SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals
upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION BE-TWEEN AUSTRALIA AND CALIFOR-

From the N. Y. Herald. The public mind of the world is kept on the stretch of excitement and anticipation by one great project after another to bring all nations into rapid communication with one another. Atlantic telegraph cables, the Suez Canal, the great continental Pacific Railroad, new steamship lines to different and the most remote parts of the globe, the proposed ship canal across the Isthmus of Central America, the Pacific telegraph cable project to connect China and the East generally with the American Continent, and many other grand works, show the wonderful progress of the age. One of the latest of these great projects is the establishment of steamship communication between Australia and California. The steamer Idaho, which arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on the 5th of this mouth, brought the mails and passengers that come from Australia by the steamer Wongawonga. There were one hundred and forty passengers, nearly all of whom were en route to England. This is a new line, and it is intended to either connect with the line between the Sandwich Islands and San Francisco or to ply directly from Sydney and Auckland to California. The Wongawenga was full of passengers, and the mails from New South Wales and New Zealand were very large. The time from Sydney to San Francisco was thirty-one days. Much better time than this will soon be made. We believe the passage has been made from Australia to England in forty days by this route and by the Pacific Railread and Atlantic steamships. This is great progress in the commerce of the Pacific and in traversing so large a portion of the globe. The Wongawonga was to be followed by the City of Adelaide and the City of Melbourne, two other steamers of the

A few years ago, just before the gold discovery in California, the Pacific Ocean, except along the American coast, was little traversed by ships of commerce. There were only a few traders to the Sandwich Islands and the islands of the South Pacific, and the whale ships that navigated that vast ocean. Now there are steam lines to China and Japan, to the Sandwich Islands, and to the different countries of Australia. What a revolution within so short a time! But we are only on the eve of still greater progress. By the aid of telegraphs and steam power the English speaking people on each side of the vast Pacific will soon develop an extensive commerce between themselves and among the islands and countries in and bordering that ocean. The dense populations of Asia will soon feel this too. But our own country is destined to obtain the greatest share by far of this commerce. San Francisco will become, probably, second only to New York in commercial importance. We shall draw the surplus population of China and other countries of Asia to do our labor cheaply, and we shall increase largely our exportations and importations. Indeed, we can hardly imagine what the next twenty years will develop in the way of trade and intercourse and in the march of civilizaportion of the travel between England and Australia will come this way. If it be a little farther than by the Indian Ocean, Suez, and the Mediterranean, it is more direct, with fewer changes, and probably less expensive.

The Pacific is a delightful ocean to navigate, and with steamship and railroad connections all complete we think the passage this way can be made in as short or in shorter time than by the other route. The one hundred and forty passengers in one steamer en route for Europe by San Francisco and the Pacific Railroad gives an idea of what may follow. In view of these developments and prospects we recommend Congress and our enterprising merchants to turn their attention to the trade of the Pacific Ocean. A great future is before us in that part of the world if we will seize the opportunities that are within

BLOODY TALK OF PEACE.

From the N. Y. World. High officials in Washington, it was reported recently, confidently believed that there would be no general Indian war. Commissioner Parker and Secretary Belknap placed great hopes in an approaching conference with Red Cloud. The American people while they are not apprehensive of a general massacre, do not perhaps share in their com-placency. At all events, there came a simul-taneous report, by the way of Chicago, of what our Western friends would call a very satisfactory slaughter of savages in Wyoming Territory; and a pleasing warwhoop is sounded by the dwellers in Iowa for Sheridan and vengeance, the Ogallalahs being upon them. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the same despatch rounds itself up by chronicling the murder of Mr. David P. Dudley, eight miles from Kit Carson City. Whether Commissioner Parker and Secretary Belknap had prior information of these amiable incidents upon which they based their efficial assur-ances, or whether they only made them out of their superior knowledge of the propensity of the Indian and the white man to exchange blankets and eternal friendship, cannot of course be definitely known. In either case the conclusion is a most pusillanimous one, at variance with the sickening fact that we have had a very general Indian war in the West for the last twenty years, and are likely

to have until, in the interminable course of squaw slaughter, the sources of Indian life and Indian troubles are extirpated. With the affrighted citizens of Iowa calling for Sheridan, and that ruthless agent of civilization marshalling his Christian troopers in the cause of retribution, it does not appear to the sensitive mind east of the Mississippi that a big palaver with Red Cloud and the usual interchange of bronze medals and red tape at Washington will do much to arrest the acrimonious war of races which has been raging over half the continent, to our disgrace, ever since we set ourselves up as a Christian nation.

The truth is that there has been at no time within a year any danger of an Indian war other than that which has not been intermitted for a decade, and which is merely the strife of an antagonism born of ignorance and injury in one party and antipathy and selfishness in the other. With the troubles growing out of this anomalous condition of a new country the Government of the United States has dealt in a petty, vacillating, and often cruel spirit that would have disgraced a Territorial sheriff. It has been consistent Territorial sheriff. It has been consistent only in its extermination, which it has never dared to acknowledge. It has undertaken to picket the great desert with soldiers, and set of both ministry and laity on the subject, when it was found that a decided mapicket the great desert with soldiers, and set of both were opposed to lay delegation.

its constabulary-who are a law unto themselves—over a million square miles of territory at an enormous expense, that the Republic may visit its small vengeance upon the few miserable nomads who are scattered there; and all this it does with a vast profligacy that beggars statistics but accomplishes

Those exceptional wise men who have brought mercy with intelligence to bear upon this subject of our Indian wards have more than once pointed out that a safe, economical, and lenient remedy for all this expense and brutality lay in gathering the entire family of red men, now broken into predatory bands that skulk, impoverished and embittered, like the prairie wolves on the track of the emigrant, into one geographical focus, where, under strict military surveillance, the softer influences of humanity-or at least of civilized justice—might have a fair chance of trial. One-half the money and strength which the country is expending on this unending and fruitless hunt of human beings would suffice to sweep all the red men in America together into one ample reservation under the eye of authority. And whatever difficul-ties beset the undertaking, they are trivial indeed by the side of those which will forever rise in the path of an administration bent only on exacting an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth from a pitiable and broken race, and that only for the enrichment of an army of speculators and the gratification of border men, who seem to have learnt nothing from the savage but his cruelty.

OUGHT McFARLAND TO HAVE BEEN SENT TO A LUNATIC ASYLUM?

From the N. Y. Times. The Evening Post and the Citizen answer this question in the affirmative, and are disposed to censure the Recorder for letting the prisoner loose upon society. With every respect for the authority of the Citizen on a question of law, we think there can be little doubt that in this instance it has mistaken the grounds on which the accused was released

The statute providing for the confinement of a prisoner on the ground of insanity can only be put in force when the verdict of the jury distinctly authorizes it. In the case of McFarland there was no such verdict. The jury simply found him "not guilty," saying nothing whatever about insanity-which was equivalent to a declaration of their opinion that the prisoner was justified in taking Richardson's life. As to the morality of such a verdict, we have nothing to say at this mo-We must simply regard it as a fact, with which alone the Recorder could deal, He had no power to order the detention of the prisoner after the jury returned a verdict

of "not guilty." The law in England with reference to criminals in whose behalf the plea of insanity is set up and maintained is different from our The theory of the English law is that if the individual had not a sense of right and wrong, of good and evil, he could not be regarded as sane; but in practice this is departed from very widely. Proof is always demanded that insanity existed at the time the criminal act was committed. The modern practice is thus defined: - "Where the general conduct of the prisoner has been such as to indicate unsoundness of mind, even though considerable contrivance has accompanied the act, or where there is evidence of his having been the subject of an irresistible impulse to kill, the jury generally find a verdict of acquittal, in opposition to the older authorities, who confined the exemption from responsi-

bility within very narrow limits.

But when a prisoner is acquitted on the ground of insanity in England, he by no means escapes scot free. The Judge orders him to be "confined during Her Majesty's pleasure" that is, during the term of his natural life. The prisoner is sent to a luna-tic asylum to spend the remainder of his days. Thus it happened in the case of Oxford, who shot at the Queen many years age, and also in that of a woman who had nursed the Prince of Wales, and who murdered all her children at Esher. There can be very little question that this is the proper method of dealing with criminal lunatics. Our statute for shutting up a prisoner acquitted on the ground of insanity works simply during the pleasure of the medical men of the asylum, who may, as they sometimes do, refuse to receive him, alleging that he is not insane, although the jury have declared by their verdict that he is. When Oxford was sent to Bedlam, several of the doctors are said to have been of opinion that he was no more insane than any one of themselves. But he was shut up there just the same, and the doc-

tors had, of course, no power to interfere.

The great point, however, in the McFarland case is that the jury did not consider the question of insanity in rendering their verdict. They simply found the prisoner not guilty. The Recorder did his duty in discharging McFarland, and, indeed, he could have done nothing else under the circum stances.

LAY DELEGATION IN THE METHODIST CHURCH.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The long and animated contest in the Methodist Episcopal Church on the introduc-tion of lay delegation into the Quadrennial General Conference was finally decided by the vote, on Saturday last, of the East Maine Annual Conference. The vote of this body, the last in the United States before which the subject had to be brought, swells the number of ministers voting aye to the requisite threefourths: 4906 ministers have now voted for and 1634 against the proposed change. The Mission Conference in Germany, which has 45 members, remains to be heard from; but as its total vote, even if solidly east against lay delegation, would still give to the opponents of the measure one vote less than onefourth of the whole vote cast, lay delegation may now be preclaimed as having been carried, and as being henceforth an integral part of the economy of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
The struggle, which now belongs to the

past, has been in some respects one of general interest. It is a remarkable instance of how the large Protestant denominations accommodate themselves to the tendencies of the age and the sentiments of the people. Methodism has grown strong in this country, not only without recognizing in its church constitution the principle of lay delegation, but in a spirit of decided opposition to it; and it was one of the most effective arguments of the opponents of change that a system under which Episcopal Methodism had within a brief period become the most numerous of the Protestant denominations in the country should not be abandoned for one whose efficacy had yet to be tested. About forty years since the Church consented to the withdrawal of a large body of members, who have since become known as the Methodist Protestant Church, rather than admit the laity to the councils of the

The turning of the tide began in 1860, when the friends of the reform, undaunted by former defeats, began to call in the aid of the press, and established the Methodist as the organ of the movement in this city. Their struggle has been a hard one, but it is now over. In ten years they have revolutionized the Methodist system of church government. The presence of prominent laymen at the next General Conference cannot fail to add largely to the interest which the reading public always take in church assemblies representing so large a portion of the people. The Methodist Church counts so many members in the highest offices of the Government and the front ranks of society, that a long array of well-known names may be expected in the roll of the next conference.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHRISTIANITY.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The citizens of Randolph county, Ill., to the number of one thousand, petitioned the Constitutional Convention "in favor of the recognition of Almighty God and the Christian religion in the Constitution of the State;" but the gentleman who presented the petition declared that he did not agree with the petitioners. Now, a man may well have the highest reverence for the Deity, and the most abiding faith in the distinctive doctrines of Christianity, and yet he may think it neither proper nor to be desired that, upon a purely political document, there should be ingrafted a declaration of religious belief. There would be no little indignation, and it would be just, if any Legislature should declare the existence of a God and the truth of Christianity by statute; indeed, there are those who would feel that there would be in such legislation a savor of profanity; and yet we are unable to see that there would be any difference between such a statute and a declaration of faith in the fundamental secular law of the State. There are, we know, State constitutions containing such declarations; but in almost every case the fact is unknown to the people, and does not exercise the smallest

influence over their belief or their disbelief. The truth is, that such political affirmations of religious faith are not creditable to Christianity, since they imply that it is weak enough to need documentary evidence of this kind; whereas, every church, every prayer, every gathering together on the Lord's Day, is a better affirmation of Christian truth than any formal assertion put like a purple patch into a State Constitution. Unquestionably, Christianity is, and in some form will remain. the religion of the land, as it is destined to be the religion of the world. Its influence will be felt, as it should be, in legislation; but we cannot ignore the fact that Governments are not established specially for its support and propagation; and that history is full of warning against any union of Church and State. If Christianity needed these quasi political declarations, they might have our hearty approval. As it is, out of respect for Christianity, we do not think that they are generally desirable.

EMIGRATION-ALARM IN GERMANY. From the N. Y. Sun. The total number of emigrants who arrived

at this port from Europe during last week was 9017. Unless a white man is not equal to a negro,

the value of this importation of brains, bone, and muscle, computed on the worth of a Southern slave before the war, increases the positive wealth of this country by the enormous amount of over nine millions of dollars within a week.

Of this mass of 9017 souls, no less than 2452 came from North Germany. This fact alone is sufficient to account for the discredit lately attempted to be thrown, nominally by the managers of the Stock Exchanges of Frankfort and Hamburg, but really by the German Government, on certain American securities.

That the rulers of Europe, who estimate men and women of the working classes simply as producing and consuming machines, should be appalled by the remarkable extent of the exodus from their dominions is natural. But both labor and capital must find the best market in a free country. American stocks and bonds, based on good securities, are being rapidly absorbed in all the money markets of Europe, simply in accordance with the immutable law that six per cent. will attract more capital than three; and no legislation can be ultimately effectual in retaining labor in a country where poverty is the rule.

We understand that so alarmed has the German Government lately become at the possibility of having the rates of labor materially increased by this rapid diminution of the supply, that a bill will shortly be pre-sented to the Chambers whose object is the restriction of emigration by the imposition of a heavy tax on every subject leaving the

The contemplated remedy will probably intensify the disease it is intended to cure.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS. OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF ALL OUTSTANDING OR DELINQUENT TAXES,
No. 11 STATE HOUSE Row,
OHESSUT Street, Philadelphia.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Re-ceiver of Taxes, COLLECTOR OF ALL OUTSTAND-ING TAXES due to the City of Philadelphia, hereby gives notice that the Registers and other books of Delin-quent Taxes have been placed in his hands for prompt collection, and all persons indebted to the city for overdue taxes are required to make immediate settlement of the same at this office, or to the Ward Deputy Collector. The act of Assembly approved March 23, 1870, provides,

"That said collections shall be made immediately either out of the personal or real estate of such delinquent owner, sherever the same may be found, and for such purpose he shall be and is hereby invested with full and absolute authority to levy and sell either the personal or real estate of sald owner."

It becomes my duty, therefore, to notify all citizens who may be in debt to the City of Philadelphia for Taxes that, unless the same be paid at this office, or to the Deputy tor of the Ward. ON OR BEFORE THE IST Collector of the Ward. ON OR BEFORE THE lar DAY OF JULY, 1870, I shall, in pursuance of the aforementioned act of Assembly, file items against the Real Estate on which such taxes have been assessed, and proceed to have the same sold; and that, in further parsuance of said act, and under such proceedings, all proper costs and the penalties imposed by law will be levied and collected from the proceeds of such sales.

It will be perceived, on reference to the act aforesaid.

It will be perceived, on reference to the act aforesaid, that the duty to collect such taxes promptly is by it made imperative, and those interested will give immediate attention.

JOHN L. HILL. Collector of Delinquent Taxes, No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW.

NOTICE.-A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockbolders of the PHILADELPHIA, GER-MANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COM-PANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at E o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorise the Philadelphia, German-town, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock." approved the 20th day of March, 1870. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary. A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the POWELL TRAOT COAL COMPANY will be beld in Philadeiphia, at No. 615 WALNUT Street, Room No. 7. on SATURDAY. 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering an act passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania affecting the company, and such other business as may be brought beforeit. SPECIAL NOTICES.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZANS of Philadelphia, having observed the patience ability, and fidelity with which the Hon EDWARD M. PAXSON has performed the duties of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer of this city and county since his appointment to the Bench, respectfully and earnestly urge his nomination and election to that office.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1870. Wilnam Suddards,
Thomas P. Stotenbury,
Cook & Fagen,
Jas W. Garrett,
D. C. Townsend,
George W. Taylor,
J. P. Wonzel,
M. Blynn,
George Bartolett,
Robert Ligget, Jr.,
Hershey Bros. & Pollack,
Henry Simson,
Kohn, Adler & Co.,
William Allen. J. I. Clark Hare, M. Russell Thayer, James Pollock, Joseph A. Clay, J. Gillingi am Fell, Gustavns Remak, George Junkin, John A. Houseman, Henr, Simson,
Kohn, Adler & Co.,
Kohn, Adler & Co.,
William Allen,
J. V. Eambert,
M. G. Gadmus & Co.,
Jos. W. Scott & Co.,
Jos. W. Scott & Co.,
Jos. W. Scott & Co.,
Thomas Graven,
Affred S. Gillett,
John Duncan,
J. H. Craven,
R. H. Forestal,
George W. Hanchett
Samuel Powell,
H. L. Lipman,
David S. Craven,
S. B. Millikin,
Henry A. Sims,
H. Torrey,
H. Sturdivant,
A. Whilldin,
James Enston,
John G. Keller,
A. B. Watson,
George Wehn, Jr.,
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J. Bonbright Sinn
L. D. Oeasphal,
Jas A. Pennell,
F. Stanhope Philips,
Jos. L. Loudenslager,
Simon R. Suyder,
James R. Harris,
Josiah Bassell, Jr.,
Kilhurn & Gates,
H. T. Hauce,
D. O. Neill,
H. Price,
Howell, Finn & Co., George D. Boardman, wm. Brantley Hanna, Egbert Nichols. Charles S. Pancoast, George F. Keyser, James D. Whetham, Edwin T. Chase, A. Atwood Grace, A. Atwood Grace, A. Aron Thompson, John M. Collins, Andrew Zane, Jr., J. W. Gilbough, J. W. Gilbough,
Joshua S. Fietcher,
John Malin, M. D.,
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Richard P. White,
Joshua Spering,
Lieut, Paniel Uraig,
Wesley Stephenson,
Benj F. Hoeckley,
G. W. Deidrick, Benj F. Hoeckley,
G. W. Deidrick,
Fredk. Dittmann,
H. B. Gillingham,
Edward T. Farker,
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James Holgate,
Edward P. Jones,
James Breariey, Jr.,
A. Lucius Hennersh
John C. Gerrish,
A. W. Greene,
Libra Federard Sidda

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Robert Buist, Jr., A. H. O'Brien, W. L. Schaffer,

Jay Cooke, Arthur G. Coffin.

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Henry Cohen,
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David Milne,
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Lescoth W. Econochy Geo W. Carpenter, Henszey & Co., Strawbridge & Clothier Henry C. Lea. John M. Maris & Co., Samuel Birpham & Sons, Field & Hardie, Bodine, Thomas & Co., Claxton., Kamsen & Haffel-finger. finger. oward Binchman & Son. owers & Weightman, Ster, Price & Co., Wood, Marsh, Hayward & Co., Whitali, Tatum & Co., Wetherill & Brother, meh, Richards & Co., in Whitail, Parkinson & Mellier, D. S. Jamey & Co., Harding & White, H Kellorg & Sons, 1 olspid & Conrow, Evans, Sharp & Co., Freed, Malseed & Hawkins, E. Malleed & Hawkins,

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D. Faust,
William F. Miskey,
Joseph W. Forsyth,
W. F. Duffield,
Martin Brothers,
D. W. O. Moe e,
George Watson,
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MAMMOTH SLATE COMPANY. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, 2ist instant, at 19 o'clock, at the Office of the Company, No. 427 CHES BUT Street.

JOHN M. RILEY, Sceretary.

57 awit THE ACADEMY OF PINE ARTS having been injured by the recent storm, the Exhibition of the Life-sized Painting of SHERIDAN'S RIDE SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the Capital

Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, persiste in cash on and after May 20, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third. The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May \$0 to June 3, for the payment of Dividend and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 18th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1850, will be held at 10 clook P. M. on the 18th cay of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 182 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 Im

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled, "an Act to Incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRK INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, atINO, 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 131m

NOTICE. OFFICE OF CHES. AND OHIO CANAL. ?
ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870.;
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS, on MONDAY, June 8, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. BENJAMIN FAWORFT, Secretary to Stockholders,

OFFICE MAPLE SHADE OIL COMPANY, No. 524 WALNUT Street, April 28, 1870.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this Company
will be held at their office on THURSDAY, May 18, 1876,
at 12 o'clock, noon, to elect a Board of five Directors and a
Secretary and Treasurer to serve for the ensuing year,
Transfer books to close 12th of May and reopen May 20,
HIRAM BROWER, Secretary and Treasurer

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORT COLTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, on WRD-NESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst at 8 o'clock. [5 12 12th TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, obespect and best dentifrice extant. Wasranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!

Invigorates and Scothes the Guma!

Purifica and Perfumes the Breath!

Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!

Cleanses and Purifics Artificial Teeth!

Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,

3 2 10m Cos. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING
Teeth with fresh Nitrons-Oxide Gas. Absolutely
no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the
Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the
painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT
Street.

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REFRIGERATORS E. S. FARSON & CO., Self-Ventilating Refrigerators,

The cheapest and most reliable in the market, and Will keep MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, MILK,

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THE MEDICAL PRO-

NOKA XIII-NO, 118

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The pine tree has long been known to pos sess valuable medical properties. For pulmonary diseases it is doubtful whether an remedy has as yet been discovered equal to

It seems to change and renew the very structure on which it acts, and to infuse into the system an indescribable power equal to the natural power before disease had even taken hold of the body, so as to make, as it were, an entirely new tissue, and to give a newness of life and energy which one who has been sick a long time knows the value of but cannot fully describe. The great objection, however, to all tar preparations has been their unpleasant taste, and consequent liability to sickness and nauseate the stomach. We have before us, however, a preparation of the kind referred to, which obviates all these objections, and is as agreeable to the palate as it is valuable in the cure of disease. We mean "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial," a real. genuine, bona fide medicinal cerdial, distilled from the pine tree by a process known only to the Doctor himself, the sale and popularity of which are only equalled by the amount of suffering it has relieved, and the number of diseases it is so well calculated to effectually cure. In the Pine Tree Tar Cordial the invalid may be sure he has a remedy of very extraordinary power for throat and lung affections, and when taken in conjunction with the "Great American Dyspepsia Pills," an infallible cure for dyspepsia, liver complaint, sick headache, and the many ailments arising from a disordered state of the liver and digestive organs.

In our sphere as publishers we feel some degree of cautiousness in what we recommend to our readers, but when we know of anything of value to the public we shall not hesitate to make it known through our columns. We advise those of our readers who are suffering from dyspepsia, etc., to give Dr. Wishart's celebrated remedies a trial.

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