

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE
S. L. HARVEY, Editors.PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:
THURSDAY, MAR. 9, 1865.

A Change.

The former proprietors of the *Democrat* have sold out to S. L. Harvey, Esq., who will in future publish the paper. They deem this a fitting occasion to return their thanks to the patrons of the *Democrat* for the material support furnished the office, as well as the kindly sympathy manifested towards them while proprietors of the establishment. True, they have not been enabled to make much money by the publication of the paper, yet they have not been seriously embarrassed thereby; this they would under no circumstances permit. They bespeak for Mr. Harvey a liberal support; and there is no good reason why the paper should not be well sustained.

If democrats in the several neighborhoods would interest themselves in behalf of their home paper, they could very easily make it a paying institution, and thus enable the publisher to give them a much better paper than can be afforded when all, or nearly all, act as though they cared but little whether they had a county paper or not. Money—ready money—is required to keep up a newspaper, and in these Lincoln times expenses of every kind are much greater than formerly—Two dollars now will not go as far as one did a few years ago, in procuring paper, ink, labor, board and clothing.

The editorial department of the *Democrat* will hereafter be under the joint management of Messrs. Osborne & Harvey, while the business department will be under the exclusive control of Mr. Harvey.

Righteous Judges.

We see it stated that Gov. Morton has submitted to the new bench of Supreme Judges, the question, "Are Sundays included in the constitutional term of the State Legislature?"

The judges have decided that Sundays are not included, hence the present term will be extended about a week longer than usual, it having heretofore been understood that the constitutional limit of sixty days embraced Sundays. If the Sundays are not to be counted, the members of course will not think of pocketing three dollars each for them; they are entitled to pay only for working days. We heartily coincide with the judges in this recognition of the Divine law, which says, "Six days shalt thou labor," &c., and are only surprised that this view of the matter has not heretofore been acted upon by the representatives of a professedly God-fearing people. Rest is as necessary to intellect as to muscle. All honor, say we, to the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Since writing the above we learn that the Legislature, having more confidence in the legal ability of their Judicial Committee than in that of the Supreme bench, decided to adhere to the "ancient customs" of Legislative bodies, and so adjourned at the expiration of sixty days from the commencement of the session, including Sundays. It would be unkind perhaps to suggest that three dollars a day for Sundays had any influence in assisting the members to a conclusion on the subject.

Treasury Notes not Taxable for State and Municipal Purposes.

As the assessors are now engaged in making their assessments for State, county, and city purposes, it may be well enough to call their attention to the fact that under the law of Congress treasury notes, as well as bonds, are not liable to taxation for State or municipal purposes.

Mr. M. W. Sellers of Clark county addressed Senator Harlan of Iowa (an acquaintance) on this subject, who referred the matter to Gen. Spinner, the Register of the Treasury, and received from that officer the following reply:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1864.

Sir: I return you herewith the letter of Mr. Sellers, as you have requested. You will find on reference to chapter CVXXII of the laws of 1864, that the first section of the law provides for the taxation of United States treasury notes from taxation by or under State or municipal authority. Very truly

F. E. SPINNER.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN.

The following is the clause of the law referred to by Gen. Spinner. It may be found on pp. 239-31 of the laws of Congress.

And all bonds, treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority.

We clip the above from the *New Albany Ledger*, and invite the attention of our citizens and assessors to the statements therein contained. Almost all are interested in the matter, and there should be uniformity of action on the part of the assessors in relation thereto.

A Bounty-Jumper Shot.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal March 8.

On Monday last, at about 10 o'clock, a man named Davis, who had entered the service as a substitute at Peoria, jumped through the window of a car on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw railroad, near Colesville, while the train was running at the rate of about fifteen miles per hour, and ran for the timber not far from the track. There being snow upon the ground at the time, the guards immediately discovered him, and some three or four jumped from the platform of the car and commenced firing at him. He was in advance of the guards about forty rods, when he was brought down by four pistol shots, one breaking his leg, one entering his shoulder, another wounding him in the arm, and one in the breast. He lived about fifteen minutes after being shot. His remains passed through this city yesterday morning to be interred in the military burying ground at Camp Butler. We learn that some four or five military discharge papers, probably forged, were found upon his person, and a receipt for money sent to some person in New York.

Schenck of Ohio—sometimes by courtesy called "General"—took occasion on Saturday to insult the Democratic members of the House by accusing them of factious opposition to the conscription bill. Schenck was told very plainly that he was a liar, which he took very quietly. He, it will be remembered was the "General" who dumped down a whole railroad train of soldiers in front of a rebel battery at Vienna early in the war, the result of which was that nearly all of the poor fellows were killed before they reached the ground. After this exploit of the Ohio General he was taken from the field and sent to Baltimore, Mr. Lincoln regarding him as better fitted for whipping the rebels in petticoats than rebels in arms. From Baltimore he was transferred to Washington as a member of congress, where he finds a long tongue a much more effective weapon than he ever did a short sword.—*New Albany Ledger*.

"Running the machine" is the favorite term of the president to designate his method of conducting the government. Yesterday he was installed as chief engineer for another term of four years. It is altogether probable that he will run the machine very much after the fashion he has run it. What this fashion has been he has clearly stated in saying, "I confess not to have controlled events, but to have been controlled by them." He has pulled upon the throttle valve and ridden contentedly, without making any effort to control the machine afterwards, while it has run on over the lives of hundreds of thousands of our citizens. If he had kept it upon the track built for it, the framers of the constitution, a portion of the evils resulting from his indifference and recklessness might have been avoided. He ran off, however, at the higher-law station, and the machine has been running at large, jolting and pounding, crushing and mangle, threatened with overthrow and wreck, while the blood of the people has been used as water to generate its steam, and their property has been the fires that have roared and hissed through the flues of its boiler. It was a blessed and gentle machine when managed by engineers who controlled it properly and kept it on the track. Now it is a very demon, seeking whom it may destroy. It must soon cease from its frightful and irregular courses.—The people have fed it with nearly all of their treasure, and the reservoirs of blood are fast being drained. When these are gone the machine must stop.—*Chicago Times*, 5th.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4.
The 146th regiment, raised in the 4th congressional district, the 151st in the 9th, and the 144th, in the 2d, are all full, and under marching orders.

In the house, to-day, considerable business was transacted. The important bills are out of the way, though the calendar, if an adjournment take place on Monday, will be very far from being cleared.

Between Hon. C. L. Dunham, Mr. Speaker, Pettit, and Sergeant Arms Browning there was an outbreak to-day. Dunham's arrest was ordered by the speaker, and the sergeant at arms approached to execute it when Dunham struck him in the face. Subsequently Dunham was arrested by the civil authorities and fined, and during the afternoon a resolution introduced by Mr. Newcomb for the expulsion of Mr. Dunham, which was indefinitely postponed, ending the whole matter in good humor.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 6.

The legislature adjourned *sine die* to-day. Very important bill, except the Whitewater railroad bill, Morgan railroad bill, specific appropriation bill, and a dozen others.—Gov. Morton's financial bills also. His excellency found the legislature not as subservient as he expected. They rejected his suggestion for the extension of the session according to his and the Supreme court judges' interpretation of the constitution, and it is said that he will therefore have to call an extra session in May or July next. Mr. Speaker Pettit, in the house, was very pathetic in his recollections. A vote of thanks to him was put through by yeas and nays.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 7.

Drafted men, substitutes, and volunteers are daily being sent to the front from this point. Rebel prisoners are also being forwarded, many of them preferring to take the oath and remain. The legislature advised you yesterday, has adjourned.—Among the measures which were passed were the appropriation bill, the first in four years; the tax bill; the bill for the support of soldiers' families; the common school bill, the bill to repay the amounts advanced to the governor to enable him to enable him to carry on the state government during the past two years; the bill to compensate Messrs. Winslow, Lanier, & Co., for paying interest on the state debt; the bill ratifying the settlement of the United States direct tax by the government; the joint resolution ratifying the anti-slavery amendment proposed by congress to the constitution of the United States; the bounty bill; and the bill ac-

cepting congressional land grant for an agricultural college, and providing for the sale of the land and investment of the proceeds.

The house passed some bills which failed in the senate, among the Whitewater Valley canal bill; the bill to enable the governor to pay into the state treasury a balance of about \$116,000 received from the United States on account of military expenditures; a bill to pay the state indebtedness to the sinking fund, and a bill to authorize the commissioners of the sinking fund to invest the money in their hands.

It is stated that the governor will call an extra session in May, June, or July next.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The following is the president's inaugural address:

Fellow countrymen.—At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed very fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably encouraging to all.

With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured. On the occasion corresponding to this, four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avoid it, while the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the union and divide the effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came. One eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest, was the object for which the insurgents would rend the union by war, while the government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease even before the conflict itself should cease.—Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding.—Both read from the same Bible and prayed to the same God, and each evoked his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces. But let us judge not that we be not judged. The prayers of both should not be answered; that neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes.

"We unto the world, because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of the offences that in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, that He gives to both north and south this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offence came—shall we discern that there is any departure from those Divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away; yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether; with malice toward none, with charity to all.

With firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, and care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widows and orphans,—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1865.

The inaugural ceremonies yesterday were of brief duration, owing to the very inclement weather. The programme was not fully carried out. The procession from the White House to the capitol was only twenty minutes in passing a given point. The military part of it was composed entirely of veteran reserve corps and United States colored troops, while there were no displays from a distance, except by three Philadelphia fire companies and the Baltimore common council. At the senate chamber a large audience attended the brief ceremony of administering the oath to Vice President Johnson. All of the Washington journals agree that the crowds of spectators present on yesterday were not near as large as on previous similar occasions, which may be accounted for by the absence of office-seekers, the inclemency of the weather, and the fact that it was a re-inauguration.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

Washington is becoming pretty well thinned out. The trains yesterday and to-day, it is estimated by the railroad company, have taken away twenty-five thousand people. A large number have remained to attend the inauguration ball, including many distinguished people.—The members of the house, however, have generally departed for home.

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Ex-Representative Pendleton, of Cincinnati was accompanied to the depot by a deputation of democrats. Hon. Charles Mason, late chairman of the national resident democratic committee, made a few remarks on the occasion, which were briefly responded to by Mr. Pendleton.

The senate had its second meeting to-day. It was entirely an open session, owing to the fact that no committees had been appointed. The nomination of Hugh McCulloch for secretary of the treasury was sent in, but laid aside for reference to the new finance committee. He will of course be confirmed, probably without objection. A batch of minor appointments was also sent to the senate. Among them was the name Jackson Grimshaw, as collector of internal revenue for the Quincy district of Illinois.

Certain scenes which occurred during the inaugural ceremonies on Saturday caused prompt action in the senate to-day on the liquor question, and a resolution was adopted abolishing the famous senatorial drinking saloon, known as the Hole in the Wall, which has been in full operation for ten or fifteen years.

A senatorial caucus was held to-day, at which the new committee were arranged. Senator Fessenden resumes his old position as chairman of the finance committee.—Wade remained at the head of the territorial committee, and Trumbull as chairman of the judiciary committee.

The star this evening has the following paragraph: "There is information from Richmond to the effect that Lee's project for the future military operations of the confederacy was to make a defensive quadrangle, with Richmond as one of its angles. The four points of the quadrangle were to be manned each with 65,000 troops, who could, it was thought, be relied upon for defensive duty, leaving Lee at liberty with his whole army, as a movable one, to march in any direction threatened. The failure of the rebel congress to promptly pass the measures arming the negroes, and the rapid advance of Sherman and Sheridan meantime, have now made Lee's plan impracticable."

One hundred and twenty rebel deserters reached here yesterday from City Point, and to-day 98 were brought upon the mail boat. Agents are now here engaging these men to go west and north to work on farms, paying them good wages.

The diplomatic corps to-day waited upon the president according to the custom, to pay their respects to him the newly-sworn-in chief Magistrate. The interview was very pleasant.

The inauguration ball took place to-night in the very large hall off the north wing of the patent office. By 10 o'clock the crowd was so immense that standing room was almost impossible, to say nothing of an utter absence of dancing. People of every position in life seemed to be present, and costumes were as varied as those who wore them. The president and lady were received about 11 P. M., with proper ceremony on behalf of the committee of arrangements, the bands striking up in melody the national airs as the distinguished guest entered. The ball was a great success. The hall was finely decorated and brilliantly lighted.

In order that the minds of the friends of the numerous candidates for different cabinet offices may be relieved, this evening's Republican takes the liberty to "make the unauthorized announcement that there will be no further changes in the cabinet at present. Harlan may succeed Usher as secretary of the interior; but we have reason to believe that this will not take place for several months."

Ex-Vice President Hamilton and Speaker Colfax leave for their respective homes to-morrow.

Henry J. Raymond and Ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, are here. Rumor has again coupled their names with the French mission.

Richmond papers of Saturday, March 4, have been received, but contain nothing congressionally, editorially, or in the news line of any importance. No mention is made of Sheridan's advance in the valley. It is evident from the continued secret sessions of the rebel senate, that the negro soldiers bill is being again discussed.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 4.

The steamer Cumberland arrived here this morning, from Wilmington, N. C., the 22d, with about 400 of our released prisoners, who were taken by our forces at the capture of Wilmington.

It appears, by advices brought by the Cumberland, that there is no truth in the reported arrival of a portion of Gen. Sherman's forces at Wilmington, or even that a junction has been effected with Gen. Schofield's army. Gen. Schofield with a part of his army had advanced about ten miles out from Wilmington, and met with frequent resistance from prowling bands of guerrillas, and small detachments of the enemy, who appeared to be ever on the alert to pick up stragglers belonging to his command. The rebels were also actively endeavoring to cut off the supplies which were left at Wilmington under a strong guard for the use of his troops.

Nothing of the movements of Gen. Sherman was known in Washington, though it was anticipated that Gen. Terry would soon resume active movements in aid of the campaign in North Carolina.

CAIRO, March 7.

Guerrillas are again quite active across in Kentucky. Parties from that side of the river to-day report a heavy force committing all kinds of depredations and carrying on a relentless conscription.

In the senate, on Friday night, the conference report on the amendatory enrollment bill was agreed to. The civil appropriation bill, minus the clause prohibiting the trial of civilians by military courts, was passed.

In the house, the civil appropriation bill was reported from the conference committee, with the question of exempting civilians from military trial unsettled; and an agreement to make the duty on imported paper 15 per cent. ad valorem was also reported; but the house adjourned *sine die* without taking final action on either report. The civil appropriation bill, thus fell to the ground, comprised appropriations for the coast survey, light house establishment, &c.

THE NEWS.

From the Chicago Times, March 6.

Gen. Sheridan left Winchester, on the 27th ult., with 15,000 cavalry, moving up the valley. Deserters and refugees, arrived in Grant's lines, report that, on last Tuesday, Sheridan had met, totally defeated, and captured Early and his force of 1,800 men. Reinforcements had been sent from Richmond and Petersburg to Lynchburg, upon which point, it was supposed, Sheridan was marching. It is also thought that the latter would join and operate with Sherman.

The re-inauguration of President Lincoln took place yesterday, and his inaugural address will be found in our telegraphic columns. The "smutty joker," it will be observed, assumes the role of Aminadab Slock.

The imperialists of Mexico evince warm friendship for the rebels, and great hostility to the federals. A few weeks ago, Gen. Mejia—who has been appointed commander-in-chief of Maximilian's armies—crossed over from Matamoros to Brownsville, with his staff, all in full dress, and dined with Gen. Slaughter, the rebel commander. He was received with a salute of artillery, and made a speech, in which he said that the confederacy would soon be recognized, invited the rebel officers to a banquet at Matamoros, and promised to salute their flag. Soon afterwards the federal consul at Matamoros received his passports, and the consulate was closed. At the city of Mexico the police have been instructed to arrest all persons expressing sympathy for the federal cause.

The war department has information that rebels in Canada are making preparations for a raid upon Oswego and Rochester.

From the Chicago Times, March 7.
Rebel deserters report that Sherman, by a flank movement, has compelled the rebels to evacuate Florence, S. C., and that he is now moving in the direction of Fayetteville, N. C.

Admiral Dahlgren has captured Fort White and Georgetown, S. C. The fort mounted seventeen heavy guns. The flag ship of the admiral was sunk by a torpedo.

There is no confirmation as yet of the report that Early has been captured by Sheridan.

The federals are watching nightly for another raid by the rebel fleet on the James river.

A plot has been detected to make a prisoner of Gen. Sheridan while at a ball in Winchester, and the parties implicated (females) have been sent through the federal lines.

A Raleigh paper expresses the belief that a rebel brigade (Hopwood's) was captured in the vicinity of Wilmington.

Greenville, N. C., was captured recently by a party of federal cavalry. A company of rebels were taken prisoners.

The United States senate met in extra session yesterday. The senatorial drinking saloon was abolished, in consequence of some of the members having become inebriated during the inaugural ceremonies on Saturday. A number of nominations were received from the president, including that of Mr. McCulloch for secretary of the treasury, which was referred to the committee on finance.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15, 1864, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to
One cent per day on a \$50 note
Two cents per day on a \$100 note
Ten cents per day on a \$500 note
20 cents per day on a \$1000 note
\$1 per day on a \$5000 note.

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next sixty or ninety days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens from every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE
First National Bank of LaPorte
First National Bank of Warsaw
First National Bank of Valparaiso.

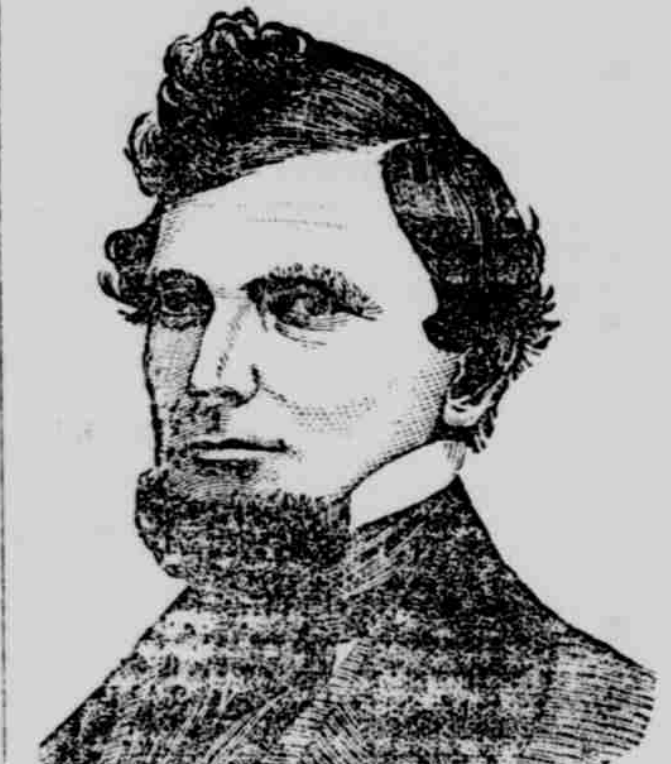
JAY COOKE.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, Philadelphia.
11th St.—3rd fl.

SCHEENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED TONIC,
AND
MANDRICKE PILLS

The above is a correct likeness of Dr. Schenck, just after recovering from Consumption many years ago. Below is a likeness of him as he now appears.

When the first was taken he weighed 107 pounds; at the present time his weight is 320 pounds.



DR. SCHENCK'S

Principal Office and Laboratory at the N. E. corner of SIXTH and COMMERCE Streets, Philadelphia, where all letters for advice or business should be directed.

He will be found there every SATURDAY, professionally to examine lungs with the Respirometer, for which his fee is three dollars; all advice free.

In New York at No. 32 BOND Street, every THURSDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

At the MARKLAP HOTEL, Boston, January 18 and 19, February 15 and 16, March 15 and 16, April 19 and 20, May 17 and 18, June 14 and 15, July 19 and 20.

The time for being in BALTIMORE and PITTSBURG will be seen in the daily papers of those cities.

The History of Dr. Schenck's own case and how he was cured of Consumption.

Many years ago, whilst residing in Philadelphia I had progressed gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. All hopes of my recovery being dissipated, I was advised by my physician, Dr. F. Schenck, to remove into the country. Moorestown, New Jersey, being my native place, I was removed thither. My father and all his family had lived and died there—died of Pulmonary Consumption. On my arrival I was not to be deterred by the many weeks in what was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Thornton who had been my father's family physician, and had attended him in his last illness, was called to see me. He thought my case entirely beyond the reach of medicine, and decided that I must die, and gave me one week to arrange my temporal affairs. In this apparently hopeless condition, I heard of the remedies which now make me well. It seemed to me that I could feel them working their way, and penetrating every nerve, fibre, and tissue of my system.

My lungs and liver put on a new action, and the morbid matter which for years had accumulated and irritated the different organs of the body, was eliminated, the tubercles on my lungs ripened, and I expected from my lungs as much as a pint of yellow offensive matter every morning. I am now a healthy man, with a large healed cicatrix in the middle lobe of the right lung and the lower lobe healed with complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right one is in a tolerably healthy condition.

Consumption at that time was thought to be an incurable disease, by every one, physicians as well as those who were unlearned in medicine—especially such cases as were reduced to the condition I was in. This induced many people to believe my recovery only temporary. I now prepared and gave the medicines to conspirators for some time, and made many wonderful cures; and the demand increased so rapidly that I determined to offer them to the public, and devote my undivided attention to lung diseases. In truth, I was next to forced to it, for my health was so far and near, to ascertain whether their cases were like mine.

For many years, in conjunction with my principal office in Philadelphia, I have been making regular professional visits to New York, Boston, Baltimore and Pittsburg.

For several years past I have made as many as five hundred examinations weekly with the "Respirometer." For such examination my charge is three dollars, and it enables me to give each patient the true condition of his disease, and tell him frankly whether he will get well.

The Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most valuable medicines known. It is a potent, powerful, tonic, and healing in itself. It contains no opium, yet loosens the phlegm in the bronchial tubes, and nature throws it off with little exertion. One bottle frequently cures an ordinary cold; but it will be well first to take a dose of Schenck's Mandricke's Pills to cleanse the stomach. The Pulmonic Syrup is readily digested and absorbed into blood, to which it imparts its healing properties. It is one of the best preparations of iron in use; is a powerful tonic of itself; and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and is carried off by the aid of the Mandricke Pills a healthy flow of gastric juice, good appetite, and a good digestion follow.

The Seaweed Tonic is a stimulant, and none other is required when it is used. It is pure and pleasant; no bad effects like when using Bourbon whiskey, which disorders the stomach, torments the liver, looks up all the secretions, turns the blood into water, dropsy sets in, and the patient dies suddenly.

The Seaweed Tonic produces lasting results, thoroughly irrigating the stomach and digestive system, and enabling it to eliminate and make into healthy blood the food which may be used for that purpose. It is so wonderful in its effects that a wine glass full will digest a hearty meal, and at the time of taken before breakfast will give a tone to the stomach which few medicines possess the power of doing.

The MANDRICKE PILLS may be taken with entire safety by all ages and conditions, producing all the good results that can be obtained from calomel, or any of the mercurial medicines, and without any of their hurtful or injurious results.—They carry out of the system the feculent and worn-out matters loosened and dissolved by the Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup. It will be seen that all three of my medicines are needed in most cases to cure Consumption.

AGENTS.

BOSTON—George C. Goodwin & Co.
NEW YORK—Dennis Barnes & Co.
BALTIMORE—S. S. Hanco.
PITTSBURG—Dr. George H. Keyser.
CINCINNATI—F. E. Sore & Co.
CHICAGO—L. L. & Smith, and H. Seovil
Also, sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

11th St.—3rd fl.

GREAT PANIC.

GOODS MARKED DOWN

Save your money by buying at the

LOW PRICE STORE.

RICE & BRO., Successors to Rice and Smith, are now receiving their Fall and Winter Goods, embracing all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass Ware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Notions, &c., &c.

Our goods have been bought since the great decline in prices, and we propose to give our customers the benefit of this change for the better.

Muslins marked down 10 cents a yard.
Prints marked down from 10 to 15 cents a yard.
Delaines marked down 12½ cents a yard, and all other dry goods in the same proportion.

We have a fresh supply of

Family Groceries

which we can and will sell cheap.

Prime