The Lehigh Register.

ROBT. IREDELL, JR., Editor

ALLENTOWN, PA., SEPT. 20, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

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

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

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, Charles S. Bush, Allentown.
ASSEMBLY, Reuben A. Boyer, Catasauqua.
J. B. Mauser, Slatington.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, W. D. Luckenbach, Allentown.
SHERIFF, John Snyder, Whitehall.
TREASURER, B. J. Hagenbuch, Allentown.
RECORDER, Joseph Hecker, Allentown.
COMMISSIONER, Hiram Ballietz, North Whitehall.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, David Danner, Millerstown.
AUDITOR, John Hottenstein, Salisbury.
TRUSTEES, Dr. T. C. Yeager, Allentown.
James Singmaster, Millerstown.

SYSTEM OF THOUGHT.

We are especially pleased to observe among our different educational interests that the Allentown Female College has for her object the dissemination of truth among her large number of pupils now in attendance. As such we find it embodied and, so to speak, hid in the various sciences, which are daily taught within the Institution. These in point of importances are made to occupy their proper subordinate, legitimate sphere. The mind in grapling truth as such, in its various forms, acquires, it is supposed, the necessary discipline in order to think correctly according to the truth. In dealing with truth it is eventually made to think logically and thus prepared to seperate truth from error and lay a proper estimate on its force. The sciences, it seems, are properly graded in the system of thought and made to occupy their proper relation in the mind and idea of the pupil. This proper relation makes all science subordinate itself to truth, as it holds itself in the absolute and ultimate source of all TRUTH. Accordingly a system of thought can be sound and tenable only when it places itself properly in subordination to ultimate TRUTH, as it holds itself in the objective, which is external and unchangeable throughout the endless ages of time; and reigns in and over things material as well as spiritual.

With this admirable system of thought forcibly impressed on the mind of the pupil and properly understood, a full knowledge of all the sciences even Geology, will do no violence to the reception of the revealed Word. The human mind thus disciplined must necessarily square up and accommodate itself to TRUTH, revealed to us through the Scriptures. This system brings our knowledge to as through faith. As we receive the truth, which after all covers all science, and properly apprehend it through the instrumentality of faith, have we a proper idea of education in its grand and necessity.

We have been enabled to gather these few thoughts from the outcroppings on different occasions, which so far as we have learned, comprise the system of thought underlying and pervading the Allentown Female College. It seems to be sound and in our opinion will bear investigation. There is nothing of a sectarious character either to be found in it.

THE CALIFORNIA AND MAINE ELECTIONS.

The result of the California election proves to have been more of a Republican victory than the earlier reports indicated. The Republicans have elected three Members of Congress, a gain of two, and have insured the election of a United States Senator to succeed Senator Cole. They have also elected Mr. Booth Governor by about six thousand majority, and in every respect the election proves to have been a complete vindication of Republican principles. The election was contested more than State elections usually are upon National issues, and the result shows that California does not believe in the claims set forth by modern Democracy. The Republican platform endorsed the administration of President Grant, and the fact that heavy gains were made in every part of the State upon this platform shows that California may safely be counted for the Republicans in the next Presidential election. An extract from the San Francisco Bulletin shows how the election was looked at at home, and will be suggestive to our readers. The Bulletin says:

"Aside from the platforms, the two parties were judged by the people according to their respective records, instincts and tendencies. The democracy having been in power for four years are vulnerable to attack by reason of much bad legislation, including the creation of many new offices, the increase of salaries and fees for partisan purposes, the compulsory support of party organs, the breach of the constitution by the passage of a lottery bill, the passage of wholesale subsidy measures, corrupt legislation in regard to state lands, robbery of property holders in San Francisco, multiplication here of costly and inefficient commissions, conversion of our fire department into a party machine, attempt to demoralize the police in like manner, abuses in the mode of work on the state capitol, and generally the disposition shown to make state and local government a mere party convenience. Beyond all this the democracy were distrusted on national issues. The sincerity of their new departure is doubted. Their intentions with reference to the public debt are suspected to be tainted with repudiation. Their opposition to the settlement made with Great Britain inspires fear that they would rashly provoke a foreign war; while their truckling to the mob spirit at home, as in New York, creates a dread that civil tumult and proscription would follow their accession to power. For these reasons, and we think we have not exaggerated the extent to which they affect public opinion, a very large portion of our people thought it would be unfortunate for the Democracy to carry California in September, since the moral effect of their victory here would go far to influence local elections in other states, and to decide their vote at the Presidential election in 1872. So far as appears at present, the continuance of the national government in republican hands is a necessity. The republican party, with all its faults—and republicans are the first to expose and condemn them—is the party of national ideas and aspirations, of liberality and progress."

The Maine election is another triumph for the Republicans. The Democratic candidate for Governor in that State had assured his friends that if they could carry the State this fall it would insure Pennsylvania to the Democrats. We very much doubt his statement, but we are sure that the result in Maine will have a favorable effect upon the results of our election. The Republican party has so far in 1871 had an almost unbroken record of heavy gains as well as victories, and we hope that this fact will help to stimulate the Republicans of this State to do their whole duty. We ask that and nothing more; we need that and nothing more to insure substantial victory.

THE Illustrated Christian Weekly, published by the American Tract Society at New York, is a fine paper and shows improvement with each successive issue. Its illustrations are excellent, and its reading matter is unexceptionable. Such a paper has long been needed, and we hope that the Weekly will have the success which its merits so richly deserve.

SAYS a Democratic exchange; "Go back far as we may on the Democratic record, * * and we still find the Democracy, as a party, guiltless of public peculation and strangers to wastefulness of appropriations." Had the man who penned this sentence lived in the days of Ananias, he would undoubtedly have shared the same fate.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: Many Democrats seem disposed to concentrate their party strength against Protection, and abandon all other conflicting questions. This is the best issue that can arise for us Republicans. In accordance with their new plan of action, the Democrats at the Pennsylvania Convention declared, in their seventh resolution, "the existing system of taxation and finance is ruinous in its effects upon the laboring, producing, mining, and manufacturing interests of the people, and is the fruitful source of hard times, personal indebtedness, and individual bankruptcy." All this is said in face of the manifest fact that the country was never more prosperous than it now is under the present Protective policy.

This Pennsylvania anti tariff resolution has been generally adopted by the Democratic party throughout the country, and often in stronger terms. Should we not, therefore, accept at once this challenge, and adopt measure to secure success in the conflict? When it is notorious that the Free-Trade Leagues, foreign manufacturers, their agents, and their Democratic allies here, are raising and expending millions to purchase our public men, subsidize our press, and are circulating hundreds of thousands of Free-Trade newspapers among the people, why shall not our manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, and laboring men, adopt measures to raise money and subscribe for as many copies of the Tribune and other tariff papers of extensive circulation to counteract falsehood, and secure American industry against its insidious enemies? Thus alone can the country be saved from the disastrous effects which have always followed the adoption of the Free-Trade policy. Let us meet their false assumptions by facts drawn from official records, to some of which permit me briefly to advert.

1. It appears that, although Congress has repealed most of the internal revenue taxes, and reduced the duties on 75 articles, and declared 200 more to be free of duty, the revenue will not be materially reduced, because it is honestly collected, and the people are enabled under our Protective policy to buy and consume, more largely than before, foreign goods.

2. To show the fallacy of the Free Trade assumption, that the "duty on a given article increases the price of all that is made and consumed at home," let the incontrovertible fact be stated that never was a Protective duty levied upon any article that we can manufacture at home to the extent of our own wants, that it did not in the end, by increasing competition and supply, reduce the price of such article. Even many articles in the Tariff list are now sold by us in the foreign markets of the world to the extent of millions annually. The fact that Protective duties have always in the end reduced prices, and never increased them, may be safely asserted and proved, as it often has been on the floor of Congress, and never refuted. This being true, ought not the advocates of Free Trade, upon their own theory of low prices, to go for Protection?

3. The Free Traders assert that Protective duties are levied to favor "monopolists" at the expense of farmers and laboring men, while just the reverse of this is true. The object and effect of Protective duties is to increase manufacturing establishments in the country, thereby creating competition, the only thing which can destroy monopoly. Now, I ask Free Traders, does it favor "monopolists" to build up rival factories in their neighborhood, thereby increasing wages by increasing the demand for labor, and enhancing the price of raw materials, agricultural produce, and all that forms the subsistence of labor, by increasing the consumption thereof? There can be only one answer to this, and that will be in the affirmative. Protection creates competition, and competition destroys monopoly. It therefore promotes the advancement of the entire nation, and in a special manner favors the laborer and farmer.

Instead of a brief letter, making some practicle suggestions as to what should be done in the present campaign, I find myself drifting into a discussion of the Tariff question. Before closing, however, permit me to call your attention to one effect resulting from the change in the duty on Pig Iron by last Congress. The change in the duty from $9 to $7 has caused a loss to the revenue of $350,000, that is $2 per tun on 184,000 tuns imported during the current year, and a loss to the consumers of $920,000, being an increase of 5 per cent. in the price of Pig Iron caused by the check which this reduction of $2 per tun caused in the home supply, amounting together to a loss of $1,288,000 to the Treasury and the consumers of Pig Iron, irrespective of the loss entailed by buying an increased quantity abroad of what can be procured in abundance at home. Do not these facts, taken from the Treasury report, show clearly the injurious effect of a Free Trade policy, so far as it was adopted by last Congress? Instead of reducing, had Congress increased the duty $2 per tun, would not the impulse thus afforded have increased production sufficiently to meet the home demand, and thus have saved the country the millions of dollars sent abroad to purchase iron, the product of foreign labor, and intended ultimately to be laid down on railroad tracks passing over the finest soil and the richest mines of coal and iron in the world, now buried uselessly in the ground?

Sept. 9. VETERAN PROTECTIONIST.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE is still the subject of newspaper paragraphs and his chances for the Democratic Presidential nomination do not seem to diminish. As the time approaches for the nomination his belief in Democratic principles strengthens and no one can say that he is not deserving of the honor, for no one has made so great a sacrifice and borne a change of principles so heroically as he. His battle against conscience—the abrogation of the faith and tenets of an honored life—caused the sacrifice of his health; but time hardened him and at last he is able to inform the correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer that he no longer considers himself on the list of invalids. Shutting out the sight of a life beyond the grave, and thus quieting the voice of his moral nature, he does not hesitate to say that he approves of the platform adopted by the Wisconsin Democracy, and really hopes for and desires the election of ex-Senator Doolittle to the gubernatorial chair. He believes that all that is necessary for the success of the national Democratic party is a strict adherence to the ancient principles of the party. He objects to the use of the term "New Departure," as applied to the recent political reforms of the Democratic party, and says: "It is only a return to the fundamental principles which underlie the foundation of a great party." The Chief Justice weighs 157½ pounds, and is in better health than he has been for years. He will return East very soon, to be present at the opening of the Supreme Court at Washington, on the 19th of October next. He feels confident of being able to discharge the duties of his office, but will not hereafter allow himself to perform the limitless labor he has done in former periods of his life.

NEWTON BOOTH, the Governor elect of California, was born in Salem, Washington Co., Indiana, and is now about forty-five years old. He graduated at Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana, and studied law and practiced the profession for several years in Terre Haute, Indiana. For many years he has been largely and successfully engaged in trade in Sacramento, but has never entirely abandoned the pursuit of literature, having contributed to the press, and also recently to the Overland Monthly. Mr. Booth's father is a native of Connecticut, and is a brother of Walter Booth, who represented that State in the Thirty-first Congress.

DEMOCRATIC MANAGEMENT.

As the Democratic party is again before the country asking the people to trust it with power, though thus far without much success, it would be well for the people to look into the record of that party in New York, where the Democracy has had full sway for two years and a half. We give the facts taken from the sworn statements before Judge Barnard's Court, which have not been controverted by the city authorities, and upon which the Court has granted an injunction.

According to the official report of the defendant Richard B. Connolly, controller of the city and county of New York, for the year ending 31st of December, 1868, the funded and bonded debt of the city on the date upon which said defendant, Hall, entered upon his duties as Mayor amounted to $34,740,030 00
And the funded and bonded debt of the county, as evidenced by the same official report, amounted to 15,882,800 80

Making together a total of... 50,628,830 80

The last official report of said controller was made up to the 31st day of July, 1871, and by this report it is shown that upon the date the funded and bonded debt of the said city amounted to $77,014 108 51
And the funded and bonded debt of said county amounted to..... 35,743,150 00

Making together a total of... 113,657,258 51

From this deduct the amount of the debt of said city and county when the defendant, Hall, became Mayor, as shown above, $50,628,830.80.

The difference is the increase in the funded and bonded debt of the city and county during the two and a half years of the present Mayoralty, $63,028,427.71.

In addition to this sum of $63,028,427.71, raised upon the bonds of the said city and county, the Supervisors of the county, in accordance with the provisions of the statutes enacted in that behalf, (Laws of 1869, chaps. 875 and 876, and Laws of 1870, chaps. 382 and 383,) levied and raised during each of the years 1869 and 1870, by tax upon the estates by law subject to taxation within said county, for the support of the city and county governments, and to pay the quota of said county of State taxes for each of said years, as follows:

In 1869	$21,500,536 34
In 1870	23,569,127 71
Making a total	44,878,664 05
There has also been paid into the treasury of the city and county, during the years 1869 and 1870, and the first 6 mo.'s of 1871, on account of assessments collected during said years, as the plaintiff is informed and believes	$12,975,071 00
And from the general fund	5,836,657 35
	18,811,728 44
Total	63,690,392 49
To this add the increase of the funded and bonded debt, as above	63,028,427 71
And add further the floating debt claims made against the city and county, unpaid at this date, which together, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, exceeds	21,000,000 00
Total	147,718,870 20

showing the average expenditure and cost of the government of the city and county during the two and a half years of the defendant Hall's, mayoralty to have been per year $59,087,548 08, or upward of five and one-half per cent upon the fixed valuation of the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation in the said county, the fixed valuation of said estates being, according to the report of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, for the present year, (1871,) $1,075,000,000.

So much is known. What the floating and unsettled claims may amount to, no man can say. Allowing the city and county of New York to contain one million of people, which is considerable more than the actual population, and we have an expenditure of more than $147 per capita, or for each man, woman, and child, for two years and a half of civil government, and no extraordinary work of improvement, more than $59 a year per capita for local or municipal government. Applying this ratio of expenditure to the nation, which would, no doubt, be realized if the Democracy should be entrusted with power—and estimating the population at 40,000,000, for convenience, and because that is no greater ratio of excess than allowed for New York—and the national expenditures for one year would exceed $2,360,000,000, an amount greater than the present national debt, and greater than the expenditures of the nation during any year of the war, though at times more than a million of men were under arms.

A LARGE body of Mennonites, who many years ago took refuge in Russia from persecution in Germany, are making inquiries with the view of emigrating to the United States. The sin of all war being one of the fundamental principles of this sect, its members have always refused to perform military duty, and as the Czar is no longer willing to allow them the exemption which they have heretofore enjoyed, removal from his jurisdiction is their only resource, and so many as fifteen thousand of them are prepared to adopt it. In several parts of this country considerable numbers of Mennonites are already settled, in Eastern Pennsylvania for example, where by their industry and law abiding character they form a valuable portion of the population. As to their religious tenets, they regard the New Testament as the only rule of faith; while accepting the doctrine of the Trinity, they studiously avoid the use of the word, and also the word person; they reject the notion of original sin, and, consistently, the baptism of infants, while they hold oaths, government service and the use of physical force, in about equal abhorrence. Of course there are no office hunters among them. The Mennonites are sometimes erroneously confounded with the Tunkards.

PRESIDENT GRANT will not be present at the unveiling of the Lincoln Monument in Philadelphia on the 22d, for reasons set forth in a letter written at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, on the 12th, and addressed to Colonel Forney. He regrets that he cannot be present on the interesting occasion, and said that had he known of the event before other arrangements, which cannot well be changed, had been made, he should have made no engagement that would have prevented his presence. At the time of writing he was on his way to visit relatives and friends among whom he was raised and who had been advised of the time of his coming. He adds:

"There are no patriots, dead or alive, who will be remembered more gratefully for their loyalty and services to their country than the man whose memory will be commemorated at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, on the 22d of this September, nor none whom I more honor as a good as well as a great man. I know the occasion will be an interesting one, and one long to be remembered by those who witness it, and by posterity through the accounts of it which will be published."

THE Boston Shoe Record says: Business in the boot and shoe line continues to be quite large, and our dealers are busied sending out fall goods to such an extent that no other evidence is wanting that purchases are made for the cities, villages and small towns all over the West, yet the demand is still unsatisfied. New orders are placed, and a continuation of busy times during the fall season is generally anticipated. Quotations are steady and no change of importance has occurred since our last report. As we have previously intimated where orders are accepted, on time, it is with the understanding that the goods are to be paid for at the ruling prices of the day on which delivery takes place. Shipments are still larger than usual for the corresponding period of the previous years. We do not perceive any falling off in the trade sales during the month, and as the country dealers of the West, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and New England are making up their winter assortment there is a pleasing prospect before us of a steady and satisfactory trade.

THE TORPEDO EXPLOSION.

These torpedoes are now manufactured in a shed-building at East New York, and there seems to be little doubt that those engaged at this work carry their lives in their hands, the most highly-explosive materials being used in their composition. The firm of Klueber & Goldschmidt has changed its title several times, and the present designation has been existing only about a year and a half. They have a monopoly of the trade in these "Union Torpedoes," as they are called, all the other dealer being afraid to sell them because of their dangerous nature. Several bad accidents have happened from them in various dealers' stores, and this gave the judicious warning.

About three years ago an explosion took place at Purdy's store, in John street, and Mr. Purdy afterwards banished its cause—these playthings—from his premises; but Klueber & Goldschmidt, in their race for riches, seem not to have considered the danger, but made these torpedoes their specialty, resolving to get money at all hazards. Before the patenting of these toys, considerable secrecy was maintained in regard to their manufacturer; and the persons from whom they could be procured were difficult to discover. A person wishing to purchase would be sent from one proprietor of a lager beer saloon to another and it was only after a long chase and promises of secrecy that they could be obtained at all.

The clay of which the body of the torpedo is made comes principally from New Jersey and Staten Island, and is of a peculiar description, soft, whitish, and free from grit. A machinist, whose place is in Essex street, near Delancey, manufactured a machine, at a cost of $4000, by which he could mould 100 of the clay balls by a single action of the machine. After the ball had been formed, a hole was made in it, and it was then ready to be sent to the factory to have the explosive mixture placed in the small cavity. This was pasted over lightly, and the whole thing was enveloped in tissue papers of various colors.

The explosive material is said to be nitroglycerine mixed with some strong acid, propably either nitric or hydrochloric. This acid is poured out of cans constructed for the purpose, made of tin, and having long spouts like oil cans. The filling is done principally by girls, whose labor is cheaper, and manipulation more delicate than that of men. Warnings of the danger of the work have not been infrequent at this factory. A hammer thrown on one occasion, fell upon a few loose torpedoes on the working-table, caused them to explode, and the concussion immediately made every package lying near to detonate also. No fatal accident took place then, but those near at hand were more or less injured.

The torpedoes are of varying degrees of force, some being comparatively mild, while others are powerfully dangerous.

The profit of the article is large, as it can be dealt in, wholesale, at 60 cents per 100, while the torpedoes retail for a cent each. The explosive mixture is similar to that used in the Richmond laboratory, where the torpedoes placed in the James river were manufactured, and the men who obtained the patent procured their secret from that source.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—De Haven & Bro., Brokers, No. 40 South Third Street, give the following quotations up to 3 o'clock to-day:

	Buying.	Selling.
New U. S. 5's of 1881	113½	114
U. S. 6's of '81	118¼	118½
" 62	115¼	115½
" 64	115	115¼
" 65	115	115¼
" 65, new	114	114¼
" 67	114¼	114½
" 68	114¼	114½
5's, 10-40's	111¾	111¾
30 year 6 per cent. Currency	115¾	116
Gold	113⅞	114¼
Silver	109	110½
Union Pacific 1st M. bonds	91	91½
Central Pacific R. R.	102	102½
Union Pacific L. Grant B.	83½	84

WOODEN musical instruments of all kinds of the best manufactories in Europe are sold cheaper than anywhere else at C. F. Herrman's Music Store.

THE Smith American Organ is the best voiced, finest cased and cheapest reed organ in the country. For sale at C. F. Herrman's store.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

By using *Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer* your hair will resume its original vitality and color

Ezuberant health is a blessing vouchsafed to few. Even those who have been favored by nature with strong constitutions and vigorous frames are apt to neglect the precautions necessary to preserve these precious endowments. Indeed, as a rule, the more healthy and robust a man, the more liberties he is inclined to take with his own physique. It is some consolation to the naturally weak and feeble to know that they can be so invigorated and built up, by a proper use of the means which science has placed at their disposal, as to have a much better chance of long life, and exemptions from disease and pain, than the most athletic of their fellows who are foolish enough to suppose themselves invulnerable, and act accordingly.

It is not to much to say that more than half the people of the civilized world need an occasional tonic, to enable them to withstand the strain upon their bodies and minds, which the fast life of this restless generation imposes. In fact, a pure, wholesome, unexciting tonic is the grand desideratum of the busy millions, and they have the article in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a stimulant medicine, i. e. it imparts permanent strength to weak systems. Its reputation and use are wonderfully increased. Competitive preparations have been introduced, *ad libitum*, and, as far as the public is concerned, *ad nauseam*, in the hope or rivaling it; but they have all either perished to the attempt or been left far in the rear. It has been the great medical success of the present century and it is the only certain and popular proprietary medicine in the country in as widely known, or as generally used.

Ten lightning presses, running incessantly (Sundays excepted,) the whole year through, barely supply the demand for the Illustrated Almanac, in which the nature and uses of the preparation are set forth, the circulation now being over eight millions a year.

Dr. H. D. Longaker offers his services to the afflicted, more especially to those suffering from Chronic Diseases. He will be at Allentown and Kutztown, but it is his practice to plainly declare a disease incurable if he believes it to be so, and those cases which he undertakes he guarantees to do all that human skill, science, patient attention and the application of experienced skill, gained by many years of extensive practice in treating diseases in its various and most malignant form. That his skill has not been exerted in vain, numerous certificates, that may be seen at his office, will testify. A few extracts are selected for publication, which are known to citizens of this county. No feeling of egotism prompts this publication, but they are published rather as an evidence that many who have deemed themselves hopelessly afflicted have by a proper application of the resources of medical science, been restored to health and the enjoyment of all its blessings.

Mrs. Elias Weggant, Johnson Corners P. O. Cancer of the Breast.
Mrs. Ely (Rev. Ely), Allentown, Pa. Cancer of the Face.
J. J. Johnson, Allentown, Skin Disease.
Milton G. Sassaman, Hanover. Chronic Bronchitis.
Henry Gabriel, Allentown. Deafness.
Mrs. O. Yeager, Catasauqua. Tumor of the Head.
Nathan Eberhard, Bethlehem. Cancer.
Mrs. Rech, Trexlertown. Cancer.
Wm. Jameson, Bethlehem. Pulmonary Catarrh
James Mean, Bethlehem. Chronic Rheumatism.
Mrs. J Barner, Salisbury. Scrofula.
E. A. Barlacher, Philadelphia. Cancer Tumor.
Mrs. W. S. Minnich, Salisbury. Fem. Com. and Epilepsy.
C. Wittman, Lanark. Tumors of the Head.
Abraham Kistler, New Tripoli. Tumor of the Neck.
Mrs. E. B. Serfass, Slatington. Fem. Com.
Mrs. E. Weindoit, Friedensville. Cancer of the Breast.
Catherine Amey, Centreville. Cancer side of the Face
John Levan, Steafried's Bridge. Polypus of the Nose
Mrs. Fogleman, Allentown. Cancer of the Breast.
Thomas Butz, Hokendauqua. Tumor
Mrs. D. Kern, Mahanoy City. Cancer of the Face.
F. J. Shoemaker, Slatington. Tumor.
Catharine Hareman, Weatherly. Cancer of the Nose.

The above persons may all be referred to, or certificates may be seen at Dr. Longaker's office, Sixth street, between Hamilton and Walnut, Allentown, Pa.

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION!

READ THE FOLLOWING!

Tacony, 23d Ward, Phila.

JAMES G. WELLS—DEAR SIR: I have used Dr. Foltz it. Matchka's Prussian Liniment on a mare of mine, which had a bad spint, causing lameness. I used one bottle with entire success, curing her completely.
APRIL 3d, 1869. JONA. P. IREDELL.

This invaluable Liniment is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers. Wholesale by JAMES G. WELLS, N. E. cor. of 8th and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia. For sale in Allentown by E. SCHMIDT & CO., East Hamilton Street, Dr. W. E. BARNES & SON, LAWALL & MARTIN and JOHN B. ROSER.

Special Notices.

GETTING MARRIED.—ESSAYS FOR Young Men, on SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES which interfere with MARRIAGE—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a 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.

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.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Is the best article ever known to RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR. It will prevent the Hair from falling out. *Makes the Hair smooth and glossy, and does not stain the skin as others.*

OUR TREATISE ON THE HAIR SENT FREE BY MAIL.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists.

CONSUMPTION, ITS CURE AND ITS PREVENTITIVE, BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D. Many a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT, and availed themselves of his wonderful efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.

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

In this statement there is neither presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no presentation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-convincing.

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

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of Nature's noblest gifts—the 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 and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up, and arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts, responsively, and the patient begins to feel that he is getting, at last, A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD.

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Dyspepsia is now progressing without its previous tortures. Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be set hand. There is no more flatulence, no acerbations of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood Purifier ever given by an indulgent father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be cheated. It collects and ripens the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings, it prepares them for expectoration, and in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten lungs that it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps thence to enjoy the manhood or the womanhood that was GIVEN UP AS LOST.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients. If their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house they may not sit down quietly, 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, determined to get well. This has 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 others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's personal attendance at the Facility of his own cure was in these modest words:

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

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

"I was wedded shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was only ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is one hundred and twenty-five (125) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He may be found at Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., still continue to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 A. M. to 3 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 these directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in decreased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them: First create appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough loosens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tons of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative, the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure 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 $7.50 a dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

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