

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.

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 official status and authority of our public men, as he certainly seems in ignorance of the temper of our people and the deep causes thereof.

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."

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."

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 slow 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 all this; but when they became convinced that the governing class of England were in deadly league with their enemies, laboring for their downfall, and ready to rejoice thereat; when they beheld their commerce swept from the seas by pirate crafts, built with English gold and manned by English seamen,—then there entered into the hearts of the American people, not a shred of England, but a pity that a great people had been misled by commercial greed to prostrate themselves in the dust, thereby sacrificing 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 our triumph still pitied and despised you. We had sorrow that the once noble spirit of Englishmen had been swallowed up in the love of gain, and despised that we knew that prevented you from seeing that right and advantage lay for you in the same path.

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 score, 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.

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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 our pretensions were made manifest by every public act and private channel, can it be wondered that our official communications to the former Government 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 generous and manly action as will convince our people that you are sorry and ashamed of the past, and promise better things for the future.

THE RAW, BLUZZERING WINDS OF EARLY SPRING search out the weaknesses of all who are predisposed to Long Complaints, and in consequence Colds, Coughs, and Bronchitis, 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 lungs as to bring on themselves some very serious Pulmonary Affection. Let them rather treat their symptoms rationally and at once, and by the prompt use of Dr. J. H. Schenck's cure their Colds, and heal all accompanying Soreness of the Chest. Sold every where.

CONSUMPTION.

Its Cure and its Preventive.

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

DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT.

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 quickened into healthful vigor.

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 unfeeling. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-evident, self-convincing.

The Seaweed 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 medicine acting on 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 Poppodium Petitum. They possess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of calomel, but, unlike calomel, they "LEAVE NO STING 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. Nutrition is now progressing without its previous tortures. Digestion 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 purifier 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 tissue that it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood of 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 is a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

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

"Many 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 time.

"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 ever since.

"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., or his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., see his patients every Saturday.

Those who wish a thorough 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 an 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 morbid symptoms 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 prophylactic against consumption in any of its forms.

NORTHWESTERN

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

A most cheering Exhibit.

Flattering prospects for the future.

Nine Millions of Assets.

To such grand proportions has the NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY grown, that its annual elections, and the publishing of its annual reports, are events which attract attention in nearly every State 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 institution of such magnitude.

We have before us a synopsis of the Annual Report of the Company. From this it appears it has over 25,000 policies in force, with assets of \$2,000,000. 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 Milwaukee should be a matter of just pride to its citizens.

It appears further from the report that notwithstanding the stringency of the money market, and a partial failure of crops in many localities, 751 policies were issued in the year 1870, covering insurance to the amount of \$1,504,332.33. The receipts for the same time were \$2,679,510.07. On this amount \$1,400,000 has been invested upon bond and mortgage with real estate security at 10 per cent. interest.

It is a notable fact that Eastern people are appreciating the advantages offered by this company, for its work has been extended in almost every one of the older States, and each one of them has a fine showing of insurance 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 most ample opportunities are afforded policy holders and the public generally by a 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 fullest 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. If other similar organizations are charged of the information on this point, 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 capital is so admirably invested, and the reserve is 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 eloquently 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 lives. Certainly no men ought to be more thoroughly informed as to the soundness of the "Northwestern" than they, and they show their faith by their works.

The career of the NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has been a splendid 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.

CO-OPER THERAPISTS. THE CO-OPER THERAPEUTIC HERETOFORE existing between F. C. PERCIVAL and A. E. HIGBEE, under the firm name of PERCIVAL & HIGBEE, as general agents of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is hereby 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. HIGBEE. Philadelphia, February 15, 1871.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE NEXT STATE CONVENTION. The following resolutions were passed yesterday by the State Central Committee:—

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 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 Malion 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 endorse 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 Legislature.

Al. O. over \$100,000 worth of REAL ESTATE for sale and exchange on easy terms.

COOPER & CONARD

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

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 1/2 cent extra good Black Alpacas. 44 cent superior Black Alpacas. 50 cent can't be excelled Alpacas. 56 cent still better Black Alpacas. 62 1/2 cent finest Black Alpacas. 75 cent extra good Black Mohairs. 87 1/2 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 Griselles. \$1 Grey and Golden-brown Silk Valenciennes. \$1 Silk Mixtures for Spring Suits. 40c. Poplins, Spring Colors. 37 1/2c. Double-fold Spring Plaids. New Style Plaids for Misses. Black and White Plaids.

COOPER & CONARD

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CLOTHING. CHEAP CLOTHES.

Immense Ready-made Stock of Fine Goods.

Send Your Orders.

Custom Department.

Clothing to Order.

GREAT VARIETY

AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

Brown Stone Hall,

903 and 905 CHESTNUT STREET.



1871. 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.

Quart. per dozen.....\$10 00 Pints, "..... 5 00 3 qt. "..... 1 25 Quarts, per bottle..... 1 00 Pints, "..... 60 cents 5 ct. "..... 15 cents

WM. H. HOSKINS, Stationer and Steam-Power Printer, No. 913 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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FINE STATIONERY

AND Card Engraving.

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NOW READY.—ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF purchasing "DODD'S GREAT LEATHER PRESERVER AND WATER-PROOF LIQUOR BLACKING" at MAIN DEPOT, S. E. CORNER FIFTEENTH STREET and COLUMBIA AVENUE. Store in the basement. Al. O. over \$100,000 worth of REAL ESTATE for sale and exchange on easy terms.

GENUINE SCOTCH DAMSON JAM,

Prepared by John Moir & Son, Aberdeen, Scotland.

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(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARK.)

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Steinway & Sons'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their no Patent Upright Pianos, with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matches in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLAISUS, WAREHOUSES,

No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GEX. STEIN & CO.'S PIANOS, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS., AND MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, GOULD & FISCHER.

J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESTNUT Street, W. G. FISCHER, No. 1015 ARCH Street, 1 1/2 1/2 1/2

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, recommend their stock of first-class instruments. Every instrument is warranted and prices moderate. 2 1/2 WAREHOOM, No. 610 ARCH Street.

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HOLIDAY GOODS.

Spring Horses,

Rocking Horses,

Children's Carriages.

BOYS' BLED, WAGONS,

VELOCIPEDS, Etc. Etc.

H. J. SHILL,

Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street, 13 1/2 1/2 1/2

BELOW EXCHANGE

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers,

DRAW EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

DEALERS IN

Government and Railroad Securities,

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 15 Wall Street, No. 2 Rue Scribe, Paris.