The Bedford Gazette.

Thursday Morning, January 20, 1870.

THE SCULL-FINDLAY CASE.

The Seat Given to Findlay.

We gave, last week, an outline of the features of the Findlay-Scull contest, in the State Senate, in reference to the *prima facie* right to the seat in that body for the Twentieth Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset. The whole case, in a nut-shell, was just this: The return judges of Somerset county had refused to count the vote of Allegheny township, in that county, because the return judge for that township brought to their meeting the *tally paper*, instead of the *return*. The district return judges, however, counted the vote of Allegheny township. If the vote of that district had been rejected, Scull would have been elected by 17 majority. It was counted and Findlay was returned as elected by 23 majority.—The question of the power of the district return judges to count the vote of Allegheny tp., was argued at great length in the Senate, and finally, on Wednesday evening of last week, the sense of the Senate on the subject was tested by a vote on a resolution to admit Mr. Scull to the seat. The resolution was lost by a tie vote, 15 to 15, two Republican Senators, Messrs. Billingfelt and Lowry voting with the Democoats against it. The effect of this vote was to rule Mr. Scull out of court, and to leave Mr. Findlay as the only claimant to the seat. Accordingly, on the next day the latter was sworn in and now occupies the seat.

The reader must not understand from this that the matter has come to an end. No sooner had Mr. Findlay taken his seat, than Mr. Scull filed a petition setting forth an undue election and claiming that Mr. Findlay's majority was made up of illegal votes. The former contest was as to which of the two was to be given the seat *prima facie*, that is on the face of the returns. Now a contest is to be made which involves an inquiry into the character of those returns and the legality of the votes cast for the respective candidates.

This investigation will be a very expensive one to the tax-payers, witnesses will be required to attend at Harrisburg, and much work will have to be performed by the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and by the committee drawn to try the case. Why Mr. Scull, who now holds an office the salary of which is much greater than the pay of a Senator, should be so anxious to get into the Senate as to rake over the district for a few illegal votes, seems an enigma to some people. The reason for his persistence in the matter is well known to the initiated. It was a part of the contract between himself and Cessna, when the latter obtained Stutzman's withdrawal and arranged the nomination of Scull, at Philadelphia, that he (Scull) should resign the Assessorship of Internal Revenue in order that Cessna might fill the office with a Franklin county man. There are at least two Franklin county politicians who demand this office at the hands of Mr. Cessna. One of them is Mr. Cook, of the *Repository*, the other is a Mr. Ritchey. It is this Franklin county pressure on Cessna that is driving Mr. Scull up to the work of contesting Findlay's election. The Philadelphia bargain is to be carried out, which cannot be done if Scull fails to get into the Senate.

There can be no doubt of the fairness and legality of Mr. Findlay's election. There were, we are satisfied, more illegal and fraudulent votes polled for Scull than for Findlay. But these votes must now be *ascertained and proved.*—If Democrats will exercise but ordinary activity and care in looking up such votes, we have no doubt that a sufficient number can be found to swell Mr. Findlay's majority, to at least one hundred. *We, therefore, call on the active Democrats in each and every election district in the counties of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset, to gather all the information they can obtain in regard to illegal Republican votes cast at the late election, and forward such information at once, by letter, to Hon. Hiram Findlay, Senate, Harrisburg.* The names of persons under the age of 21 years, or persons not having paid a State or county tax assessed within two years next preceding the last election, of persons not having a legal residence in the election district, or in the State, at the last election, of persons not registered and who failed to make the affidavits required by the Registry Law, &c., who voted for Mr. Scull, and also the names of Democrats whose votes were rejected and the reasons for their rejection, with names of witnesses by whom such votes, or such rejection of votes, may be proved, should be ascertained and forwarded as above. *Unless this be done immediately, say within the next ten days, it will be of no avail.* Let this work, then, be performed at once.

Ex-President Fillmore was sixty-nine years of age last Friday.

CESSNA THE DISUNIONIST.

Virginia, after having been re-constructed in the latest and most approved fashion, having elected a carpet-bagger Governor, chosen a negro Congressman and sent a number of negroes to the legislature, and having eaten dirt by the bushel in ratifying the Fifteenth amendment, is still excluded from the Union. A bill for her re-admission has been under discussion in Congress ever since the commencement of the session and still hangs fire in the Senate. The radicals in Congress are divided on the subject. The extreme ring, led by Sumner in the Senate, and by Butler in the House, oppose the admission of Virginia as at present re-constructed. They propose to exact new and more severe conditions from the people of that persecuted state. They are not satisfied with the low humiliation and abject obedience of the high-minded and honorable Virginian. They must see him bound to their political car with bands of iron before they are willing to allow his state representation in Congress. The moderates under the lead of Trumbull in the Senate and Bingham in the House, are ready to accept the sacrifices of Virgina as a complete atonement for her past sins, and favor her immediate readmission. Bingham's bill declaring the State entitled to representation in Congress passed the House, on Friday last, after a prolonged and bitter opposition. The radical delegation from this State divided equally on the question. Messrs. Armstrong, Cake, Gillfillan, Mercur, Scofield, Morrell, Myers and Packer voted *yea;* Messrs. Cessna, Dickey, Donley, Kelley, Negley, O'Niell, Phelps and Townsend voted *nay.* Stick a pin right here. Let the people of the Sixteenth Congressional District understand that their representative, Mr. Cessna, votes against the restoration of Virginia to the Union, in spite of the recommendation of President Grant. The blatant and brawling demagogue who was wont to bellow for the "Union," now votes in Congress to keep the Union dissolved. He is a *disunionist.* He is alike faithless to the party in whose bosom he was nurtured, and to the cause which he has latterly professed to uphold. His treason to the Democracy and his infidelity to the cause of a restored Union are akin in every respect. The fact is he cannot be true to anything except his own selfish and ambiticus aims. But we dislike to be personal. We would only like to know what the "Union men" *par excellence*, the Republicans, of this Congressional district, think of their representative voting to keep Virginia out of the Union. Are they with Grant, and Trumbull and Bingham and Farnsworth, or with Sumner and Butler and the carpet-bagger Whittemore, and little John Cessna? One of these parties must be wrong. Which is it? If the radical newspapers of this district are not struck dumb by this vote of Cessna's, they will give us their opinions on the subject. Men and brethren, let us hear from you!

A GREAT VICTORY.

The legislature met, in joint convention, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., and elected Gen. W. W. Irwin, of Beaver county, State Treasurer for the ensuing year. R. W. Mackey, Esq., was the caucus nominee of the Republicans, but his management of the Treasury had caused so much dissatisfaction that a number of Republican Senators and Representatives refused to support him. These united with the Democrats on Gen. Irwin, as an independent candidate, who was elected by a vote of 70 to 61 for Mackey. There were three ballots. On the first the Democrats voted for D. O. Barr, of Pittsburg, who had received the caucus nomination, giving him 55 votes. On the second ballot all the Democrats but two voted for Irwin. On the third, the Democrats voted solid for Irwin. Fifteen Republicans voted for Irwin on the third and last ballot. This is a great victory over the Treasury ring and cannot fail to redound to the benefit of the tax-ridden people of the Commonwealth.

At the annual meeting of Plymouth Church, last week, it was resolved, by a vote of 80 to 25, that candidates for membership should not hereafter be required to assent to the Confession of Faith. Mr. BEECHER himself advocated the resolution with his customary earnestness, and said that the former rule, which excluded Universalist and other unorthodox Christians from the church, was unjust, and should be repealed. It thus appears that Mr. Beecher is determined to carry into practice the theory of the unimportance of creeds which he recently proclaimed in his new journal. Plymouth Church is henceforth to be a church without a creed, where Universalist and Presbyterian, Mohammedan and Buddhist can fraternize together.—Doubtless the Congregation will be largely recruited from among those who, like Mr. Beecher, regard theology as a matter of no consequence; but the few orthodox members which it now includes will hardly be willing to continue their membership—*N. Y. World.*

Numerous engagements are reported from Cuba, and it is said that many of the insurgents are surrendering.

THE TRAGEDY IN PARIS.

All Paris is in violent agitation on account of the killing of one of the editors of Rochefort's newspaper, the *Marseillaise*, by Prince Pierre Napoleon, the cousin of the Emperor, on Monday of last week. The paper had contained a gross libel on the Prince, and he sent Rochefort a message that if he would not send a second to his house, there would be an answer returned of "not at home." The Prince has related to Cassagnac, the journalist, how the tragedy occurred. "M. Fouville and M. Noir came to my residence with a menacing air, and their hands in their pockets, and presented a letter from M. Pascal Gronsett. I said, 'It is Rochefort and not his creatures that I seek.' 'Read the letter,' replied Noir. I had my hand on my pistol in my pocket. 'Are you responsible for it?' I asked. At this I received a slap in the face from Noir, when I drew my revolver and fired at him. Fouville crouched behind a chair, and, from the protection it afforded, aimed his revolver at me, but he could not get it off. I fired at him while in that position, when he ran out of the room. He stopped in the next room, and again turned his pistol towards me. I fired at him again and he fled."

The fire of the Prince was fatal. He is now in the hands of the police, to whom he delivered himself up immediately. It may well be imagined that the enemies of the empire will make the most out of this tragic event, in order to provoke the people to its overthrow. The pistol shot of Prince Pierre may be the first blow that will end in the downfall of the Bonaparte dynasty. This, however, would be quite as illogical as the causes of many other popular commotions. Prince Pierre Napoleon is a genuine democrat, and, perhaps, a much more sincere friend of liberty than Rochefort and his faction. He comes by his love of democratic ideas in a legitimate way. He is a son of that Lucien who would not abandon his republican opinions to accept a crown from the first Emperor. The Prince has remained, throughout an adventurous and romantic life, true to the principles in which he was reared. As a member of the Constituent Assembly during the Republic, he favored the most extreme democratic views, and voted almost constantly with the Mountain. Under the Empire, he has more than once shown his extremely intractable republican temper, much to the displeasure of his imperial cousin. Though bearing the title of Prince, he is not regarded as a member of the Imperial family, and is rarely seen in the Tulleries.

Nevertheless, this event cannot fail to most deeply affect the Emperor.—Although he cannot be in any way made responsible for the acts of this member of the family, yet the name of Napoleon will not escape the loudest denunciations from those who will rejoice at this new opportunity for agitation. Whether the Prince be acquitted, or dismissed with a fine, the enemies of the Emperor will not fail to employ every art to arouse the Parisian populace against the imperial government. The immense throng, estimated at fifty thousand persons, that attended the funeral of Noir, attest the agitation which has been evoked by the tragic deed on that impressionable population.

The event could not have fallen out more inopportunely for the Emperor. It is but a few days since a general amnesty was proclaimed, allowing Ledru Rollin and his banished compatriots to return. A liberal ministry had been placed in power, and a new chapter has been opened in the history of the Empire of Napoleon III. The Empress Eugenie had returned from the East laden with the relics of former centuries and with the riches of Egypt and Arabia, after presiding over a new triumph of French genius in the opening of the Suez Canal. Now comes this fatal pistol shot, public opinion is violently aroused, and many a wise scheme of diplomacy has been wrecked. An editor is slain by a Prince Imperial, and France is convulsed from centre to circumference. In former centuries such an event would have been dismissed with indifference. But now it shakes the most strongly entrenched throne in Europe.—*Patriot.*

Rochefort's paper, the *Marseillaise*, was published in mourning in Paris, and contained a characteristic card, signed by the editor, who alludes to the killing of M. Victor Noir as murder, and denounces the whole Bonaparte family. The next issue was confiscated by the authorities.—M. Fouville has published in the columns of the *Marseillaise* his account of the killing of M. Noir by Prince Pierre Bonaparte. The latter is reported to have heaped insults upon his unwelcome visitors, denouncing Rochefort, Grourset and their associates as carrion. M. Fouville further charges, in direct contradiction of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, that the latter first slapped Noir's face, then shot him, and immediately afterward commenced shooting at Fouville. The latter, imagining himself in a trap, beat a hasty retreat.

Rev. Horace Cook, the New York preacher who absconded mysteriously with Miss Maria Johnson, a member of his congregation, sent the young lady to her sorrowing parents in New York on Wednesday, from this city. Mr. Cook has given himself up to the authorities, and acts very much like an insane man. He declares that his conscience would not allow him to injure Miss Johnson in any way, even after his passions had forced upon him a resolve toward seduction. He assaulted editor of the New York *World* on Wednesday afternoon, for printing an article derogatory of his previous character, and hence his arrest.

One hundred and thirty gold brokers of New York have compromised suits brought suits against them by the Government for taxes levied on sales of gold.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

Congress reassembled yesterday.

In the Senate, Mr. Cattell introduced a resolution favoring the including of the annexation of British Columbia among the subject of negotation with Great Britain. Bills were introduced by Mr. Stewart, extending the protection of the Civil Rights Act to the Chinese; also abolishing franking, and establishing a Government telegraph system; by Mr. Williams, to provide for the redemption of greenbacks in coin, at the rate of $1 in coin for $1 20 in greenbacks. The bill for the admission of Virginia was considered, and after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, bills were introduced by Mr. Dickey, to exempt farmers and gardeners from paying brokers' tax on their sales; by Mr. Lawrence, to amend the Homestead law in favor of soldiers; by Mr. Asper, to extend the privileges of the National Banking act; by Mr. Wells, to repeal the bankruptcy laws; by Mr. Palmer, to establish free banking; by Paine, to apportion representatives, making the number 300 and for the admission of Virginia, and by Mr. Johnson, declaring the right of States to protect themselves against the effects of Chinese immigration. Mr. Bingham offered a resolution, declaring Virginia entitled to representation in Congress, and moved the previous question, which was seconded. The main question was then ordered—yeas, 68; nays 58. Mr. Benjamin, of Mo., moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question. On this motion there was a tie vote, and the speaker giving his vote in the negative, the motion was rejected.—Subsequently, Mr. Paine said there was an error in making up the result, Mr. Hoar having voted yea, and his vote not having been recorded. The vote was counted accordingly, and on the recurrence of the question, shall the main question be ordered, the vote stood, yeas, 66; nays 80, and the bill was laid over. 18 Republicans voted yea. After some further business the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

Virginia was the theme in both Houses of Congress yesterday. In the Senate the debate was continued, and an effort of the ultras to procure the postponement of the bill was defeated, 25 to 26—a number of Radicals voting with the Democrats in the negative. A discussion on Drake's infamous amendment followed; Mr. Williams, of Oregon—one of the ablest of the Radical Senators—giving it a complete ridding; but the arrival of a message from the President prevented action. The question came up in the House upon the report of a new bill from the Reconstruction Committee; a bill which Mr. Eldrige, of Wisconsin, stigmatized as abominable. It was recommitted in order to be printed, and will come up again to-day. Among the important business in the Senate was the notice of a bill by Mr. Sumner to authorize the refunding and consolidation of the national debt, to extend banking facilities, and to establish specie payments. Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported, as a substitute for the various propositions relating to the currency before the committee, a bill providing for the issue of $45,000,000 more national bank-note currency in place of an equal amount of three per cent. certificates, to be retired. Also, for free banking on a gold basis, the banks to be allowed to issue gold notes to the extent of ninety per cent. of the bonds deposited. No provision is made for funding. In the House of Representatives several bills and resolutions of no special interest were presented. The proceedings concluded with a general debate in the Committee of the Whole on the negro and finance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. Sumner introduced his new finance bill. Mr. Conkling presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New York, rescinding the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, and accompanied them with a sneering commentary. The debate on the Virginia bill was resumed, all great guns on the radical side participating pro and con. Sumner fought desperately for further exclusion, but the debate shows that a majority of his party in the Senate are opposed to him. No vote was reached.

In the House, the League Island job was discussed for an hour without any conclusion, and Mr. Farnworth's Virginia bill then came up for consideration. Speechess were made by Farnsworth and Paine on the Radical side, and by General Morgan for the Democrats. Without action, the House adjourned. The Virginia muddle will probably bother Congress for several days to come. Butler has not yet opened his batteries upon the Grant faction of his party.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

In both Houses of Congress yesterday the Virginia exclusion question was debated without reaching a final vote. The Senate discussion was made unusually interesting by a fierce set-to between Trumubll and Sumner, in which the latter charged the Western Senator with lukewarmness in, and even apostacy to the "great cause" of Radicalism. Mr. Trumball retorted by ridiculing Sumner's pretensions to the leadership of the party. The Senate was delighted to witness the writhings of their big bully under the scalping knife of the Illinois brave. Drake's rascally amendment to return Virginia to military government, if at any time after admission it should repudiate Radicalism, was voted down, 11 to 45. Mr. Edmunds introduced a test-oath amendment, which was under consideration when the Senate went into executive session. The House debate was distinguished by a logical speech from Fernando Wood and an amusing passage between Logan and Lawrence of Ohio. The bill is to be brought to a vote at 3 o'clock to-day. In addition to the Virginia matter in the Senate, the lengthy Mr. Pratt delivered a lengthy and dry argument in support of a bill extending to State courts, the admiralty jurisdiction now exercised by Federal courts, and Mr. Ramsey reported a joint resolution providing for aiding the construction of an American line of steamships between New York and Europe. In the House Mr. Willard (Rad.), of Vermont, in roduced buncombe resolutions, favoring economy and deprecating the purchase of any more foreign territory—St. Domingo or otherwise, and Mr. Mungen made a personal explanation relative to his repudiation speech, for which he claimed the entire responsibility.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

The House was engaged during the whole of yesterday on the bill to admit Virginia into the Union. After a protracted debate, the amendment of Mr. Wittimore, of South Carolina, imposing a penalty for false swearing by members of the Legislature was rejected, after which Mr. Bingham's substitute was adopted by 98 yeas to 95 nays. The bill as amended was then passed by yeas 143, nays 49. The House then adjourned until Monday.

In the Senate the joint resolution in regard to Virginia admission, pending from the previous day, was taken up. A long debate ensued, and several amendments were offered and rejected. One, however, offered by Mr. Willey, of West Virginia, was adopted, requiring the members and officers of the Virginia Legislature to take the oath prescribed in the third section of the fourteenth amendment, but allowing the immediate admission of the State. A night session was held, and the subject farther discussed. The Senate received the bill that had been passed by the House, but laid it aside without action, and continued the consideration of its own bill. The Senate adjourned, at 10.30 P. M., until Monday, having agreed to take a vote at 3 o'clock P. M. on that day.

On New Year's day three children, sons of Mr. Joseph Whyle, a respectable laboring man, residing near Pomton, in Passaic county, N. J., at the base of Wynockie mountain, left home for the purpose of "going nutting" in the woods on the mountain. It was four o'clock when they left home, so that their failure to return at nightfall occasioned but little alarm. After that however, their continued absence rendered the distracted parents almost frantic. The fearful rain storm which prevailed during the night and part of the next day fearfully intensified the feelings of the bereaved father and mother, inasmuch as their little darlings and not yet been seen or heard from. On Monday a search was made by a number of the country people, but nothing could be discovered of the whereabouts of the missing children, whose ages were respectively ten, seven and five years. The entire neighborhood at length joined in the search, and it was not till Tuesday last the mystery was solved. The innocent trio were found lying dead, side by side, on the south side of the mountain, some ten or eleven miles from their home. It was quite thickly covered with timber where the bodies were discovered. From the appearance of the latter it is thought that the children existed for several days on the nuts they had gathered previous to being benighted, and having lost their way were overtaken by physical exhaustion and starvation, which resulted in death. Their bodies were removed to the home of their heartbroken parents, for whom the entire community evinces the deepes. sympathy.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE NEGRO.—Verily the world moves fast, and the greatest changes take place within a very short time. Less than ten years ago the negroes had no social or political rights with the white men. They are now equal with the whites, and in the South superior, so far as our Radical Government can make them so. An event occurred at the White House on New Year's day which shows how "colored folks" understanding that an order had been given that they were not to have the honor of a reception by the President until after the "white folks" had been received, rebelled at this invidious distinction, and made a great noise at such a violation of the Chicago platform and the principles of the party in power. Sambo is right. The party in power owes its existence to him and it was an unkind cut to place him in the background. We know not the ground of this exclusion; if it was on account of the odor that might have troubled the crowds of white ladies and gentlemen present on that occasion we recommend Congress to make an appropriation for a large quantity of *eau de cologne* for the negroes in time for the next New Year's reception.—*New York Herald.*

Citizens of St. Louis held a meeting on Thursday night, and appointed a committee of five to "visit Washington and take measures to prevent further appropriations of money for erecting public buildings in that obscure locality."

A correspondent, who is asserted to be "excellent authority," writes from Rome to Brussels that the Pope is not satisfied with the tone of the Œcumenical Council, and will dissolve that body before midsummer.

A Miss Marshall, who has been lecturing in the South on Woman's rights and temperence, has just been sent to jail in Tennessee for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

The Chief of Police reports 2,000 liquor shops in Boston which have been run the past year in spite of the Prohibitory law.

The Kansas Legislature met on Tuesday last at Topeka, the new Capitol.—A woman was chosen enrolling clerk.

It is reported that the Schœppes of Carlisle, father and son, were driven from Prussia for forgery.

The oil regions of this State produced last month 12,844 barrels of grease.

Dr. Paul Schœppe has had published in the Baltimore *Wecker*, a German newspaper, a statement to the effect that he is not the same Dr. Schœppe mentioned by Dr. Giest, in his letter from Berlin, as having been imprisoned in that city for forgery. This card is signed by Louis Faber, "second mayor of Carlisle," and two other friends of Dr. Schœppe, but the communication is in the handwriting of Schœppe. and the *Wecker* painfully suggests that the signatures may not be genuine. Mr. Faber says he has known Dr. Schœppe in both countries, but does not think he is the man alluded to as the absconded Berlin forger. In a word; no proof is adduced that Schœppe, of Carlisle, is not the Schœppe of Berlin, much as we desire to witness it.

The municipal government of Washington seem to be bent upon putting the city in full trim for a complete "World's Exhibition" in 1872. The Council last week passed (with but two dissentient votes) an ordinance prescribing severe penalties upon all hotel keepers, directors of public amusement, in short, upon every citizen required to take out a license, who shall refuse to accommodate ladies and gentlemen of color. I learn that it is designed to enforce this ordinance with the utmost vigor.

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TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address REV EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

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ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,

No. 42 Cedar street, New York

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Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall-bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison which is very dangerous to use unless with great care), that will unlock the gall-bladder and starts the secretions of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the Alkali in the Seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has Consumption, of course the lungs in some way are diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleura adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Schenck's three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, it will digest easily and make good blood: then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

When there is no lung disease, and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all billious complaints, as they are perfectly harmless.

Dr. Schenck, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health for many years past, and now weighs 225 pounds, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompanying each, make it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless the patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond Street, New York, every other Tuesday, and at No. 35 Hanover Street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,

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