THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 113¼.

"THUGS AND BUMMERS" are the polite words used by the *Commercial* to designate those who will not toss up their hats in favor of the sickly third party movement. The crop of "thugs and bummers" will be found to be quite large next fall.

DURING the past year 402,890,934 acres of public lands have been disposed of by Congress and under the operation of the homestead law. Less than one-thirtieth of the domain went to actual settlers, the remainder being given away to States, soldiers, railways, etc. Last November there were 1,026,756,563 acres left exclusive of Alaska. Not more than 500,000,000 acres of this remainder of the public territory is fit for settlement and cultivation. The grants at this session of Congress will probably reach, if they do not exceed, 60,000,000 acres, leasing but 440,000,000 for purchase and pre-emption.

IF THE POPULAR WILL of the people was consulted or heeded, the pitiful pension asked by the wife of President Lincoln would be granted. It may suit the purposes of some political journals to picture the widow of our most beloved and lamented of Presidents, as in affluence and wealth, but she is actually in need, a paralyzed, powerless and indigent woman supported out of private charity. If the Senate means not to award her the small stipend requested, let the matter be dropped, so that she will be secure from the taunting insults brought out in the discussion of the question, and will turn elsewhere for charity.

THE *Commercial* has found several farmers, in the country districts of course, who write consoling letters to it regarding the third party movement. Having discovered that the party in the city would take no stock in the new organization our contemporary turns to the rural districts for succor, and the "letter grinder" of the establishment—the most ubiquitous chap we know, sometimes in Philadelphia, then in Harrisburg, then Huntingdon, then Beaver, and so on—is called to frame nicely worded sentiments from imaginary plow drivers. It won't do. The farmers are true and faithful to the Republican party and have too much solid agricultural knowledge to be deceived with chaff.

THE WAR CLOUD.

The war cloud in Europe seems to be dissipating and the prospects for peace are good. King William of Prussia, has furnished France with a concession, withdrawing his sanction from Prince Leopold as the head of the House of Hohenzollern, but as King of Prussia he offers no apology, and refuses to interfere with the Spanish complication. This reply of the King would doubtless have somewhat appeased the French Emperor's cry for blood, but it would not have made peace certain. However, the withdrawal of the Prince himself from the candidature, and the improbability that another Prussian prince will be called to rule over Spain, render the premise that there will be no immediate war quite reasonable and certain. France is anxious for a tilt with Prussia and doubtless will seek a new way to bring it about, for peace at this critical time while the gunpowder element of French society is ready to explode either in riot, revolution or war, is dangerous to the Napoleonic dynasty. It is hard to say what another day may bring about. The peaceful solution of the Spanish complication, so far as Prussia is concerned, which now seems accomplished, may not please the Emperor or accord with his schemes, and to-morrow may bring a greater entanglement and the war cloud may grow darker and darker.

ANIMUS OF THE REFORM.

Since the Convention of "The True" more forcibly than ever is the truth impressed upon us, that the prime movers in the matter are either fools or knaves—or both: fools to think of hazarding their own political lives in such a venture, and knaves in carrying it out. To attempt to make corruption where none exists, and then reform it—must not such kicking against the traces be necessarily hard? Having launched the heresy beyond recall, to attempt to carry it through by fraud—is this not an outrage on the name which they assume, an insult to the people whom they profess to represent, a slap in the face of all decency?

The movement from the first day of its publicity, showed that cloven foot. We have no quarrel with the many honorable names attached to the original call. They were undoubtedly sincere, and, with equal certainty, we must think, were played upon by the snakes in the grass (the present Smithfield coterie) who are now trying to slime the party over with poison. With these latter is our grievance; on their heads must rest the consequences of the present threatened disruption of our party.

But see the duplicity of the dunces: they promise a purely popular movement, and give a miserable Star Chamber session. A few legitimate delegates had the manhood to speak out and to the point, but were smothered up at once, in accordance with the pre-arrangement of things. "This Convention was called for a purpose!" Of course it was. The "purpose" is the respect that makes calamity of the whole Convention. When the masses failed to see the crying cause for the abandonment of the old and the creation of a new party, the leaders found that they would have to bring forward their reserve of desperation, and force an end, which they did. "Bolcrigo, put money in thy purse; honestly, if thou can'st, but put money in thy purse." It was not the intention that anything should be done outside the ring that circles like a serpent round the tripod of the *Commercial's* sanctum. Hence, the three tailors of Tooley street—or Smithfield—proceeded to pronounce for Allegheny, and the Republicans party generally, when they might have consulted at least ten eligible men. They organized a new party, brought out new candidates, reformed the manner of conducting primary meetings, and attended to various other details, quite on their own hook (or prospective "bookings.").

This all accomplished, one more requisite alone remains to complete their work of ruin and reform—votes! There is the rub. We venture to assert here that the third party (what a paltry affair, that it cannot afford a definite name!) and we give it as our opinion now that this new political minority, hanging on the verge of the Republican party, will not between this and the legitimate convention in August, gain seventeen recruits to its ranks, because it has neither flag nor fame. And as for the fate of the Mongrel *after* that time, the regular convention, being master of the situation, can easily settle that.

So that the True Movement ends as it began—in fuss, fume and fraud. Their platform and nominees are all good enough; but they could have lived and moved and had their being *inside* the party to infinitely better advantage on all hands than in their present sickly atmosphere. The corruption of the old party is their great grief. Why could they not remain with us, and, like real good Samaritans, go about curing us of our leprosy? Abandonment can save nothing—*if* salvation is what they want, for they say nothing about it in their platform. O, no! not a word about preserving the integrity of the party. That, we suppose, is a secondary consideration. Only give *us* "offis," whether by Republican or Democratic votes! The party can shift for itself: we are going to look out for No. 1.

What a consummate piece of assininity this whole movement is, anyhow! It is the very echo of the recent Fenian raid into Canada. And yet, as the latter caused our neighbors much needless and anxiety and inconvenience, so these purifying raids are endeavoring to place us in the same situation. We have no fear as to the result, the people are not so demented that they should countenance any such bungling political fraud as the one in question. Only they want indemnity from those periodical nuisances, and propose to have it, if there is any virtue in votes.

The party to-day is the same grand army of ten years ago, only that, as when the troubled waters become calm, the deep soul of the body rests in peace, throwing the scum to the surface. They will come out of their slumber now, and cast the scum clear off. That will be all—a silent revolution, and, therefore, an effective one.

Let all good Republicans think of these things. Be not alarmed at these howling dervishes; stick to the old ship and do your duty, and all will be well. It is a ruse of the old enemy, the Democracy—but you have met him before—he comes in all manner of shapes—even as the "Johns" sometimes came, in the Union blue. You know your duty.

THE CITY FUNDS.

Early in the present year, an ordinance was passed by Councils requiring the City Treasurer to deposit on interest, from time to time, for the benefit of the taxpayers, such sums as might remain unexpended in the Treasury. In accordance with the provision of this ordinance the Controller invited the different monied institutions in the city to put in bids for the use of the funds. Some of the banks bid as high as five and a half per cent., and their offer having been accepted by Councils they went so far as to file bonds with the Finance Committee as security for the moneys that might be deposited with them, or entrusted to them for their use. This was a wise provision of Councils, looking toward the relief of the taxpayers, and the most economical management of the city finances, although they have been denounced by some of the city prints, professing to have Republican proclivities, as "thugs" and "bummers"—thieves and robbers.

The City Treasurer refused to comply with the terms of the ordinance, and claimed that as he was responsible for the safe keeping of the funds of the city, he had a right to deposit them wherever he chose. After his refusal to comply with the requirements of Councils, the City Solicitor on their behalf applied to the Court of Common Pleas for a writ of *mandamus*, commanding him to deposit the funds in his hands in such banks as had been elected by them as public depositaries. The case was ably argued before a full Bench on the fourth day of June last, but as yet no decision has been given by the Court.

Owing perhaps to the dilatoriness of the Court of Common Pleas in rendering their decision, the matter has assumed another phase. A member of Councils from the Twentieth ward, and a practising attorney at the Bar of Allegheny county, is about to file a Bill in Equity in the District Court, in his own right, and in behalf of the citizens and tax payers of the city of Pittsburgh who may unite with him, praying that a decree may be made declaring the appropriation ordinance for the year 1870, to be null and void, and of no binding force or effect, and that a preliminary injunction may be granted restraining the Treasurer from collecting the taxes, which, it is alleged, have been illegally assessed.

The grounds upon which the Bill in Equity is based and the injunction prayed for, are in substance, that the city charter and the act of Assembly under which Pittsburgh was erected into a municipal corporation, require that all ordinances, whether for the appropriation of moneys or other objects, shall be read three different days before their final passage, unless the rules shall have been suspended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present. These requirements, it is alleged, were not complied with. The ordinance was introduced, and passed finally the same day without a suspension of the rules. The "orator" further alleges that the Councils of Pittsburgh have no right to assess, levy and collect taxes to pay the current expenses of the city while there is a sum amply sufficient to do so in the Treasury. The estimated expenditure of the city for 1870, is $699,700. The estimated amount of receipts from indirect taxation is $315,700, which, with the sum of $406,208.80 in the Treasury on the 31st of January last, and the further sum of $40,000 of the public funds in the hands of Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers—total, $755,908.80—is more than sufficient to meet all the necessary expenses and liabilities of the corporation for the current year.

The matter, as all matters relating to taxes and monetary affairs do, has produced no little excitement. And it is not to be wondered at that it has. The trust of the people's money is a sacred one, and any system by which it is squandered should be broken up and destroyed. We have always advocated retrenchment and reform, and the correction of abuses wherever they have existed. We see no reason why the city should furnish any man with a capital of from three to four hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of advancing his own personal aggrandisements. We are in favor of the economical expenditure of the city's money at all times and in all cases, and hold that whatever interest is derived from the accumulation of her finances in the treasury should accrue to the benefit of the tax-payer. Three hundred thousand dollars—the lowest estimate of the unexpended balance which is constantly in the Treasury—at five and a half per cent., would net to the city, annually, the handsome sum of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars. This is the city's property and no one, whatever his official position, has a right to appropriate it to his own use and benefit. It may be that there is defective legislation upon the subject, but, if there is, the matter should be remedied at once, so that the people may not suffer, and the city may be relieved from constant litigation and useless expenditure in relation to it.

It is our opinion that, in view of the importance of the subject, the Court should have rendered its decision before this. The citizens should not be kept long in doubt and anxiety about a matter in which they are so deeply interested. If the Treasurer is acting in contravention of law, or legislation on the subject is defective, the Court should say so at once, in order that the proper remedy may be sought for and obtained. We are stultifying ourselves before the world by our constant bickerings and cries of corruption. All necessary safeguards and restraints should be thrown around our public treasuries, so that our people may have secured to them the enjoyment of their rights, and be preserved from plunder and extortion, whether they may be intentionally or unintentionally committed. We ask then as a matter of justice and expediency, that the decision of the court be rendered immediately, that every proper and necessary step may be taken at once to secure economy in the management and distribution of the city finances. We are in favor of the most radical reform, and let all who are willing to aid us in securing it and have it in their power to do it, speak out fully and boldly. Delays in such matters are fraught with great danger, and we proclaim ourselves to be in favor of the most prompt and effective action.

France and Prussia.

The fighting resources of the two countries, which events now rapidly gathering may plunge into a war of gigantic proportions, are ample for a lengthy continuance of the strife if once begun. France, the military Colossus of the West, has, according to the latest and most accurate advices, 414,632 soldiers on the peace footing, 647,271 of a field army, or 1,350,000 men in all for entire ordinary war strength. Of these, 370,000 men are ready to march at the tap of the drum. Austria, who is looked upon as the ally of France in this emute, has 278,470 men on the peace establishment, 838,700 of a war strength, or 300,000 fully prepared to move. If the group of South German States should be found on the same side, they have 66,540 men on the peace, or 184,406 on the war footing, with 107,000 of this number ready for instant service. Such a coalition would give Napoleon the control of 777,000 fighting men at once, with a reserve of 1,596,706 trained soldiers. On the other hand Prussia has 726,000 men on the peace or 1,266,000 on the war footing, with 300,000 now ready for operations on her western frontier. North Germany, going with Prussia, has 315,526 on the peace, 551,993 on the field or 944,321 on the war footing, of which 546,000 are instantly available. This would place at Bismarck's disposal 846,000 men ready at once, and 1,364,321 in reserve, or 69,000 men more on the instant, and, hereafter 231,285 less than the French alliance. Should Southern Germany lend a helping hand to Prussia she would have 1,038,000 men, or 176,000 more than France, to move at once. This would leave Prussia still a reserve of 1,441,727 men, or only 154,979 less than that of France and Austria collected.

The French fleet on the 1st of January, 1869, was composed as follows:

Description.	Number.	Guns.
Screw steamers, iron-clad	55	1,052
Screw steamers, non-iron-clad	221	2,618
Wheel steamers	51	51
Sailing vessels	100	914
Total	430	4,635

Besides these there were eight screw steamers, iron clad, with sixty-eight guns, and twenty-three non-iron-clad, with one hundred and forty-four guns, building.

The Prussian navy is as follows:

Description.	No of Vessels.	Guns.
Iron-clads	4	40
Frigates and corvettes	9	232
Gunboats	23	54
Yacht	1	4
Paddle corvettes	1	15
Sailing vessels	59	315
Total	99	637

The heaviest French vessels are the Magenta and Solferino, each of 1,000 horse power and carrying 52 guns, and the Dunderberg, also of 1000 horse power but carrying but 16 guns. Of the Prussian vessels the King William and Renown are the largest, being of 5,938 tons and 7,500 tons respectively. The former, which is considered the most formidable vessel afloat, was built in England for the Sultan of Turkey, but as he could not pay it was snapped up by the Prussians. The armament consists of twenty-three pieces of the heaviest calibre known, manufactured of the famous Krupp steel, at the works in Westphalia. The steam power is 1,150 horse, the crew 650 men. The Renown is less heavily armored, and has only 1,200 horse power, with an armament of four 11-inch guns, six 96 pounders, twelve 72-pounders, and twelve 24-pounders on the upper deck.

A Miracle Not Successful.

We are indebted to the *Gartenlaube* for the following account of a Papal miracle: "Shortly after Easter an event occurred in Rome which had but few witnesses, and has since been cautiously and timidly whispered through the state. As it, however, throws an interesting light on the state of things in the Eternal City, and on the views of the Pope regarding his own person and office, it deserves to be known in Germany. The scene is at Monte Mario, in the neighborhood of Villa Melini. Leaning heavily on the arm of an attendant the Pope climbed the steep ascent, the impersonation of corporeal weakness and decrepitude. Every road and path about Rome is constantly besieged by beggars. The blind, the halt, and the sufferers from the terrible malaria solicit everywhere the charity of the passer-by. Among a troop of mendicants, there was one lame of both feet, who seemed to have a particular claim to the compassion of the benevolent. As his Holiness drew near, the withered countenance of the beggar brightened up, he raised his hands, and every feature seemed to say: 'Master, have pity on me!' Pope Pius went up to him, and when we recollect his very decided *prejudice* for miracles, and his firm conviction that he himself is a wonderful instrument of Divine Providence, we can easily comprehend the sequel. Profoundly agitated, he raised his hands, and said to the infirm mendicant: 'Arise, take up thy bed and walk!' It is hardly possible to form an idea of the effect produced on the poor sufferer by these words issuing from the mouth of infallibility. He stood a moment as if electrified, and then with sparkling eyes sprang up, and advanced two or three paces. The countenance of the Pope beamed with rapture, but in a few seconds the seemingly healed beggar fell heavily to the ground. Like a soldier pressing forward with desperate energy to the attack of an inexpugnable fortress, the Pontiff cried a second time: 'Arise and walk!' but when the patient sprang up again only to fall down anew, the hands of the Pope trembled, his voice became hoarse, and he repeated the command a third time stammering. Yet another convulsive effort, and the eyes of the half savage and filthy Lazarus revealed horribly all his suffering and his disappointment. The face of Pope Pius became deadly pale, and he was borne, half fainting, to his carriage. In another moment the vehicle was rolling away at a furious pace, while the unfortunate mendicant lay writhing in the street and groaning, 'Madonna, Madonna!' This anecdote is highly characteristic of Pius IX. His self-assumed omnipotence and his mania for personal infallibility are in him not policy, but earnest conviction, though his undoubting faith in himself has no doubt been dexterously made subservient to the favorite policy of others."

CORRESPONDENTS from Vienna give a most deplorable picture of the corruption existing in the higher official circles of Austria. They represent the state of the Government about as bad as under Louis XV. in France. No advancement is possible, unless secured through the influence of the mistresses of some of the ruling courtiers. They sell, in a shameless manner, almost publicly, positions in the army and offices of trust. Among the instances quoted is that of the Consul General of Austria to Egypt. This man, who receives an annual salary of twenty thousand guilders, is known to receive a similar sum from the Viceroy of Egypt. One of the Judges of the Supreme Court, Hofrath Schwab, who obtained his position through the influence of one of the frail ladies that rule there, was recently sentenced to the penitentiary for fraud, because his many actions of dishonesty had become too glaring. The man who stands at the head of the railroad enterprises in Austria, appointed by the Government, was dishonorably discharged from the State service, years ago, for gross defalcation, and his fist subaltern has been punished for theft. One of the managers of the Imperial Treasury used to be a common police spy. And many more such instances could be given.

THE New Bedford merchants are said to be about to pursue the whale fisheries with renewed energy.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

FARMERS SHOULD TAKE ENOUGH SLEEP. Said one of the oldest and most successful farmers in this State: "I do not care to have my men get up before five or half-past five in the morning, and if they go to bed early and sleep soundly they will do more work than if they had got up at four or half-past four." We don't believe in the eight hour law, but nevertheless are inclined to think that, as a general rule, we work too many hours on a farm. The best man we ever had to dig ditches seldom worked, when digging by the rod, more than nine hours a day. And it is so in chopping wood by the cord; the men who accomplish the most, work the fewest hours. They bring all their brains and muscle into exercise, and make every blow tell. A slow, plodding Dutchman may turn a grindstone or a fanning mill better than an energetic Yankee; but this kind of work is now done mostly by horse power, and the farmer needs, above all else, a clear head, with all his faculties of mind light and active, and under complete control.

Much, of course, depends on temperament, but, as a rule, such men need sound sleep and plenty of it. When a boy on a farm, we were told that Napoleon needed only four hours' sleep, and the old non sense of "five for a man, six for a woman, and seven for a fool," was often quoted. But the truth is that Napoleon was enabled in a great measure to accomplish what he did from the faculty of sleeping soundly—of sleeping when he slept and working when he worked. We have sat in one of his favorite traveling carriages, and it was so arranged that he could lie down at full length, and when dashing through the country as fast as eight horses, frequently changed, could carry him, he slept soundly, and, when he arrived at his destination was as fresh as if he had just risen from a bed of down. Let farmers, and especially farmers' boys, have plenty to eat, nothing to "drink," and all the sleep they can take.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

THE CELERY CROP. We hold the same opinion now that we have for twenty-five years, that as a rule the transplanting of celery is deferred to too late a period. In nine cases out of ten there is not time enough allowed to fully develop the crop. Will not the experience of nearly every one affirm this; another mistake is shown in setting the plants too near the surface of the ground, rendering the banking up difficult and deficient. We greatly prefer the old way in vogue since the first cultivation of celery in this country; it is to dig trenches full ten inches deep; stir up the subsoil thoroughly; mix with plenty of short, well rotted yard manure; set the plants; water twice a day; cover with boards to protect from sun six or seven hours a day, say from 6 to 4, until the plants are well established; then apply manure daily, in the absence of rain, until filling in and banking up of the earth begins.

The plants for early use—for the latter part of November and through December—should be set the last week in June, and all the rest by the middle of July.

Many persons cultivate celery in double or triple rows. This does well enough where ground is scarce; but where there is plenty of room single rows are to be preferred, even though the plants are set closer together than usual. We have had celery by the single row system three feet and a half in length by the end of September.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

This destructive worm is the bane of fruit raisers and farmers. Do what they will or can, they do not seem to be able to check the damage it does. Many thousands of bushels of peaches and grapes are destroyed every year by it, and how to counteract its mischief has puzzled the brains of many for years and years. Mr. William Young, gardener, whose flower and fruit garden is at Nos. 205 and 207 North Twelfth street, thinks the mischief done by the curculio could be very materially abridged, if not entirely eradicated, in a very simple manner. He estimates the quantity of curculio in a single quart of fruit at 400, and in a bushel at the enormous number of 14,000. Mr. Young has used his remedy in the case of a number of his own fruit trees, with great success. He picks up the fallen fruit, or shakes the tree and the fruit infested with the curculio falls at once to the ground, and then he burns it. Fire is the only enemy and destroyer of the curculio that he knows of. The infected fallen fruit being left upon the ground, the curculio spreads and multiplies to an incalculable extent. His remedy is certainly a very cheap and simple one, and it will do no harm to give it a trial. He has been engaged as a gardener and fruit raiser for many years, and has made the thing a study. Last year he lost about one hundred bushels of fruit. Where he picked up the fallen fruit and destroyed it by fire, those trees give evidence of the soundest and best fruit, and where he did not, his experience of former years will again be the case this year.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—"BAGGING" COWS. BY MEZLINO FRENCH CALVES. John Kennedy, of Port Kennedy, Montgomery county, was last week arraigned on the above charge, before Squire Samuel Thomas, of Norristown, at the instance of James Kilpatrick, agent for the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The plaintiff, and Mr. A. L. Williams, clerk, testified to having counted, on Thursday, May 12, thirty calves upon his premises and belonging to him, all tightly muzzled, to prevent them from sucking; and that both the calves and the cows evidently suffered greatly in consequence. The defendant was fined $300, being $10 for each of the calves. He appealed from the decision, and was held in $1,000 to answer at Court.

As at present advised we believe this arrest is unwarranted. Every farmer stables his calf and puts the mother to pasture. Nursing is the same thing. The purchaser is as much interested as the seller in seeing the udder filled. The *Norristown Independent* says it trusts Mr. Kennedy will be indicted himself for all criminality in the matter above referred to by our city correspondent, for he bears in this community an unimpeachable character. The street being the first in that county under the act of March 29, 1869, has created considerable excitement.

THE CABBAGE FLEA. An exchange says: This destructive little insect is becoming very abundant, and considerable care is required to keep it in check. Young cucumbers, cabbages, tomatoes, and several kinds of vegetables, are its natural food, and while the plants are young this flea does them much injury, even if it does not entirely destroy them. We have tried many remedies, but none has been so effectual in destroying or driving away the pests as dry wood ashes sprinkled over the plants in the morning while wet with dew. Two or three applications have usually been sufficient. There are several species of these insects (*Haltica*) that infest our gardens, but the small one that infests vegetable plants can easily be controlled with ashes or lime, applied as directed.

WASHES FOR FRUIT TREES. Twice a year, at least, every fruit tree in the orchard should be washed with some liquid, strong enough to destroy the eggs and pupæ of insects, and the roots and spores of moss and fungi in using caustic lye for the destruction of bark lice, several persons have killed their trees, as sometimes the bark turns black and peels off after the application of this wash, and the death of the tree follows. Lime-whitewash is recommended by some persons, but it is unsightly and disapproved of by the most experienced fruit growers; soap suds are harmless, but are too mild for that which the application is required. The most suitable wash is a solution of common sal-soda. In the proportion of one pound of soda to a gallon of water. Rain water is the best for this purpose. This wash will not injure the bark, but will kill the eggs or pupæ of insects and will clear away mosses, etc. It will remove dead bark and produce a healthy surface.—*Western Rural.*

CITY GRAPE VINES. During the grape season, says the Philadelphia *Evening Star*, we have very frequently observed, in various sections of the city, grape vines literally loaded with stunted fruit, which never ripens, and of which it could have been truthfully said by the fox in the fable, "You are sour." While in some cases this mass of unripe and unestable fruit may be the result of the injudicious treatment of the vines in pruning, manuring, etc., it is generally caused by a want of proper attention to the thinning out of the bunches early in the season. Owners of grape vines are loth to remove a single berry, much less a bunch, hoping and believing that all will eventually come to the perfection of ripeness. But this is an error. There is such a thing as a vine producing more fruit than it can mature. The amateur cultivator, as he glances his eye over the luxuriant bunches, cannot be persuaded to believe that he shall fail to get a bountiful crop of luscious fruit. But when the season for ripening arrives, instead of finely developed and well flavored berries, he has the mortification of beholding masses of dwarf bunches, composed of grapes with acid enough to make a pig squeal. Fruits of all kinds require, for their full development, light, air, warmth and room. Thinning out the bunches not only improves the size and color of the grape, but the flavor also. Another objection to allowing grapes to be crowded in clusters is their liability to be attacked by insects and disease. If perfect fruit is wanted, a vine should not be required to carry a greater quantity than it can mature properly; and if city growers will bear this fact in mind, and when the young grapes appear, then thin out severely, they will be rewarded for the first sacrifice by larger and better flavored clusters.

BIT AND GONE.

BY VAL BROCARDS.

In Yankeeville village there lived a youth
Beknown for piety and truth.
Whose spectacles and moral name
Had won a beat 'twixt him and Fame.

As walked the good, so walk-ed he
The narrow path of piety:
With him the vile took no delights
A rendezvousing 'round o' slights.

'Tis thought the angels pined to see
Our hero in eternity:
Forgetting, in their haste, the dearth
Of such like on this wicked earth.

All as he went along the street
No evil thinking for to meet,
A black and tan, with cruel spite,
Flew at his leg and took a bite.

He saw his tattered pantaloons
As on the ground he gently swoons.
And spit his holt on life, they say
From fear of hydro-phobia.

Oh wicked dog with wicked tooth
For thus to bite this lovely youth:
O, very wicked police-man!
Who muzzled not this black and tan.

Beneath a solemn funeral pall
They bore him, spectacles and all
With hearts how sad! O, very, sad!
Unto the Yankeeville cemetery.

Alas! that strychnine came too late
To save the youth from such a fate.
Next week live dogs were scarce around,
And sausage fell a cent a pound.

THE END.

LOOK AT THIS LIST OF HAIR PREPARATIONS!

Ring's Ambrosia, Sterling's Ambrosia.
Ayer's Hair Vigor, Burnett's Hair Renewer.
Upham's Curling Fluid, Barry's Tricophurus.
Thibbetts', Allen's, Woods', Circassian, Spaldings and Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Renewer, Bonnell's Colorine, Upham's, Mathews', Bachelor's, Christadoro's, Upham's and Kromer's Hair Dyes.

Persons wishing any of the above can rely on getting the genuine article, at the lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old No. Clair) Streets.

BUILD UP THE SYSTEM.

Strength evaporates fast at this season. This is especially the case with all who live by the sweat of their brow. From every pore of the slave-like skin a moisture exudes which contains the elements of vitality. Thereby the blood is impoverished, the nerves relaxed, the muscles weakened, the digestion impaired, the bowels disturbed, and the animal spirits depressed. The constant drain that produces these effects cannot be arrested, because it is due to the heat of the atmosphere; but the loss of the life-sustaining elements can be supplied by extra invigoration. Now, therefore, is the time to resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most powerful and healthful of all vegetable tonics. Long experience has proved that nothing else will efficiently sustain and regulate the system when wilting down under the double pressure of excessive heat, and constant physical or mental labor. All persons who have been tempted to try the local "tonics" (so-called) which have been started by sordid speculators in almost every town and village, with a view of "turning a penny" by the credulity of the newly, know this to their cost. It is a wise maxim that says "hold fast to that which is good." Of the forty millions of people in the United States, probably one-fifth have tested the curative properties of Hostetter's Bitters and know it to be a specific for dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous weakness, general debility, consumption, fever and ague, and want of appetite; that any of these should be persuaded to experiment with the worthless nostrums, recommended by unscrupulous and ignorant emperics seems almost incredible.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
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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.

Special Bargains
IN
PARASOLS.
Spring & Summer Goods
REGARDLESS OF COST,
AT
Morganstern & Co's,
LATE
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

A Good Set of
BLANK BOOKS
For $6.50,
Made of good white paper, paged and indexed, bound in strong sheep leather, and consisting of
One Ten Quire Ledger,
One Ten Quire Day Book,
One Six Quire Cash Book,
Making in all TWENTY-SIX QUIRES for only $6.50. The books will be sold separate to accommodate those who have partial sets in use.
J. L. READ & SON,
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JAMES RENO,
SEWER CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
The laying of Stone Pipe House Drains promptly executed.
OFFICE, 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET
Residence, 192 Fremont St., Allegheny. jel7:w6

JOSEPH R. HUNTER,
Merchandize Broker,
250 LIBERTY STREET,
(Academy of Music Building.)
jel5:w6 PITTSBURGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
GOOD BARGAINS IN NEW AND
Desirable Dry Goods.
BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
AT
Very Low Prices!
DRESS GOODS.
Plain and Plaid Japanese Silks.
Cheap, Mixed and Plaid Japanese Poplins.
Lawns, Hernanies, Grenadines.
Brown and Irish Dress Linens, very cheap.
White Goods.
Striped and Figured Piques.
Plain and Plaid Nainsooks and Jaconets.
Plain and Spotted Swiss.
Light Parcoles and Chintzes, at popular prices.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
CASSIMERES,
Cottonades and Linen Drills.
Shetland Shawls,
LACE SHAWLS,
Light Summer Shawls,
At Attractive Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Received this Day:
Traveling Satchels,
Col'd and Black Satins,
Black Gro Grain Sash Ribbons,
Colored Sash Ribbons,
Gauze Merino Undershirts,
Large Palm Fans,
Silk and Linen Fans.
HATS, FLOWERS,
AND
Millinery Goods,
AT LESS THAN COST.
NEW GOODS
Received Every Day.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
jm7

CLOSING OUT
Summer
DRY GOODS.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 Fifth Avenue,
OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR
Thin Dress Goods,
Lawns,
Chintzes,
Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
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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.

IMPROVED
CHERRY SEEDER.
It has been in use for the last six years, and never failed in an single instance to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.
When run to its full capacity, it will seed a bushel of Cherries in 30 minutes.
The Machine is Cheap, Simple, Durable and Handsome.
The Hopper is adjustable, thereby adapting it to all sized Cherries.
It is the best Cherry Seeder in the Market. No exception.
All orders addressed to
JAMES BOWN,
No. 136 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Will be Filled at
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
apl:w6 132 SECOND AVENUE.

TO STEAM BOILER MAKERS.—Proposals will be received by the Board of Press Inspectors of Allegheny county, for TWO STEAM BOILERS, set in place ready for use, including the Steam Pipe Attachments thereto, for warming new Jails and the Court House Extension. Specifications can be seen at the office of BARR & MORRIS, No. 3 Ninth street. Bids to be sealed, directed to Prison Inspectors, and left with the Controller at 4½ o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, the 8th inst. jel6

NOTICE.—Any information of JOSEPH COPELAND who about 28 years ago, emigrated from the County Down, Ireland, to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., or of WM. COPELAND, brother of said Joseph Copeland, then living near Pittsburgh, will confer a favor by addressing LOUIS KING, this office. jel6:3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
A GOOD STOCK OF
Sash and Bow Ribbons.
Hats, Bonnets,
AND
SUNDOWNS,
At Prices as Low as Can be Found Anywhere.
At 12½c., Ladies' and Misses' Hats.
At 75c., full sized Lama Shawls.
At $1.00, Silk Parasols, worth $1.75.
At 6½c., Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8½c., Light and Dark Calicoes.
At 10c., all the Best Makes of Calicos.
At $1.00 for 9 yards Chintz Calicos.
At 12½c. 4-4 Bleached Muslin, a superior article.
At 12½c., Fast Colored Lawns.
At 12½c., Printed Challis and Alpacas.
At 25c., Double Width Chene Mohairs, a bargain.
Gloves and Hosiery.
Green and Blue Kid Gloves.
Black and Colored Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose.
Men and Boys' Half Hose.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
Summer Underwear.
Collars, Cuffs and Neckties.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Hoop Skirts and Skeleton Corsets.
Ladies' and Children's Aprons and Suits.
Hair Switches and Chignons.
Jet Jewelry, Pocket Books, Satchels, &c.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

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, that all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.

BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
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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 and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
☞ Newest style of work constantly on hand.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS, and Happ's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.
R. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
R. RICHARD DAVIS.
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,
JEWELERS,
93 Market street, Pittsburgh.
(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)
Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry, also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.
Watches of all the American makers in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Ferregaux, and others.
We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To this 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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"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.
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GRAND RE-OPENING
NEW GOODS.
Shoes, Boots and Gaiters,
AT
HENRY PAULUS',
No. 124 OHIO AVENUE, ALLEGHENY CITY.
The undersigned has again taken possession of his old place, and stocked it with a rich assortment of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.
Goods as well as prices will give satisfaction. Former patrons and the public are invited to call.
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HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
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