Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1871.

THE PRACE PROSPECTS. THE latest reports from the other side of the Atlantic are that a treaty of peace has been signed between France and Germany, and even if these reports should not prove true, it is certain that terms will be agreed upon ere many days between the two antagonistic powers. It is not possible for France longer to offer any effective resistance, and a prolongation of the struggle would only increase her bumiliation and make the Germans more exorbitant in their demands. The terms which the Germans have probably insisted upon are the cession of Alsace and that portion of Lorraine which inoludes the fortress of together with a money indemnity. Under all the circumstances, these terms cannot be considered other than moderate except by those sentimentalists who profess to think that the Germans ought to have stopped fighting and returned home after the fall of Sedan. In view of the fact that France in a, most arrogant and insolent spirit, commenced the war with the avowed purpose of crushing a rival whom she feared might become too powerful such a proceeding would have been a supreme act of folly, which long-headed and practical men like Bismarck and Von Moltke were little likely to commit. As in the case of our own Rebellion, there was but one course to be pursued, and that was to fight the fight out to the bitter end until one or the other of the combatants was forced to cry enough. When we consider what Prussia and the other German States have suffered from French aggression in the past, the terms which have been granted by the victors in the present instance cannot but appear to impartial men as singularly moderate. The Germans are entitled, by all the laws of warfare, to reap the practical benefits of their victory, and it is nothing but common prudence to take such measures as will prevent France at any early day from repeating the wild experiment of last summer. That the humiliation of the present crushing defeat will raukle in the breasts of more than one generation of Frenchmon cannot be doubted, and a desire of revenge will prompt them to renew the attack upon Germany whenever they think they can do so with a probability of success. Before France can cope with her present conqueror, however, there will have to be a number of radical changes consummated, and the German armies will have to be met with better material than ignorant and bigoted peasants and half-savage African Arabs. Education has won the day for Germany, as it did for the loyal North in our civil war, and if France expects to have success in the future she must adopt the only possible means of obtaining it in these days of general enlightenment. The humiliation of such a defeat as France has suffered was a lesson that the French people and their political leaders sadly needed, and they have good cause te be thankful if they come out of the war with only the loss of a province or two. For eighteen years they allowed themselves to

and France, there is cause for hearty congratulation that the war is practically at an end, and that peace must come in some shape or other; and the rights or wrongs of the war should not prevent the people of this country from contributing liberally to the relief of the thousands of poor people who have been deprived of their means of subsistence. DISRAELI ON "ROWDY RHETORIC." THE present Tory leader in the English House of Commons must be sorely in want of a subject upon which he can command the attention of the House and be rewarded by a "hear, hear," when he resorts to the means employed in a recent tirade upon "The tone

of the American Government towards the

Government of England," published in a re-

be the slaves of a mean tyrant, and as they lost

the respect of the world by submitting to a

despotism as degrading as any the world has

ever seen, so must they now bear the con-

sequences of being accessories to the crime

of the Second Empire, and the humiliation of

crushing defeat will be a blessing in disguise

if it teaches them to appreciate the true

meaning of the words liberty, civilization,

and glory. France, with all her culture, has

been for eighteen years the shame of the na-

tions, and the sympathy that misfortune

must ever excite should not be

allowed to obscure the fact that her fate was

deserved. Apart from all consideration of

the merits of the quarrel between Germany

cent number of this journal. In this very remarkable speech, Mr. Disraeli has exhibited a very bad temper and presented the remarkable spectacle of a prominent and usually adroit public man manifesting in his own language the very discourtesy he complains of in others. What a spectacle does he present! The leader of a powerful party that claims to represent the aristocracy and wealth, if not the brains, of England-a statesman of varied attainments and long experience, lately Premier of the Government-a man recognized everywhere as an accomplished scholar and politicianarises in his place to give public expression of his disapproval of what he is pleased to, call the "tone of the American Government, and, in a short speech of less than half an ordinary newspaper column, presents the most exaggerated illustration of the very evil of which he complains.

"The language of our public men, in communicating with theirs," he says, "cannot be attributed to our rude republican manners;" and, after alluding to the language of Mr. Sumner in the Senate, and that of the President in a "grave State paper," he concludes by characterizing them as "rowdy rhetoric." This is certainly very remarkable language for an English ex-Premier to use whilst complaining of the want of courtesy in the language of American officials.

SINDS MOTHS TO CO. CO. WITH THE PARTY

He complains of his Government for having liberated the Fenians, and condemns ours for receiving them graciously. He wants to know why the English Government and people are treated by our Government as we treat no other people or government, and concludes by urging upon the commission recently appointed to this country that it come to some understanding with us on this sore point, and that we be made to understand "that England cannot be insulted with impunity," etc. etc. etc., all of which is followed, very naturally, by cheers.

Perhaps nothing in more wretched taste was ever uttered by any leading public man of Great Britain. It is really so small in conception, and weak in utterance, as to be below the average production of the smallest rotten borough representative.

Mr. Disraeli, in spite of his opportunities, seems totally to have misunderstood the offi cial status and authority of our public men, as he certainly seems in ignorance of the temper of our people and the deep causes

In complaining of Senator Sumner's speech as an "invective against the English Government and the English nation," he styles him the "chief Senator," "second only to the President, for he exercises the functions of royalty to a certain degree;" and as if this were not enough to crowd upon his devoted head, he adds, as showing his power and public importance, "No treaty with the United States can, I believe, be concluded without his concurrence." Mr. Sumner, no less than the American people, will be surprised to learn of his great political and official im-

Having with all the lights before him mistaken the very simple construction of the Senate, under our form of government, it cannot be wondered that, blinded by prejudice, he fails to understand why our people, as represented in the Government, "are more courteous to the Governments of Russia and Germany than to England." A common origin, literature, language, and laws had led us to look for fair dealing, if not for sympathy, in the great trial through which our institutions passed during the late Rebellion. Especially did the loyal American look for it, in view of England's loud protestations of devotion to emancipation and detestation of

English statesmen must excuse us if we believed them honest in their philanthropic declarations in favor of freedom, and, as a consequence, they must pardon us if we were s'ow to believe that the moral, pecuniary, and political force of Great Britain would be used against the established Government of the United States, and in aid of a Rebellion instigated in the interests and for the perpetuation of human slavery.

The American people were loth to believe a'l this; lut when they became convinced that the governing class is of England were in deadly league with their enemies, laboring for their downfall, and ready to rejoice hereat; when they beheld their commercial swept from the sees by pirate crafts, built with E glish gold and mannel by English seamen,-then there entered into the hearts of the American people, not a harred of England, but a pity that a great people had been misled by commercial greed to prostrate themselves in the dust, thereby sacrifleing consistency, honor, and love of freedom, the boasted birth right of Englishmen.

We fought our great fight without your sympathy, against it and your material aid, and in the hour of cur triumph still pitied and despised you. We had sorrow that the once noble sp rit of Englishmen had been swallowed up in the love of gain, and despised that weakness that prevented you from seeing that right and advantage lay for you in the same path. In the darkest hour of the nation's trial the warm sympathies of Russia and Germany were with us.

From them we had expected nothing in our great battle for the preservation of free institutions. From free, enlightened England we expected much. When the hollowness of dur pretensions were made manifest by every public act and private channel, can it be wondered that our official communications to the former Governments should have a warmth and frankness in contrast with those addressed to England? The only way your "High Commission" can change the "tone of our official communications" is by such generons and manly action as will convince our people that you are sorry and ashamed of the past, and promise better things for the future.

NOTICES.

LEISURE HOUR READING.

Answers to Questions, When Does the Spring Business Begin? Usually about the 1st of March. We are ready at any moment, because since December last we have had a large force making up our Spring and Swammer Stock.

WHY DOES TRADE BEGIN SO SOON? Because many persons like to get bargains in the stock made up late the previous season, which is generally picked up quickly by the first buyers, as it is just as good, and our rule reducing prices on all stock of previous seasons makes it very desirable. Besides this, those who purchase first in the season get the first choice in New Condo.

ARE GOODS ANY CHEAPER? We have some large lots

bought very low that we think are lower than anything we ever had. WHAT PART OF THE BUSINESS INCREASED THE MOST last Year? The Boys' Department! We have given special ca e to have large assortments of Boys' School Suits, Boys' Dress Suits, the little Deroy Jackets, and handsome striped materials made into all kinds of garments. Little Fancy Suits we have thousands of

WHY DO YOU SAY YOU CAN SUIT PEOPLE BETTER WHY DO YOU SAY YOU CAN SUIT PEOPLE BETTER
THAN OTHERS? Because we have ten times the
stock in every size and color, all s, stematically
arranged in aigerent departments. Our salesrooms are very large and well-tighted, and we
take great cars to st and please our customers.
Our facilities for purchasing, and our business
requiring such large tots, enable us to get
ecorything at rates below the market. We
therefore can sell it the same way!

WHAT ARE THE NEW FASHIONS? Come and see, We
like to show our goods, whether ready to purchase or not!

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

OAK HALL,

S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STR.

THE PURITY AND SUPERIORITY of Dr. Colton's Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless tooth extraction is Office No. 737 Walnut street,

THE RAW, BLUSTERING WINDS OF BARLY SPRING search out the weatnesses of all who are predisposed to Lung Complaints, and in consequence Colds, Coughs, and Bronchial Disorders everywhere prevail. Those who have contracted Colds should now be especially careful, and not imprudently wait until by constant coughing they so irritate and rack their longs as to sring on themselves some very serious Pulmonary Affection. Let them rather treat their symptoms rationelly and at once, and by the prompt use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant cure their Colds, and heal all accompanying Soreness of the Chest, Sold everywhere.

CONSUMPTION.

Cure and its Preventive.

BY DR. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREAT-MENT.

Dr. Schenck possesses too much reverence for the Omnipotent to intimate that by his instrumentality those who are smitten by the Divine hand with approaching death can be restored to life and health by any agency. But he does assert, and has in his own case proved, that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickeged into healthful

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicine is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is seif-assuring, self-convincing.

The Scawced Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the two first weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here then comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of CONSUMPTION.

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of nature's noblest gifts-the Podophillum Peltatum. They possess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of calomel, but, unlike calomel, they "LEAVE NO SCING BEHIND."

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively, and the patient begins to feel that he is getting at last A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD.

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chyincation is now progressing without its previous tortures. Dige-tion becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no more flatulence, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in. Now comes the Greatest Blood Purider ever yet given by an indulgent Father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup comes in to perform its functions, and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be cheated. It collects and ripens the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings it prepares them for expectoration, and, lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne that it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or the womanhood that was

GIVEN UP AS LOST. The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house, they must not sit down quiet; they must walk about the house as much and as fast as the strength will bear to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits-be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to

The despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility in the worst cases, and moral certainly in all others, is sinful. Doctor Schenck's personal statement to the faculty of his own cure was in these

"Mans years ago I was in the last stages of consumption, confined to my bed, and at one time my physician thought I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long

"As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain, and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was but ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds. and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health." Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston, but at his office, No. 15 North Sixth street, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., he or his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., see his patients every Saturday.

Those who wish althorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs; and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them. First create appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough loosens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both these moroid spingtoms are gone forever,

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Syrup as a curer of coughs and colds may be regarded as a prophylacteric

against consumption in any of its forms. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic \$1.50 a bottle, or \$7.50 a dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers. 2 25

AND WHITE LABOUR DURING WITH

NORTHWESTERN

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

FOR BALE.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

A most cheering Exhibit. Flattering prospects for the future.

Nine Millions of Assets.

To such grand proportions has the NORTHWEST-ERN MUTUAL LIFE TENURANCE COMPANY grown, that its annual elections, and the publishing of its annual reports, are events which attract attention in nearly every Etate of the Union. And since one of its principal agencies is located in this city, it is quite natural that its numerous policy holders here and throughout the State should look to the press here for some details in reference to an institu ion of such magnitude.

We have before us a synopsis of the Annual Report of the Company. From this it appears it has over \$5,000 policies in force, with assets of \$9 000,000, When we consider the fact that this Company has little more than passed the first decade, these results are truly astonishing. Nor does the wonder diminish when it is remembered that this organization had its origin in a comparatively new section of country, and in this brief space of time has grown to be a representative institution of the land. It is but another evidence of Western enterprise, and that its headquarters are located in Milwankee should be a matter of just pride to its citizens.

It appears further from the report that potwithstanding the stringency of the money market, and a partial failure of crops in many ocalides, 7781 policies were issued in the year 1870, covering tusurance to the amount of \$16,594 33 23. The receipts for the same time were \$3,670 370 07. (n this amount \$1,400,000 has been invested upon bon | and mortgage with real estate accurity at 10 per cent, interest.

It is a notable fact that Eastern people are ap preciating the advantages offered by this company, for its work has been extended into almost every one of the older States, and each one of them has a fine showing of losurance business with the "Northwestern." Particularly is this the case with Pennsylvania, which makes the handsome showing of \$1,000,000 in risks taken during the past year.

The mest ample oppor unities are afforded policy holders and the public generally by the management of the company to become acquainted with its workings. Detailed statements are put forth from time to time, in order to enlighten to the full-st extent all who take an interest in insurance matters, in regard to the company's business, and especially that policy holders may know the grounds of confidence they enjoy in the institution. It other similar organizations are chary of the information they impart, it is the boast of the "Northwestern" that it invites the closest scrutiny into all matters pertaining to its management.

Inasmuch as no one has a lease of life, and as it becomes all to make provision for the family which may be left in the event of death, it is a question of vital importance to those who insure to ascertain what company has the most to pay a dollar with. The exhibit of the "Northwestern" is that its great so ample, that should the time come that but four per cent, interest could be realized for its investments, there would still be an abundance wherewith to pay their losses. Could anything speak more eioquently in the management of this company?

The old adage that "no physician takes his own prescription" probably contains as much truth as any of its class of sayings; but for once it appears to have been thoroughly disproved, for immediately after the last annual election the general and special agents of all this company took \$150,000 of additional insurance on their own live . Cert nly no men ought to be more thoroughly informed as to the staunchness of the "Northwestern" than they, and they show their falth by their works.

The career of the NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has been a splendie one hitherto, and the promise for the future seems to be still more flattering.

THE AGENTS FOR THE

Northwestern

IN THIS CITY ARE

PERCIVAL & STOW.

WHOSE OFFICE IS AT

No. 430 WALNUT Street.

COPAR TNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between F. C. PERCIVAL and A. E. HIGBEE, under the firm name of PERCIVAL & HIGBES, as general agents of the North estern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukes, Wisconsin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Interest of Mr. Higbee has been purchased by Mr. E. D. Stow, a business man of experience, ability, and integrity, and the business of the Northwestern in this city will be conducted as heretofore at the office, No. 430 WALNUT Street, under the firm name of PERCIVAL & STOW, to whom all future communications should be addressed. F. C. PERCIVAL, A. E. HIGBER

Philadelphia, February 15, 1871.

DOSTPONEMENT OF THE NEXT STATE CON-VENTION. The following reso utions were passed yesterday by the State Central Committee:-

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTER. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1871. Resolved, That the time for the meeting of the Republican State Convention be and the same is hereby postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day

of May next, and that the delegates who may be elected thereto be and they are hereby requested to assemble at the Hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock noon on said day. Resolved, That Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., of Philadelphia, be appointed chairman of the State Central Committee, in place of the Hon. John Covode, deceased.

Resolved, That the Republican State Central Committee heartily endorses the action of the Republican members of the Legislature in supporting the bill providing for the call of a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State.

Resolved, By the Republican State Central Committee, that we endorse the action of the Philadelphia members of the committee in opposing the passage of bills to govern the city of Philadelphia by commissioners to be named by the Legisla-

5 52 MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

COOPER & CONARD

White Swiss Overskirts, \$5. White Swiss Overskirts, \$7.50. White Swiss Overskirts, \$12.50. Ladies' Ready-made Wrappers. Ladies' Ready-made Buits.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Night Dresses, Drawers, Chemises. Night Dresses, Drawers, Chemises. Night Dresses, Drawers, Chemises. Call and see our Second-story Display. The Dress, Underwear, Cloak, and Shawl Room Is full of Attractive Novelties.

ALPACAS, MOHAIRS.

31 cent Black Alpacas. 37% cent extra good Black Alpacas. 44 cent superior Black Alpacas. 50 cent can't be excelled Alpacas. 56 cent still better Black Alpacas. 6234 cent finest Black Alpacas. 75 cent extra good Black Mohairs. 87% cent fine Black Mohairs. \$1 finest Black Pure Mohair. \$1.25 an extra grade Black Mohair.

N. B .- The above in Blue and Jet Black. N. B .- The assortment is entirely new.

N. B .- The prices are all much lower, N. B .- The stock comprises eight cases.

SILK POPLINS

\$1 Glossy Silk Poplins. Extra good Value for the money. 75 and 88c. for Silk-rolled Poplins. \$1 Glossy Silk and Wool Griselies. \$1 Grey and Golden-brown Silk Valencias \$1 Sllk Mixtures for Spring Suits. 40c. Poplins, Spring Colors. 37%c. Double-fold Spring Plaids. New Style Plaids for Misses.

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S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

OLOTHING.

CHEAP CLOTHES.

Immense Ready-made Stock of Fine Goods.

Send Your Orders,

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Clothing to Order

GREAT VARIETY

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Brown Stone Mall,

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DABILLEWENER HARLES TOKES&CO. A 824 CHESTNUT ST. CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA: PA.

SPRING. 1871 OUR NEW STOCK

Is now rapidly coming in, And is replete With striking beauties of

Design and Color. Every desirable style of goods

In the market Being represented liberally In our

ASSORTMENT.

MUCILAGE.

The Cheapest and Best.

9 cz., 1235
Quarts, per bottie 1200
Pints, 60 cents
9 cz., 15 cents WM. H. HOSKINS. Stationer and Eteam-Power Printer, No. 913 ARCH Street.

PHILADELPHIA. FINE STATIONERY

Card Engraving.

DREKA.

No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET.

NOW READY.—ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF PURCHASING "BOUDROD'S GREAT LEATHER FRESERVER AND WATER-PROOF LIQUOR BI ACKING," AT MAIN DEPOT. S. E. corner FIFTEENTH Street and COLUMBIA Avenue. Store in Al o, over \$100,000 worth of REAL ESTATE for **CENUINE SCOTCH** DAMSON JAM.

Prepared by

John Moir & Son, Aberdeen, Scotland.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE.

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,) S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS. Sons' Steinway &

Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Special attention is called to their no Patent Opright Pianos,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubniar Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability. CHARLES BLASING.

WAREROOMS. No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

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BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS',
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MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
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1 17 1/4p

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square P and Fertes, recommend their stock of first-class instruments. Every instrument is warranted and prices moderate, a 45 WAREROOM, No. 610 ARCH Street. HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Spring Horses. Rocking Horses, Children's Carriages. BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,

H. J. SHILL. Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,

VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.

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FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign Bankers. DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRIM-

DEALERS IN

Government and Railroad Securities,

CIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

Drezel, Winthrop & Co., Drezel, Harjes & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, No. 2 Rue Scribe, New York. Paris.