THE LEHIGH REGISTER, ALLENTOWN, WEDNESDAY JUNE 28, 1871.

The Lehigh Register.

ROBT. IRDELL, Jr., JOSEPH L. SHIPLEY. Editors

ALLENTOWN, PA., JUNE 28, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COL. DAVID STANTON,
Of Beaver County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH.
Of Schuylkill County.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Active preparations are already being made in many parts of the State for the fall campaign. The Republicans of Allegheny county have renominated James L. Graham and Miles S. Humphreys for the State Senate, and their nominations for the Assembly are David N. White Mathew Edwards, James Taylor, John Gilfillan, Alexander Miller, J. W. Barentine and Hyde K. Sample. Of the candidates for Assembly Messrs. White and Taylor, have served for several recent terms. Messrs. Gilfillan and Miller were members some time ago and the others are new men. The Allegheny county Republicans are united this year, and they will roll up a handsome Republican majority when the election comes. The Republicans of Indiana and Westmoreland counties have renominated Gen. Harry White for the State Senate, and they will elect him of course. Gen. White would have been elected Speaker of the Senate last January but for the death of Mr. Watt and the election of a Democrat to take his place. The Democrats of Clearfield county have renominated Mr. Wallace, the Speaker of the Senate at the last session, and his election is secured by his nomination. The Democrats will make a hard push this year to secure the control of the Legislature and, it behooves the Republicans in every part of the State to put in nomination for the Senate and the Assembly their best and strongest men and to do all in their power to follow up their nominations with elections. The Republican party as a good working majority in Pennsylvania, and all that is necessary, to make that majority available is for the voters who compose the party to take hold with a will. There is an abundance of work to be done, and those who believe in the principles of the Republican party must show their faith by their works. The campaign has been auspiciously entered upon in the selection of the Republican candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General and it now devolves upon the party to ratify these nominations at the polls and to elect the Republican candidates for the Legislature whenever it is possible to do so. But whatever the chances may be in any particular locality of electing the Republican candidates it is the duty of every Republican voter to vote for the men who represent his political principles, and if a full vote is secured there will be no question of a complete victory. The Republicans of the whole country will await the result in this State with anger interest, and they will not be disappointed if the Republican voters do their duty. There have been repeated evidences during the last few months of the value of a single vote, and we are not sure of success unless we concentrate our whole party strength. Let every Republican voter in Pennsylvania "vote just once" at the October election and the result will be a crowning Republican victory.

THEIR NEW LEADER.

The unfortunate death of Mr. Vallandigham has left the democracy without a leader to guide the party through the new course it has undertaken to pursue and some one must be found to take his place. No tried and trusted leader can be found for the position and among the rising men of the party General Frank P. Blair has been suggested as the one most competent for the position. He has a record, too, which will serve as a guide to what he can do. He has bravery, zeal, adroitness, eloquence, with the most straightforwardness of speech. So far as the general intent of the new departure goes, his record is in keeping with it. He was a brave soldier and helped to emancipate the blacks, which is now approved by the democracy. He has denounced bitterly the fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, which democracy has also done. He has counseled resistance to the constitutional authorities of the Union, the overthrow of the State governments formed without consultation with the rebels, reconstruction in his eyes was fraudulent, he favored a white man's government exclusively, he was trusted with the nomination to the second highest office in the nation, he was true to the party in the past, and he would be not true to the principles of the future? His past record on negro suffrage is not altogether palatable, but will it not answer now? While his former Republican principles might sow seeds of distrust his famous Broadhead letter can be pointed to as evidence of his soundness. "His war record acts as a set-off to their opposition to coercion, and their acceptance of the situation entertainances his revolutionary doctrines. What better basis of agreement could possibly be afforded or expected? Democracy has in the error of its ways, and so has Frank. He has performed the extraordinary feat of swallowing himself bodily, and so has Democracy. Democracy is without a leader, and Frank is without a party. If Democracy is sincere in its new professions, the earlier republicanism of Blair will exactly suit it; while if is merely assuming an appearance of true, his present principles are in precise accordance with its own. In whatever light the matter is viewed, the propriety and fitness of the coalition is palpable and beyond question. It is a perfect match. Who forbids the banns?"

OUR PROGRESS.

Evidence is accumulating daily touching the enterprise and prosperity of Allentown. In addition to private dwelling's, manufacturing establishments of various kinds are increasing rapidly. Additions to these in order to increase the capacity and meet the demands of trade are reported from time to time in the CHRONICLE. Of this general forward march we notice indications on Hamilton St., between Front and Second, where a much needed repair is being made in the pavements. Some of them are being relaid and others are being replaced with new ones. These repairs will materially promote the comfort and convenience of pedestrians as well as further enhance the valuation of property. Just a little way up the railway, we come to the Allentown Rolling Mill Company, into whose hands Shimer & Saeger's nut and bolt works passed several months ago, which are now converted into a puddling mill. This company is at present engaged in building another rail mill which is to be attached to, and co-operate with this recently constructed puddling mill. The addition will involve an expenditure of not one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The company will take formal possession of the works recently purchased of Thayer, Erdman and Wilson on July 1st.

At a recent Republican primary meeting in Pottsville a lady stepped up to the polls and deposited a vote for the candidates of her choice. The question was raised whether she had a right to do this, and it was decided that she had, inasmuch as there was nothing in the rules of the party prohibiting such a course. It would seem to be a pretty liberal construction of the case, and the success of this action will probably lead others to follow the people. And if women are to vote at the primary elections they will not long be kept from voting upon the nominations which they help make.

WALL STREET AGAIN.

The gambling days of Wall street are not yet over and we suppose never will be as long as this species of robbery is regarded as respectable and the law-makers use no means to end it. Why it is not criminal in the eyes of the law is not clear to those that live under the delusion that laws, even under a Republican form of Government, are intended to protect the people in the enjoyment of life and property and to punish evil doers. A man who, by false representations, swindles another is regarded as a confidence man and, we believe, is liable to a severe punishment. Yet men, when they become Brokers, can, with impunity, form combinations and run up the price of a particular stock for the well-known purpose of impressing the people with the belief that it is a superior investment and to compel "shorts" to buy at any price which might be dictated by the ring. One of these speculations has just proved itself a bubble in Wall street. A clique ran up the price of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, purchasing, unfortunately for themselves, a greater amount of stock than their means enabled them to carry, for the purpose of producing a "corner," which if successful would have made money for them. Fortunately for others outsiders would not bite and the result was a panic with, happily, themselves as the only losers. Providence, in this case, visited a just punishment and the result is the biters bitten and a fall in the stock from 130¾ to 110.

The notorious gold corner which eventuated in the long to be remembered Black Friday was similar to this one, only then the entire moneyed interest of the country was affected and the power of the Government had to be brought into requisition to save the country from the prey of the sharks. The result, though not so disastrous as then, has ruined many and crippled more. It ought to be a lesson to merchants and tradesmen who have been deluded into seeking sudden fortunes through speculations, but we do not suppose the effect will be more than momentary and the moth again will fly into the flame to be burned. So long as none but the stock jobbers are effected, as in this case, it makes no particular difference, though when tradesmen leave their legitimate callings for a moment to venture in Third street or Wall street, or even in real estate, and wind up with a deficiency of assets, the result affects too many to be regarded with complacency. A number of failures of houses which had been regarded as good can be traced to outside speculations. As even such failures destroy confidence and retard trade, it is unfortunate that the law can not do something with gambling trades as well as with faro banks.

A DISHONORABLE GAME.

It takes all kinds of people to make a world and it is particularly unfortunate that the legal profession, which has produced so many honorable men, should be a sort of a world in itself. We do not wish to cast any reflection upon lawyers, but the following facts related by the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, may be worth knowing to those of our citizens who have done something for mankind by inventing improvements which are worthy of a patent right. The correspondent says:—"An outrageous black-mailing trick is still unsuccessfully resorted to, and should be understood by all inventors, especially by those who apply for extensions of renewals of patents. The lawyer, in common with the public generally, having access to the records of the Patent Office prepares a list of all applications made for renewal or extension of patents, and files with the Commissioner a notice of protest on his own account. He then acquaints himself with the particulars of each case, and writes to the applicant that notice of a remonstrance has been filed here; that he has been employed by the persons whose interests are affected by the proposed extension to argue the case before the Commissioner; but that, as his clients are disposed to deal fairly with the applicant, he (the lawyer) thinks that the case might be compromised, and the applicant saved much trouble and expense; he adds, perhaps, that a failure to settle the matter beforehand will probably be refusal of his petition for extension. The lawyer is 'not at liberty to name his clients,' but will be glad to communicate to them any proposition which the applicant may make. If the inventor is timid, as is often the case, he will agree to buy off the imaginary remonstrant, and the black-mailing lawyer pockets the money. If, on the other hand, he feels sure of his case, and goes to great expense to collect evidence, and present it in the strongest possible light, he finds, when he comes before the Commissioner, no opponent. One of the swindlers has made a large fortune in this way, but their tricks are now so well known in the Pension Bureau that the simple fact that one of them is connected with any case is not calculated to help it any in the estimation of the officers of the Bureau."

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Congressman Dawes, of Massachusetts, whose position as Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations enables him to be good authority upon all matters relating to the National finances, has this to say in regard to the financial achievements of President Grant's Administration: "This Administration can unhesitatingly point to the work it has already accomplished in fulfillment of the pledges upon which it came into power. It has paid in these two years more than $100,000,000 of the public debt, which it undertook to put upon the footing of ultimate extinction. One-twelfth of the whole has thus, in the first two years of this Administration, been extinguished, and thereby interest alone $12,000,000 of the annual burdens have been lifted from the shoulders of the people. And at the same time $88,000,000 more of those burdens have been removed by the repeal of internal taxes and foreign imposts, in the process of equalization of the public burdens, first undertaken in earnest when Gen. Grant assumed direction of public affairs. All this reduction has been more than compensated in the aggregate receipts of the public treasury by a more faithful and efficient collection of the remaining revenue, and by the growth of every industry under healthy legislation and wise administration, so that the actual receipts and estimates for the present fiscal year show that there will be at its close $100 000,000 surplus over all expenditures, to be applied to a still further diminution of the public debt. It, therefore, there should be no change of policy, and no financial disaster, the four years of this Administration will close with a constant reduction of taxation, and yet a yearly extinguishment of $100,000,000 of the public debt—in all one-sixth part of the entire indebtedness of the nation. There is no parallel to this in the financial history of any other people." With these facts before them as to what has been done in economy and retrenchment by a Republican Administration the people of the country will not be disposed to change Administrations in 1872.

THE Connecticut Legislature has passed a bill which provides that, commencing with next year, the alumni of Yale College shall choose six persons from among themselves to act as Fellows of the College. These six gentlemen will take the places now held, *ex-officio*, by the six senior State Senators, and they will hold their places for from one to six years. This arrangement will give the alumni an active participation in the management of the affairs of the College, and it will be a decided improvement over the present plan. No persons have a stronger and more direct interest in the welfare of a College than the men who have graduated from it, and it is no more than right that they should be given some voice and influence in directing and controlling its management.

CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM.

The sudden and tragical death of Clement L. Vallandigham draws the attention of the public to the career of a man who, in the dark ages of the republic, showed himself a bitter foe to the Government under which he lived. No man during the war did more to organize and consolidate opposition to the Federal Government and to the war waged for the preservation of the Government than did Mr. Vallandigham, and had he and his Northern friends and sympathizers had their wishes the stars and stripes would long ago have been trampled in the dust and been superseded by the stars and bars. Born at New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1812, of Huguenot descent, Vallandigham was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty, and two or three years later was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. At twenty-four years of age he took editorial charge of a Democratic paper at Dayton, and from that time to his death he was one of the foremost leaders of the Democratic party in Ohio. He was in Congress three terms, and was a candidate for the fourth term but was beaten by Gen. Schenck, now United States Minister to England. In 1863 Mr. Vallandigham was brought prominently before the country by his arrest by order of General Burnside, for publicly expressing sympathy for those in arms against the Government of the United States, and declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion. He was tried by Court Martial and sentenced to imprisonment in Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, but President Lincoln changed the sentence to transportation across the rebel lines. This order was executed by Gen. Rosecrans, but Vallandigham did not fancy living with the rebels and he soon ran the blockade and went to Canada. He remained there for some time, and then returned to Ohio. His arrest and trial caused great excitement among the members of his party in all sections of the country, and the Ohio Democrats thought he was enough of a political martyr to make an eligible candidate for Governor. He was accordingly nominated for Governor and voted for while he was in exile, but he was beaten by over one hundred thousand votes by Gov. Brough. In the National Democratic Convention of 1864 Mr. Vallandigham declared that the war had been a failure, and four years later he denounced the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Constitutional Amendments as null and void. Lately, however, he has concluded that it is policy to cease fighting against the Constitutional Amendments which have been legally adopted and ratified, and the "new departure" policy of the Democratic party in Ohio and elsewhere is to be attributed to him. His death will cause some confusion in Ohio politics, and his loss will be lamented by members of his party in all parts of the country. He is described as having been a man of brilliant intellect and polished and engaging manners, and but for the fact that he proved a foe, rather than a friend, to the Federal Government in its time of need he would have been everywhere honored and esteemed. At the time of his death Mr. Vallandigham was engaged in the defense of a man charged with murder, and, while endeavoring to show his associate counsel how the murdered man might have shot himself, the pistol he was using was discharged and gave him his death wound.

Mr. Vallandigham's offense against the Government at the time of his arrest in 1863 was thus stated by President Lincoln in a letter written in reply to an address adopted by a Democratic meeting at Albany, N. Y.: "Mr. Vallandigham avows his hostility to the war on the part of the Union, and his arrest was made because he was laboring, with some effect, to prevent the raising of troops; to encourage desertions from the army, and to leave the rebellion without an adequate military force to suppress it. He was not arrested because he was damaging the political prospects of the Administration, or the personal interests of the commanding general, but because he was damaging the army, upon the existence and vigor of which the life of the nation depends. He was warring upon the military, and thus gave the military constitutional jurisdiction to lay hands upon him. If Mr. Vallandigham was not damaging the military power of the country, then his arrest was made on mistake of fact, which I would be glad to correct on reasonably satisfactory evidence. The case requires, and the law and the Constitution sanction this punishment. Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert? This is none the less injurious when effected by getting a father, or brother, or friend, into a public meeting, and there working upon his feelings till he is persuaded to write the soldier boy that he is fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked Administration of a contemptible Government, too weak to arrest and punish him if he shall desert. I think that in such a case, to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitutional but withal a great mercy."

THE JULY MAGAZINES.

The Atlantic Monthly for July is a capital number. Mr. Fields' "Whispering Gallery" is as full of interest as ever, and gives many interesting letters from Mr. Dickens. Richard H. Dana, Jr gives an interesting account of "How We met John Brown," and John Hay discourses of "Spanish Bull Fighting." J. W. DeForest's "Kate Beaumont" makes some progress in this number, and the interest of the story increases with each month's installment. Bret Harte has a characteristic story entitled "The Poet of Sierra Flat," and Mr. Howell commences one of his charmingly interesting every day stories entitled "Their Wedding Journey." The poetry of the number is furnished by Longfellow, Saxe and George Eliot, and Mr. Longfellow's "Boy and the Brook" is a charming little thing.

The Galaxy for July has a portrait of Col. J. W. De Forest, who has become one of the most popular of American story writers. A paper upon "Republicanism in England," furnished by Justin McCarthy, will attract much attention from the revelations it makes in regard to the progress of Republicanism among the lower classes. There is also a very interesting article upon "The Dutch at Home," and many other articles of interest and value, including additional installments of the serials "Overland," and "Ought We to Visit Her," and another chapter of Mr. Crapsey's "Nether Side of New York."

Our Young Folks for July has among its contributors James Parton, Lucy Larcom, J. T. Trowbridge, Helen C. Weeks and other well-known writers, and it is sufficient praise of the number to simply mention these names. There are plenty of attractive illustrations, and happy are the boys and girls who have the monthly reading of Our Young Folks.

Old and New for July will have a number of articles relating to colleges, and will be of special interest to all college graduates. It will contain papers by President White, of Cornell University, President Angell, of the University of Vermont, and ten other college Presidents and Professors. It will also contain the first chapter of a new commencement story by Rev. Edward E. Hale, and the conclusion of Fred. W. Loring's "Two College Friends."

SAMUEL BOWLES, editor of the Springfield, Mass., Republican, sailed for Europe on Saturday for a two months vacation in England and upon the Continent. Mr. Bowles is one of the best journalists in the country, and few men in the profession have worked harder and more unceasingly in the interest of good and progressive journalism than has he. He has built up a paper which has a national reputation, and which is an honor to American journalism as well as the pride and fortune of its owners and editors.

SETTLING THE "NEW NORTH WEST."

The claim made by the promoters of the Northern Pacific Railroad, as to the excellent character of the country traversed by that thoroughfare, seems to be verified by the fact that settlers are moving to the line of the road in Minnesota and Eastern Dakota in unprecedented numbers. A late number of the St. Paul Pioneer says:—

"The roads leading to the Red River Valley are literally covered with emigrant wagons with their usual accompaniments of families, furniture, and stock of all kinds. The wagon roads from Sauk Centre to St. Peter show daily accessions to the vast caravan wending its way to the fertile regions of Northern Minnesota. The extent of the great incoming tide of humanity can be best estimated on the main road between Alexandria and Pomme de Terre. Two hundred wagons per day pass over this portion of the route northwest, and the camp-fires are seldom allowed to go out—a fresh train of emigrants arrives almost as soon as the predecessor has resumed its march. A noticeable feature of this year's emigration is its quality—the wagons come loaded with household goods and farming implements, and are followed by herds of cattle and other stock, which in quality would do credit to any country."

THE New Orleans Times intimates that the Southern friends and supporters of Jefferson Davis are treasuring up all the hard things that are now being said of him by the Northern Democratic press, which has so suddenly changed its tone respecting him, and that they will be recalled to mind by and by when, in view of an urgent demand for all the Southern votes that can be scraped together, they will not be such pleasant Democratic reading as now. On the contrary, the New Orleans Bulletin, commenting at length on Mr. Davis's speeches and attitude, concludes as follows: "The Southern people are resolved to be in practical reconciliation with the logic of events. They want peace and tranquility, as essential to prosperity and all wholesome progress. If Mr. Davis be an implacable and impracticable, he has no following or implacables or impracticables in the mass of the Southern people—that is certain."

GREAT NATIONAL LOAN.

$133 000,000 NEW 5 PER CENTS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

Interest quarterly, February, May, August, and November.

BONDS FREE OF ALL TAXES, LOCAL OR NATIONAL.

The Treasury Department having already received subscriptions to the amount of $67,000,000 to the first two hundred millions of the New Loans authorized by the Act of Congress, of July 14, 1870, for refunding the Public Debt, bearing five per cent. per annum interest, now offers to popular subscription the remaining $133,000,000 of this particular Loan, and is prepared to promptly deliver the Coupon Bonds or Registered Certificates in exchange dollar for dollar for any of the United States six per cent. Bonds or Registered Stocks, known as Five-Twenties, or for Gold Coin at the par value of the New Loan, and accrued Interest from the first of May. When this amount, to which preference is given, is taken up, the remainder of the Five per Cents, $3,000,000, embraced in the Act will be offered in connection with $300,000,000 Four and one-half per Cents, and any part of $700,000,000 of Four per Cents, the one running fifteen years and the other thirty years.

The following is a copy of the New Five per Cent. Bond, under and pursuant to the Act of Congress:

FORM OF FIVE PER CENT. BOND.

INTEREST { FUNDED LOAN OF 1871 { 5 PER CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF

..... DOLLARS.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved Jan 20, 1871, and is receivable at the Treasury of the United States, after the first day of May, A. D. 1881, in Coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such Coin, from the first day of the said May, at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum, payable quarterly on the 1st day of February, May, August and November, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Charges of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal or local authority.

WASHINGTON, ... 18....

Entered..... Recorded.....

..... Register of the Treasury.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 $5,000, $10,000 and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable at the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August, and November, in each year.

The interest on the Registered Stock of this Loan, it is determined by the Treasury Department, will be paid by Gold Check for the Quarterly Interest, to the Post-Office address of every holder, free of trouble or expense, dispensing with the necessity of his attendance, in person or by proxy, at the Treasury, for the purpose of receipting for and drawing such interest.

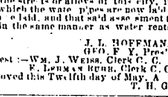
The whole proceeds of the New Loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six per cent. bonds, and in addition to the proceeds, the 5-20s are being reduced by purchases, averaging, for two years past, about $10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the New Loan, in connection with the existing Sinking Fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both Principal and Interest of the Public Debt of the United States. The Loan creates no additional supply of Government Stocks, while the application of the surplus revenue is constantly lessening the Funded Stocks bearing six per cent. Gold Interest.

The policy of the Government since the close of the War in 1865, which left a debt upon the country of $2,755,000,000, and an annual taxation thereon of $185,000,000, has been to reduce both Debt and Taxes; to reduce the Principal of the Debt by actual payments, and to lessen the annual burden of Interest, and thereby the burden of Taxation, not only through such payments, but by funding the debt at the cheapest rates of interest practicable from time to time, until it is now felt that the very cheapest rates are due to the high credit; unblemished Public Faith, and vast and growing resources of the Country. From $2,755,000,000 the Principal of the Debt has been reduced to $2,380,000,000—both sums exclusive of accrued interest—and from the heavy burden of $185,000,000 per annum, the Interest charge has been reduced to $142,750,000 per annum; while the annual taxation, under the Internal Revenue system, which the necessities of the War and the debt thereby created rendered necessary for at least a short series of years, has been reduced from $311,000,000 in 1865-66 to about $150,000,000 per year in 1870-71, continuing for the present at about the rate of $150,000,000 per year, or at the rate of $1,500,000,000 per century.

The Sewing Machine and Needle Patents are weapons with which the evil doer has only assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a torpid liver—the Mandrake Pills are adapted to this double disease, and controls the stomach, the bowels, the liver, and the minor secretive organs.

What this great restorative will do must be gathered from what it has done. The case of dyspepsia, or any other form of indigestion, in which it has been persistently administered without effecting a radical cure is yet to be heard from, and the same may be said of bilious disorders, intermittent fever, nervous affections, general debility, costipation, sick headache, mental disabilities to which the feeble are so subject. It purifies all the fluids of the body, including the blood, and the gentle stimulus which it imparts to the nervous system is not succeeded by the slightest reaction. This is a chapter of facts which readers, for their own sakes, should mark and remember.



Is the best style now known to preserve the hair. It will positively restore

GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, AND PRESERVES IT FROM FURTHER DECAY.

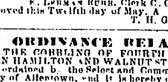
It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom.

IT MAKES THE HAIR SMOOTH AND GLOSSY, AND DOES NOT STAIN THE SKIN!

It is recommended and used by the first medical authority.

For sale by all druggists. Price $1.00.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Prop'rs.



THE "PAIN KILLER" may justly be styled the great medicine of the world, for there is no region of the globe into which it has not found its way, and been large proved and highly prized. More over, there is no part of the world in which it has not proved to be well adapted for the cure of the invaluable variety of ailments, for which it is recommended to bruises, scalds, cuts, bolsters, wounds and various other injuries, as well as for dysentery, diarrhœa, and in well-adapted genera by, it is universally used for every case of pain on the part of the body.

It is a very significant fact, that notwithstanding the long period of years that the "Pain Killer" has been before the world, it has never lost one whit of its popularity, but, on the contrary, the call for it has steadily increased from its first discovery, and at no previous time has the demand for it been so great, or the quantity made been so large, as it is to-day.

Another, and equally significant fact is, that nowhere has the Pain Killer ever been a high-priced article, or even more generally used by family and individuals, than it has been here at home, where it was first discovered and introduced. That the Pain Killer will continue to be, what it have styled it, THE FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE WORLD, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt.—*Providence advertiser.*

CONSUMPTION, ITS CURE AND ITS PREVENTITIVE, BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Many a human being has passed away, for whom death might have been staved off for a time, if not for years, by the judicious use of some well-tried, fully proven means of cure. To convert a doubting family and friends into sleeping disturbers, some simple but which, had they exhibited despair, DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT, and called the services of his wonderful medicines and advice, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has in his own person proved that where a sufficient vitality remains, that vitality by his medicines and the directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the lack of the insight is made out a positive claim that not a than are times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is useful and. It positively requires no argument. His sea-weed, sea-weed tonic, The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the great active weapons with which the evil doer he mainly is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a torpid liver—the Mandrake Pills are adapted to this double disease, and controls the stomach, the bowels, the liver, and the minor secretive organs. They act in combination with the Seaweed Tonic, which is the columnar tonic, and the strong in, with all its distressing symptoms, of CONSUMPTION.

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of Nature's no less gifts—the Podophyllum Peltatum. 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 begin to be attacked, and are rejected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It arouses to its torpidity. The stomach acts, responsive to its and the patient 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. Digestion is now progressing without its previous tortures. Blood becomes healthy, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no more confidence, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the great Blood Purifier ever yet given by an indignant father to suffering man. Seaweed's Palmonic Syrup comes in to perfect the work of cure and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Wherever a cancer has obtruded, wherever the lungs are impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. The form of pulmonary, it prepares them for expectoration and lo! in a very short time the malady is expelled from the system, throughout it is recruited is renovated and made new, and the patient is 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 patient 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 this course lose their patients, if the lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house, he must not sit down quiet; they must walk about the room 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. The last is a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

To despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all other, is doubtful. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:

"Most Years ago I was in the last stages of consumption; coughed so my bed, and at one time my physic attended that I could not live a week; cough, 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 the I could feel them restore my whole system. They cool, opened, healed, and gave a new sleeping life drowsiness slumber, which, had they exhibit despair.

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

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was only 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. He or his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., still continue to be professionally at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5. 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. Following the 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 simple instructions that accompany them: First comes the appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, to the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough loosens, the night sweats is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are no longer.

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 cover of coughs and colds, may be regarded as a prophylactic against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 a bottle, or $15.00 a dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, 602 Arch street, Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents. (m) 27 1-ly w

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Use no other preparation but Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer for improving the growth and restoring the color of the hair.

Tooth ache proceeds from ague in the face, operating upon the exposed nerve of a decayed tooth. Rub the mouth briskly with the finger, wet with *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, heat the face well, and lap a flannel wet with the liniment on the face, also put a little of the liniment into the cavity of the tooth on cotton.

The system frequently gets out of order and should be at once examined, else other troubles will ensue; when physic is needed take *Parson's Purgative Pills;* they are a safe, wholesome, and mild medicine.

A Chapter of Facts.—Space is valuable in a newspaper, and it is therefore proposed in this advertisement to condense a variety of facts, important to the public, into a small compass. These facts refer to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—what that celebrated medicine is, and what it will do. In the first place, then, the article is a stimulant, tonic and alterative, consisting of a combination of an absolutely pure spirituous agent with the most valuable medicinal vegetable substances that Botanic research has placed at the disposal of the chemist and the physician. These ingredients are compounded with great care, and in such proportions as to produce a preparation which invigorates with an exciting influence the general system, and tones, regulates and controls the stomach, the bowels, the liver, and the minor secretive organs.

What this great restorative will do must be gathered from what it has done. The case of dyspepsia, or any other form of indigestion, in which it has been persistently administered without effecting a radical cure is yet to be heard from, and the same may be said of bilious disorders, intermittent fever, nervous affections, general debility, costipation, sick headache, mental disabilities to which the feeble are so subject. It purifies all the fluids of the body, including the blood, and the gentle stimulus which it imparts to the nervous system is not succeeded by the slightest reaction. This is a chapter of facts which readers, for their own sakes, should mark and remember.

Special Notices.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar St. New York.

Special Notices.

MYSTIC WATER FROM DAVID'S WELL.

The great DIURETIC, TONIC and ALTERATIVE, remedy of the age, holds in solution the *Protoxide of Iron* and other valuable compounds, and is being proved to be unerring test of repeated trials, as one of the best REMEDIES for *Kidney Diseases, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Female Complaints, Catarrhal Affections, Consumption*, in its *early stages*, *Diseases of the Urinary Organs*, and *General Debility*. It purifies and enriches the blood, increases the appetite, promotes digestion, stimulates the secretions and vivalizes the nervous system. It is *highly recommended by Physicians*, and the testimonials of its wonderful curative powers, it is sold at the low price of $3.00 per box of one dozen quart bottles, delivered at Brinton, Pa., to be expressed to any point.

THE HEALING INSTITUTE at DAVID'S WELL is designed to accommodate patients during all seasons of the year, who prefer drinking the MYSTIC WATER from the WELL.

D. S. CADWALLADER, 1005 Race St., Philada.

Jan 18-6m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg Kings Co. N. Y.

For Sale and To Let.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF WELL-BROKEN MULES. Inquire of

June 21 2w B. H. WEAVER, Guth's Station, Pa.

420 BURIAL LOTS FOR SALE.—The undersigned offer for sale 420 new Cemetery lots immediately adjoining the Union Cemetery on Tenth street.

The lots will be sold by subscription, and immediately after the whole number is disposed of they will be award ed by lot in the same manner as in the organization of the Union Association. Plats or plans of the premises can be seen at our office.

my 12 GOOD & RUHE

TO LET.—A REASONABLE LEASE will be given on the Easton State Quarry, situated in Plainfield township, Northampton county, Pa., near Stockertown. It consists of number one flat-vein, lime power fading stone, between THREE RIVERS and CHAPMAN Station, with a good water power and a full engine of pumping and hoisting machines. Persons desirous of an opportunity of the kind will please examine for themselves, and apply to Reuben Koch, Stockertown P. O.

mar 3 '69 O. L. SCHREIBER, President.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his house and lot situated on SIXTH street, between TURNER and CHEW, in the City of Allentown. The house is complete with all the modern conveniences and is handsomely papered throughout. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well stocked with fruit trees. As the furniture was been expressly for the dwelling the subscriber would rent or sell it with the house. For further information, terms or a view of the house call on the subscriber on the premises, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

B. W. HUDSON

apr 22 North 6th street, above Turner street.

A. R. WITTMAN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CIVIL ENGINEER

T. B. LEISENRING

INSURANCE AGENT, FIRE, LIFE, AND LIVE STOCK

WITTMAN & LEISENRING'

Real Estate Agents and Scriveners,

PARTIES desiring anything in our line will do well to give us a call. We have upon our books a list of the most desirable property in this city, which will be sold at low figures, among which are

No. 1. A two-story brick dwelling house 18 feet 10 inches front, and lot of ground 18 feet 10 inches front by 180 deep, lot in Harrisburg, on North 13th street, west side. Cheap.

No. 12. Two-story frame dwelling house, west side of 8th street, above Gordon. Lot 15 by 128 feet.

No. 13. Two-story frame house with 7 rooms, on west side of New street.

No. 15. The property on the northeast corner of 5th and Turner streets. House three-story, 20 by 40, with brick kitchen attached, well papered throughout, in good order. Lot 20 by 110 feet, suitable for business house.

No. 16. Frame dwelling, 2-story, 32 by 20 feet, 5 rooms. Lot adjoining. Lot 20 by 240 feet.

Vacant lots of ground situate in the following streets:

Sixth street, corner of 8th and Allen streets; west side of Lehigh Valley Railroad, Sixth Ward, size 25 by 140 feet, terms easy; 40 lots on 13th, all very cheap and terms easy.

No. 22.—Two-story brick dwelling house, with one-story kitchen attached, situate on the east side of