

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1871.

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

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 3 1/2, 5, and 6 1/2. Whenever there is important news of the day, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

PEACE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

It is reported that the labors of the Joint High Commission, consisting of several distinguished British statesmen acting in conjunction with eminent American diplomats, at Washington, are progressing so favorably that a treaty, laying down principles for the adjustment of all disputed questions, will probably be framed and presented to the Senate for ratification by the 1st of May. Various causes have inspired the British Government with a sincere desire to form a durable peace, and the pending negotiations are an outgrowth of this feeling. The late course of European events has isolated England from continental friendships and affiliations. She has offended Germany, and lost all hope for the present of finding an effective ally in France. Russia has not forgiven her intervention in the Crimea. Spain, Italy, Austria, and Turkey have neither the ability nor the disposition to give her effective aid in any dangerous complication. Her sagacious statesmen, therefore, clearly perceive the importance of allaying the ill-feeling generated in this country during the late war, and of depriving us of any well-founded pretext for seeking redress for past grievances at an auspicious moment; and in the whole history of the two nations there was never a moment when England had a more earnest and sincere desire to act justly and generously towards this country. It is our traditional policy, in turn, to ask for nothing but what is right, and to make no demands which an enlightened spirit of justice should not prompt Great Britain to concede, so that it is very probable that a treaty honorable to both countries, and covering all points in dispute, may spring from the present favorable state of public sentiment on both sides of the Atlantic. So far as popular feeling is concerned, the tendency towards this consummation will be materially strengthened by the novel but very appropriate Masonic demonstration at Washington last night. Of all the peace societies of the world, the Masons are the most ancient and the most effective. Their order, without weakening patriotism, has repeatedly mitigated the horrors of war, and practically asserted the brotherhood of mankind under the most trying and difficult circumstances. It has, of course, nothing to do, legitimately, with the grave questions of law, logic, and protocols; but it may, and probably will in the present instance, exercise a powerful influence in strengthening the prevalence of the good feeling out of which a just and stable treaty would naturally spring. The so-called peace societies are absolutely insignificant in the scope and extent of their influence as compared with the Masons, and if "the brethren of the mystic tie" chose to decree in a quiet way that Brother Jonathan and John Bull should kiss and make friends, there is little doubt that, under the circumstances now existing, this decree will be enforced.

REVENUE REFORM.

The free-traders, who endeavor to disguise themselves under the name of "revenue reformers," have not made any very great headway so far, and every time they have openly attempted to display their strength they have been defeated. These so-called "reformers" have as yet only succeeded in creating dissensions in the ranks of the Republican party by exciting controversies over side issues of but little practical importance, and their coquetting with the Democracy have not been so marked as to excite the suspicions of those who oppose the Democracy on other grounds than its free-trade policy. The disciples of the Chicago Tribune and New York Evening Post, who are preparing to take a new departure so soon as they see a favorable opportunity, are still letting "I dare not wait upon I would," and the next Presidential election is not so far off but that it is necessary for them to trim their sails carefully, if they do not wish to find themselves high and dry on the shores of "Salt river" beside the battered old Democratic hulk that has come to grief so often of late in the same locality. The peculiar position in which the "revenue reform" free-traders are placed at this particular moment renders it unpleasant, to say the least, for them to be obliged to come to a square vote upon any question of revenue policy, and we

can imagine the pangs of some of the honorable gentlemen who were obliged to say "aye" or "no" to Judge Kelley's resolution defining revenue reform offered in the House of Representatives yesterday. This resolution, which was passed by a vote of 130 yeas to 21 nays, reaffirmed the resolution adopted on the 12th of December last by the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress, and declares that "the true principle of revenue reform points to the abolition of the internal revenue system, which was created as a war measure to provide for extraordinary expenses, and the continuance of which involves the employment, at the cost of millions of dollars annually, of an army of assessors, collectors, supervisors, detectives, and other officers previously unknown, and requires the repeal at the earliest day consistent with the maintenance of the faith and credit of the Government of all stamp and other internal taxes, and that properly adjusted rates should be retained on distilled spirits, tobacco, and malt liquors, so long as the legitimate expenses of the Government require the collection of any sum from internal taxes."

AMNESTY.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES yesterday promptly passed, by a very large majority, an amnesty bill, from the benefits of which there are excluded only members of Congress who withdrew from Congress and aided the Rebellion, officers of the army and navy who aided the Rebellion, and members of the State conventions who voted for and signed ordinances of secession. We would have preferred that there should have been no exceptions, and that any amnesty bill passed by Congress should be universal in its application. Surely the time has now arrived when such a measure can be passed with propriety and safety, and we are convinced that if a generous policy is now adopted by Congress more will be done for the pacification of the South than can ever be done by force or repressive legislation. The men who are still excluded from the rights and privileges of citizenship by the provisions of the bill passed yesterday by the House may deserve punishment, but it is a question of moment whether quite as much harm as good will not be done by making them longer suffer the penalty for their misdeeds. The object of punishment is to reform the offender, and to make of him an example for the benefit of those who might be disposed to imitate him; but political offenses are different from other crimes, and punishment often operates in a manner not intended, and the sufferer is looked upon as a hero and martyr rather than as a criminal. For this reason alone Congress, in granting amnesty, should be as magnanimous as possible. The bill, even with its exceptions, is one that cannot but have a good influence at the South, and it will do much to neutralize the effect of the Ku-klux bill now before the Senate, and which will doubtless pass in some shape, by convincing the decent, law-abiding people of the late Rebel States that while it may be necessary to adopt severe measures for the repression of violence, there is nevertheless a sincere desire on the part of the people of the North, and their representatives, to put an end to all the animosities excited by the war.

THE DEFEAT of the Communist movement in Paris, which we have predicted from the outset, grows more and more evident, as the cable despatches report new excesses of the Reds and new proofs of the growing strength of the National Government. The recent maltreatment of the priests and nuns of Paris will increase the popular indignation against the rioters, and hasten their overthrow. The impracticables who disgrace liberty by confounding it with license, who bring discredit upon republicanism by impiously assuming that it is the foe of religion, and who strike at the foundations of prosperity by attacking all forms of property, must be suppressed at all hazards, and in the natural course of events they will be.

—Wm. W. Phelps has given 6000 volumes to Yale College, which were once a part of Von Mohl's famous library at Heidelberg.

—The Beethoven festival in Vienna produced the handsome sum of 12,000 florins profit after deducting 20,000 florins for expenses.

—The letters on a trunk at a Maine depot recently were "J. M. M." The baggage-smashers, however, were tender with it.

—A Western music-dealing firm reports that it has sold about a thousand miles of fiddle-strings since it has been in business.

NOTICES.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Boys' Suits, from \$3-75 up.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Fancy Striped Suits for Children.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Prince Imperial.
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THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

SCHENCK'S COLUMN.

A SIMPLE ACCOUNT

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

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

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

THE BEST MEDICAL

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

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

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

APETITE RETURNED,

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

WAS RESTORED TO PERFECT HEALTH,

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

CONSUMPTION COULD NOT BE CURED, and that he, being a consumptive, must die! But there he was, a living, breathing refutation of the assertions of these learned men. He that was given up as the hopeless victim of the most dreaded of all diseases stood up before the world.

A SHORT, STRONG MAN,

and such he is to-day, though thirty-five years have elapsed since his miraculous restoration to health. "The medicines that cured me will certainly cure others. Why should not others be rescued from a premature grave as I have been? Why should not the healing virtues of roots and herbs that saved my life save the lives of thousands of my fellow-men who are victims of consumption?" Thus reasoned Dr. Schenck as he applied himself to the preparation of his great remedies. After years of experiment he succeeded in perfecting his

PULMONIC SYRUP

in a form so attractive and so palatable to the taste that patients take it regularly for a long period without becoming nauseated by it. Hearing of his remarkable cure, hundreds and thousands of patients flocked to him for advice and medicine. These were supplied, and to-day there are many healthy men and women living who owe their health and strength wholly to

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINE.

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

AN ACTIVE LIVER

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

FAMOUS MANDRAKE PILLS.

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

RENEWMENT OF BLOOD.

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

THE SEAWEED TONIC

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

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

PERFECTLY HEALED, and what is called "pure fresh air" could be borne by them without the danger of provoking a return of the dreaded disease. The system has worked like a charm. The bold assertion of the medical faculty that consumption cannot be cured has been completely refuted, and Dr. Schenck's great remedies have triumphed over all opposing elements. 411 605-649

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