DAILY

The Cairo Bulletin.

BY JOHN H. OBERLY & CO. CAIRO, ILLINOIS, JANUARY 7, 1871. ONLY DAILY PAPER IN EGYPT.

The Bulletin.

SATURDAY.

LOCAL POLITICS—A WORD TO DEMOCRATS.

The near pproach of the time at which the citizens of Cairo will be called upon to select municipal officers for the ensuing official year, and the probability—indeed, the certainty—that the Republicans, in the hope of securing success by the negro votes and division in the Democratic ranks, will nominate and run a *straight* ticket, renders not inopportune a few words of admonition and advice, addressed to the Democracy of the city.

If the Democrats hope to succeed they must be united; and, if they would be united, they must nominate the best possible men for the different offices. But can good unity, even with good men on the ticket for candidates, be secured? We do not believe that *perfect* unity can be obtained in any event; but we do not doubt that the different elements of the party may be so soldered as to answer, at least temporarily, the purposes of a harmonious whole. There is among a certain class of Democrats, in Cairo, a spirit of insubordination—not because the party is inclined to nominate unworthy men—not because it is opposed to the interests of the city—not because there is unfairness in the manner of making nominations—not for any *good* reason, unless a disposition to rule or ruin is a good reason for rebellion. This element, it is thought, may give much trouble, and so it may. It may go back on the party as it has done before; but there is reason to believe it will not. Formerly, when this "element" bolted, the Radicals patted it on its back and supported its movements; but now the Radicals will not be so kind. If the "bolters" again go off, the Radicals will pat themselves on the back and elect their own ticket. So, bolting not being the interest of the must-rule Democrats, we have reason to expect that they will either submit to the will of the party, even if it is not their will, or else retire in silence and disgust to the rather dismal ground of neutrality between the Radicals and the Democrats they do not like Their only hope is to secure the nominees, and this they have a right to do if they can. But they, and all other Democrats, should go into the contest resolving that, no matter what the result of the nominating caucuses may be, there shall be no hesitation in putting the shoulder to the wheel and pushing the ticket far ahead of the mongrel ticket the Radicals will put into the field. Defeat of the Democratic nominees will be the success of the Radical ticket, and the heretofore bolters can as little afford to have the negro element get control of the city as the straight Democrats can. So far as we are concerned we can forget the past, but we insist upon good faith in the future. We have repeatedly yielded our preferences and repressed our prejudices in the interest of Democratic unity in Cairo, and we hope that all Democrats will be as liberal, and in good faith say: "Let the party decide, "and we shall stand by its decision, "whatever that may be." The policy of conciliation will secure harmony; and any attempt to re-open the questions of the past should be discountenanced and condemned.

THE SLATE OF EGYPT.

There is not on this wide world a more corrupt and profligate clique of politicians than those who control the Radical party in Southern Illinois. They learned the trade of corruption in an excellent school, and were most proficient scholars. There is no trick they will not resort to—no obstacle of honesty in their pathway before which hey can be induced to pause even for a moment. If we were to say they are "up to snuff," the expression might be liable to the charge of lack of elegance, but its truthfulness could not be called into question. Led by Logan, who is heir absolute dictator, who, although he cloaks his lack of principle with a profession of Methodistical Christianity, is altogether unscrupulous in the means he selects to secure the ends he has in view, and those ends, being rolled together, may be expressed by the words: "Logan, first; Logan, last; Logan all "the time."

Some time ago, Mr Logan determined that he would secure Mr. Yates' seat in the Senate of the United States, and he began to pull wires accordingly; and in the distribution of his favors, distributed with a view of strengthening his own hands, he secured to Mr. Munn, of this city, the Radical nomination for Congress in this district. This selection, as far as Logan was concerned, was a wise one. With Munn for his friend there was no dirty work, the performance of which he might not have ordered with the assurance that his command would have been promptly obeyed. But the people of the district knew the man as well as Logan and his defeat resulted as the necessary consequence of this knowledge. When the intelligence of his discomfiture reached the knowledge of the Radical leaders, they all at once concluded that Munn was done for—that he had been finally shelved—that he would, having shame, withdraw from politics, and in the practice of resignation and his profession spend the balance of his days; but all these surmises were unfounded. Mr. Munn was not at all cast down. After the smoke of the battle had cleared away, he again made a dash for the political ring; and, under promise from Logan that the nomination of the Radical party for Congressman from the State-at-Large should be placed at his command, he became the General's right hand man in the contest for the Senatorship. He visited Chicago and buttonholed all the members of the Legislature elect, and he is now in Springfield with all his satellites—Linegar, McKeaig, Hay, (who has surrendered at discretion,) and Pope, working for Logan—selling and buying.

But can the programme be carried out? Will the Radicals, in the event of Logan's election to the Senate, nominate Munn for Logan's vacant place in the House, at that gentleman's dictation? We can venture no opinion on this subject, except that, the ways of the Radical party being mysterious and past finding out, they may nominate even D. W. Munn. Why not? He is a fair imitation of Logan; has as much brains, and still has little—as much assurance—as loud a voice—as much of the demagogue about him; and, to crown all, is what a Radical politician must be—destitute of all devotion to any doctrine that in its application to the affairs of men does not turn into money and drop into his pocket.

This, however, is certain. If Logan should be chosen Senator, and Munn should be nominated for Congress from the State-at-Large, Munn will be defeated and his Democratic opponent elected. We are neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet; but mark the prediction.

The Illinois and St. Louis Railroad and Coal Company, by working during the night, succeeded in reaching Belleville with its track by the 1st instant, thus securing the $25,000 voted it by the corporation of Belleville on that condition.

It is said that if the artesian well in Lincoln Park, Chicago, be enlarged to eight and a half inches, which can be done in sixty days time, at an expense not exceeding $2,000, the daily delivery of water will be 2,800,000 gallons.

A San Francisco Mystery.

A fellow was caught in the night in committing a burglary; the house was surrounded, and parties proceeded to enter the house, which they accomplished only to find a corpse. He had killed himself before they could get to him, apparently feeling the disgrace impending over him too overwhelming. The body was kept for days, since the clothing and general appearance indicated breeding, and was visited by thousands in the hope that it migh be identified, but nothing absolutely certain seems to have yet been reached.

Seasonable.

The Rural *World* says: "One of the cruelest things done to dumb beasts is putting hard frozen iron bits into a horse's mouth. It is not only a painful, but a dangerous act. For every time living flesh touches a metal much below the freezing point, the latter extracts the heat from the former and freezes it. Thus the horse's mouth becomes frozen by the cold iron several times a day put into it; each time causing these freezings to go deeper, to end at last in extensive ulceration. With such a sore mouth the poor horse refuses to eat, and pines away, which calls the horse doctor in. They call it bots, glanders, horse-all, etc., and go to cramming down poisonous drugs, in doses; and the next you know of the poor abused creature, he is trotted off to be food for fish or crows. Many a valuable horse has been "mysteriously" lost in just that way. Thinking and human people avoid this by first warming the bits; but this is much trouble and sometimes impossible, as in night work like staging and physician's work. Now all this trouble is entirely avoided, as we have found on large trial, by getting the harness makers to get leather bits for winter use, so made that no metal substance can touch the flesh."

PALMER.

THE GUBERNATORIAL MESSAGE.

A LONG-DRAWN-OUT DOCUMENT.

THE WHOLE THING IN A NUTSHELL.

HE CONGRATULATES.

The Governor opens with a paragraph of congratulations, and proves himself to be a congratulator of the first-class.

MOBS.

Several instances of outrages by mobs are pointed at as amongst the exceptions to the enforcement of the laws of the State.

RING OUT THE OLD, RING IN THE NEW.

Then follows a verbal ringing out of the old constitution and a ringing in of the new. The old, he asserts, was well enough in its day, but had become decidedly "played out"—or words to that effect.

"MINORITY REPRESENTATION"

is declared to be an experiment that merits a full and fair trial.

COMPENSATION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The Governor, conforming his opinion to that of THE BULLETIN, thinks it not improper to say that every public officer should be paid a fixed salary, and that the whole system of compensation by fees, to be collected from parties, or from counties or the State, ought to beat once abolished.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

The wisdom of the restriction upon the power of the legislature to pass special laws is commended. In enforcing this point he says:

The aggregate number of bills introduced to both branches of the general assembly at the last session was 2,478. Of these, upwards of 1,500 became laws, and those that are special and local alone are bound into three ponderous volumes that contain 2,843 pages. It is doubtful if any such mass of crude and dangerous legislation was ever before inflicted upon any people.

RAILROAD CORPORATIONS

are then dished up by his excellency in excellent style. He says:

The usefulness of railways, and the extent of their beneficial influence upon the well-being and prosperity of the country, are not denied, and indeed, considerations of that character are in no sense involved in a discussion of the extent to which it is judicious and proper to subject their management to legal control. Railroads are public highways, and the corporations and individuals that operate them are public carriers, and the property interests of the proprietors of railways are held by them subject to the right of the State to adopt and enforce such regulations as will protect the public from arbitrary exactions and unjust discriminations.

STATE RIGHTS.—VERY DEMOCRATIC.

Which—the State is the national government—is this to protect the people? Right here arises the question of State rights, and into it the governor enters and pursues the good old democratic pathway. His language is entitled to a thoughful perusal. He says:

The difficulties that occur to my mind do not relate to the power of the state to enact and enforce proper laws, but they grow out of the complex nature of the subject. There are conflicting interests to be reconciled and adjusted, and nothing within the sphere of governmental action requires more delicacy of management than what is termed the railway problem. And there is another ground upon which there is some degree of hesitation. There is no concealing the fact that of late years less confidence is felt by many in the powers of the state governments alone to subject railway management to the degree of control that every candid person must admit to be demanded by the interests of the people, and attention has been directed to the government of the United States as being alone equal to the great duty of the hour. In my inaugural address, I thought it proper to say that "one of the most unhappy results of the great contest through which the nation has passed, is the confusion produced in the public mind as to the relative powers of the national and state governments," and my more extended experience has added force to the conviction that one of the worst evils that can exist in a free government is that there should be any serious difference of opinion either as to the extent or the distribution of its important powers.

If, as maintained by some, the government of the United States has the power to create incorporations and authorize them to construct railways in the States or to govern or control those created by State authority, the existence of the power ought to be no longer disputed, and steps should be taken to amend the constitution of the United States so as to prohibit Congress from creating such corporations by special laws, and from granting the public property or extending the aid of the United States to private individuals or corporations, and, in short, to subject the government of the United States to all the restrictions and limitations for the protection of public and private rights that are found in the most advanced and perfect constitutions of the States, and also to require of Congress to adopt such effective positive legislation as will subject existing and future railway management to proper control.

To those who assert the power in question for the Congress of the United States, the immediate necessity for thus amending the Federal constitutinn will be apparent, for as the people of the States improve their constitutions, and subject railroad corporations to more efficient and complete control, this powerful interest will defeat all their labors by taking shelter under the authority of federal laws, and the scenes of corruption that have been witnessed elsewhere, and that are now happily impossible in this and some other States, will be reproduced in Washington, aggravated by the fact that franchises conferred by the United States will be far more valuable than can be conferred by any of the States: that there are thousands of millions of public property to tempt the corrupt and the greedy; and that members of Congress, being far removed from the observation of their constituents, will betray the people without fear of popular indignation.

If, however, the opinions of the framers of the constitution, and of the eminent statesmen who have actually guided the policy of the government from its origin, are to be regarded as authority in the determination of the question under consideration, it ought not to be claimed that it is within the power of the federal Congress to authorize the construction of railways in the States, or to create incorporations for that purpose, or to regulate or control existing railway corporations in any way whatever, and the general assembly should earnestly protest against such an assumption of power by congress, and proceed with a firm and unyielding step to the enactment of such just and constitutional laws for the proper government of railway corporations, as may be necessary for the protection of the rights of the people of the State.

My apology for the extended discussion of this question is, that the people of the State, in the adoption of the amended constitution, have imposed upon the general assembly duties of the highest importance, and doubts as to the power of the State to control the subject of railways have had and will have the effect to produce timidity, hesitation and feebleness in its councils. To maintain the usefulness of the State governments, it must be established that their powers are in no sense subordinate or dependent, but that, under our political system, the grasp of the States upon their own proper functions is as firm and uncontrollable as that of the United States; that each are essential parts of our admirable political system, and their orbits in that system being defined, they are each supreme and alike indestructible.

SEVERAL ITEMS.

Warehouses, eminent domain and the judiciary are then discussed, and the Governor gently glides into denunciation of police detectives, under the head of

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

and uses the following language:

The unrestricted interference of private persons in the administration of criminal justice tends to deprive the laws and institutions of the state of public confidence and respect. It is now established, by usage, to be the right of individuals and corporations, whose property may have been the subject of criminal injuries, to introduce their private counsel into the management of public prosecutions, and in such cases the officer of the law, whose duty is not to convict the party accused, but to enforce the law and vindicate justice, is practically superseded by counsel who represent private purposes, if not personal resentments and passions. Under such circumstances, the solemn inquest organized to determine facts and enforce the law is degraded, and becomes a struggle between private parties influenced by personal feelings, while considerations of justice and truth are forgotten.

Instances have occurred in the State where men without property and friends have been suspected of crime; they have been, when about their daily business, tracked and watched by detectives; they have been arrested and indicted, and confronted with declarations made in unguarded moments; they have been prosecuted by experienced and able members of the legal profession and private retainers, and their defense assigned by the court to an altogether inexperienced and incompetent attorney, and a conviction has followed with almost inevitable certainty. Cases like these, occurring as they often do, suggest the inquiry whether the right of private counsel to take part in criminal prosecutions should not be made dependent upon the discretion of the court, upon the application of the state's attorney, and whether such counsel should not be required, before doing so, to take an oath to discharge the duties of public prosecutor without favor or prejudice, with a true and only intent to do justice and enforce the law.

The employment of detectives in aid of the enforcement of the laws, is painfully suggestive of the rapid approach to that condition of social and political helplessness, where the people, without confidence in the laws of the land, surround themselves with spies and eagerly await the coming of a master, who, by his own vigor, will give protection to their persons and property. The recognized existence of a class of persons, self-appointed, who take no oaths and give no bonds to secure their fidelity to the laws, or to indemnify parties they may injure, whose authority to pursue, watch, and arrest seems undefined, and whose jurisdiction is without boundary, is an anomaly in a land of law. If necessary, then should be licensed or commissioned and subjected to control; if useless and mischievous, as I think they are, they should be repressed.

EVERAL ITEMS IN A BUNCH.

Pardons, State finances, revenue, are passed in review, and

EDUCATION,

discussing which question he refers to the nigger in the school, who is disposed of in this manner,

The question whether children of different complexions shall be admitted to and instructed in the same schools is one of mere local and temporary interest and may be safely left to those who vote and pay the taxes. The duty of providing a good common school education for all cannot be evaded, and when the inhabitants of the districts provide schools, alike adapted to meet the wants of all the children, the question of cost, with an improved condition of public sentiment, will finally settle all matters that relate to the selection of the particular rooms they shall respectively occupy. The time is not distant when the prejudices that now give to this subject all its importance will have passed away; but at present, legislation is necessary to protect the rights of the children of the state to the full measure of education contemplated by the constitution. The right is too essential to be left dependant upon the prejudices or caprices of the inhabitants of districts, or of the officers of schools, and suitable remedies ought to be provided by law for those who are improperly denied admission to the public schools, or who, being admitted, are deprived by teachers or others of their full, equal rights.

Reference is then made to the State educational and charitable institutions, and finally the

PENITENTIARY

is reached and the present system of management denounced.

Leaving the penitentiary, a visit is paid to

SEVERAL OTHER INSTITUTIONS—

the new State-house, the canals, the Adjutant-General, and at last—the conclusion is reached and the signature of his excellency greets the reader's eye.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Joint education: Gymnastics.

—The science of sorrow—Sighchology.

—Why is the earth like a blackboard? Because the children of men multiply upon the face of it.

—"Mother, father won't be in Heaven with us, will he?" "Why, my child?" "Because he can't leave the store."

—A Nevada City miner was drying fifty pounds of giant powder, the other day, at a furnace. The furnace is to let.

—A prisoner arrested for drunkenness in Boston, recently, said he became intoxicated on "Temperance bitters."

—Mrs. Cross of Newcastle, Indiana, has been twice divorced within the past six months. She found her cross hard to bear.

—An Ohio woman has sued her husband for divorce because he refused to believe in the damnation of unborn infants.

—The Rochester *Democrat* says woman is a world without an equator. And what is quite as remarkable, in every latitude she is without a parallel.

—A brakeman on an Indiana railroad, who was left by his train, the other day, took a short cut on foot, and beat the cars fifteen minutes in a walk of five miles.

A Miracle Story.

The New York *Herald* says the "miracle play" forms one of the few bright gleams of poetry that illuminated the mediæval ages, and many modern poets and essayists (notably Longfellow in the "Golden Legend") have attempted, not without success, to bring home to us the strangely quaint charm that still clings to it in the memory of scholars. It had, however, two grave and even conspicuous faults, coarseness and blasphemy. With these few words of instruction we bring to the notice of our readers the interesting entertainment of the Grand opera house last evening, under the auspices of the Sadality of St. Paul's church.

Although announced simply as a Kindergeste, or Christchild's feast, it revived all the more pleasing features of the old miracle play, while it carefully avoided its grosser blemishes. There was the same curious mingling of saints of school-children, and angels and Mary and Joseph, and the shepherds of Bethlehem; the same splendid display of rich colored dresses; the same tone of child-like belief in the absolute power of mother church, and the unquestionable reality of her traditions and legends. No more charming or appropriate mode of worthily celebrating a Christmas Sunday evening could have been devised. The play opened with a tableau of school children, the boys dressed in the uniform of the Sadality and the girls in plain white muslin.

In the center were a boy with a red cape fringed with gold, and a girl of larger growth (the queen of the feast) with a wand of authority; the side groups were relieved by two maidens wearing the green flag of Erin, and our own dear many-starred banner. After several glees, hymning the praises of this joyous festival, had been rendered with a singularly pleasant effect by the fresh voices of the children, the good Santa Klaus himself appeared upon the scene, vested in his snow-spangled robe and fur cap, and bearing in one hand a bundle of switches and in the other a bag of goodies to reward the evil and good children according to their deeds of the past year. The next part exhibited the episode of the shepherds and the announcement of the birth of the Messiah by the heavenly messengers, with a view in the background of the stable—not a grotto, but a realistic stable with a realistic manger—in which the Saviour of mankind first "took upon Him our flesh." The closing tableaux consisted of the scenes around the Christmas tree, three of which were stripped to fill the hearts of the youthful players with harmless pleasure. The play concluded by speeches of thanks to the givers of the entertainment and a chorus of praise to Him whose hand is ever opened to minister to the wants of his creatures.

Zimmerman's Dog from Colorado.

(From the Pueblo (Colorado) Chieftain.)

That there exists in the mountains of Colorado beasts and animals unknown to the devotees of science, there cannot be the slightest doubt. We have just learned of a trapper on the Greenhorn, a stream about twenty miles south of Pueblo, who while hunting recently for elk and deer, saw a strange animal, at the sight of which he was not only astonished, but at first it caused him great fear. The hunter was, however, in a position that afforded him protection, and after the first surprise, and he had gained an assurance of his safety, he watched the beast, and the following is a description of the thing: It was larger than an ox, and of a kind of amouse color, with a skin varied with light stripes, similar to those of a zebra. Its head favored that of a rhinoceros, but much larger, and a bushy tail like that of a fox. The animal fed on grass, weeds, &c., and finally disappeared, crossing the creek and going up the mountains, where it is likely the brute has a habitation of some kind.

The next day our informant examined the tracks of this singular looking animal, and found them to be like those of a horse but a great deal larger. We cannot but believe the assertions of the trapper to be entirely true, as the whole story is entirely corroborated by Mr. Matt. Riddle, barger, who lives in that neighborhood, and who had seen the same beast or one like it. We think that by the next issue of our paper we will be able to give more authentic information in this matter, as we learn that a party of gentlemen are in pursuit of this seeming monstrosity, and are determined to capture or kill the animal, and thus give to the world and science another proof that there are still strange animals in existence, which, though scarce, are not entirely extinct.

It is said that Boutwell is not in accord with the President on the San Domingo question. Unless he, too, has some pecuniary interest in the job, you couldn't well ask him to be.

Keep Milking.

The practice of milking but once each day, when cows give but little late in the year, is a bad one. They shrink much faster, and if young, the habit of not "holding out" is found, to the owner's subsequent cost. They should be milked, as long as they are milked at all, twice each day, and well stabled. The process may be continued up to within six weeks of their calving.

Justin McCarthy contracted to write for the Harpers, forty-five stories, each of four columns for the Bazar, for $100 apiece. He wrote his forty-five stories in forty-five days and took his $4,500. The statement is true, and no amount of money would purchase its admission into these columns.

Greeley, commenting on the portion of the report of the commissioner of agriculture regarding "stocks for grafted cherry trees," says that's all nonsense anyway putting stocks upon cherry trees; they won't hold up their heads any better, and besides stocks are out of fashion.

It is said that Grant will shortly send a message to congress on the condition of the south. Will he detail his agency in bringing about the condition in North Carolina, and other states where he sent troops to control the election?

The Providence (R. I.) Journal has the "best of authority" for saying that a comet of large size will suddenly make its appearance on the night of June 19, 1871, and, "during the next four weeks, the fate of the world will be decided."

The youth who, being desirous to wed the girl of his affections "interviewed" her paternal ancestor, and stated that although he had no money worth speaking of, yet he was "chock full of days' works," got the girl. Other youths can take the hint.

"The atmosphere of the Executive Mansion," says the Boston Post, "is heavy with the miasma from the fens of corruption." Ah, well, don't be uneasy about the health of the present tenants of the building. We are all making arrangements to move them out after a while.

It is reported that A. T. Stewart has purchased the up town depot of the Hudson River Railroad for $600,000, with the intention of erecting an up town dry goods store.

It is reported in *London*, and also at Washington, that General Phillip Sheridan will be married, on his return from Europe, to Miss Bettie Law, one of the belles of Zanesville, Ohio.

In describing a new organ a country editor says: "The swell died away in a delicious suffocation, like one singing a sweet song under the bed-clothes."

The President labors under the conviction, as is shown by a large number of his appointments, that to have married into the Grant family is a liberal education.

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DR. SCHENCK ADVISES CONSUMPTIVES TO GO TO FLORIDA IN WINTER.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose, in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterson. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influences of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles farther down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even, and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and I complain at times; but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and, when this is the case, they generally improve in health, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Tampa, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are, that patients are less liable to take cold there at such times than where there is a less even temperature; and it is not necessary to say, that, where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds, he is certain to die shortly; therefore my advice is, go well down into the State, out of the reach of prevailing east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat, or cough; but, for those whose lungs are diseased, a more southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1860, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing every possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to understand the disease fully; and hence my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida, nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills; for the climate is more likely to produce biliousness than more northern latitudes. It is a well-established fact, that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one-third at least of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States, it does not prevail so largely; still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking cold as they are about scarlet fever, small-pox, &c.! but they are not; they take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope of cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected, even slightly, is to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines, because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know, that, where they are used in strict accordance with my directions, they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough, or night sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is, to give the three medicines in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a free use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is, to get home to the stomach, to get up a healthy appetite. As is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry, I have hopes of such. With a relish for food, and the gratification of that relish, comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is as closely followed by a healing of the lungs,—then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night sweats no longer prostrate, and hope, and the patient gets well, provided he avoids taking cold.

Now, there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, Is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, not never has each, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point by means of a thermometer. Such a patient like his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease, if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed, on record, that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been snatched from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its horrid effects behind. In fact, they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit, and diarrhœa comes, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes, and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrake every night, and you may then drink water, and eat water-melons, pears, apples, plums, peaches, or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fever. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my 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 five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs; and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood, that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say, that when persons take my medicines, and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold; yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. SCHENCK, M.D.

No. 15 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN F. HENRY,

8 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK,

WHOLESALE AGENT.

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