The Lehigh Register.

ROBT. IRDELL, JR., Editor

ALLENTOWN, PA., OCT. 11, 1871.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL ON THE TARIFF.

Secretary Boutwell followed and supplemented his Cincinnati speech upon the National Finances with one at Cleveland in which he discussed the Tariff question at some length and referred briefly to the charges that the rich are growing richer while the poor are growing poorer. His remarks upon both these important topics are worthy the attention and consideration of every voter and citizen, and we therefore make room for extracts from his speech. In regard to the Tariff question Mr. Boutwell said:

The line which marks the difference between the Democratic and Republican parties, on the subject of the tariff is perfectly clear. In the Democratic party, the result aimed at is the collection of the largest amount of revenue from each imported article, without reference to the effect which may be produced upon the business of the country by the rate of duty fixed. Apply this principle, for example, to iron. Assume that foreign pig iron, free of duty, may be delivered at Cleveland, with a reasonable profit to the manufacturer, and the cost of transportation paid at $20 per ton. Assume, also, that the cost of manufacturing pig iron in this country, and delivering it at Cleveland, would be $25 per ton. In order that the largest amount of revenue should be derived from duties on pig iron, would be essential to place the duty just at that point which would prevent the manufacture and sale of domestic iron, for every ton of domestic iron manufactured and sold would, under the circumstances, diminish the revenue just to the extent of the duty which otherwise might have been collected upon it if it had been imported from another country. The Democratic party would, therefore, place the duty at $4 or $4.50 a ton, just low enough to prevent the manufacture in the United States, and high enough to secure the largest revenue upon the imported article. The duty being thus fixed, the manufacture of domestic iron must cease, or the cost of producing it must be diminished. The manufacturer will not, for any length of time, waste the capital in attempting to compete with the foreign manufacturer. Whatever else may happen, the domestic manufacturer will seek to preserve his capital. His only recourse is to reduce the wages of the laborer. The effect, therefore, of this policy, is to bring the pressure of the competition between the manufacture of the domestic article and the manufacture of the foreign article directly upon the laborers engaged in the manufacture of domestic iron. If they yield to the domestic manufacturer to such an extent that he can compete with the importer, the policy marked out by the Democratic party would lead to a further reduction of duty, because every ton manufactured in the United States diminishes the revenue just to the extent of the duty which might have been collected upon the imported article. The result of this policy is that laborers in the manufacture of iron would find their wages curtailed, and they would finally be obliged to seek employment elsewhere. Upon the same state of facts as to the cost of imported and domestic iron, the policy of the Republican party would be to fix the duty at such a rate—something of course greater than the difference between the cost of the foreign and domestic article—as would enable the domestic manufacturer to pay fair wages to the laborers, and obtain a fair remuneration for the capital invested; and when, by domestic competition, or by improvements in machinery, or the diminished cost of the raw material, the difference between the actual cost of the foreign article and of the domestic article should be reduced, the duty on the foreign article would be proportionately reduced also.

In regard to business prosperity he spoke as follows:

There are persons who assert that the country is not prosperous; that the people are heavy taxed; that the laborers are poorly compensated; that the cost of living is disproportionately high: that the rich are growing richer, and that the poor are growing poorer. If these statements were supported by the facts, it would be difficult to say that the Government is not in some degree responsible for them. I shall not attempt a refutation of these errors by an appeal to statistics. Happily the evidence controlling these statements is on every hand. The simple truth is, the poor are growing rich, even though it be also true that the rich are growing richer. I cannot doubt that the last five years constitute the most prosperous period in the nation's life. Judge it by the extension of manufactures, the construction of railways, the growth of cities in every part of the land, the wages of the laborers, the deposits in savings institutions, which represent truthfully the condition of the laboring classes, the improvement of farms and farm buildings, the decrease of pauperism, and finally, by the prosperity of the railway system, which tests as by a thermometer the prosperity of every section of the country traversed by it. The wages of labor are nearly as great as they were during the war, while most articles of necessity and comfort are barely more expensive than they were in 1859 and 1860. I mention low-priced woolens, cotton cloths, flour and grain generally, in support of this statement. Of one fact there can be no doubt, the present wages of a laborer—and if he be a skilled laborer, then is he a striking example of what I say—will procure at least 25 per cent. more of the comforts and necessaries of life than he could have obtained from his labor in 1859.

Yet I force even greater prosperity than is now enjoyed. Cheap communication between the East and the West will be of natural benefit. The Western farmer may receive more for his crops while the Eastern consumer pays less, the difference in the cost of transportation being divided between them. As a consequence, the products of the East will be delivered to the consumers at prices reduced by the diminished cost both of production and transportation. The growth and standing of the United States politically and financially will stimulate emigration, from Europe. The recent war and the present unsettled condition of affairs are causes operating in the same direction. If we preserve the peace, if we protect the national honor, if we provide for general education, if we secure to every citizen his constitutional rights, Europe must either accept republican institutions or the best part of Europe will come to America. The civilization of freedom, and slavery fell. The civilization of monarchies and despotism cannot withstand the influence of regenerated America. We are already so near the hundredth anniversary of American Independence that we can welcome the coming day. It will not only be heralded and celebrated by forty-five millions of American citizens, but by the inhabitants of France, Spain, Italy, United Germany and Great Britain.

IN Montgomery county the county tax is only four mills and year by year the debt is gradually disappearing. They have a magnificent county court house, equalled by few in the United States; a fine jail and splendid county bridges. But even there, with a debt too trifling to mention and a tax nearly as trifling, they have found cause to complain of bad management and irregularities in the condition of county affairs. If the Montgomery county people make such popular demonstrations against the management of their officials we are at loss to imagine the extent of their actions if they were to be ruled but for one year by our Lehigh county officials. Compared with us the Montgomery county people are well off. Compared with us they are slow coaches. We can boast of a debt ten times as great as theirs; taxation two and a half times as great as theirs; and a jail that cost probably three times as much as theirs and probably more. We can't see what the Montgomery county people mean, especially as they have a population about fifty per cent larger than ours to pay their little debt. It would serve them right if the Young Tammany of Lehigh county would get hold of them.

A YOUNG man named Smoker, residing at Gordonville, Lancaster county, made a diabolical attempt to throw a passenger train off the Pennsylvania Railroad near Midway, on Saturday last. He had been put off a train, and for the purpose of revenge, deliberately placed three ties across the south track and one on the north track, in order to catch two trains—one passenger and one freight. The Fast Freight cast struck the first rail on the south track at about eight o'clock in the evening, throwing the obstruction off. The engineer observed the fact, but did not attempt to reverse his engine until a second rail was struck and broken, and then he did reverse, but did not succeed in stopping until the third obstruction was collided with. Smoker has been held in $1,000 bail to answer.

EVANS, THE DEFAULTER.

His Capture and his Defence by Tammany.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, in an article concerning George O. Evans, says:

In one place only, in any country, had the Democratic party tools sufficiently devoted to their party, and sufficiently debased in political villainy, to make the refuge absolutely sure. But even then, in the labyrinth of New York political violence and iniquity, the utmost care must be taken. And Evans took care. Placing himself under the wing of the Commissioners of Police of New York city, he secured a trusty detective to watch whoever might attempt his arrest, and kept himself carefully concealed for two or three weeks. Emerging from his hiding place—his detective always his attendant—Evans was discovered to have made a few visits to Newark, N. J. On one of these furtive and secret journeys he was "spotted." Arriving at New York, he was tracked to the office of his lawyer. While he went up stairs the detective in his employ watched the door. Those intent on his arrest retired behind a convenient corner and waited. In a short time Evans's detective came out and carefully scanned the street, and seeing no danger, returned to report the coast clear. The detectives met Evans at the door, coming down stairs, and nailed the skulking criminal. Evans's detective rushed up stairs to the office of his employer's lawyer, and announced the arrest. His attorney, seizing his hat, rushed to the court-house—half a square distant—and arrived there as soon as Evans and his captors, with a writ of *habeas corpus* in his hands! The farce which followed we all know. The Judge took a week to decide the case, and the law is cheated of its due, and decency violated, that a political intrigue may succeed! The bargain is proven. The temperance ticket is put in the field to elect Mc Candless; thus securing an Auditor General who will allow Evans ten per cent. on all he claims to have collected! This will remove from that rascal the charge of having robbed the people. But even if Stanton should be elected (as he certainly will be), Wallace, Evans, and his confederates in stealing the people's money, hope a Democratic Legislature may be chosen. In this case, the bargain is, that an act will be passed ordering Stanton to settle the account of George O. Evans by allowing him ten per cent., in accordance with his impudent demand, and so save the thieves by cheating the taxpayers of Pennsylvania!

BALTIMORE POISONING CASE.

Mrs. Wharton in Court—Change of Venue Asked For—Petition Granted by the Court—Trial Removed to Annapolis.

The Baltimore American says: In order to avoid any unusual demonstration of curiosity on the part of the crowd that habitually hangs about the entrance to the Criminal Court ready to rush into the hall of justice whenever there is the least prospect of a "sensation," the fact that Mrs. Wharton was to be brought into Court this morning was kept concealed. At a few minutes before ten o'clock a carriage drove up to the Lexington street entrance to the yard in the rear of the Court House, and two ladies, dressed in black and wearing long mourning veils, were handed out by the Warden of the jail. Sheriff Albert was also one of the escorts. The party hastily crossed the yard and entered the rear door of the Court House, passed through the long corridor, and took seats in the lobby immediately behind the block of benches assigned to witnesses, where they were joined in a minute or two by Mr. Perkins, President of the Board of Jail Visitors, and Mr. Nilson Crawford.

I Nevitt Steele, Esq., and J. H. Thomas, Esq., Mrs. Wharton's counsel, were seated in the bar. As soon as the formalities of opening the Court had been concluded, the following affidavit was read:

In the Criminal Court of Baltimore, September term, 1871, State of Maryland vs. Elizabeth G. Wharton, No. 223:

Ellen G. Wharton, the defendant in this case, who is indicted and held in custody by the name of Elizabeth G. Wharton, suggests to the Court here that she believes she cannot have a fair and impartial trial in this Court, and prays the Court to order and direct the removal of the record of proceedings in her case to the Court of some other circuit for trial.

[Signed] ELLEN G. WHARTON.

The taller of the two ladies (Mrs. Wharton) stepped up to the end of the Clerk's desk, took the book offered by William McKewen, Esq., who rapidly recited the oath, to which the lady assented by pressing her lips to the book.

Upon the filing of this suggestion, the Court forthwith directed the Clerk to certify the record of the proceedings to the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel county.

The next minute Mrs. Wharton, leaning on Warden Irvin's arm, and followed by her daughter, Miss Nellie Wharton, Mr. Neilson and Sheriff Albert left the court-room by the way they came, and entering their carriage returned to the jail.

It is the first time that Mrs. Wharton has looked upon the outside world since the bright summer afternoon that saw the gates of the jail yard shut behind her.

TWO PENNSYLVANIA JUDGES.

An Extraordinary Story from Luzerne County—Scandalous Proceedings Alleged Against Two Associate Justices—Sharp Reprimand from the Presiding Judge.

Some extraordinary disclosures have just been made respecting judicial transactions of the Associate Judges of Luzerne county Pennsylvania. These officials are Thomas Collins, who, when elected, was looked upon as one of the most worthy Irishmen in the county, and an American named Pfouts. The details of the affair are given by the Honesdale (Penn'a.) *Citizen*, and we condense the account in the following:

"Last August Judge Pfouts, who had lost $4,200 at cards, playing with a supposed Californian, at a gaming den kept by one Dilley, prosecuted Dilley for keeping a gambling-house. The latter pleaded guilty, for fear the evidence would expose some of his respectable patrons, and under the impression that his punishment would be light. To his surprise, he was sentenced to a fine of $50 and imprisonment for three years. Mr. Pfouts found it inconvenient to be on the bench at the time, and Mr. Collins alone assisted the Presiding Judge in dispensing justice. But Mr. Collins found his seat a very uncomfortable one. The investigation had brought to light the fact that a hotel license had been fraudulently granted to Dilley by the Associate Judges, after its rejection by the Court; and the President Judge, in his remarks to the prisoner upon passing sentence, thus described the method:

We cannot refrain from alluding to your conduct in connection with the place you have kept in this city, for the illicit sale of liquor. Without having any of the requisites which the law points out as essential for the keeper of a house known as a hotel or tavern; without either fire-place, kitchen, beds, rooms or stabling, you asked this Court, at April Sessions last, to grant you a tavern license. Such an act on our part would have been worthy of impeachment. We refused your license and on your application the President Judge, with his own hand, wrote and officially signed the same, the words, "Rejected by the Court." Some six weeks later, either your influence was so great with the Associate Judges, or their appreciation of their official duty and position was so little, that they stealthily took from the files in the Clerk's office this same application and

FALSIFIED THE RECORDS

of the Court, by writing over the former adjudication, as appears in the handwriting of the Associate Judge, now on my right (Mr. Collins), the words, 'Reconsidered and granted. By the Court.' The wickedness of yourself in this business, and the greater wickedness of this pair of Associate Judges, was soon discovered by an outraged community. Yourself and your judicial confederates were about to be persued and punished. You surrendered your license to them, and they, of themselves and by themselves, away in some hidden recesses of this building, drew up and had somewhere entered upon the record a revocation of your license. You swear that you paid one of them—your present prosecutor—the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars as his compensation for his crime. As President Judge of this Court, I have now done what I conceive to be my duty, in stigmatizing properly the known and established offense of the Associate Judges. If anything further is done, the members of the Bar and the people must act.

JUDGE COLLINS

was so confounded by the rebuke of the President Judge that he withdrew from his seat for the remainder of the term, and there being no Associate Judge it became necessary to suspend the criminal business of the court.

Judge Collins has a promising son, Frank. For two years past Frank has been Prosecuting Attorney of Scranton. At the September term of the Court in that city the Recorder made the discovery that in a large number of criminal cases the costs appeared not to have been regularaly sentenced. He accordingly ordered bench warrants in all such cases, and more than three hundred were thereupon issued. But it is now found that in every instance the costs had been previously squeezed out of the parties by the vigilant Mr. Collins, Prosecuting Attorney; the amounts varying from $20 to $50. It is estimated that it has yielded not less than $10,000, and if statements of Democrats in his own county may be relied on this fund materially aided him in securing the Democratic nomination for State Senator. Frank is now the Democratic candidate in the district composed of Luzerne, Monroe and Pike.

A HORRIBLE FALL.

An Aeronaut Falls One Mile through the Air and is Killed.

A letter to the Cincinnati Gazette from Paoli has the following account of a terrible tragedy mentioned already in our telegraphic columns.

Prof. Wilbur was engaged by the Orange County (Ind.) Fair to make an ascension in his hot air balloon, each day of the fair. On each ascension but the last he had check ropes attached to allow the balloon to go no higher than he desired; but on Saturday evening, Sept. 30, the closing day of the fair, he detached the lines to allow his aerial ship to take him withersoever it would. Mr. Knapp, the editor of the Orange County Union, had arranged to make the ascent with Prof. Wilbur. After inflating the balloon to its utmost capacity, Mr. Knapp stepped into the car. The Professor had hold of the rope which attached the car to the balloon, and gave the word to "let go." From some cause he failed to raise the car in time As the car began to rise, Prof. W. kept hold of the rope, and attempted to get in. He succeeded in getting his elbow over and inside the edge of the basket, his body outside and his feet dangling in the air, and in this perilous position started up. When about fifteen or twenty feet from the ground the car came in contact with one of the ropes that held the balloon while being inflated, and threw Mr. Knapp out, who fell to the ground sustaining considerable injury. The balloon being lightened of part of the weight, shot upward almost with the speed of an arrow. Prof. Wilbur still clinging to the basket and endeavoring to gain the car, ascended to the height of about one mile, as near as could be guessed, and when at that altitude the spectators were horror stricken to see him loose his hold and fall to the earth.

It was truly a heartrending spectacle, and one which we may hope to never see again. Men and women shouting, shrieking, screaming and falling upon their knees, and in the anguish of their hearts imploring heaven to protect him. But prayers and sympathy were unavailing. The Professor was seen high up in the air with face down, arms and legs extended, his body in a circular motion descending at a fearful speed. He was about one minute in falling; and struck the earth with his head first, bursting it open. The sound of the fall was heard by the citizens of Paoli a half mile from the place. His hat, which came off a few seconds before he started, fell within four feet of him shortly after he reached the ground, he having passed it about midway down.

The balloon rose to an immense height, and taking a northwesterly direction, landed some three miles from the scene of the disaster.

His body was taken to the Albert House, in Paoli, and cared for by his wife, who witnessed the terrible tragedy.

It is stated by some persons present that Mr. Knapp gave the word to "let go" before Prof. W. gained the car.

AWFUL FIRE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The most terrible conflagration that ever occurred in this city broke out about 11 o'clock last night. The fire originated in the large planing mill situated between Clinton and and Van Buren and Jackson-sts. The wind was blowing very fresh; the flames spread with almost incredible rapidity, and in a few minutes the entire structure was a mass of fire.

The immediate vicinity was built up mainly with small wooden tenement-houses and two-story frame buildings occupied as groceries, saloons, &c. The inmates of many of these houses, startled from slumber, had scarcely time to rush out in their scanty night attire. In several instances children were hastily wrapped in blankets and quilts to break their fall and thrown from the second story window to the ground. When the alarm sounded for this fire another of considerable magnitude was burning on Wells-st., near Adams, where several engines were necessarily kept at work. The rest of the engines in the city were soon on the ground, but before they arrived the fire had spread over so large an area and was so rapidly spreading, that their efforts seemed of little avail. About one o'clock this morning, however, the flames were arrested, and gotten under the control of the Fire Department.

The space burned over embraces four blocks, bounded on the north by Adams-st., on the west by Clinton-st., on the south by Van Buren-st., and on the east by the Chicago River. Some four or five buildings within the limits named remain uninjured, among them Vincent, Nelson & Co.'s grain warehouse, one of the largest in the city, which escaped any serious damage. This is due to the fact that large piles of anthracite coal lay between the burning buildings and the elevator, and by continuous applications of large quantities of water to the coal, the warehouse was saved. The space burned over was covered with lumber yards, coal yards, wood yards, a planing mill, vinegar factory, and a large number of dwelling-houses and saloons of the poorer class. A close estimate of the entire loss places it from $250,000 to $300,000, the half of which is probably insured. The fire originated in Lull & Holmes's planing mill on Canal-st., near Van Buren. As the wind was fresh from the south, the fire spread northward rapidly, and thence east. In half an hour the whole district was all ablaze.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—A fire is now raging in the Western Division, which appears to be as large as the great fire last night. The alarm was given at 9:45 p. m. The distance is about two and a half miles from the Court-House, and it will necessarily be late before any particulars can be obtained.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The fire commenced last night at nine o'clock, corner of Jefferson and Devan streets, and is still raging, with a heavy southerly gale. The water works have been destroyed and the firemen can get no water. The fire has full sway. Nearly five miles of the city is in ashes. The express, telegraph and newspaper offices, hotels, banks, court house, six grain elevators and other important buildings are in ruins. The loss thus far will exceed sixty millions of dollars. Assistance is badly needed. Food and water are wanted for thousands of people. The suffering is intense and there is no telling when the flames will be subdued.

Later advices tell of the destruction of the Sherman, Briggs, Tremont Hotel. The fire has reached Wabash Avenue.

LATER.—12 m.—Over ten thousand buildings are destroyed. All the business part of the city is in ashes. Very high winds are prevailing. The fire is still raging. The Mayor has sent messages all over the country asking for assistance. A mass meeting is being held at Cincinnati, Governor Hayes presiding.

The fire is still spreading and the supply of water is giving out.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A beautiful dressing and invigorator of the hair is *Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.*

Trust What Time has Sanctioned.—The maxim that the voice of the people is the voice of the divinity, may in some cases be open to doubt, but the testimony of honest and enlightened men—men circulating through circles of years, and all to the same purport, is worthy of credence, admits of no question. Upon such estimony the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an antidote and cure for many ailments is based. During the twenty years that it has been before the world, immense preparations intended to compete with it, have come up like rockets, and come down the extinguished sticks. Meanwhile the progress of that incomparable tonic has been swift and steady—always upward and onward like the eagle's flight. Its introduction produced a revolution in therapeutics, and it prov d to be one of those salutary revolutions that cannot go backwards. Today Hostetter's Bitters is one of the most popular remedies in christendom, and commands a larger sale than any other medicinal preparation, domestic or imported, on this side of the Atlantic. As a cure for dyspepsia, billous disorders, nervous affections, general debility, and as a preventive of epidemic fevers, it takes precedence of every other remedy. The fact she did tend to the assinations too many dealers who endeavor to foist their local abortions on the public in its stead, how futile their small attempts to cajole the community must necessarily be. Where the game fails it have failed the reds no chance for the "stocks."

Dr. H. D. Longaker offers his services to the afflicted, more especially to those suffering from Chronic Diseases. He will be glad to see and talk with them. It is his practice to plainly declare a disease incurable if he believes it to be so. In these cases which he undertakes he guarantees to do all that can be done by unwearied attention and the application of experienced skill, gained by nearly years of practice in treating disease in its various and most inveterate form. That his skill has not been exercised in vain, numerous certificates, that may be seen at his office, will testify. A few names are selected for publication, which are known to citizens of this county. No fee is required for their 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. G. Yeager, Catasauqua. Tumors of the Head.
Nathan Eberhard, Bethlehem. Cancer.
Mrs. Bech, Fogelsville. Cancer.
Wm. Jamison, Bethlehem. Pulmonary Catarrh
Jonas Eberhard, Bethlehem. Chronic Rheumatism.
Mrs. J. Barger, Salisbury. Scrofula.
J. A. Harbacher, Philadelphia. Cancer Tumor.
Mrs. W. S. Minnich, Salisbury. Fem. Dis. and Epilepsy.
J. Wittman, Lanark. Tumors of the Head.
Abraham Kistler, New Tripoli. Tumor of the Neck.
Mrs. A. H. Snyder, Shimersville. Fem. Dis.
Mrs. E. Weindont, Friedensville. Cancer of the Breast.
Catherine Amey, Centreville. Cancer side of the Face
John Levan, Schoefield's Bridge. Tumor of the Nose.
Mrs. Fogleman, Allentown. Cancer of the Breast.
Thomas Butz, Bokendon. Tumor.
Mrs. D. Krebs, Mahanoy City. Cancer of the Face.
F. J. Shoemaker, Selipsgrove. Tumor.
Catharine Harnage, 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.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—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	114	115
U. S. 6's of '81	118	118¼
" 62	115¾	116
" 64	115¾	115¾
" 65	115¾	116¼
" 65, new	114¾	114¾
" 67	114¾	114¾
" 68	114¾	115
5's, 10-40's	111¼	111¾
30 year 6 per cent. Currency	114¾	114¾
Gold	114¾	115¼
Silver	109½	110½
Union Pacific 1st M. bonds	89	89½
Central Pacific R'R	102¼	102¾
Union Pacific L. Grant B	78¾	79¼

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION!

READ THE FOLLOWING!

Tiffany, 255 Wood, Phila.

JAMES G. WELLS—DEAR SIR: I have used your Matchless Prussian Liniment on a mare of mine which had a bad splint, causing lameness. I used one bottle with entire success, curing her completely.

JONA. P. IRDELL.

April 31 1869.

This invaluable Liniment is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers. Wholesale by JAMES G. WELLS, No. 1 cor. of 8th and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia. For sale in Allentown by L. SCHWEITZER & CO., 704 East Hamilton Street, Dr. W. E. BARNES & CO., LAWALL & MARTIN and JOHN B. MOSER.

Special Notices.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by D. ISAACS, M. D., and Professor of Medicine and Surgery of the Ear, (his specialty) *in the Medical College of Pennsylvania. Have expert no charge* formerly of Leyden, Holland. No. 805 Arch Street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The Medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. apr 19-1y

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

IT WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR

It keeps the hair from falling out. It is the best dressing in the world making life-less, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.

For sale by all druggists.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors

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 inperfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar St. New York.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

NO. 902 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

JEWELERS, SILVERSMITHS AND IMPORTERS,

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF THEIR

FALL AND HOLIDAY GOODS,

EMBRACING A SUPERB STOCK OF

PARIS BRONZES!

Clock Sets and Mantel Ornaments!

VIENNA FANCY GOODS! *PARISIAN STATUARY!*

SOLID SILVER WARE!

TASTEFULLY ARRANGED IN CASES FOR

WEDDING PRESENTS.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Electro-Plated Wares.

Special Notices.

GETTING MARRIED.—ESSAYS FOR Young Men, on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES which interfere with MARRIAGE—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, discussed and delineated. 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 very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make it 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.

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 by the unerring test of repeated trials, as one of the best REMEDIES for *Kidney Diseases, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Liver Complaints, Catarrhal Affections, Consumption*, in its early stages, *Diabetes, Intestinal Disorders*, and *General Debility*. It purifies and enriches the blood, increases the appetite, promotes digestion, stimulates the secretions and vitalizes the nervous system. It is *highly recommended* by *Physicians*, and the testimonials of invalids prevail its secret powers. It is sold at the low price of $3.00 per box of one dozen quart bottles, delivered at Bristol, 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

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 nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no presumption 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 beneficial. 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 function-ally 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. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts, responsively, and the patient begins to feel that he is getting, at last,

A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD.

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

Now comes the question of Blood Purificator. As 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 tissue that occupied is renovated and made pure, and he patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps out 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 are 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 plenty of it, especially in the sweet, balmy days of 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 fashion they 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. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

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 to the Faculty 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 medicines 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 every fibre of my diseased lungs. They cured them, and the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time."

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

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "then looking like a living 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 still resides in Phila., Dr. J. H. Schenck, still continues to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. Those who can do so should consult him 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. They are plain, explicit directions, and Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them. First comes the 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 tens of thousands of families. As a family physic regulative, the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure of consumption, cannot be too highly regarded as a prophylacteric against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 a bottle, or $9 a dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 c nts a box. For sale by all druggists. Dr. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP. JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, 628 Arch street, Philadelphia Wholesale Agents. (mo)4711-1y m

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