

The Minority System—Progress of the Movement for Proportional Representation.

In these columns we have not unfrequently called attention to the need and the wisdom of such a governmental reform as would secure minority, or rather proportional representation. Desiring to keep the subject before the people, we append some extracts to show the progress of the idea. The New York Times, of September 4, says:

At the Minority Convention, at Reading, Penn., on Wednesday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we can conceive of no other remedy for such wrong and oppression except in a system which will secure to each local minority, as near as can be, its proportional share of local representation.

Resolved, That such minority representation will not only remedy the wrongs of which we more especially complain, but will also tend to lessen unjust, illiberal partisanship, and to promote greater purity in legislation.

Resolved, That a fair and proportional representation of minorities by districts is not only just, but is in accord with the spirit of all our State political systems, which provide for the election of Legislators by districts in order to protect the minority at large from the unjust domination of the majority as well as to guard the interests of localities, and which we propose now to supplement by placing the local minority beyond the unjust domination of the local majority.

Resolved, That in view of the taking of the present census and the approaching legislative re-apportionment of the State, we recommend the passage of acts of Assembly by the next Legislature, embodying the principles of minority representation in reference to the Legislature, Boards of County Commissioners, Directors of the Poor and County Auditors, as well as township and other offices.

Resolved, That we recommend the passage of an act of Assembly providing for a Constitutional Convention, to be composed of members elected on the minority principle, and to such Convention, in making the many Constitutional reforms so loudly demanded for years, we respectfully recommend that the principle of minority representation be embodied in the new Constitution of our Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty congratulations to the people of Illinois for their great and salutary advance in the act of self-government, by adopting the plan of the free vote for the election of representatives in their Legislature, and for the choice of directors and managers of all incorporated companies in their State; and that we pledge to them our best efforts to extend this wholesome reform which they have begun, so far as our power and influence may extend, to Federal, State and municipal elections, confident that thereby we shall promote the best interests of our whole people, joined together in a union of free institutions.

Resolved, That the people of Pennsylvania, of every political party, be invited to unite in promoting the important objects embodied in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the chairman of this Convention shall appoint an executive committee of twenty-one persons, to serve during the coming year, whose duty it shall be to use all proper measures to promote the objects and purposes of the above resolutions.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, who shall lay the proceedings of this convention before the next Legislature, and who shall be authorized, by means of an address, and by personal intercourse, to enforce upon the members of the two Houses the objects contemplated in the resolutions passed by this convention.

Speeches were then made by Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, who was present by invitation, E. J. Moore, Benjamin Bannan, J. S. Richards and by Mr. Lear, the President of the Convention. The Convention, shortly after 5 p. m., adjourned sine die.

And our cotemporary, a Republican journal, thus comments upon the subject—which does indeed address itself to men, irrespective of creed or color:

"Minority representation" is an infelicitous term with which to describe the object sought by those who would reform fundamentally the representative system; and we are not surprised at Mr. Buckalew's desire to find a better. The theory of party government concedes everything to majorities—minorities have only the rights which constitutions throw around them, and among these political representation is not included. Practically, that belongs exclusively to the majority, whose inclination is more and more to ignore minorities in the conduct of affairs. The despotism of majorities in a republic takes the place of despotism under kings, and mercifully is its power exercised. The anxiety to secure more real freedom and a greater equalization of power is natural enough, but some time will probably elapse before the American people concede to minorities, as such, the principle contended for by the advocates of the change. The impartiality of its operation adds to its difficulties. Partisan energy cannot be brought to bear in its favor. Its adoption by Illinois is good experimentally, and if it succeeds there, other States may be tempted to follow the example. But its adoption there was the result more of apathy than of zeal.

Mr. Buckalew would popularize it by designating the plan as one to secure a "free vote." The term is preferable to "cumulative voting," because appealing

more directly to the popular sense of justice. By the tyranny of majorities, minorities are in effect disfranchised. There may be an insignificant difference between the two aggregates at an election, but that difference suffices to render the minority non-existent for the purposes of legislative action. By securing to every voter his proportionate share of influence in an election, a free vote would be secured. There would be an equitable adjustment of electoral power if every vote were in some manner represented in the result. The "free-vote" movement aims at this and nothing more.

The subject commends itself most readily to thinkers, and, unfortunately, thinkers are not as potent as they ought to be in political management. "Minority representation" has, therefore, gained ground slowly; the "free-vote" idea cannot be expected to move much faster. Its introduction must be gradual. We see something of it here and there in minor local matters—in boards of election officers, and other things; and an extension of it in these directions is, perhaps, the most feasible mode of accustoming the people to the working of the principle. There will be less violent party opposition than if an attempt were made to inaugurate a general revolution in the political system; and success on a small scale will furnish reasons for more extensive change.

The Convention which met at Reading, on Wednesday, did not commit itself to any special scheme. It affirmed the general principle, and left it to the fostering care of a committee, under auspices which divest it of all party bias. The sphere in which the committee may, in the first instance, work most usefully is local. The Legislature may well be asked to remove the present anomaly so far as it affects municipal affairs; and, that accomplished, the influence of the whole electoral body may next be apparent in State concerns. For the present, at least, the plan is tentative. Let us see how it works before attempting to apply it on a large scale.

It is painful to read the suggestions of some of the journals of Paris. Chagrin at the defeat of the Imperial armies has aroused some of the journalists of France to a pitch of virulent malignity and malicious rage entirely incompatible with the press of the boasted center of European civilization. Figaro shrieks "provide the Prussians with poisoned provisions;" the Gaulois advises its readers to insult all women who do not wear mourning. These are not the suggestions of men who dare to do and die, but the devices of faint-hearted cravens, who will beat a hasty, albeit shameful, retreat on the first appearance of an armed enemy.

SATANIC PROGRESS.—While the mind shrinks from the bloody record of the battles now making a shambles of France, it is impossible to refrain from painful admiration of the heroism of the combatants on either side. It can no longer be said that in courage the men of modern times are degenerate. History can tell of no fiercer fighting than that which now from day to day is hurling thousands of Christian and civilized beings into eternity. But unfortunately enlightenment, though applauded by the spectacle, will accept no wholesome profit from the terrible lesson. Though the blood of a 1,000 victims should rise to rebuke and deprecate the principal of warfare, still will the nations make war a study, and still will the ingenuity of man be devoted to the development of the means of destruction. The spirit of progress in that respect is a very fiend; its ambition is to multiply and perfect the engines of death and desolation. [New York News.]

BE TRUE TO OURSELVES.—The destiny of the white people of this State is identified with the destiny of the white race of the South, of which it forms but the thirtieth part. It is absurd to suppose that it will separate in its main features, however much it may differ in the particular circumstances of its development. When Virginia throws off corrupt government, and Georgia, and North Carolina, and Alabama, it is our triumph, and we have good reason to rejoice in it. The white race cannot be degraded here, while it preserves its tone and perpetuates its prestige there; nor will the brigand flag float its perpetual insolence upon our little thirtieth part of the line, when it shall have been torn down by the strong grasp of our brethren, and trampled in the dust in our sister States, united with us, as they are, in history, character and destiny. We have but to be true to ourselves, and time will cure our ills and relieve our sufferings.—Winnsboro News.

RADICAL WORK IN MADISON, FLA.—The Monticello Advertiser, of a late date, says: A negro in Madison County, who was perhaps more fool than knave, and was undoubtedly urged on by the carpet-baggers, undertook to raise a row between the white and black citizens. He was a Captain, recently appointed by Reed, and he ordered out his company and told them the ball had opened. He soon raised an immense crowd of negroes, and forming his company at a church called Bethlehem, commenced rapidly gathering arms, and swore to wipe out every man in Madison County; but before the evening closed white men came pouring in from South, East and West, and if it had not been for some citizens who interceded for them, there would have been one camp less on earth. The camp was, however, broken up, the ring-leaders arrested and put in jail, and the "white trash" as silently disappeared as they had come.

New York Lion Lager, to be had at POLLOCK'S.

OPINIONS.—Every man has an "opinion" regarding the war in Europe and the Prussian victory. People of different nationalities, of course, entertain different opinions. The New York Star gives them briefly:

The Englishman's opinion—"The Emperor is 'umbl'd.'"

The Frenchman's opinion—"The American's opinion—"I guess that job didn't cost less 'an \$200,000,000."

The German's opinion—"We peat um pad, py tam, Kink William. Zwei larger and pretzels."

The Irishman's opinion—"Faith and the end on it esn't yet."

The opinion of other nationalities are not worth quoting.

GOVERNOR SCOTT AND GENERAL WADE HAMPTON.—Our readers are familiar with the fact that General Butler, in exposing the political hypocrisy of the leaders of the Ring, made the distinct charge that Governor Scott, shortly before the late Presidential election, said to General Wade Hampton and two other gentlemen, that "he not only wished the State to go Democratic, but wanted to use his influence to that end, as he was tired of the negroes, and would make enough of them resign their seats in the Legislature, so as to give the white men a majority in that body."

We called upon Governor Scott for a denial of this damning charge, which denial he has never made. It is now stated, however, in the Ring Organ, "on the authority of Governor Scott himself," that Governor Scott did not say that "he was tired of the negroes," and that he never did declare that "he wished the State to go Democratic." All such statements "are pronounced by Governor Scott absolutely false." It is also denied that Governor Scott promised to make enough of the negro members resign their seats in the Legislature to give the white men the majority. These statements, although not made by Governor Scott in person, are a categorical denial, by authority, of the truth of the charges made by General Butler. That gentleman received from General Hampton the information upon which the charges were used, and we are confident that General Hampton, who is now in the North, will upon his return to the South state distinctly whether Governor Scott did, or did not, make the promises whose utterance it is now attempted to deny. What the character of General Hampton's statement will be is shown in an extract from a private letter, which, under the circumstances, we feel authorized to publish. A friend with whom we had been in communication upon the subject of the Scott convention, wrote as follows, on August 15th:

"General W. Hampton, under date of 10th August, writes to me: 'I have enclosed a letter in reference to Scott's pledges to us—Scott will scarcely dare deny the charges; but if he does, they can be proved.'"

Governor Scott has dared, in the absence of General Hampton, to deny the charges, and as soon as General Hampton returns the charges will be proved. [Charleston News.]

COMMODORE VANDERBILT BUYS A CHURCH.—Commodore Vanderbilt has bought a church for fifty thousand dollars, and secured the use of it to Dr. Deems, pastor of the Church of the Strangers, during his natural life. The property is very valuable for business purposes, and will be more so in a few years. The Church of the Strangers was established during the war as a refuge for Southern families living in New York. Dr. Deems, the pastor, is a member of the Methodist Conference South. The church adopts the Apostles' Creed as its basis, and admits all to membership who subscribe to that, without reference to their denominational peculiarities.

DEATH OF CAPT. JOHN MAXWELL.—We are pained to announce the death of Capt. John Maxwell, at his residence, in this County, on the morning of August 23, 1870, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Mr. Maxwell was one of our oldest citizens. He had been a member of the three constitutional conventions, called for various purposes, in the State, during the last forty years. He had also been a member of the Legislature; and, in all these highly responsible positions, discharged his duty to the satisfaction of his constituents.—Knoxville Courier.

A disastrous fire occurred in Yorkville on the 8th, by which the following buildings were destroyed: Dr. J. B. Allison's residence, J. U. Zuercher's residence and confectionery store, H. Keller & Co.'s shoe shop, James Jeffery's residence and store, law office of Williams & Williams, Dr. H. G. Jackson's office, and G. H. O'Leary's saddlery and harness shop. The loss by the fire is estimated to be at least \$20,000. No insurance.

LONGEVITY.—The Winnsboro (S. C.) News says: Our census marshal, Mr. B. F. Davidson, hands us the names of the following persons who have passed the allotted time appointed for man. Can any County in the State beat it? Dickey Ruff, 120 years old; Thomas Lyles, 120 years old; Polly Hall, 100 years old; Amie Cotte, 100 years old; Scipio Davis, 100 years old—all colored.

CONSERVATIVE NOMINATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—York.—James H. Faysoux, Dr. J. G. Black, Rev. Anderson Menclum, D. T. Lessley.

CONSERVATIVE.—Dr. O. M. Doyle and Capt. J. L. Shanklin. There are 241 miles of paved streets in New York city, while the amount of street cleaning done each week is about 534 miles, several of the streets requiring frequent cleaning. Mrs. Rebecca Griffin, a venerated citizen of Edgefield, died on the 2d, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco, to be had at POLLOCK'S.

It is said that a San Francisco cat got into the room of an orator somewhat noted as a traveler and speech-maker, and tried to suck his breath. As the story goes, the cat soon barged, the wind in him being more than she could manage.

Central Asia has just issued its first newspaper. It was a long time before they could decide upon a name for it; at last, they concluded to give it a short name—one that the newsboys could readily pronounce—and so they called it "Turkietanskaja Vjedemostt."

RESIDENCE DESTROYED BY FIRE.—About 12 o'clock, on Tuesday night, fire broke out on the roof of the residence of Mr. A. Bleakley, three or four miles from the city, which resulted in the total destruction of the building, together with the greater part of the furniture. [Augusta Constitutionalist.]

Leavenworth is said to boast of a man who is so tall that his likeness cannot be got into one picture. A local artist has painted his head and shoulders, and announces that he will be "continued next week."

A singular coincidence was noted lately in Westford, Vt., the bell tolling for the death of an infant one year old, and within one hour, for an old person of 100, living in the next house.

Pan-cake and Michigan fine-cut Chewing Tobacco, to be had at POLLOCK'S.

New Lisbon, Ohio, has a female baseball club. One of the girls recently made a "home run." She saw her father coming with a switch.

Okra Soup free, every day, at POLLOCK'S.

A Montana town, with a total population of only forty-eight, boasts that it had twenty-seven fights in one day.

A fine lot of Brandy Peaches, domestic, to be had at POLLOCK'S.

Boiled Corn Meal. 25 BARRELS, in fine order, for sale by EDWARD HOPE.

Candy! Candy! 25 BOXES fresh mixed CANDY just received and for sale at wholesale only, by J. & T. R. AGNEW.

Cotton Bagging. 15,000 YARDS heavy and medium COTTON BAGGING, for sale by E. HOPE.

Iron Ties. 40,000 LBS. superior IRON TIES, for sale low by E. HOPE.

School Notice. MRS. GORDES will resume her SCHOOL on THURSDAY, September 15. Sept 9 and 2

Richland Volunteer Rifles. ATTEND a meeting of your Company, at Palmetto Engine House Hall, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, precisely. By order of J. H. DISEKER, Sec'y pro tem. Sept 9

Axes! Axes! 100 DOZEN best cast steel warranted AXES, just received and for sale low wholesale and retail. Also, twenty-five dozen good cast steel AXES, at retail for \$1 each. Twenty dozen AXE HANDLES, and a full supply of SPADES, SHOVELS, PICKS, MATTOCKS, &c., &c. Just received, and for sale low, by J. & T. R. AGNEW.

The Georgia Gin. THE most universally and deservedly popular gin in use. Everybody who knows it, buys it, and those who buy it, are always pleased with it. It claims no needless, no condensers, no steel brush, but simply to be the best gin in use, everything considered. Prices moderate; quality always guaranteed. LORRICK & LOWRANCE, Agents, Columbia. July 17 2mo

Clarets. 50 CASES TABLE CLARET, for sale low, for cash, by GEO. SYMMERS.

New Mackerel. 50 KITS and QUARTER BARRELS NEW MACKEREL, for sale low, by EDWARD HOPE.

New Mackerel. JUST to hand. No. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL, catch of 1870. For sale by GEORGE SYMMERS.

Seed Rye. 25 BUSHELS PRIME SEED RYE, for sale by EDWARD HOPE.

FARMERS, save your Corn and Money; keep your Stock fat and healthy, by having a Rye Pasture for winter grazing. SEED for sale by LORRICK & LOWRANCE.

Fresh Arrivals. GENUINE DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO, direct from the factory, the great Daily Fat Smoking Tobacco, the Sunnyside Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco—the best in the country—Mollers' Fig Chewing Tobacco, very fine, just received. A full assortment of choice WINES and LIQUORS always on hand. JOHN C. SEEGERS, Main street, near the Post Office, and Main street, near PHENIX Office. July 29

For Sale, A NEAT COTTAGE, in the central part of the city, with ten rooms—five in basement and five up-stairs—and necessary out-buildings. Possession can be had on the first of October. Inquire at this office. CHEAP CASH DRUG STORE.

E. H. HEINITSH, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST. SUCCESSOR TO FISHER & HEINITSH. At the Old Established Stand, opposite the Phenix Office. HAVING made new and advantageous BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS, the subscriber will be enabled to offer very great inducements to buyers. Goods well bought are well sold, and by energy and faith, economy and cash, large dividends will be distributed to every purchaser, in the cheapness of the articles sold. "A new era" has begun, and all shall share in its advantages, by buying their DRUGS and MEDICINES at this well known and reliable Drug House. Just received: Pure White Kerosene Oil, Fresh Congress Water, Quinine, Morphine, Castor Oil, Alcohol, Sup. Carb Soda, Epsom Salts. For sale low, by E. H. HEINITSH, Druggist. Old Java Coffee. 20 MATS Old Government JAVA COFFEE, for sale at reduced prices. E. HOPE

Local Items.

POST OFFICE HOURS.—Northern mail opens 4.30 P. M.; closes 11 A. M.

Charleston and Greenville, open 4.30 P. M.; close 5.30 A. M.

Western, opens 12.30 P. M.; closes 2.45 P. M.

Charleston, evening, opens 8 A. M.; closes 6 P. M.

Office open Sundays from half-past 4 o'clock to half-past 5.

The following appointments have been made for Judge Carpenter and General Butler:

Florence, Saturday, September 10. Marion C. H., Monday, September 12. Kingstree, Wednesday, September 14. Midway Church, Thursday, Sept. 15. Manning, Friday, September 16. Liberty Hill, Saturday, Sept. 17. Orangeburg C. H., September 19. Barnwell C. H., September 21. Walterboro, Colleton, September 23. White Hall, Colleton, September 24. Beaufort, Mouday, September 26.

SUPREME COURT, September 8.—The Court met at 10 a. m. Present—Chief Justice Moses and Associate Justice Willard.

In the case of W. E. James and J. J. James, respondents, vs. Jack Smith and Adam Bristow, appellants, Mr. Spain was heard for respondents.

After hearing the argument of Mr. Spain on the part of the respondents, the motion of Messrs. Harlee and Baker, the attorneys for the appellants, was granted.

The following order was made: In the matter of A. C. Spain, Esq.—In Supreme Court—It is ordered that the said A. C. Spain, Esq., attorney and counselor of this Court, do show cause before this Court, on the first day of the November Term, 1870, why he should not be attached for a contempt in the presence of the said Court, committed during the hearing of the case entitled W. E. James and J. J. James vs. Jack Smith and Adam Bristow in re. Thomas C. Cox, on the 8th day of September, 1870. At 12 m., the Court adjourned until Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 10 a. m.

PHENIXIANA.—Glenn Springs is in a flurry of excitement over the tournament and costume ball to come off on Thursday next, the 15th instant. The up country will send strong delegations and our own District will be well represented. Knights, Queens and Maids of Honor (in anticipation) are making preparations to appear to the very best advantage. Prepare yourselves, gentlemen, as the contest will, doubtless, be a spirited one.

A memorandum book, with William Brice's name in it, was picked up last night, by a colored girl. The owner can have the same by calling at this office, and leaving a small sum for the finder.

State Printer Denny has furnished us with a copy of the catalogue of the South Carolina University for 1870. There were forty-two students in attendance. The Faculty numbers fourteen—every school having efficient professors.

The Attorney-General has decided that the County Commissioners are entitled to pay for such proportional part of the 100 days as they may have served of a year.

It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong, and judge people accordingly. It is a great mistake to measure the enjoyments of others by our own; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to look for judgment and experience in youth; to endeavor to mould all dispositions alike; not to yield in immaterial trifles; to look for perfection in a fallen world; not to aim at perfection in our actions; to worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied; not to alleviate all that needs alleviation, as far as lies in our power; not to make allowances for the infirmities of others; to consider everything possible which we cannot perform; to believe only what our finite minds can grasp; to expect to be able to understand everything. The greatest of all mistakes is to live only for a time when any moment may launch you into eternity.

The regulation widow's veil is now to be a yard and a half in length.

What everybody is thinking about—the Rhine and rhino.

Now is the time to buy cheap clothing—for next summer.

Almost every day there is some despatch in the papers about Edmund About, and people are getting about sick about reading about About.

The death is recorded of Mr. Charles Sloman, a long a resident of Charleston and Columbia, who bore the title of "the only English Improvisator," and who was the author of the "Maid of Judah," and very many other songs.

The rings of the planet Saturn can be seen to better advantage at present than at any time during the next fifteen years—so the astronomers say.

People who think themselves weather-wise are already predicting an unusually cold winter.

Imported Bremen Lager, to be had at POLLOCK'S.

A NEW TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEM.—The New York Herald publishes a communication from Mr. D. H. Craig, formerly general agent of the New York Associated Press, reporting the progress made within the last six or eight months in the development of the "Little system of fast telegraphy." He states that the line between New York and Washington "has been completed and is now in perfect order, but has not yet been opened to the public." From tests recently made, he says, it is ascertained that 24,000 words per hour can be transmitted over a single wire from Washington to New York, which is equal to the average working of more than thirty six wires by the Morse system of telegraphy.

The colors of the sky at particular times afford wonderfully good evidence. Not only does a rosy sunset presage fair weather and a ruddy sunshine, but there are other tints which speak with equal clearness and accuracy. A bright yellowish sky in the evening indicates wind, a pale yellow wet, a neutral gray color constitutes a favorable sign in the evening and an unfavorable one in the morning. The clouds are full of meaning in themselves. If their forms are soft, undefined and feathery, the weather will be fine. If the edges are hard, sharp and definite, it will be foul. Generally speaking, any deep, unusual lines betoken wind or rain, while the more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fair weather. Simple as these maxims are, the British Board of Trade has thought fit to publish them for the use of seafaring men.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, September 8.—Nickerson House.—P. Babcock, Wm. H. Trescott, D. C. Anderson, Greenville; James L. Orr, Anderson; J. M. Tate, wife and child, N. C.; J. H. Lorry, wife, child and servant, S. C.; W. F. Peck, Atlanta; J. Bruce, Ala.; A. J. Stewart, Columbus; E. Joseph, Ga.; J. N. Webb, Ala.; A. B. Galloway, N. C.; G. W. Serome, Ga.; C. E. Perkins, Ga.; H. K. White, Texas; H. J. Scarborough and wife, Mrs. K. McCary, Bishopville; Mrs. Mower, Newberry; J. D. Clarke, Ala.; D. E. Stalmaker, city; F. A. B. Babcock, New York; R. J. Donaldson and wife, two children and servant, Mrs. Peet, Cheraw.

Columbia Hotel.—Rev. L. H. Shuck, John P. Brynes, James Borman, J. W. O'Brien, A. Kirkland, Charleston; P. G. Rockwell, Aiken; Mrs. E. F. Oglesby and child, W. D. Kennedy, Augusta; J. G. Edwards, Abbeville; Dr. S. F. Fant, B. J. Singleton, Dr. J. R. Thompson, Newberry; Thos. McNulty, Union; Robt. Greenfield, Greenville; S. R. Smith and wife, Baltimore; C. A. Burr, New York; O. J. Lohg, Geo. Glausne, Philadelphia; W. J. Lee, Kingston; L. Goldsmith, A. Farrington, Mobile; P. C. McNulty, Mrs. H. S. McNulty, Miss E. J. McNulty, Miss L. J. McNulty, Miss G. McNulty, Georgetown; Calvin Shafer, Richmond; S. G. Zeigler, Cokesbury; Miss McElroy, Charlotte.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Meeting Richland Rifles. J. & T. R. Agnew—Axes, Candy, &c. E. Hope—Corn Meal, Iron Ties, &c. Mrs. Cordes—School Notice.

The attention of the reader is respectfully invited to the advertisement of Bradford & Co., in another column. They are undoubtedly selling the best remedies out for the diseases they are recommended for. BRADFORD'S FEMALE REGULATOR and DR. PRUPHITT'S CELEBRATED LIVER PINK are certainly cured more afflicted persons than any two medicines of their age. Try them and be well, as these gentlemen guarantee satisfaction or money refunded. A 7

If the testimony of aged persons who have testified to the efficacy and soothing properties of LIPPMAN'S GREAT GERMAN BITTERS is worthy of credence, they are decidedly preferable to any of the unmedicated stimulants or combinations of drugs and alcohol ordinarily prescribed to cheer the spirits and strengthen the systems of persons of an advanced age. These bitters produce no unnatural excitement, and the effects are at once soothing and strengthening, and they counteract to a great degree the depressing influence which the decay of the bodily energies has upon the animal spirits; it is, therefore, that it is acknowledged universally, that Lippman's Bitters are cordial for the aged. 8412

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—It may be truthfully said that the greatest of all blessings is health, for without it the joys unnumbered are turned to sorrows. To all health is essential for life's enjoyment and pursuits, to the young and old, to the rich and poor. Are you in search of wealth? Health is necessary. Do you desire office and worldly honors? Of what avail would these be without health? The beauties of spring, the song of birds, the deep blue sky, the rolling ocean, all have a poetic fascination which blarms only the healthy in mind and body; but to the sick what are these but mockeries. The body diseased, the mind sickly o'er with the saddest of thoughts. Oh! that I may live to appreciate the blessings of health. This rich boon is within the reach of all. The remedy at hand in HEINITSH'S QUEEN'S DELICIOUS, the health panacea. Now is the time to try it. A 2

WALLED IN WITH PAPER!—Why are the hair coloring preparations kept dark? Simply because the light decomposes the color and exposes their foul sediment. Hence the bottles are jacketed with paste and paper. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, on the other hand, is as clear and transparent in the sunshine as in the shade. It retrieves the natural color in every time-bleached fiber, and does not stain the skin. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. 8413

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.—A general order for SOZODONT. In the TEETH OF ALLOPATION it has become supreme dentifrice of the age, to purify can infect the teeth cleaned daily with SOZODONT. QUILLAY, the bark of the Chilean Soap Tree, an article which possesses cleansing properties superior to those of any other known substance, is one of the ingredients of this peerless compound. SOZODONT is the only dentifrice in existence in which this salubrious botanical product is incorporated. "SPALDING'S GLUE," handy about the house, mends everything. 8413