TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1867. THE DAILY EVENING

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NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1867.

Labor and the Laws of Political Economy.

Ir is to be regretted that the principles of political economy are not more generally and thoroughly understood by all classes of people. If they were, we should be saved much foolish and hurtful legislation on the one hand, and much ill-advised and abortive action on the part of the laboring classes, so called, on the other.

The "eight-hour movement" is a case in point. Without much thought or investigation, but mainly in obedience to a clamor which threatened to be turned to political ends, several of the States have passed laws recently making eight hours a legal day's work in the absence of express stipulations to the contrary. This is very well, perhaps, as far as it goes; but a moment's reflection will show that it does not meet the real problem which, in the minds of those urging the movement, lies at the bottom of it. The reduction of the hours of labor will be a boon of small moment, if the reduction of pay proceeds in the same ratio. The real effort is to secure the same payment for a day of eight hours' work as is now given for a day of ten hours' work. In other words, the proposal is to increase the present rate of wages twenty-five per cent. An example or two will make this clear. The mason who now receives four dollars a day for ten hours' work is paid at the rate of forty cents per hour. Give him four dollars for a day's work of eight hours, and he will be paid at the rate of fifty cents per hour-an increase of twenty-five per cent. The shoemaker or tailor who receives three dollars a day for ten hours' work is paid at the rate of thirty cents per hour. Pay him three dollars for a day's work of eight hours, and he will receive at the rate of thirty-seven and a half cents per hour-another increase of twenty-five per cent.

Now the question whether wages can be raised twenty-five per cent. is not at all one of legislation, but entirely one of political coonomy. It cannot be reached by making eight hours or six hours, or any other number of hours, a day's work. Labor is a commodity, just as much as pork or flour is, and its price is regulated by the same great law of supply and demand which regulates the prices of all other commodities. When labor is abundant, exceeding the demand for it, it will be cheap, just as under similar circumstances corn will. When labor is scarce, not meeting the demand, it will be dear, just as wheat is when wheat is scarce. Legislation cannot change this. Making eight hours a legal day's work cannot do it. You might as well legislate against the force of gravity as against the great law of supply and demand. Almost all values represent labor. The original value of the raw material, before any labor has been expended upon it, is a very small portion indeed of the value of any manufactured article. Even the coal which we dig from the ground derives the greatest part of its cost in market from the labor which has been expended upon it in mining and transporting it. Values thus representing labor, what would be the effect, suppose this eighthour movement could be carried out to its fall xtent, including the same pay as is now given or ten hours' work ? In other words, what would be the effect of arbitrarily increasing the price of labor twenty-five per cent. ? Why, simply that the price of everything else would go up in the same ratio. The pair of boots which it now costs four dollars to make, would then cost five. The suit of clothes which can now be manufactured for twenty dollars, would then cost twenty-five. The house which it now costs four thousand dollars to build, would then cost five thousand. And so of everything else. Hence the result would be that, while the laborer might get just as much money for a days' work of eight hours as he had previously obtained for ten hours, that money would not buy him so much in the market as before. He must pay more rent, for it costs twenty-five per cent. more to build houses; he must pay more for meat and flour, and hats and boots and clothes, because it costs more to make all these things. An hour's labor would purchase no more in the market than it would before, so that the laborer would really be poorer by every hour's labor he had lost. If our laboring men, instead of listening to the appeals of demagogues, and the noisy eloquence of those who are wiser than men who can give a reason, would investigate this subject, and study the laws of political economy, they would get juster views of the question of labor. They would find that it is ruled by laws which inhere in the nature of things. It is proper that the Legislature should protect the minor, the apprentice, and whoever is unable to protect himself, by limiting the hours of labor, but it is beyond the province of the Legislature to regulate the price of labor by any enactment. It cannot do it if it would.

nettes and the British the blondes ? What good cause is there for supposing that the former are preferred on this side of the water ? Because we have Indians and negroes among us, is no good reason why we prefer the Italian to the same cast of features. It is really a mistake for the caterers in the Exposition to suppose that we are all descended from Pocahontas, and, therefore, feel a preference for those who resemble our tawny ancestros.

The Re sources and Future of Russian American.

Since yesterday morning the United States has been increased by the addition of a territory nine times as large as the State of New York. This enormous purchase has been made for a sum so trifling, that the bitterest opponents of the acquisition of Russian America agree that, if the province is worth anything, it is worth the required sum. And every day increases our conviction that, in securing Mt. St. Elias and all its surroundings, we have acquired a treasure. At first we were told that it was all ice, and nothing could live there except Kodiacs, who carried on an ever-diminishing fur trade. After a little comes the information that there are really valuable fisheries attached to the new property, which will, if properly worked, yield in two years more than the cost of the purchase. In addition to its furs and fish, we now are told that some of the finest timber in the world is grown therethat the forests come down to the shore, and abound in ship-building timber of the highest excellence. So that, as there is no inland transportation, enterprise, with but little capital, will find an immediate field. All these sources of wealth, with iron and coal and vast territory, for seven millions of dollars, is certainly a remarkably cheap purchase.

We notice that those of our contemporaries who have decried the ratification of the treaty. have quoted the fact that the present condition of the country and its inhabitants is eminently uncivilized and worthless, as a proof that under American administration the land would not be self-sustaining. Such grumblers compare a Yankee and a Kodiac, and deem the energy of each to be equal. We, however, have no fears but that, when once the tide of emigration from the States begins to flow into our new acquisition, a change will come over the appearance of the country. It is very well to point to the desolate condition of the inhabitants, and say that therefore there is no bright future before Russian America. What is dead under the Autocrat will spring into life under the Republic. With a new rule of government, new enterprises, new people, with active brains and eager hands, with capital and freedom and the civilization of the United States transported into her Archangel, we will soon see the wilderness blossom as the rose, and Russian America, heretofore considered an iceberg, become a mine of wealth to our citizens, and a new acquisition to our nation.

Children Robbed of Education.

THE census of children in this city, which we published yesterday, furnishes food for reflection in many respects. There is cause for congratulation that so large a number-100,000 at least-are enjoying the advantage of our admirable public and private schools. But there is occasion for more serious reflection in the fact that there are more than 20,000 children who are neither attending school nor engaged in any useful employment. From the ranks of these little ones will come the great mass of our future paupers and criminals. They are the foredoomed inmates of our almshouses and penitentiaries. It is a question which deserves careful consideration, whether society is doing its duty by these neglected children. Is it right that, through the negligence or wilful restraint of vicious and degraded parents, these as yet innocent children should be shut out from all the blessings of education ? If they grow up to be paupers and criminals it will not be their fault wholly, but a good share of the blame must rest upon the community, which might and ought to protect them, and does not. We have hitherto, in this country, contented ourselves with making the most ample pro vision for the education of our children and youth, relying upon the natural feeling of parents for the welfare of their children to secure the actual appropriation of the benefits thus provided by the public. But experience shows that in all our great cities there is a large class of worthless, vicious, and criminal parents who care nothing for the education of their children, but who systematically train them to vice and orime. In regard to these, we do not hesitate to say that society should interpose for protection. As President Shippen well remarks of these returns, they "must satisfy the community of the need of compulsory education laws. Society has a right to protect itself against vagrancy and idleness as well as to punish crime. The school door is open to all; the public purse is ready to educate all. It were better to force every idler into the school-room than to employ a regiment of police officers to protect the community against the evil fruits of idleness." This is sound doctrine, and we trust ere long to see it enacted into law. The highest duty of society towards children is to see that they are educated. . If parents themselves will attend to the matter, it is better that they should do so, but their failure ought not to be permitted to entail upon the child an irreparable loss. The child who grows up in ignorance is injured beyond the power of remedy. The wasted years cannot be recalled. The lost opportunities cannot be regained. Both justice to the children, and a proper regard for the welfare of society itself, demand that our educational laws shall be so modified as to render impossible such a return as that there are 20,000 children without employment and without schooling in this city.

The Shricks of Locality. We find in a Republican contemporary letter in regard to the nomination of Supreme Judge, which starts out with this assertion :-"It seems to be very generally conceded that the central portion of the State is entitled to the Union nomination for Supreme Judge." We wish to enter our emphatic protest against any such concession. If there is any office in regard to which the "shrieks of locality" should be utterly unheeded, it is that of Supreme Judge. This idea that a man must be nominated to office because his locality is "entitled" to it, is the fruitful source of weak and unworthy nominations. It is bad enough when used with reference to minor offices; let us, if possible, keep it out of mind in nominating a Supreme Judge. That nomi-nation should be made with sole and special reference to the character and acquirements of the nominee. What the State wants in that officer is a man of great ability, of thorough knowledge of the law, of a juridical cast of mind, and of a reputation for integrity above suspicion. If we can find such a man, we do not care what section he comes from, he is the man who aught to be nominated.

OUR STATE CONVENTION .- We see that the State Central Committee of the Republican party have agreed to call the Convention on the 26th of June at Williamsport. At this Convention a candidate for the Judgeship of the Supreme Court of the State, now held by Judge Woodward, will be nominated. We are glad that some other place than that Augean stable, Harrisburg, has been selected for the meeting. At Williamsport there will be less room for the lobby influence, and we may hope to see a high-toned nominee, fitted by legal learning and tried loyalty for so important a position.

BRITISH MINISTRY TI would seem, from the unsatisfactory despatch by the cable, that the Derby Government will be saved by "a split in the opposition." As the latest authentic accounts, previous to this intelligence, told us of perfect unanimity among the Liberals, we feel anxious to know on what they have split. Surely they are united in opposition to the Government bill; they all agree that it is wrong, although it is probable that they cannot agree themselves as to what is right. So long as they are strong enough to turn out their enemies, we feel pretty well assured that in a test vote they will be united.

THE OPERA,-Madame Parepa-Rosa gained another marked, triumph in "Norma" last evening. Her success was the more palpable from the fact that we have seen all the great lyric artists in the role. The aria "Casta Diva" was a very fine piece of vocalization, and a shower of bouquets greeted the prima donna at its close, along with the most vosiferous applause.

In truth, we have not heard the solo so well sung in years, and the impressive acting of the artist during its rendition was such as to almost electrify the audience. It was honored with one of the most tumultuous encores we have

electrify the authence. It was bounded what one of the most tunaulitious encores we have ever heard in the Academy, and the furore it createo was abundantly deserved. The grand solo "Qual cor tradesto," was sung by Parepa with all the fervor and grace of the accomplished artist, and the feeling she infused into it made it one of the most delightful per-formances of the evening. The solo immediately following it, "Ah Padrel un priego aucor"—one of the most beautiful in her role—was also ad-mitrably executed, and the histrionic ability she displayed in the scene that accompanied it was as marked as it was refreshing to wit-ness. The various due's with Madame Strakosch were splendidly sung, the volces of both the performers blending harmoniously together, and making their rendition a decloed feature in the evening's "Norma" was a treat to witness, and we sin-cerely hope that she may be induced to repeat it before the close of the scene. cerely hope that she may be induced to reneat It before the close of the season. Limberti, as "Polione," was admirable, and made the most favorable impression on the immense audience present. Susini, as "Oroveso," was also very effective-bis ponderous bass suiting the digni fied music of his role exactly. The chorus and orchestra were both good, and the whole per-formance, in fact, one of the best of the kind ever given in Philadelphia. This evening Madame Parepa-Rosa will assume the role of "Rosina," in the Barber Seville, supported by Signorl P. Brignoli, Ferranti, and Susini. This is one of Parepa's creat parts.

SPECIAL NOTICES,

THE EMPLOYING PLASTERERS OF E A MERICAN WATCHES. the City of Philadelphia and victory will meet at the Hall of the Washington Rose Orimpany. NINTH Street, above Filbert, at a o'clock, on THUREDAY EVENING, April 11, 1887. All Employing Plasterers are invited to be present. GEORGE GORDON, President. JAMES T. ALLEN, Secretary. 410 22⁶

GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Carl Public Temperance Meeting THIS, Wednes-oay) EVENING, at 7% o'clock, in the Datch Reformed Church, SEVENTH Streat, above Brown. Addresses by Revs. r. S. HENSON, ALFRED COOK MAN, and JOHN MOURE. Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE with preside. All invited.

WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHI-LADELPHIA.-NOTICE-a meeting of the corporators and stockholders of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, 12th instant, at 12 noon, at No. 238 WALNUT Street, back room, so ratify the action of the stockholders at their meetinghold on the sth instant. By order of the Freaddent. 4 10 24 W. NEILSON, Secretary.



GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pinnos, with their "Fatent Kesonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1865, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone. have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

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THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANO THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANO THE FIncture recommend themselves. We pro-mise to our patrons clear, beautini tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, com-bined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No, 1017

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situated on FRANKFORD Road and WASHING ION Avenue, with fine grounds and beautiful shade rees. House has ten bed-rooms, and is replete with

all modern conveniences: alsc, a stable attached, Second and Third Streets Raliroad cars run past the place. Price, \$300 per annum. Apply to JOHN W, KESTER, 48 mwf38* No. 2344 FRANKFORD Road.

TO RENT-FURNISHED, FOR THE SUM-mer months-a splendid stope House, beautifully situated, on FRANKLIN Avenue, near Fraukford road. House contains eight bed-rooms, and is replete with all modern conventences. Price, \$100 per month. Address, JOHN W. KESTER, 4 5 mwf3t[®] No. 2544 FRANKFORD Road.

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We have on exhibition newly imported English, French, and German Goods, which we are selling at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS,

Reps, Damasks, Plushes, Cornices, Gimps, Tassels, and everything pertaining to the Curtain Trade, together with Piano and Table Covers in great variety.

WINDOW SHADES,

Comprising many new and beautiful designs, at prices to suit the most economical.

We also have our usual large stock of

TO BENT-A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE,

FOR SALE-THE GOOD-WILL AND

Fixtures of the old-established Hotel, Restau and Dining Saloons, situate at the southwest er of CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place

FOR SALE-ONE OF THOSE ELEGAND FOR SALE-ONE of the yard, on the south private Residences, with side yard, on the south side of Green street, No. 2003, finished with all the

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Customers may be assured that none but the best Every Piano is constructed with their Patent articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron A fine assortment of

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GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.

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WHAT IN DESPERATAT

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1st. A constant pain or uncasiness in the pit of the Stamach-Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon the unfigurated food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very nevere and olsunate.

2d. Flotulence and Acidity.-These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which fer-ments instead of digesting.

3d. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.-These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural con-ultion of food in the stomach, and the want of a pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distinded by wind; the appetite is sometimes volacious. sometimes votacious.

4th. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.-This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a con-stabl foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

The, 5th. Diarrhova --After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhova, which is owing to a discussed condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives no strength to the system.

system, 6th. Pains in all Parts of the System-Arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uncasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or sufficiention; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and a furred tonget. tongue.

7th. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.-Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dys-pepsis, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms

8th Cough.-This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into con-firmed consumption.

9th. Want of Sleep .- A very distressing symp-tom, resulting from mental derangements.

10th. Symptoms of External Relation,-The pa-tient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11th. Komiting.-A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12th. Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking.—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicines; bui if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13th. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient, if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surraunding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, howaver, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheuma-Also, a hardness of the mosiles of the abdomen, which becomes contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being continue prominent. gently prominent.

N. B .- Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspepsia, who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly forbode loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicine.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds of thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveiler returns,"

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a perfect cure in every case, no whiter if it be twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price of Pills, One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

Brunettes for Americans.

On the morning of the 28th of March Messre, Spiers & Pond, the contractors, despatched sixty pretty English girls to Paris to serve in the saloons; thirly were blondes, and were for the English department; the remaining thirty were brunettes, and were for the American department.—North British Mail,

-Why, we would ask Messrs. Spiers & Pond, should the Americans have the bru great parts. To-morrow (Thursday) evening, Mozart's Don Giovanni will be presented, with an excel-

lent cast.





Of the U.S. Military Asylum,

AT AUGUSTA, MAINE,

Will receive applications for admission into the HOME, at his Office

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Applicants must bring discharge papers and cer lificates of dentity.

JAY COOKE, MANAGER. 44.8t] THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN

THE FOUNG FEOFLE'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the BROAD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH. BROAD and BROWN Streets, will hold its First An-niversary on THURSDAY EVENING, April II, 1867, at 7% o'clock. Addresses by Rev. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN. D. D., Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, Bev. R. S. THARN, Rev. P. S. HENSON, Music under the direction of Frot, T. Bishop. Admission free.

15 Admission free.

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COT.

COMPANY, No. 121 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared on account of the Dividends due the Preferred Stock-holders, THREE AND A HALF PER CENT, on the presente thereof rayable for and stirr the 72th

The Transfer Books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 20th, and remain so until the 25th. 4 10 tuthstmi M. P. HUTCHINSON, Treasurer.

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"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing "London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing Will prevent the Hair from failing off, and proand healthy growth; completely eradicates andruff; will prevent and Cure Nervous Headache; will give the Hair a clean,

gioesy appearance; and is a certa cure for all Diseases of the Head,

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Is so highly esteemed and universally used. BECAUSE-It never fails to restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful color, softness, and beaute

to its original youthful color, softness, and beauty. BECAUSE-It will positively stop the hair from falling, and cause it to grow on bald heads in all cause where the follicles are left. BECAUSE-It will rentore the matural secretions, re-move all dandruft, liching, and cares all diseases of the scalp. BECAUSE-it will do all that is promised, never failing to preserve the original color of the hair to old age. BECAUSE-It is warranted to contain no mineral sub-stance and as easily applied as water, not staining the skin a particle, or solling any-thing.

BECAUSE-It has become a staple article, and no tollet is complete without it, and every leading druggist and dealer in tollet arti-cles sells it.

It Does Not Dye the Hair,

But acts as a stimulant and tonic to the organs, and fills them with new life and coloring matter. Dry, harsh, dead, or discolored appearance of the bair is ohanged to iustrous, shining, and beautiful locks. The scalp is kept clean, cool, and healthy, and dandruff effectually cured. Single bottles, 75 cents; six bottles, M. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vins, and all Druggists and Variety Stores. 35wim}



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It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs,

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing nflammation

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure,

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Whereas, Base and designing men, regardless of the lives of the sick, and with a view solely to their own pockets, are making and vending a spurious article worse than useless-representing it as my Pine Tree Cordial, copying, in some cases, my labels and bottles, with slight variation to protect them from the law, the subscriber has been induced as a protection to the public, to punish a fac-simile of his bottles as last patented by the United States Government; and hereby cautions all persons who value their health and life against purchasing any of the many preparations offered for sale as Tar Cordial, unless my name and a Pine Tree is blown on the bottle; all others being a wicked imposition to deceive the suffering and fleece them of their money, regardless of con-

The genuine Pine Tree Tar Cordial is made by a process and of ingredients known only to myself, which secret has never been divulged; and any and all persons claiming to make my Pine Tree Tar Cordial are but vile impostors.

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