# Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1871.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullpess, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. In March, 1870, we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the exclusive use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record, and German Democrat, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELE-GRAPH will be the only evening paper published in this city in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

PSTThe earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 11/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2%, 3%, and 4%. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

PARIS.

THE present disturbances in Paris have started the inquiry as to whether it would not be better for the French sapital to be located in some other place, and this question has been discussed with considerable ability by writers npon both sides of the Atlantic. It is contended that Paris has never represented France, and that it has been the seat of all the disorganizing and revolutionary elements that have time and again distracted that unhappy country. Paris has never been contented under any form of government yet established, and all the experiences of the past indicate that it never will be contented, and that it can only be prevented from being made the prey of contending factions by such an exhibition of power as is alone possible under a despotism like that of the Empire. Paris has for centuries, however, been the brains of France, and there is a superstitious reverence and affection for this city pervading the whole nation that has no parallel except in the affection of the ancient Romans for the seven-hilled city. It is doubtful whether any other place within the boundaries of France could be permanently made the seat of government, and if any such change were to be brought about it would indicate that French power and influence were practically at an end, and that the nation was in a state of decay, if not of absolute dissolution. The provinces may be jealous of Paris, but they have been accustomed to be ruled by it, and France with any other capital would never be the France of old. To the outside world no less than to the Frenchman, it is impossible to think of Paris other than as the representative city of France and the centre of art, literature, science, and the other influences that have impressed themselves upon the civilization of the age. This city has been in no limited sense the "eve of civilization," and its proud position has been due to the fact that for centuries it has been the capital of France; and whatever the result of the present conflict, may be it is not within the range of probability that Paris will have a successor.

#### THE COAL TROUBLES.

THE board of arbitration appointed to settle the coal troubles have adjourned temporarily, without adjusting all the points in dispute, and without making definite arrangements for resumption. Several important questions, however, were submitted to the umpire by mutual consent, and if his decision on these controverted points should be hereafter respected by both parties, many annoying and dangerous difficulties would be avoided.

Despite the numerous outbreaks in the coal regions, no clear and well-defined principles of any character seem to have been established heretofore, and there has been a total disregard of law, order, and justice. Whatever may be the rights or grievances of the miners, in one resp at their conduct has been totally inexcusable. They have undertaken to rule by brute force, and have not only assumed the right to control the property of the operators by whom they were employed, but to prevent, by violence, any set of miners from working in any anthracite coal mine at which they wished to suspend operations. The representatives of the miners in the late board of arbitr tion scarcely attempted to defend this part of the policy of their associates. Governor G ry, whom they applaud, and whom they regard, in one sense at least, as their champion, denounces it as unlawful, and Judge Elwell, the umpire, endorses the doctrine of Geary's late proclamation that all attempts to enforce a strike by threats or violence are unlawful; but, nevertheless, it is mainly by this system of terrorism that the present and all previous strikes gained extensive proportions. At all former times thousands of miners would have continued at work, and to-day thousands would gladly resume labor on terms that would be satisfactory to operators and to the railway companies if they did not know that they would thereby imperil their lives. The English or Irish system of enforcing a strike by the worst forms of violence-riot, assault,

arson, bloodshed, and, if need be, murder-has nowhere been so thoroughly established as in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. If a fellow-laborer presumes to adopt the common-sense view that half a loaf is better than no bread, he must surrender that opinion on peril of his life. If an operator or superintendent renders himself obnoxious by vigorous resistance to a strike, he is in constant danger. If a whole section or district desires to remain at work at old prices, roving bands of armed rioters march with flying banners to attack it, and never desist until they enforce their tyrannical decrees against continued labor. If this one element of terrorism was stricken from the coal regions, as it should be, and as we hope it will be, universal suspensions would be well-nigh impossible; but, practically, it is as difficult to eradicate as the Ribbon men of Ireland or the Ku-klux Klans of the Southern States. It is not merely unlawful and dangerous, but in the highest degree damaging to the interests of the State and the country at large; and in the end, if no other means to suppress it are found effectual, it will have to be crushed by the strong arm, like all other dangerous and illegal combinations against the public weal.

But grievously as the miners, or that portion of them who participate in and countenance violent demonstrations, are at fault, they too have evils to complain of and charges to prefer which are apt to escape attention. A coal estate, unlike all other descriptions of American property, is rarely the residence of its owner, or even of the operator who controls its development. The miners are brought into direct contact chiefly with subordinates who lack either the disposition or the power to provide proper safeguards for their protection or the thousand and one little comforts and conveniences that civilized men require from time to time. The risk to life and limb involved in mining operations is ten times as great as it ought to be under a proper system, and the Avondale tragedy, which shocked the whole nation, only disclosed the chronic condition of hundreds of mines in which criminally reckless disregard for the safety of the miners is displayed.

The miners, besides,-brutal and fierce as many of them no doubt are, -assert, and probably not without some truth, that they have often been cheated in former compacts with the operators, and that they are victimized in various ways by combinations of capital; and before a final settlement of the existing and similar troubles is made, there should be concessions of various kinds to the rugged toilers of the coal regions. Each party should be compelled to respect the rights of its business associates, and labor as well as capital should receive all the protection and friendly care it can legitimately ask from an enlightened

VIRTUOUS TAMMANY. A JOINT resolution to punish bribery has been passed by the New York Legislature, which will undoubtedly produce some highly important results, if it is anything more than a hypocritical performance to blind the eyes of ignorant voters. In view of the Winans case, and the great improbability that any legislative inquiry will be made into the why and wherefore of his suspiciously sudden conversion to the faith of Tammany, this resolution looks very much as if the New York lawmakers were endeavoring to fellow Hamlet's advice, and assume a virtue if they have it not. We presume, of course, that Mr. Winans voted for this resolution, and it is not improbable that "Boss" Tweed himself was one of its most earnest supporters. Why should not these individuals vote approvingly upon the sentiment that bribery ought to be punished? It is as easy as lying, stealing, and the betrayal of sacred trusts, and it reads well in the newspapers. It is not at all likely to do any particular harm to Mr. Winans or other members who are bought and sold like cattle, for the men who are powerful enough to carry such measures for plundering the public as have been pushed through the New York Legislature at the present sessien, are undoubtedly able to protect their minions from any of the ill consequences that the doers of dirty legislative work ought by right to expect. It is barely possible that such a resolution may have the desired effect upon a certain class of voters, but there is undoubtedly enough intelligence among the citizens of New York State and city to appreciate it at its proper value, and to consider it as an aggravation of the outrages already perpetrated upon them by the scamps who control the law-making branch of the government. If such a resolution could by any possiblity be enforced in New York, some very edifying developments might be expected. which would excite the voters and tax-payers to do their duty at the polls, but it may be considered a sure thing that no such developments will be made, and that men like Winans will be allowed to remain in undisturbed enjoyment of the fruits of their villainy.

NOTICES.

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FLUMBERS AND MACHINISTS, and all who use goods belonging to either of these departments of trade, should purchase their supplies from Messrs. Cooper, Jones & Cadbury, at No. 15 N. Seventh street. The establishment superintended by them keeps constantly on hand all kinds of plumbers' and machinists' supplies, as well as providing for the regular business of the house, which is brass-founding and finishing. The work turned out in the latter departments is of the finest and most beautiful description, and all who favor the firm with their orders for brass work of any kind cannot but be perfectly satisfied. All who have had dealings with them heretofore will assent to this assertion unaui-

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FURNISHED COPTAGE TO RENT FOR A few months in West Philadelphia, with a large lot of ground and all the modern improvements. Apply to L. N. BROGNARD, No. 606 SANSOM SOHENCK'S COLUMN.

SIMPLE ACCOUN OF THE DISCOVERY AND WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF

SCHENCE'S GREAT PULMONIC REMEDIES. If a man were asked why he insured his life, the question would be regarded as a very simple one and scarcely requiring an answer, for the reason that the advantages of life insurance are so universally admitted that to doubt its utility would be to fly in the very face of reason and common sense, Now, while we find so many persons not only willing, but anxious, to make provision for the family or friends who are to be left behind, how many thousands there are who are oulpably neglectful of their own health, and who, in some instances, for the sake of saving the outlay of a few dollars, and others from positive indifference, permit their 173

to be prematurely destroyed! If consumption were not a disease as insidious it is fatal, and if it were, as is asserted by the med. cal faculty generally, INCURABLE, there would be an apology for consumptives whe, day after day year after year, refuse to heed the warning given by a hacking cough, a hectic cheek, cold and clammy night-sweats, and other distressing symptoms which are the almost certain forerunners of deep. seated pulmonary disease, and which, when thoroughly ingrafted into the system, can be removed only by the use of special remedies and the observance of precautions the very opposite of those usu-

ally given by physicians. Many years ago these thoughts suggested them selves to the mind of DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK, now of Philadelphia, but at the time of which we speak a resident of New Jersey. Huself a confirmed consumptive, and with little or no hope of recovery but with sufficient love of life to prompt him to make an effort to live, he patiently and thoughtfully applied himself to the scientific study of the disease which was sliently, but nevertheless surely, bearing

him to the grave. THE BEST MEDICAL attendance had been secured. Remedy after remedy was prescribed, but all in vain. The ruthless disease continued its fast hold upon him, and he was sent to Moorestown, N. J., to die. The last vestige of hope had faded away. His friends, who from time time visited him, bade him farewell, never again expecting to see him alive. But Dr. Schenck, ill as he was, and hopeless as seemed his case, did not yield to despair. Weak and prestrated, and physically unable even to walk across the room, his mind was still active. He believed that God had not sent diseases

WITHOUT PROVIDING REMEDIES, and, through friends and visitors, continued to make unceasing inquiries for certain herbs and roots, the virtues of which he understood had been satisfac-torily proved in cases of pulmogary disease. His patience and perseverance were at length rewarded. The long-sought

BERBS AND ROOTS WERE OBTAINED. The preparations of these were crude and simple, but their healing qualities were present notwithstanding. He took them regularly, adopted a system of plain but nutritious diet, remained in his chamber, avoided draughts of cold air, exercised within doors to as great an extent as his impaired strength would allow, and in a little while a change for the better was perceptible. The tough muchs that clogged the lungs and bronchial tubes was now freely and easily expectorated.

APPETITE RETURNED, and with it came strength of body and cheerfulness of mind. Cough, fever, night sweats, and pains began to leave him. Friends beheld the change with amazement; his wasted limbs regained their former rotundity, his step became elastic and firm, and the happy result was that he

WAS RESTORED TO PERFECT HEALTH, and is to-day a man advanced in years, but hale, and is to-day a man advanced in years, but hale, hearty, and strong, and weigning over two hundred and twenty-five pounds. Deeply impressed with the wonderful cure that had been wronght, and thankful for his narrow escape from certain death, he resolved to apply himself to the study of medicine, and devote the remainder of his days to efforts to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-creatures. As would be natural his principal attention was directed. would be natural, his principal attention was directed to the subject of Pulmonary Diseases. The most eminent physicians in the country had assured him

CONSUMPTION COULD NOT BE CURED. and that he, being a consumptive, must die! But there he was, a living, breatning refutation of the assertions of these learned men. He that was given

up as the hopeless victim of the most dreaded or all diseases stood up before the world A STOUT, STRONG MAN, and such he is to-day, though thirty-five years have elapsed since his miraculous restoration to health. "The medicines that cured me will certainly cure others. Why should not others be rescued from a premature grave as I have been? Why should not the healing virtues of roots and herbs that saved my life save the lives of thousands of my fellow-heings who are the victims of consumption?" Thus

beings who are the victims of consumption?" Thus reasoned Dr. Schenck as he applied himself to the preparation of his great remedies. After years of experiment he succeeded in perfecting his PULMONIC SYRUP in a form so attractive and so palatable to the taste that patients take it regularly for a long period with-out becoming nauscated by it. Hearing of his re-markable cure, hundreds and thousands of patients nocked to him for advice and medicine. These were supplied, and to-day there are many healthy men and women living who owe their health and strength

Not content with a single medicine, Dr. Schenck applied the valuable knowledge he had gained to the preparation of others. It became necessary that the Pulmonw Syrup should have an assistant in its great work of restoring the system. While it drove out the impurities, new and good blood was wanted. ing. This could be secured only by maintaining the digestive organs in perfect condition. To accompilsh this,

was essential. With this important organ in a tor-pid state, healthful digestion was impossible, and without healthful digestion there could be no pure blood. Hence it was that Dr. Schenck experimented

FAMOUS MANDRAKE PILLS. The experiments were satisfactory. He found that they exercised an almost magical influence upon the liver and stomach. The former being stimulated to healthful activity, its secretions were promoted. The bile and diseased slime which accumulated in the stomach, and rendered its functions inoperative, were removed by the use of the Mandrake Pills; the appetite was increased; the food taken was properly assimilated, good blood was created in consequence, and the result a total

BANISHMENT OF DISEASE. All that was now needed was a tonic that would give nerve and energy to the still weak but perfectly cured consumptive. The system was entirely healthy, but flesh was wanted for the limbs, and strength to carry it. Acting silently but powerfully in conjunction with the Pulmonic Syrup and the Mandrake Pilis,

THE SEAWEED TONIC fulfilled its great mission. Being an aikali, it speedily corrected any acidity of the stomach. It speedily corrected any acidity of the stomach. It imparted tone and vigor to the entire system. It fitted the restored patient for a resumption of his ordinary business duties, and put the capstone upon the great remedial structure which Dr. Schenck, after years of painful personal experience and patient scientific effort, had reared for the bene-fit of the human race.

ONE THING YET REMAINED to be done. While this great work of restoration was in progress Dr. Schenck was thoroughly convinced that exposure to draughts of cold air—to the reugh, rasping winds of early spring and late fall, or to the chilling blasts of winter, were almost certain death to the patient. Hence it was that he adopted the plan of having his patients remain in their apart-ments, and taking all needful exercise there, until the diseased lungs were

PERFECTLY HEALED, and what is called "pure fresh air" could be borne by them without the danger of provoking a return of the dreaded disease. The system has worked like a charm, 'The bold assertion of the medical faculty that consumption cannot be cured has been completely refuted, and Dr. Schenck's great remedies have triumphed over all opposing

buring the thirty-four years of Dr. Schenck's very During the thirty-four years of Dr. Schenck's very extended practice, he has frequently examined five hundred patients a week in the cities of Buston, New York, and Philadelphia. Being well advanced in years, his professional visits to other cities have been discontinued, though he still continues to give his personal attention to the examination of patients at his principal office in Philadelphia, being assisted in his arduous duties by his son, Dr. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK, JR., who is a regular graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and is in every way qualified for the efficient discharge of the important duties devolving upon him.

Patients who desire a thorough examination of their lungs, with the sid of Dr. SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER, can be accommodated at all times and receive the needed information as to their condition, and the method of treatment, for Five Dollars. Consultation gratis.