# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

*NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1868.


## How Elections are Contested.

The election recently held in Philadelphia resulted in the defeat, in the official count, of all the candidates of the Republican party with the exception of the President Judge of the District Court. The universal feeling displayed in favor of these gentlemen contesting the seats of their competitors makes it certain that such a contest will take place. Whether the contest will be successful or not depends partly on the evidence which will be adduced and largely on the character of the counsel employed. If politicians who know nothing about law and are of doubtful party fidelity have the management exclusively, success is a great way off. But there can be little or no doubt that a contest will take place. Few people, outside of the Bar, know exactly how such elections are contested, what time is allowed, before whom they come, and other facts now of public interest. We will briefly state the standing of each officer.

In the first place, there is the office of Associate Judge of the District Court, which was gained by Mr. Greenback by a majority of 125 votes over Judge Thayer. If the latter would contest he must do so before a committee of the Legislature of the State, and he has ten days allowed him after the meeting of the Legislature in January to present his contestant papers. They must be signed by fifty qualified voters and sworn to by five voters, and a certificate from the County Treasurer, Prothonotary, or Commissioner must go with the affidavit, declaring that the parties swearing are *bona fide* residents and duly qualified voters.

The papers are then referred to a joint committee, to be chosen as follows:—The Senate and House, in joint convention, draw from a box, under certain circumstances stated in full in the statute, twelve Senators and twenty-five members of the House of Representatives. These names are given to the contestant and the sitting officer, and they strike off alternate names until there remain four Senators and nine members of the House, which committee of thirteen are sworn, hear the evidence, and make a report, which is final.

In the case of members of Congress, among whom we believe Messrs. Myers and Taylor will be found, the contestants appear before the Election Committee of the House, and that Committee report to the House, and it acts on the report.

The remaining offices over which there will be a contest can be divided into county offices and municipal offices.

The county officers elected this year include but one actual county officer and one *pseudo* county officer. The Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas is in every respect a county officer, and the statute makes the District Attorney stand in regard to a contest in the same attitude. Both of these officers must prepare and file their contestant papers, with specifications, in the Court of Common Pleas, within ten days after the election. A petition of thirty citizens must accompany these specifications, and the facts set forth in the specifications must be supported by the affidavits of two qualified voters. The Court has full jurisdiction to determine the case, and the determination is *final*. In the case of the Prothonotary it is required, he being emphatically a county officer, that the Prothonotary of the court shall send to the Governor a certified copy of such petition, and the Governor shall not issue a commission until the court has decided the case; so that the present Prothonotary holds over until the issue is decided. It is said that such is not the case with the District Attorney, but that he goes out and his successor takes office, as he is not specially included in the section providing for the holding over. We think this is probably the case. In case there is no contest the county officers take possession on the first Monday of November after their election. But both the District Attorney and the Prothonotary must file their specifications within ten days.

In regard to the municipal offices, which include Mayor, City Controller, Receiver of Taxes, City Solicitor, and City Commissioner, the Court of Common Pleas has absolute jurisdiction. The specifications must be filed within twenty days after the election, and a petition must accompany them, signed by fifty citizens, and sworn to by two. These offices do not remain in the hands of the present incumbents, but on the first Monday of January the holders of the certificates enter on them, and continue to exercise all the authority until the case is decided. But there is one drawback to the enjoyment of these places.

By the act of April 10, 1867, a receiver is to be appointed. That act provides that whenever the election of any officer shall be contested before the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, the Court, upon the application of any citizen, shall appoint a receiver to take and hold all the fees and emoluments of the office until the determination of the contest. The receiver must give security in an amount to be fixed by the Court, and on the final determination of the contested election, or sooner, if required, must file his accounts. The balance, after the deduction of the proper charges, is to be paid over to the person whom the Court may decree is entitled to receive it. The funds, while in the hands of the receiver, must be invested in certain public securities mentioned in the act, so that all the fees will abide the ultimate decision of the suit.

Such is the plan which will be pursued in all the cases which will be contested, and in the case of the Prothonotary and District Attorney the time left them to file their petitions is decidedly short.

## Shall We Contest?

If the true and honest voters of Philadelphia were disposed to submit to the gross outrages perpetrated upon them on the 13th of October, without making an earnest effort to undo the wrong, no tribulation that could befall them in consequence would be undeserved. The election held on that day in this city was the most consummate farce that was ever enacted in our midst, and we doubt very much if it has ever been exceeded, or even rivalled, in any other section of the country. Over 121,000 votes were polled, the Democratic majorities ranging between 1800 and 25 less than nothing. That 6000 of the ballots which contributed to bring about this result were fraudulent is a fact beyond all doubt. Believing this, and believing that a thorough and impartial investigation will fully sustain its truth, we do not feel disposed to bow our heads to the perversion of the popular will which turns our municipal administration over to the hands of the enemy.

The frauds which were perpetrated at the polls are of two classes. The tipstaves of the Supreme Court, under the supervision of Judge Sharswood, and by his connivance, granted 6856 certificates of naturalization between the first of September and the day of election. From first to last, their proceedings in this business were marked by the most flagrant defiance of the statutes of Congress as has been shown by three judges of the court of which Sharswood is a member. Perhaps one-third of the men to whom these illegal certificates were issued were entitled to citizenship under the laws; but this fact does not remove the disability under which they labored on the day of election. The papers upon which they claimed the right to participate in the choice of our rulers were absolutely null and void, and they stood upon precisely the same footing as those who had recently arrived in the country and lacked the requisite qualification of residence. Aside from the irregularity and indecent haste which marked the naturalization process in the Supreme Court, the utter recklessness of the men who acted the part of vouchers is of itself sufficient to call in question and to vitiate the entire proceedings. We have already shown in these columns how twelve men acted as vouchers for full one-fourth of those who were naturalized between the fourteenth and twenty-fourth of September, perjuring themselves by so doing in the most defiant and shameless manner. One of these professional vouchers, who appears over seventy times in half of the petitions on file in the Prothonotary's office, and doubtless quite as frequently in the papers which we were prevented from examining, has confessed under oath that he had no acquaintance whatever with the men for whose long residence in the country and general fitness to exercise the rights of citizenship he unhesitatingly vouched. That the remainder of the professionals were equally guilty of wholesale perjury is a fact which, we do not doubt, can be satisfactorily sustained. Polluted with this felonious taint, and characterized by a flagrant violation of the plainest requirements of the law, the proceedings before Judge Sharswood in the matter of naturalization were absolutely illegal and void. And such, says Judge Read, "will be the opinion of a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court."

Every vote cast upon the authority of these illegal naturalization certificates must therefore be rejected, before the ballot-box can be purified, and its contents made binding upon the people. Perhaps one thousand ballots altogether were rejected, when supported by these illegal documents only, in those election divisions in which Sheriff Lyle's deputies were not present in overpowering force. If this be granted, at least five thousand fraudulent votes were accepted and counted, and have contributed to the so-called Democratic victory. Aside from these, Democratic "repeaters," both of home origin and foreign importation, were present by thousands, and extremely active, swelling the majorities of their party in such Democratic strongholds as the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh wards, in which the population and the Republican vote are almost at a standstill, in the most unparalleled manner.

For these reasons we unite most heartily in the action taken by the meeting at Concert Hall last evening, and pronounce in favor of a determined contest and a thorough and searching investigation. This contest, however, should be placed in the hands of men who are beyond all suspicion as to integrity and devotion to the cause in which they will be engaged. In times past, such contests have been inaugurated, but only to be turned into farces which fairly rivalled the great farce they were intended to remedy. We want no such trifling with the rights and interests of the people in the present case, and we will submit to no such trifling. Incidental to the contest will be the prosecution of the men who are proved to have thus wilfully attempted to pervert the will of the people. They must be followed up by the strong arm of the law and severely punished, as fast as they are brought to the light of day, that their well-merited fate may serve as a warning to wrong-doers in the future. If both these proceedings are earnestly and zealously conducted, we have no doubt whatever that the purity of the elective franchise, the will of the people, and the majesty of the law will be fully and triumphantly vindicated, and the persons whom the legal voters of Philadelphia selected on the 13th of October to preside over their destinies duly installed in the offices to which they were unquestionably chosen.

A Yearning Answered.—The Democratic masses, who have been listening to the incoherent periods of Blair for months past, are "yearning for the truth," and now Horatio himself is about to satisfy their longing. It is officially announced that he will take the stump in person, opening his campaign at Buffalo to-morrow. When the Tammany nomination was thrust upon Horatio, he declared that he could not accept it with honor; and yet he did accept. He also asserted that he was strongly disinclined to accept, for the reason that such a course would preclude him from taking an active part in the canvass—with honor, of course. Blair has no such scruples, and so he totters over the country, and prates about all manner of things *ad nauseam*. And now Horatio has been *thrust* into the same unenviable position before the people. His case is a desperate one, however, and in this fact lies his excuse for this second going back upon his high sense of "honor."

Honor to a Philadelphian.—Last evening, to a densely crowded audience, the Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, of Philadelphia, delivered an address of great ability at the Cooper Institute, New York. He visited the metropolis at the request of the National Executive Committee. After doing the Republican party invaluable service in the Courts of our city and in the Supreme Court of the State, he now goes to lend his voice to help the cause in New York. Mr. Brewster's reputation as an orator was more than sustained last night, and we only regret that we have not space for his address in fall.

The State Election.—The official vote of about half the counties in Pennsylvania, and the official majority in all the counties, except Wyoming, have been received. The *Age* claims a majority of 116 for Boyle in Wyoming. Granting this, Hartranft's majority in the State foots up 10,031.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4]

A GRAND CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC, AND OPENING OF THE NEW ORGAN, will be given in the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Kensington, GIRARD Avenue, above Columbia av., ON THURSDAY EVENING, October 22, 1868. The following eminent musical talent has been engaged:—

Mr. MICHAEL H. CROSS, Organist and Director of Music at Cathedral.

Messrs. C. M. SMITH, W. A. STOLL, Jr., J. GRAF, SIMON A. STERN, W. M GILCHRIST.

MRS. DAVIS, MISS JARVIS.

Together with a Selected Chorus from Handel and Haydn Society.

Tickets of Admission.....ONE DOLLAR.

MICHAEL H CROSS.....Organist and Conductor.

CONRAD F. CLOTHIER.....Director.

[10 17 3w2t*

Girard Avenue Cars pass and repass the door.

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20, 1868.

TO THE LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA:—

SHALL VILLAINY TRIUMPH?

The farce of an election having been held in this city on Tuesday, October 13, 1868, which was controlled by roughs thieves, ballot-box stuffers, and repeaters, from New York, Baltimore, and other places, we call upon all Republicans to assert their rights and vindicate their manhood by using every honorable means to contest the right of the fraudulently elected candidates of the Democratic party to take their seats. Let us prove to this corrupt organization that its trickery and villainy avail not. Let us show that although fraud may be successful at the polls, that in this city, at least, it will be defeated by the law.

Citizens who can give information of frauds are requested to furnish it to the Committee, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, from 9 o'clock to 2 o'clock, and from 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Committee. 10 21 3t

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES. ORDER No. 16.

I. The Club will assemble THURSDAY, October 22, 1868 at 7 P M., sharp, for parade over the following route:—Up Chesnut to Broad, down Broad to Walnut, up Walnut to Twentieth, up Twentieth to Poplar down Poplar to Broad, up Broad to Columbia avenue, down Broad to Coates, down Coates to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Arch, down Arch to Seventh, down Seventh to Headquarters.

II. Dress dark clothes and white gloves.

By order of BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals. 10 21 2t

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1868. NOTICE

To Holders of City Warrants and Certificates of City Loan:—

Registered City Warrants numbering from No. 1 to 3000, inclusive, will be paid upon presentation at this office. Interest ceasing from this date.

Certificates of Loan of the City of Philadelphia that have been left at this office for registry, are now ready for delivery. Holders of receipts are requested to present the same and receive their certificates.

Loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing January, 1869, will be paid with the accrued interest on presentation. Interest will cease at date of maturity.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer.

10 14 12t

OFFICE OF THE LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FIFTH and SOUTH Streets.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office, TUESDAY, November 3d, at 4 o'clock.

10 21 12t THOMAS P. HARRIS, Secretary.

THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the Sunday School of the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and ARCH Streets, will be held TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. 10 21 2t

DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WITH their scaly, ichorous, itching desquamations, form a series of most obstinate, burdensome disorders. Happily a remedy is found in HISKELL'S TETTER OINTMENT, which is a specific for any form of skin disease. No matter of how long standing or what treatment it has been under, it will be radically cured. Sold 50 cents per box. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street. 10 15

THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 1m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwfs

CHEMISTS STATE THAT THE PROcess which gives to sponge its superior elasticity is incapable of injuring the sponge, but on the contrary protects it from decay. This is the undisputed testimony of the hundreds of thousands now using the Elastic Sponge. 8 3 mwfs

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLINGING TO EVERY THREAD IT touches, PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," embalms the handkerchief with fragrance—nothing removes it, save washing; it is richer than any other scent that art has ever stolen from nature to perfume the hall of fashion. Sold by all druggists. 1t

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 21, 1868. Resolved, That the President of this meeting be requested to appoint a Committee of Citizens to co-operate with the Committee of the Union League in rendering any assistance the Candidates may require to enable them to contest their just claims to the offices to which they were nominated by the Republican party.

In accordance with the above resolution, adopted at the meeting of citizens held last evening at Concert Hall the following-named citizens are appointed said Committee:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Evan Randolph, | Joseph W. Bullock, |
| Edwin H. Fitler, | Henry Bumm, |
| Edward M. Paxson | G. Morrison Coates, |
| J. Price Wetherill, | E. Harper Jeffries, |
| D. C. McCammon, | E. C. Markley, |
| Joseph R. Lyndall, | Joshua T. Owen, |
| Joseph T. Thomas, | Edwin T. Chase, |
| Archibald McIntire, | Thomas T. Megear, |
| William H. Barnes | John McLaughlin, |
| Alexander T. Fox, | Nathan Hilles, |
| Robert R. Corson, | Henry C. Townsend, |
| Charles M. Prevost, | Frederick Klett, |
| Milton H. Harris, | John W. Sexton, |
| Abraham Barker, | Rich. Wright, |
| W. Henry Lamond, | T. B. P. Pixley, |
| John Wanamaker, | Wm. S. Stokley, |
| Lewis T. Brown, | Jas. P. Perot, |
| George L. Buzby, | Charles H. Cramp, |
| A. H. Franciscus, | J. Vaughn Merrick. |

The Committee will please meet in the Parlors of the National Union Club, No. 1108 CHESNUT Street, To-morrow Afternoon, the 22d inst., at 4½ o'clock.

SAMUEL H. PERKINS, President.

10 21 2t

THE CONTENTS OF SAMMY'S POCKET.

Oh, Sammy! What have you got in your pocket?
A big jack-knife; an oroide locket;
A garter, some rags, and old brass button,
A piece of bone from a leg of mutton,
A small plug top, and a bit of leather,
Five or six peanies strung together;
A chunk of chalk, and a roll of string,
And the baby's india-rubber ring;
A gimlet, a brush, a pencil of slate,
A piece of a broken china plate;
A little bottle without any cork,
Two prongs of a broken dinner-fork;
Some tenpenny nails, the lash of a whip,
A little bit of a wooden ship,
A fiddle string, some scraps of tin,
A woolly dog's tail, and a big brass pin;
A fine-tooth comb, and a jewsharp frame,
And odds and ends too many to name.

How did the boy's pocket hold them all?

*They make things strong at the* Great Brown Hall!

Affectionate mothers! doting fathers! fond grandparents! When you want to clothe the boy, remember the strength, the beauty, the cheapness of the garments we make for him.

The Boy, the Boy's Father, the Boy's Grandfather, and all the male members of the family are respectfully invited to follow the crowd, and join the assembly of excellent folks who purchase their clothes, cheap for cash, at the

GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

## CLOAKINGS.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

*STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER*

OFFER A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK BEAVERS

Selected expressly for LADIES' CLOAKINGS comprising the best makes of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS. Every grade is warranted all-wool.

| | |
|---|---|
| BLACK BEAVERS, | $2 50. |
| BLACK BEAVERS, | 3 00. |
| BLACK BEAVERS, | 3 50. |
| BLACK BEAVERS, | 4 00. |
| BLACK BEAVERS, | 4 50. |
| BLACK BEAVERS, | 5 00. |
| BLACK BEAVERS, | 5 50. |
| BLACK BEAVERS, | 6 00. |
| BLACK BEAVERS, | 6 50. |
| BLACK BEAVERS, | 7 00. |
| BLACK BEAVERS, | 8 00. |
| BLACK BEAVERS, | 10 00. |
| BLACK BEAVERS, | 12 00. |

The above are of every weight and finish, and present an assortment unsurpassed in this country.

Besides these goods, we have every make of CLOAKINGS the market affords.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL EMPORIUM,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

10 19 6t PHILADELPHIA.

## FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,

10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

WE ARE RECEIVING EVERY GRADE OF

FLOUR.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,

10 10 12.4p NO. 1218 MARKET STREET.

## PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE piece of Real Estate, consisting of Thirty and One-half Acres of Ground, in the Twenty-sixth ward of the city of Philadelphia. The following streets, when opened, will pass through it, viz., Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty first, Twenty-second, Moore, Mifflin, and McKean streets, on which streets there will be a frontage of about ten thousand feet. The above property will be sold at Public Sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, by M. Thomas & Sons, on TUESDAY October 27, 1868.

N. B.—Plans and full particulars may be had of M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. 10 21 5t

What is Dyspepsia?

1. A Constant Pain or Uneasiness in the Pit of the Stomach—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon undigested food. It generally begins immediately, or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2. Flatulence and Acidity.—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4. 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 constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5. Diarrhœa.—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased 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.

6. 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 uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation: the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and furred tongue.

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

8. Cough.—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9. Want of Sleep.—A very distressing symptom, resulting often in mental derangement.

10. Symptoms of External Relation.—The patient 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.

11. Vomiting.—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12 Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, Headache, and Staggering in Walking.—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicine; but if neglected, are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13. 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 surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which become contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspeptics who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly foreboded 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 medicines.

We take pleasure in informing the public that we have at great expense secured the professional services of Dr. William F. Magee, who was intimately acquainted with the *private practice* of the late Dr. Wishart, as well as thoroughly conversant with his mode of ascertaining the *cause* and *effect* of various diseases. He enjoyed the fullest confidence of the late Dr. Wishart, and was in consultation with him almost constantly for many years. In view of these facts, we most cordially recommend him to the former patrons and friends of the late Dr. Wishart, and to the afflicted, with the full assurance that those who need professional counsel or aid will find in the said Dr. Magee a physician of more than ordinary abilities. He can minutely describe your disease, explain the *cause* and *effect* of same, as well as administer remedies known only to himself and the late Dr. Wishart, that will perform cures when other physicians and all remedies fail.

Come ye who are afflicted with Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affections, or Pain in the Breast. He will, by the help of an all-wise and beneficent Providence, restore you to health without *Croton Oil, Flies or Mustard*.

Come, ye who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, that fell destroyer that dethrones the reason and poisons the whole human system, and we will insure your cure.

Come, mothers and fathers, with your children, and he will, by the aid of a kind Providence, save them from an early grave, and charge you nothing for professional advice.

Come, ye who are afflicted with Chills and Fevers, he will cure you, or charge you nothing. Call at

DR. WISHART'S

GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

No. 232 North SECOND Street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

All examinations and consultations FREE OF CHARGE.

All communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, will be promptly answered, free of charge.

Office open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays of each week. 20 3t

## PAPER COLLARS.

TO WEARERS

OF

PAPER COLLARS.

For months past, complaints have reached us that many persons have been poisoned by wearing ENAMELLED PAPER COLLARS, and we have been repeatedly appealed to by dealers and others to know whether there was any truth in these reports.

Recently, our attention being called to two very aggravated cases of poisoning by wearing Enamelled Paper Collars, we determined to employ an expert Chemist, and have several styles of goods now offered in this market analyzed.

The result of the analysis made by Prof. Williams, late of the Polytechnic College, will be found below, and the Collar referred to, as "Sample No. 1," was *Enamelled and Linen Finished*, with a glossy appearance.

At the same time we invited Prof. Williams to visit our Factory, and sent to his Laboratory samples of all the articles used in our Cloth Lined, and also our new "Irving," "West End," "Elite," and other styles of Linen Finished Collars, as well as the Collars themselves, and his report on them will be found below.

As all the enamels are prepared and put on in our own establishment, we had no doubt of their being harmless; but believed our customers should have not only our assertion, but also Prof. Williams' report after careful analysis.

REPORT OF PROF. WILLIAMS.

Chemical Laboratory, No. 3045 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1868.—Gentlemen:—The Paper Collars which you sent me, marked "No. 1," contain Carbonate of Lead or White Lead as one of the constituents of their glaze or finish. I regard this substance as exerting a poisonous action when brought in contact with the skin, and when acted upon by the liquids exuding from the surface of the skin. The action of this substance is too generally known to require any further certificate from me. I have, at your request, exhibited the presence of lead in these Collars by submitting them to the action of Sulphydric Acid Gas (Sulphuretted Hydrogen), which, as you will perceive, has blackened them. A quantitative chemical analysis shows that each collar contains a fraction one-tenth less than one grain of Carbonate of Lead. The amount seems small, but the continued action of even this on the surface of the skin must result injuriously. Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES P. WILLIAMS, Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

Chemical Laboratory, No. 3045 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Sept, 21, 1868.—Messrs. W. E. & E. D. Lockwood, Nos. 255 and 259 S. Third street, Philadelphia—Gentlemen:—I have tested with great care the glaze used by you in the manufacture of your Paper Collars, and find it to be composed of substances which are entirely free from any injurious or poisonous action on the system. You may continue in its use, with the assurance that all Collars prepared with it are perfectly harmless.

Very respectfully yours, CHARLES P. WILLIAMS, Analytical and Consulting Chemist, Late Professor Chemistry and Analysis, Polytechnic College.

These letters speak for themselves. No one has ever questioned the purity of our goods, and especially our Cloth Lined Collars, which are the best as well as the most reliable made, and the above letter fully indorses the harmlessness of the enamel in the new "IRVING," "WEST END," and "ELITE" Linen Finished Collars, the first two of which are sold by retailers at 25 cents for a box of 10 Collars, and next to our Cloth Lined Goods are the finest made.

To those who prefer the best goods, although costing a trifle more, we recommend our Cloth Lined Collars, which we have made since 1858, and which have always commanded from the wholesale trade from $10 to $15 more per 1000 than any other make. Our NEW ROUND CORNERED CLOTH LINED COLLAR (just out), as also styles M and K, we especially recommend.

In thus publicly drawing attention to the subject of Poison in Enamelled Paper Collars, our object is two-fold, viz.:—To caution those who have been induced to wear Paper Collars on our representations, and to do justice to ourselves, who commenced the business and introduced Paper Collars into general use in 1858, and are probably more largely interested in their universal use than any other parties in the trade.

That no injury may be done to, or unfair advantage taken over other manufacturers, who, like ourselves, have been striving to furnish customers with goods well and honestly made, we desire to say that the investigations made reveal the fact that probably not over 30 to 40 per cent. of the goods now offered for sale contain Carbonate of Lead or other injurious substances, and we doubt not that many other makes of goods are as harmless as ours, and that manufacturers of such Collars will cheerfully place themselves right on the record, as regards their goods.

If both wearers, as well as dealers, will insist upon proof of freedom from poisonous ingredients, before buying Enamelled Collars, the market will soon be rid of such goods, and the public, as well as the honest manufacturers, alike benefited.

W. E. & E. D. LOCKWOOD,

Nos. 255 and 259 S. THIRD Street,

1 14p PHILADELPHIA.