The Lehigh Register.

EDDT. IRDELL, Jr., - - Editor and Proprietor

ALLENTOWN, PA., MAY 25, 1870.

THE TABLES TURNING.

When the McFarland case first attracted public attention, newspaper readers got their impressions of the merits of the case from the very sensational articles which were written by the enemies of the *Tribune*, and the traducers of Frothingham and Henry Ward Beecher.

Poor Richardson was a *Tribune* man and was a friend of these two clergymen, whom it had been the particular business (rightfully or wrongfully) of certain papers to continually attack. The imputation of this or that [illegible] any action of Richardson or his friends, and insinuations, sans proof, concerning the virtue of the lady who was so unfortunate as to have once borne the name of McFarland, went forth and were spread broadcast over the land through the medium of the press. Little did the irresponsible newspaper writers care how they blasted the reputation of any man or woman, so their reproofs were spicy and sensational, and the calumny and abuse they heaped on the dying Richardson and his friends, was only surpassed by the malignity of their articles after he was dead. Then came that wonderful Spencerian production, the opening for the defence; admirable as an exhibition of rhetoric, but a tissue of lies and defamations from one end to the other. All these things, added to the universal respect for the sacredness of the marital relation which was falsely believed to have been violated, produced an impression on the majority of the readers, that was inimical to the murdered man and the woman he loved so devotedly, *and therefore* favorable to the murderer who was to be tried for his life. This impression it was hard to overcome and there are many men who persist in *their* (!) opinions up to now and always will do so; because they have said so and so, and they mean to stick to it.

But the tables are turning. Spencer, confessing his iniquity, hides his diminished head and, although the Recorder would not allow anything to be brought out on the trial that would place the conduct of the libelled witnesses in a favorable light, yet quite sufficient transpired to deepen the impression made by the conduct of Mr. John Graham, as to the iniquitous measures that were being taken to save the worthless life of the miserable wretch "at the bar."

The acquittal of the prisoner and all its attendant circumstances of jubilation by the strong-minded females, who, with so much decency, thronged the court during the trial, has been followed by a revulsion of feeling.

The simple statement made by Mrs. Richardson, and the character and disposition of the murdered man, revealed in his letter to Julnus Browne, have had a wonderful effect. Every honest reader feels, when he reads these simple statements, they are true, whether he confesses it nor not.

The prosecution was conducted by the District Attorney. No one on the side of Mrs. Richardson desired to hang Daniel McFarland. It could not give her back the peace and happiness that were opening before her when the wretched murderer, always the bane of her life, destroyed the man she had learned to love so devotedly. The desire on her part was to clear his character and to have justice done to *him*.

Justice though tardy, has been done at last and the verdict of the people to-day oversets that of the court, and pronounces Daniel McFarland, sane or insane, "Guilty" of a cowardly crime.

THE TARIFF ON IRON.

For the past month the entire strength of the free trade faction has been concentrated upon the work of reducing the tariff on iron. Pig metal comes in for the bulk of their terrifying expletives, and nothing will be satisfactory to them short of an absolute reduction of the tariff on that staple from nine dollars per ton to a third of that amount. It is claimed by these philanthropic reformers that the iron manufacturers of our country, bolstered up by an infamous tariff, are making enormous fortunes from the sweat and blood of the farmers, the railroads, and all else who are obliged to use iron. In urging this point, the free traders neglect to consider that there is no monopoly in the manufacture of iron, and if the profits of forges and blast furnaces are so overwhelming, the next six months will see sufficient capital invested in iron works to force down prices by merely overloading the market.

In a community so keenly alive to the sources of profit as ours, the law of supply and demand acts with a directness and force that always brings capital to where it will yield the largest returns, and this alone should satisfy the malcontents that their tinkerings at the tariff laws are not only mistaken in policy, but needless. Let us suppose, for a moment, that the prayers of the free traders were granted, and the duties on pig and railway iron reduced to the point they demand. As an inevitable consequence, the production of those articles in America must cease. For a few weeks there would be an apparent advantage to our people. The cost of pig and railway iron would be reduced in proportion to the diminished tariff; but the moment the English market felt the pressure of increased orders, the rate would amount to at least the present scale of prices. That this would be the inevitable result has been demonstrated over and over again in the cases of other articles of English manufacture. How, then, would the dream of the anti-protectionists be realized? Mines closed, furnaces and rolling mills idle and silent—skilled workmen penniless, scattered or employed in other pursuits.—our gold and bonds pouring toward England by every steamer to pay for iron that should be made and purchased at home, the home market for farm products destroyed, the capital invested in mines and iron mills sunk and lost, and with all these disasters, iron just as costly as before. The reduced price of imported iron would last just long enough to break down and destroy our own manufacturers, but no one who knows the spirit of English commerce will doubt that her iron-mongers would extort the last possible cent from the American consumer the moment the suicidal fallacies of our free traders had placed the iron market in their power. The fervor with which the warfare against the iron tariff is being waged, either shows it to be the strongest point in the free trade argument, or else indicates that there is British influence, not to speak of golden subsidies, behind all this frantic parade. That England has contributed largely to aid the free trade movement in this country is not even denied, and this fact alone should warn people against the sincerity of its advocates.—*Pittsburgh Review.*

Of all amusements that can possibly be imagined for a working man, after daily toil or in the intervals, there is nothing like reading. It calls for no bodily exertion, of which the man has had enough—perhaps too much. It relieves his home of dullness and sameness. Nay, it accompanies him to his next day's work and gives him something to think of besides the mere mechanical drudgery of his every day occupation—something he can enjoy while absent, and look forward to with pleasure.

THE HON. JOHN D. STILES *made a great Tariff* SPEECH *the other day.* ON THE 16TH OF MAY HE VOTED FOR THE INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT OF THE TARIFF BILL.

Opinion of a New York Correspondent of a London Paper. TARIFF.

"Mr. Schenck, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, an able and worthy man, is as ignorant of the principles of political economy as the most ignorant English country squire, and in a debate on principles would be disposed of readily enough; but then there is nobody to assail him, and he is thorough master of the facts and figures, so practically he may be said to have things his own way. Indeed, anything more deplorable than the figure the free-traders cut in both branches of Congress it would be hard to imagine. The few men who attempt to talk free trade are either Democrats, who know nothing about it, except that it is an old theory of the Democratic party, for which it fought valiantly against the Whigs, who think, partly for that reason and partly because the Republicans are in the main protectionists, it ought to be upheld; or else philanthropists and moral reformers, who are attracted to free trade, partly by the word "free," and partly because the idea of unrestricted intercourse between all the nations of the earth is picturesque, and fires their imagination. Indeed, I doubt very much whether there is a single member in either House who is capable of making a free-trade speech, and afterwards defending it vigorously against attack, except perhaps General Garfield of Ohio, who is, however, burdened with the care of too many other interests hardly less important, to be able to devote himself to the careful study of the tariff. The general opinion at this writing is, that the new Tariff Bill reported by the Committee will not get through the session, and that the Protectionists, feeling conscious of their inability to make the increase in certain duties which they seek, will not now press for any change at all, fearing lest a worse thing should come upon them.

These annual changes in the tariff have, it is hardly necessary to say, a most unfortunate effect on trade and commerce. After Congress meets in December the Committee goes to work at it; the "lobbyists" sent on by the various interests crowd to Washington; evidence is taken showing that, unless the duty is increased on this, and that, and the other thing, American industry will be ruined by "the pauper labor of Europe;" other evidence is taken showing that unless the duties on certain raw material are reduced, other branches of American industry will have to give up the struggle. Then all sorts of combinations are entered into—"log rolling" combinations they are called—by which "interests" agree to help each other mutually, in increasing their protection. Rumors, of course, of all kinds get abroad in the meantime as to what the Committee is going to do. Importers and manufacturers, hearing these rumors, get alarmed, countermand their orders or slacken their operations, and neglect their business to go to Washington to look after their interests, and often spend weeks there in vain attempts to enlighten the politicians. When the Bill makes it appearance from the Committee, as it generally does in about two months, the confusion grows worse confounded. Every member of the House and Senate has then his chance at every item, and no mortal man can tell in what shape the Bill will finally pass, if it does pass; and whether it will pass, or what it will be, is not finally decided generally till some time in May, so that business may be said to be struck with a semi-paralysis every year for about four months. The prevailing uncertainty has been increased this year by the Bill providing for the funding of the public debt, which is now before the House, having passed the Senate, and which proposes to deal with the National Banks in such rough fashion, that it is spreading a kind of alarm through the money market. Add to all this the fact that the premium on gold has now fallen so low that there is a vague but strong expectation prevalent that we shall get to specie payments in the course of the next eight months, without contraction, or any other special effort. The effect of this on prices is, of course, very depressing. The dealings in real estate, which at this season in New York are usually very active, may be said to have come to a standstill. The price as well as the rent of houses has fallen heavily, and I do not think I ever saw so many shops in Broadway vacant. The speculators who bought great quantities of land in the neighborhood of the Central Park two years ago, in the expectation of a steady and rapid rise, consequently, are in a state of total collapse. Every day one hears of some of them having come to grief.

POLICY SHOPS.

The Policy Shop business is such a profitable one and afford such an easy way for certain "sharps" to live comfortably and without any labor, off the gullability of the hard-working class of individuals who constitute the "flats," that it is continually attracting the attention and inviting the investment of conscienceless individuals who by some manner of means have managed to get money enough together to take a share in the swindle. If the operations of the dealers were confined to the idlers and loafers who have a plentiful supply of money and a plentiful lack of brains, though it would be a disreputable business enough, it would not work so much harm to the community. But when, as is the case in this community, it attracts the working man to risk his hardly earned wages, and tempts the seamstress to seek for the illusive "fortune" it promises, it works untold harm. It inoculates a steady man with the fever of gambling and leads him to neglect the labor which ennobles his life, and seek for wealth by means which disgrace it. His family is neglected, his character suffers, and (with many a man) a career of vice and crime is inaugurated. The poor girl who invests money week after week in backing lucky numbers, is working week after week to enrich the dealer, while oftentimes she suffers for the necessaries of life and is driven to shame.

Policy shops are illegal. Numbers of the young are annually ruined in these places and numbers of other inexperienced persons are drawn into them and fleeced of whatever money they have. To children and to wives, the amount of distress caused, is almost incalculable. Many men squander not only their own money but the money of others, at these places. Quite four-fifths of the defalcations of clerks and cashiers are to be traced to dens of this character. They exist in defiance of law, they are instruments for the promotion of evil, they bring good to no man and therefore they ought to be *extirpated at once.*

Whatever has been done towards eradicating this evil has not been done thoroughly. There remains work for the District Attorney to do in this direction. In setting himself to do it with vigor and determination as part of his obligated duty, he can confidently rely upon the fact that he will be fully sustained by a large majority of our citizens, constituting the better portion of the community.

THE DEMOCRACY.

A Chicago journal thinks the Republican Party is "sorely in need of a future," or, in other words, that its chief necessity, just at present, is the development of a broad and symmetrical policy upon which the party can be nationalized. The remark is just, albeit it expresses a Democratic doubt that the party will successfully solve the problem before it. These vaticinations are unfounded. A party which has accomplished so much, and in so short a time, must have sufficient vigor left to make all the necessary preparations for pushing its victories. The Republicans will secure a future, and a very brilliant one. On the other hand, the Democratic Party not only needs a future, but a present. It has a past which it had far better be without, and which it would gladly bury in oblivion.—*N. Y. Weekly Times.*

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

Some time ago we called attention to the desirability of minority respresentation and the means that ought to be taken to secure it. The plan has been introduced into the borough elections of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, through the influence of ex-Senator Buckalew, who has the credit of first bringing it into general notice, and now the experiment is to be tried in Illinois, restricting it to the elections of members of the House of Representatives and Assembly.

This new clause of the Constitution has not as yet been approved of by the people but there can be no doubt of its being carried.

The pithy expression which has passed into a proverb, "Taxation without representation is tyranny," does, most certainly, condemn the present system; especially in districts where the enormous strength of the majority forbids the minority from ever hoping for fair representation.

Justice and fair dealing are written upon the face of such a plan as this and commend it to the consideration of every voter in the county. It does not propose to take away the ruling power which of right belongs to the majority; but it contemplates giving to the minority a degree of power which will act as a useful check upon the dominant party and, in some degree prevent, tyrannous party legislation.

We are glad that this course of action has been advocated by such a good Democrat as Senator Buckalew, and are still more glad to know that his views are concurred in by prominent men of both parties in this county. It is a good thing, and it is worth doing. We think it *can* be done and are sure it ought to be done *at once.* Will the prominent men of the party call a Convention and let us have the views of the people on this subject?

YEAS AND NAYS---MOVE TO ADJOURN, &C.

Filibustering is a species of Congressional tactics the importance of which is known to very few people outside of the frequenters of that magnificent "Whited Sepulchre" which is the pride and glory of the City of Washington. And yet this kind of business occupies the time and attention of many members who never lift up their voices in the House and gain no fame—(shoo-fly or otherwise) as able or miserable debaters. It is this class of men who clog the wheels of progress, waste the time of the nation, and infuriate and exasperate the real workers. They have taken the enthusiasm out of the most ardent reformers and worn out the most earnest patriots by the constant drip! drip! of their frivolous doings, and are a strength and a power that cannot be ignored however much it may be despised.

Men who dare not "talk out" their convictions and opinions, generally join these ranks and use these means to kill a bill which they ought to support if they did their duty by their constituents. These are the men who constantly move to adjourn, demand the "yeas and nays," introduce numberless idle amendments, and interpose the most ridiculous and unfounded objections, while at the same time they take care to keep up a *fair show* of representing the interests of their District and cover up their tracks with a shrewdness and skill that entitles them to the appelation of "first class politicians."

If the Tariff Bill is not successful this session, these are the men who are to blame for it and it would be well for voters to look closely after any member who is continually reported as moving to adjourn and demanding the yeas and nays.

MORMONISM.

While the whole press and people are ready on the slightest occasion to raise a terrible outcry against any *public* violation of the laws of virtue and decency, it is almost incredible with what quietness and even complacency we regard the permanent institution of such a fearful evil as mormonism amongst us. Not only a vice in itself but the parent of every vice, it grows steadily in power and attracts towards it the men whose vicious propensities are unsabdued and who delight in the discovery of a land where such iniquity may raise its head unblushingly and be sanctioned by law and by public opinion.

Here, under the protection of the stars and stripes there is tolerated and even fostered a vile instrument of evil which sends abroad its agents all over the world and with "wicked, sly, insinuating arts" ensnares the innocent and the foolish and cordially welcomes the vicious.

A Bill is now before the House which contemplates the removal of this foul blot from our national reputation, and we hail with joy the determination it evinces to put away the evil thing from us.

But we must remember that having sanctioned this thing we must not make our laws reach back to the old crimes we have tolerated. The children of Mormons must not be bastardized. It is for the present and the future we ought to legislate and the law we desire to see should say to the Mormon "In the future thou canst have but one wife and shalt cleave unto her."

The ridiculous doctrines of the Mormon Church may be safely left to die alone. Separated from Polygamy they are nothing. The house divided against itself will not stand and the dwellers in that territory will be delivered from the tyranny of *Brigand* Young, and enjoy all their inalienable rights as citizens of a free government.

THE MCFARLAND CASE.—The papers which have taken great pains, before and since the trial, to abuse and villify Mrs. Richardson and her dead husband, are seeking to justify their course by throwing discredit on her sworn statement and, with no other ground than their "opinion", to declare her and Albert D. Richardson perjured liars.

That Mrs. McFarland's letters (authentic or not) should be affectionate, even when she was brutally ill-treated by her husband is, not at all wonderful. It is not an uncommon thing for ladies to attend to all the conventionalities of society and write to and speak of the *dear* husband who beats them and ill treats them in every way.

Don't most people know men who ill-treat their wives? Don't everyone who knows an ill-treated wife know at the same time that she bears all the harshness and brutality with a smiling face and would not for the world have the neighbors know the trouble in the family?

A good many martyrs who bear the name of wife, keep smiling faces over breaking hearts, and write affectionate letters to their brutal tyrants.

WATER RENTS.

An ordinance of the city fixed the 30th day of April as the latest day for paying the water rates and decided that after that day 5 per cent. should be added. If not paid up to the first of June 10 per cent. is to be added.

In another part of our issue will be found a notice of the City Treasurer to this effect and we desire to call attention to it because it is not only annoying to the City Treasurer to have much trouble to collect the rates, but it is very unpleasant for the consumer to have to pay five or ten per cent. extra and to know it is through his carelessness or inattention.

A SPLENDID PIANO.—Linderman & Son's Gold Medal Cycloid and Square Pianos rank among the finest instruments in the country. Their brilliancy and fullness of tone is not surpassed by a concerigr and piano at double the price. More instruments of this celebrated make have been sold in Allentown, Lehigh and adjoining counties than of any other manufacture. They can be used many years and not become alry, as most other pianos do, in only a few years. Come and examine them at C. F. Herrmann's Store, Seventh and Walnut streets.—*Adv.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AN EXCELLENT REASON WHY T. C. Kernahen, of the old Allentown China, Glassware and Lamp Store, can sell cheaper than others, is that he buys and sells exclusively for Cash, thus gaining all the advantage of cash payments and losing nothing by credit sales.

To prevent the hair from falling out, use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Then and Now.—Ten years ago Wanamaker & Brown occupied two stories of a little old house at the corner of Sixth and Market streets; now they have the largest house on the continent, covering the space formerly occupied by some dozen or more stores.

How to Look Young—Sixteen.—Don't paint or use vile Hair Restorers, but simply apply Hagen's Magnolia Balm upon your face, neck and hands, and use Lyon's Kathairon upon your hair. The Balm makes your complexion pearly, soft and natural, and you can't tell what did it. It removes freckles, tan, sallowness, ring, marks, moth-patches, etc.; and in place of a red, rustic face, you have the marble purity of an exquisite belle. It gives to middle age the bloom of perpetual youth. Add these effects to a splendid head of hair produced by the Kathairon, and a lady has done her best in the way of adornment. Brothers will have no spinster sisters when these articles are around.

Caution.—Purchasers of the Peruvian Syrup (a protected solution of the protoxide of Iron) are cautioned against being deceived by any of the preparations of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron, which may be offered them. Every bottle of genuine has PERUVIAN SYRUP (not Peruvian Bark) blown in the glass. EXAMINE THE BOTTLE BEFORE PURCHASING.

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminators,
"Costar's" (liquid) Bed-Bug Exter.
"Costar's" (pure) Insect Powder,
Use this (only pure) Insect Powder for Moths in Furs and Woolens, for Bed-Bugs, Insects, etc.
"Costar's" (only sure remedy) Corn Solvent.
☞SOLD everywhere.
☞Ask for "Costar's" (and take no other).
$1, $2, $3 and $5 sizes sent by express.
Address "COSTAR" CO., 13 Howard St., N. Y.

The "Phœbe Baker" Salve.
☞100 years a secret—
☞Cures as by magic—
All Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Cancers, Sore Nipples, and Broken Breasts, Chapped Lips and Hands, Eruptions, Chilblains, Bites or Stings of Insects, &c.
☞A WONDERFUL CURE FOR PILES.☜
☞SOLD every where.
☞Ask for "PHŒBE BAKER'S" (and take no other).

Shaking and Burning.—It is not necessary to journey from the tropics to Alaska in order to experience the extremities of heat and cold. Thousands undergo all the inconveniences of this thermometrical change every day, or every other day as the case may be, without the trouble of moving over the threshold. A word with these involuntary shakers. What are they doing to expedite their return to medium temperature?—to break the chills and banish the fever? Are they dosing themselves with quinine, thereby imperilling the soundness of their tones and impairing the vigor of their brains and nervous systems? Some of them are, no doubt, but not the majority of them, it is believed. The value of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a harmless and certain specific for fever and ague is understood and appreciated in all parts of the country where intermittents prevail. The residents of such localities begin to take it early in the spring as a protection against the miasma by which they are surrounded; and all of them, perhaps, for a blind adherence to error is the specialty of some people, but the greater number.

Allowe is any fixed fact in therapeutics, it is this: that the Bitters are a far better safeguard against all the varieties of periodic maladies produced by unwholesome exhalations than any drug or compound in the materia medica of the profession. This assertion is made with all due respect to the faculty, but being an important truth, and one that nearly concerns the health of large settlements in various parts of the country, and indeed of the public at large, it is made fearlessly. Founded on ample and unimpeachable testimony, it defies disproval.

To break up chills and fevers, as well as to prevent them, there is nothing so reliable as this wholesome vegetable restorative.

Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Skin and Female Diseases Warranted cured.—See testimonial:—

SALISBURY TOWNSHIP, Lehigh Co., Oct. 31, 1868.

It is with a grateful feeling that I feel able to make the following statement for the benefit of those who are suffering from Scrofula and other Chronic Diseases. My wife had been suffering for several years from tumors or swellings on her neck which after a time would gather and discharge matter, leaving a running sore. She had been treated for more than a year by most eminent physicians without receiving any permanent benefit, her disease becoming worse, until she had five of these running sores on her neck, when I employed Dr. H. D. Longaker, under whose treatment she commenced to improve very fast, the sores on her neck to heal, and all her unpleasant and disagreeable symptoms gradually to disappear, until her health was restored, which was in about four months. I feel perfectly justified, after having tried the treatment of other physicians in recommending all those who are suffering from Scrofula or Chronic Diseases to Dr. Longaker for medical treatment, with a firm belief that they will be satisfied, benefited and cured thereby, as my wife has been. (Signed,) JAMES BAHNER.

Dr. H. D. Longaker's office is on the East side of Sixth street, between Hamilton and Walnut, Allentown.

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION!

READ THE FOLLOWING!

This invaluable Liniment is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers. Wholesale by JAMES G. WELLS, N. E. Corner of 9th and Spring Garden streets, Philadelphia. For sale in Allentown by L. SCHMIDT & CO., East Hamilton Street.

Philadelphia, May 9th, 1869

J. G. WELLS, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Having used to some extent in the stables of the "Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company," (Chestnut and Walnut) the Prussian Liniment, prepared and sold by you, for the cure of bruises, sprains, and other injuries, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all owners (and others having the care) of horses, as one of the most effectual liniments now in use. Respectfully yours,

JOHN S. BOTTOMLEY, Superintendent.

For sale by Dr. W. L. BARNES & SON, LAWALL & MARTIN, and JOHN B. MOSER.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in incurable lung troubles.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

will most invariably give instant relief. For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE and THROAT DISEASES, have a soothing effect.

SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of Troches, many *worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing.* Be sure to OBTAIN the *true.*

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Special Notices.

☞ A TREATISE ON THE HAIR Sent free by mail by the Proprietors

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN

HAIR RENEWER,

Which is the best article ever known to

RESTORE GRAY HAIR

TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR.

It will prevent the Hair from falling out.
Make the Hair smooth and glossy, and does not soil the skin.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all Druggists.

☞ HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest Principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of people do, at complete variance with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individual persists in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring cure and restore health wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every sensible man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested parties to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, shread their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. The former must invigorate the stomach and so stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Dr. Schenck in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption, unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of the great remedies, "How do Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They do it by first effecting a restoration by bringing the stomach, liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. In a word they remove the forbidding disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence create disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and emaciate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a PATIENT EAT HEARTILY, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient in this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicines in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of consumption, but, from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs, to have thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a healthy, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated, the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in the face of such a condition of the system disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $3.

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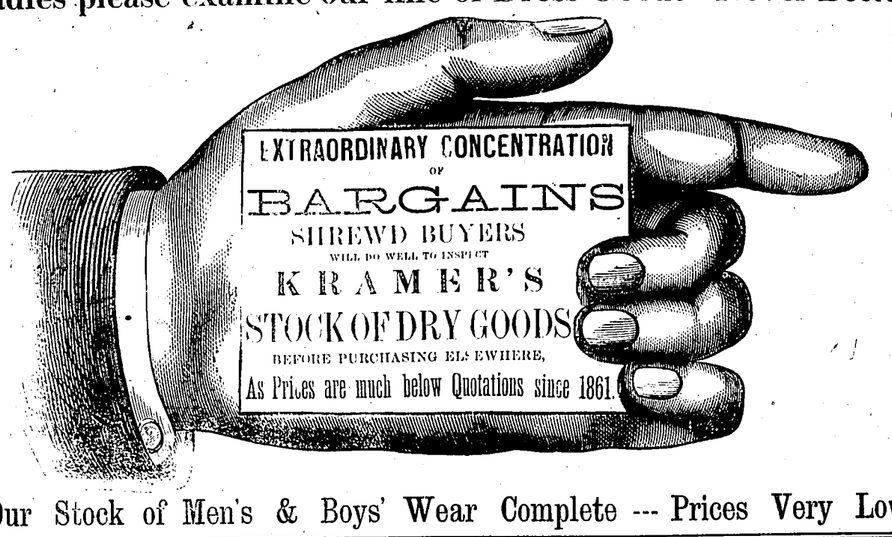

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NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned have made application to the Court of Common Pleas, April Term, 1870, to grant a charter of incorporation to the SAEGERSVILLE LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, to be located in said county, the articles and conditions of which are filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and unless