success. Let them look before they leap. Forewarned is forearmed.

If we are asked how the Democrats are to be prevented from succeeding, we answer, by adhering firmly to the Republican organization. If there is any thing wrong in that organization, right it by staying in it. If there is any danger of bad nominations being made, overcome the danger by working in the party against it. The organization of the party is in the hands of the people. They can control it if they will, and it will be their fault if they do not. The remedy for preventing the repetition of past wrongs is in their hands, and the ticket will be just such as they want if they will only help to make it.

The formation of parties within parties has never yet done any good and never will. Such parties only beget bitter hostilities, and defeat the very end they aim at. There is yet purity enough, and honesty enough, and vigor enough in the Republican party to right any wrongs that have existed or prevent any that may be feared, if those who wish to right and prevent them will only exercise their privileges within the party ranks. Never, in view of the power in the hands of the people, was a party revolt less justifiable than now.

County Commissioner.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: You certainly place all good Republicans under obligations, for your suggestion of so excellent a man for the honorable and responsible position of Commissioner as Felix R. Brunot, Esq., and the best hope and prayer that could be offered in influence thereto would be that, in the goodness of his heart, and out of pure disinterestedness and regard for the people of the county, he would consent to accept the office if tendered him by the Republican party. Without intending any reflections upon the gentlemen who have hitherto filled this position, I certainly agree with the often expressed belief of many good citizens that the growing greatness our county, and the corresponding increase of crime, pauperism etc., demands that checks should be put, as far as possible, and compatable with the law, to the hitherto *apparent indiscriminate issuing of scenes to sell liquors. Let the law be rigidly enforced*, and in order that this may be done, and the interests of society at large be thereby benefitted, why should not an effort be made to secure the eminent services of such men as Mr. Brunot?

I earnestly hope that the suggestion of his name will be favorably met and further that his well known character for benevolence, philanthropy and sterling integrity shall be permitted through his election, to give that pure character to the office that should radiate and permeate through the entire county; causing dishonest office seekers (if any such there are) to stand back and offering to good citizens an opportunity of serving the county, State and city in their various offices, without the stigma of baseness and corruption attaching to them.

The election of Mr. Brunot, or one of his standing, morally and every other way, would purify the politics of the county amazingly and better still would result in such an administration of the duties of the office, as would satisfy the strictest demands of Justice and put at rest all dissatisfaction.

A REPUBLICAN.
ALLEGHENY, June 21, 1870.

Butchery in Boone County, Missouri.

We take the following from the Montgomery *Standard*, of the 9th:

On Friday morning last, about eight o'clock, a section hand on the Columbia Branch, named Tom Connell, brutally murdered Mrs. John Moore, with whom he was boarding, by knocking her brains out with a stick, and securing considerable money, fled. The unfortunate woman was sitting at the breakfast table, little dreaming of the dreadful fate awaiting her, when the fiend dealt her a terrible blow on she temple with a huge club, crushing her skull, and killing her almost instantly.

A negro girl, who was out milking at the time, came in just as the murderer was leaving, and promptly gave the alarm, and in a few hours, some two hundred men were scouring the country for the scoundrel. He was overtaken near Sturgeon, on Saturday morning, and showing fight, his captors were forced to shoot him, inflicting several severe wounds, before he would surrender. He was taken to Columbia for trial. Mrs. Moore leaves a family of five little children to mourn her terrible and untimely death.

THE following extract from a confidential note addressed by the North German Ambassador to the Roman Court, we find in the *North German Correspondent*:

"We desire particularly to draw the attention of the Holy Chair to one point. In Germany, Catholic and non-Catholic Christians must live peacefully together. Under the influence of daily connections and continual intercourse, relations have been formed which, without obliterating the differences of the various confessions, have led to a gradual approach between them; that justifies a hope that the time may come when all the vital powers of Christianity will be united in combatting the errors which already influence the world, to the great injury of religion. This process is in danger of being checked by the threatened resolutions of the Council, as the people see in them an attempt to renew the old contest, and in the interest of the Catholic Church the North-German Confederation could not keep silence."

A POST-RAPHAELITE PICTURE.

The Latest Marvel in the Spiritualistic World —A Crayon Portrait said to be from the Hand of the Great Italian Master.

The Spiritualists of this city have been much exercised in mind for some time past over a picture which was recently completed and which Spiritualistically purports to be the production of Raphael, the great Italian painter. The history of this picture may be briefly told:

On the evening of May 12, a circle was held at a private residence in Thirty-fourth street, under the mediumship of Mrs. Margaretta Fox Kane—the circle being composed of three ladies and the medium. During the seance the following communication was "rapped out:"

"We will draw you a picture of Mrs. B——, a daughter of one of the ladies of the circle. The artist will be Raphael, and the picture very much the style of his Madonna della Seggiola. The attitude will express three affections; the hands be pointed towards God and signify devotion; the smile of her mother, and the expression of love to all. These three named expressions are attributes that tend to convey to your minds all that makes the soul divine. We want you to commence and end each meeting with the Lord's prayer." In fulfillment of the above request, a circle was held twice a week at the house where the ladies reside, and the result is the production of the promised picture.

By invitation of a friend, the writer paid a visit to the house to examine the picture, and listen to the statements made by the ladies regarding the manner of its production, which was in substance as following: The time consumed was about four weeks. Two circles, as already stated, were held each week, although at some of the sittings, conditions not being favorable, no work was done upon the picture. The actual time occupied in drawing has been computed at seven hours. The directions governing the proceedings were always given through the raps.

THE PAPER ON WHICH THE PORTRAIT WAS DRAWN.

A large sheet of drawing paper and a lot of crayons were purchased at Goupil's, as directed by the raps, and placed upon a large sized quartette table at the first circle. The paper was marked by each member of the circle, and also by other persons residing in the house. A piece of muslin was also ordered and strings sewed at each corner. It was placed over the paper by the spirits, and at the close of each sitting the strings were tied to the legs of the table by one of the ladies, and the table placed in a small room under lock and key until the next meeting—one of the ladies keeping the key, which she affirms never left her possession.

WHERE THE DRAWING WAS DONE.

The sittings were all held in a dark room, and were opened and closed by the circle reciting the Lord's prayer. The ladies and medium were required to stand during the entire time and to sing. Sometimes the sittings lasted for two or three hours, making the attendance anything but a pleasure. During the sittings sounds like pencils moving upon paper were distinctly heard. Towards the end of the third week the faith of the members of the circle began to flag, when the raps asked "If you are permitted to see a hole over the paper will it give you strength to persevere to the end?" The ladies replied "Yes." It was then rapped out, "Don't cause confusion by exclamations when you see the light."

A SUPERNATURAL SIGHT.

In a few minutes afterward a halo was visible over the paper upon the table, and the pencils distinctly seen in an upright position moving upon the paper without visible hands.

Three sittings before the last the ladies were ordered to procure a sheet of the thinnest tracing paper. It was purchased, and at the next meeting placed in a roll upon the table. Before the close of the sitting a light was ordered, when the drawing paper was found covered with the tracing paper fastened down by pins and hooks. The ladies were then directed to examine the unfinished picture through the tracing paper, which they did, and at that time there was no writing upon the paper.

RAPHAEL'S INTERPRETER.

The medium who officiated at the sittings was Mrs. Margaretta Fox Kane, one of the original Rochester Fox sisters. She does not reside in the house, and had no means of access except when admitted in answer to the street door bell. It would have been impossible for her to have manufactured the picture without being in collusion with others in the house. The mother of the person whose portrait the picture represents, was one of the circle, and was so much pleased with it that she gave the medium $100 for her time at the seances.

THE PICTURE.

As a work of art coming from the hand of Raphael a more perfect production was expected. The expression of the face, with its eyes turned heavenward is exquisitely sweet, and the left shoulder and breast are true to nature. The color of the eyes and hair are said to be like those of the original, and a strong family resemblance is recognized by all who have seen the picture. The hands are crossed upon the right breast with the fingers pointing upward, and from the right hand a rose bud droops toward the left shoulder. The arms, from the elbow to the wrist, and the hand are badly drawn and out of proportion. The defect is a marked peculiarity of the picture, and to some persons who have seen it, presents evidence of its production as represented. At the bottom of the picture is written in Italian, in a bold hand, "Esiiva rosa somiglia mia vita" (My life is like a summer rose), and across the left-hand corner is the name Raphael, said to be a fac-simile of the great artist's signature. The painting has created a decided sensation among Spiritualists, and, whether or not it be a production of the marvelous master from whose hand it is said to have come, it is a curiosity, and the select few who have seen it have at least found in it something to talk about.—*N. Y. World.*

AN OHIO LEAR.

An Old Man's Children Drive Him from their Homes, and Leave Him to Perish in the Woods.

[From the London (Ohio) Free Press, June 11.]

A heartless and shocking case of inhumanity has just occurred in the town ship of Windham. A man now upward of eighty years of age, and who has resided in that township for years, has for some time been dependent upon his children. He had lived with one of his daughters, two or three of whom were married, for a short time, and then would remain a short time with another daughter, and so on. A couple of months or so ago, the old man had an altercation with some of the members of the family, whom we shall designate as No. 1, and with whom he then resided. He left the residence of No. 1 after the altercation, and supposing that he had gone to live with family No. 2, a few miles distant, No. 1 packed up his clothes and took them to the house of No 2. No. 2, however, was apparently determined that he would no longer be bothered with the poor old man, and would not allow the clothes to be left on his premises, and No. 1, therefore, left them in charge of a neighbor. Soon afterward the old man arrived at No. 2's, and was told that his clothes were not there, nor could they tell him where they were. He then started for No. 1's, where he arrived so feeble that he was unable to walk any further. Daughter No. 1 then took him in a wagon to No. 2's. How long he remained there we cannot say; but finally daughter No. 2, who lived with No. 2, got him in a vehicle and took him to within a mile or two of No. 1's, setting him down upon the road and telling him to get to a house near by. Instead of going to the house, however, he wandered into a piece of woods, and nothing more was seen or heard of him for about seventeen days, when he was found lying insensible in the woods. When found son-in-law No. 1 was apprised of the fact, but he refused to allow his team to convey him from the woods to the house, and also refused to go for a doctor! Some neighbors acted the part of good Samaritans, carried the old man to a house and dispatched a messenger for a medical man. Around where the old man lay in the woods every twig and leaf was eaten, and it was evident that these had been his only means of subsistence during the time he was in the woods. At last accounts he was in a very weak and precarious condition.

MAIL advices from London to the 7th inst. state that replies have been received from all the scholars and divines invited to join the Committee of Convocation in the revision of the Bible, except Canon Cooke, Archdeacon Harrison and Dr. Kennedy. Five have declined—Dr. Pusey, Canon Smith, Dr. Wright, Dr. Newman and Dr. Tregelles, the last from illness. With the exceptions named above all nonconformists who have been invited have promised to do so.

DISPATCHES from Fort Hays, Kansas, and other points, report the Indians very numerous between Camp Sully and Bear Creek, all on the war path. Several government and other trains and herds have been attacked, but so far the Indians have been driven off. One train was corraled two days at Gypsum Creek, fighting the Indians. A train from Camp Sully was attacked four times. It is no longer safe for trains or herds to travel without a strong escort.

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THE LARGEST STOCK, THE GREATEST VARIETY OF THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN THE CITY, IS AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE, corner Penn and 6th, (old St. Clair) Sts.

THE LIVING MACHINE.

Injure the main spring of a watch and every motion of the works become disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to the chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried farther, for as the weakness or other imperfections of the main spring is indicated on the face of the time-piece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded. The eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance which tell as plainly as written words could do, that the great nourishing organ, whose office it is to minister to the wants of the body, and to sustain and repair all its parts, is not performing its duty. It requires renovating and regulating, and to accomplish this end Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to be *the one thing needful*. The broken main spring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the stomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable restorative which for eighteen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all climates. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopœia have been exhausted, without, at best, doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wholesome and palatable, yet powerful, stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia, the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland, as well as upon the stomach and bowels, the Bitters act with singular distinctness, regulating and invigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depend.

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At 9c., Merrimack Calicoes.
At 9c., Lancaster Calicoes.
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At 12½c., Fast Colored Lawns.
At 12½c., Printed Alpacas.
At 25c., Double Width Chene Mohairs—best bargains offered this season.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin—worth 18½c.
At 25c., Full Size Square Linen Shawls.
At 50c., Light Balmoral Skirts.
At $1.00, Good Summer Skirts—a great bargain.
JAPANESE SILKS,
Japanese Poplins,
Japanese Robes,
Plain, Pink, Blue, Buff and Green
LAWNS.
AT
Very Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

AT
Morganstern & Co's,
LATE
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.
SPECIAL BARGAINS!!
PARASOLS
Regardless of Cost!
Pongee and Silk Parasols for $1,
WORTH 1.75.
Rheinland Shawls for $2.50
Purple Skirts for 1.25
British Iron France Hose at 25
Lace Handkerchiefs, at 10
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 15
Linen Towels, at 25
Misses' Jean Drawers, at 25
Green Kid Gloves, at 1.25
P. K. for Suits, at 25
Hoop Skirts, at 50
Call and convince yourself that no other house sells goods as low as we do.
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

SPECIALTIES
IN
Hats and Bonnets,
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
HAIR HATS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CACTUS AND STRAW HATS.
THE SEASON'S FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, ROSES, GRASSES and FIQUETT RIBBONS, all shades and widths.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, PONGEE AND COLORED SILKS. A SELECT LOT, EMBROIDERIES.
NAINSOOK AND TRIMMING WORK AND HAMBURG EDGES AND INSERTINGS.
REAL AND IMITATION LACE COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
CHEMIZETTES.
EMBROIDERED LINEN SETS.
LADIES' WITE AND ASH LINEN DRESS SUITS.
INFANTS' EMB. ROBES AND DRESSES. A fresh line just in.
KID GLOVES in Light Evening Shades, and Bright Colors, all numbers.
NEW GOODS
Arriving Every Day.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET

JOHN Q. WORKMAN.....H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.
42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work solicited, up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of BUGGIES PATENT WHEELS and Cook's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.
I. H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Jas. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS.
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.

"HILL & ADAM'S SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture Highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.

S. MORROW,
(Late of Fleminmon's & Morrow,)
(SUCCESSOR TO KEAN & KELLER,)
Manufacturer of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE, COOK STOVES for Kerosene and Gasoline, FORGES, BARK STOVES, COPPER and IRON STEAM PIPE.
Jobbing attended to promptly.
No. 112 First Avenue,
(Near Market street.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STONE WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
138 SECOND AVENUE.

WINE OF LIFE—The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Tonic WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, and powerful for those who require a stimulant. It is a specific against fever and ague, the bane of many localities, and for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and agreeable tonic and strengthener known, and is recommended by the ministry, physicians, or any other who need a tonic. It is more healthy and invigorating than whiskey and brandy, and is recommended by the most eminent chemists in the land as such. Those who wish to enjoy good health and the use of their faculties should give it a trial. It is sold by druggists; also in half and pint bottles. Price $1.00 in quart bottles.

WM. KREBS,
ICE DEALER,
351 River Ave., Allegheny.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.
A Very Large Stock of New
Summer Shawls,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Great Bargains in
Ladies' and Children's
LINEN SUITS.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
Ladies' Summer Underwear.
Gents' Summer Underwear.
Ladies, Gents and Children's Hose.
Blue and Green Kid Gloves.
Black and Colored Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves
Ladies' Fancy Scarfs and Silk Bows.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Linen Sets very cheap.
Hair Switches and Chignons.
Gents' White and Chintz Shirts.
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
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.

PLANING MILL MEN
And Others,
TAKE NOTICE!
The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patent improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combines great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints of the siding or the showing of the joints by the action of the weather on the timber.
Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form a perfect and tight ceiling or wainscoting without the joints from showing or the joints from warping.
He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Mound Weather-boarding."
He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents, to wit:
To G. A. Mundorff, the right of the territory south of the river in said county.
To McQuewan & Douglass, the right for the First ward, Pittsburgh.
To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
To Alex. McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.
To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.
To Reed Brothers, shop right at their mill in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.
To Dunlevy & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna, also the township of Shaler and Reserve.
All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
F. C. ANDERSON.

BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.

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JEWELERS,
93 Market street, Pittsburgh.
(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)
Have on hand all the latest novalties in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Plated and Silver Plated Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.
Watches of all the American makers in gold and silver cases. Gold Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Perregaux, and others.
We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.
Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

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ARNSTHAL & SON,
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Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS.
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,
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DRY YELLOW
PINE AND OAK.
A first-class lot, thoroughly seasoned in the rough, or planed, at the yard.
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Patent Stamp Cancelers,
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PHILADELPHIA.
General Agent for State of Pennsylvania.
All orders will be filled through this office for this State.
FULTON'S DINING ROOMS,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
No. 97 FOURTH AVENUE, near Wood street.
OPEN ON THURSDAY, June 9th.

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LOAN
of the
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad
is completed and running from RICHMOND, VA., to the celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in West Virginia, 227 miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio river, 200 miles further making in all 427 miles.
In its progress Westward, it penetrates and opens up to market the WOND