

The Connecticut Election

To-morrow, the 6th instant, an election will take place in Connecticut, when a Legislature, Governor and State officers will be chosen. As great interest is felt in this election, it may be well to notice the results of past political contests in that State. From 1856 to 1868, both inclusive, the State went regularly Republican by majorities varying from 11,000 in 1865 to 541 in 1870. In ten elections since 1866—eight for Governor and two for President—the State has been Republican six times; while in the elections for Governor alone, each party has carried the State four times. In these elections, the aggregate Republican majority, including a plurality of 100 in 1872, was 1,098, and the aggregate Democratic majority was 6,868. Last year, the Democrats elected their Governor by a majority of 5,814. The present administration of the State Government has given great satisfaction. The Governor—Charles J. Ingersoll—has made a wise and dignified executive, and there is nothing for which he and the subordinate State officers can be reproached. This is a strong card in the present contest. On the other hand, the course of the party in control of the National Administration has given great umbrage to the Republican voters, and there will be a heavy falling away at the polls, as in New Hampshire. The prospect is, that Connecticut will elect the Democratic State ticket by a significant majority, and that even the Legislature will be Democratic. If the rotten-borough system did not prevail in the Wooden Nutmeg State, we should feel sure of a Democratic Legislature, should the Democrats carry the Legislature, a Democratic Senator will be chosen next winter.

Bilboa.—Every day, almost, the cable telegrams bring to us news from the present chief seat of war between the Spanish Government and the Carlists. Of course the reports are both perplexing and conflicting, each side claiming a substantial victory in every combat. At this distance we cannot pretend to decide to which party the advantage belongs, but as both attach great importance to the result of the siege of Bilboa, a few words concerning this ancient town may not be out of place:

"Bilboa is an important town, one of the most busy and thrifty in Spain, and has about 20,000 inhabitants. It was in ancient times the capital of the province of Biscay, and is situated on a fine plain on the river Ibaizabal, about sixteen miles above its mouth. It was founded in the year 1300, and possesses an extensive commerce, exporting chiefly iron, steel, wool, fish, corn and fruits. The town is well built and paved. No wheeled carriages are allowed to pass along its streets, but all goods are carried in panniers on mules or sledges. Its manufactures are hardware, anchors, leather, tobacco, paper hats and earthenware. Large vessels usually anchor at Portugalete, near the mouth of the river, or at Olaviaga, about four miles below the town. Spring tides rise about thirteen feet; and by taking advantage of them, vessels of considerable size occasionally reach the town. The town is enclosed by lofty mountains, has a fine promenade along the river, which is here crossed by a new iron suspension bridge, and an old stone bridge of three arches; it possesses numerous convents and monasteries, a town hall, cathedral, large new hospital and public slaughter house. It has also superior schools, supported by its tribunal of commerce, and a large public cemetery. Bilboa was the scene of frequent contests in former Carlist wars, and Zumalacarrregui, General-in-Chief of the Carlists of that day, received his death wound there on the 10th of June, 1835.

MERRILL.—This worthy is not yet out of the woods. Senator Bayard is determined to press his resolution calling for information in regard to Merrill's reported delinquencies, and the New York World is outspoken in its denunciations of the whole rascally business. That paper now says that "this officer, whom Senator Scott so much admires, and who was appointed to South Carolina from Kansas, is the very same Major Lewis Merrill who, while his command was in the front, waged safe war in North Missouri upon women, preachers and inoffensive old men, and who made it his boast that he had banished 1,500 persons from that section, for their opinion's sake." The World gives, also, a complete history of Merrill's career in South Carolina, and concludes its article in these words: "It will thus be seen, that in addition to his breach of the regulations of war, Merrill is criminally liable to the South Carolina Courts for lobbying a bill, for corruptly manipulating the commission under the bill in his own interests, for presenting false and fraudulent claims before that commission, and for procuring confessions from a number of persons by deceit, threats and promises, for each of which persons so confessing he and his associates received a reward of \$200." Merrill's share of the Ku Klux rewards was \$21,400.

THE TAX-PAYERS' COMMITTEE IN WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier writes as follows:

Vice-President Wilson received the delegates with much warmth, and appeared to take the greatest interest in their case. He made a very favorable impression upon his visitors. Among the other notables called upon were the Secretary of War, Mr. Belknap; the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Robeson; the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Richardson, and other members of the Cabinet; Senators Morton, Carpenter, Cabot, Pratt, Logan, Fenton and Bayard, Speaker Blaine and Representatives Dawes, Beck, and a host of others. In every instance, without any exception, the delegates were welcomed with the respect due to them as individuals, and with the sympathy and consideration to which the real representatives of so large a constituency of wronged and suffering American citizens are entitled. Nowhere has their simple but appalling statement of our condition met with the slightest question. Among others with whom they conversed were the entire Congressional delegation from South Carolina, Senators and Representatives, each of whom expressed himself unreservedly in favor of the ends which the tax-payers are seeking, though the schemes by which some of them propose to reach those ends are not exactly such as would be hailed with delight by the property-holding class. The plan of reform most in favor just now with those who are supposed to represent our State in Congress is to make Mr. ex-Attorney-General D. H. Chamberlain, the next Governor of South Carolina.

It will doubtless surprise most of your readers to hear that among the pleasantest of the many interviews which the delegates have had here with public men, were those with Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman and Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. Sherman was in a particularly good humor when visited, and indulged freely in jokes and reminiscences of Sullivan's Island in the olden time. There were several of the delegates with whom he had formerly been acquainted, and as he stood pleasantly chatting with them, it was hard to realize that the hero of Columbia was before us. Gen. Butler was very cordial; said that he knew things were bad in South Carolina, and promised that when the memorial comes before the Judiciary Committee of the House, it "should have a fair showing." (This may mean a great deal, or it may mean nothing at all.) He said that whenever he tried to do anything for the South, some busy-body in that part of the country would forthwith mail him a scrap of newspaper, telling him what somebody or other at the South had said about him. He was beginning to think that it would be a good thing for the country, if three or four of the Republican editors of the South were hanged. He actually could not cross the floor of the House of Representatives to talk to Young, of Georgia, without people remarking that "Butler is getting too intimate with the 3-d rebels." The conversation turned on the prospect of getting the black voters interested in reform, when one of the delegates despondingly assured the General, that he had made twenty-three speeches in the reform canvass to meetings of his fellow-citizens. Every speech had been received with vociferous demonstrations of applause and sympathy; but when the polls were opened, not five reform niggers could be found anywhere. "Ah!" slyly replied the Essex statesman, "I see how it is. It was all because you gentlemen will insist on spelling nigger with two g's. The visit was not time lost, by any means. Butler is a power here, and I think he will do what he can for us, always provided that it does not clash, in any way, with the interests of B. F. B.

The same correspondent telegraphs, under date of the 31: The case of the South Carolina tax-payers was considered to-day by the Judiciary Committee of the House, who appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Tremaine, of New York, Eldridge, of Wisconsin, and White, of Alabama, to hear the petitioners and their opponents. The hearing will take place on Monday. The tax-payers' delegation have appointed Messrs. Porter, Kershaw, Elliott, Lathers and T. Y. Simons a sub-committee to conduct their case. The rest of the delegation will return homeward to-morrow. The point now aimed at by the tax-payers is to induce the appointment of an investigating committee, so that Congress may become officially cognizant of the condition of South Carolina. This is considered an indispensable preliminary to Congressional action. The delegation from the Tax-Payers' Convention and the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, upon reviewing calmly the occurrences of the past week, are both hopeful and encouraged. They are assured on every side that their visit has been already of great benefit to the State, and the indications are that the final result, in view of the difficulties and embarrassments of their position, will be satisfactory to their constituents. It is evident that a general disintegration of national political parties is likely to be caused by the bitter fights, present and future, on the currency question, and the signs of the times portend a close alliance between the South and the West against the East. The wider the split between the hard-money men of the East and progressive financiers of the West, the greater will be the consideration paid to the Southern States. Gen. B. F. Butler, for example, is preparing a formidable speech in favor of inflation, deeming that the winning card to be played by a candidate for the next Presidential nomination. Butler has been remarkably civil to the South Carolina delegation, and has put himself

out of the way to show them attention. It is easy to put this and that together. The delegation were magnificently entertained this afternoon by W. W. Corcoran, at his residence.

Proclamation.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 4, 1874. The following extract from the "Election Law" is published for general information: "Sec 9. All bar-rooms, saloons and other places for the sale of liquors by retail, shall be closed at 6 o'clock of the evening preceding the day of such election, and remain closed until 6 o'clock in the morning of the day thereafter, and during the time aforesaid, the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited. Any person duly convicted before a competent court of a violation of this section, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

The regular and special policemen have been instructed to report all violations of above-stated law. JOHN ALEXANDER, Mayor.

And now we are informed that there is a panic in London, and the Times of that city finds longer concealment of the fact unnecessary. The beauty about a panic is that its presence can't be very well concealed, but makes itself known by unmistakable manifestations. Well, New York has had a panic, Vienna has had a panic, and we see no reason why London should not have one also. We hope, however, that its influence will not be felt upon this side of the water. The panic of last autumn has already been made the scape-goat of every rotten house and wild out corporation which has come to grief, and we wish no more of it in this country.

THE BANK OF THE STATE BILLS.—In accordance with the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, which declared that the bills of the Bank of the State were receivable for State taxes, a number of the holders of the bills made a formal tender of the bills to the County Treasurer in payment of taxes. The tender was refused, and proceedings were at once commenced to compel a compliance with the decree of the court. Application has been made to Judge Graham for a rule against the County Treasurer, to show cause why a bill of mandamus should not be issued compelling them to receive the bills in payment of taxes. The Attorney-General of the State, who will appear for the Treasurer, has indicated the 23d of April as the day on which he will file a return, and the relators are given until the 29th instant to reply to the return. The case will on that day be argued at chambers in Charleston. It is thought that only about \$50,000 of the bills have been tendered in payment of taxes throughout the State. Some ten or twelve mandamus cases are pending against County Treasurer Shaffer, of Walterboro, to show cause why he has refused to take the bills of the Bank of the State in payment of taxes. The case will be argued on the 8th instant, before Judge Maher, of the Second Circuit, who granted the writs. Mr. M. E. Hutchinson appears for the petitioners, and Carlos Tracy for the respondent.

UNITED STATES COURT.—The Judge approved of the appointment of T. J. Wilbur as assignee of Paul & Webb, bankrupts. The petition for final discharge of A. T. Black was read and referred to the registrar to report after final hearing and notice to creditors. The petition of Jas. Sanders to establish lien in the case of W. Allen, bankrupt, was read, and the Judge ordered that the previous order as to judgment of money to creditors be suspended, and the time for lien creditors be postponed until the 1st of May next, and that the registrar publish notice. The petition of Mrs. Elizabeth K. Pringle to be allowed to prove debts in the case of James R. Pringle & Co., bankrupts, was heard, and it was ordered that the petition be referred to J. C. Carpenter, registrar, and that notice be given by him to the Bank of Charleston and to the assignees of the bankrupts.

BARN AND STABLES BURNED.—The barn and stables of Mr. Hogan Motes, residing in the neighborhood of Cross Hill, was entirely destroyed by fire, including all his long forage, gearing, &c., on Wednesday night, 25th ult. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as matches were found scattered about near the site of the burnt buildings. None of the stock in the stables was injured, they evidently having been turned out by the perpetrator, or perpetrators, of the deed. An effort was made to burn the gin-house also, containing a quantity of cotton, but the effort proved a failure. A torch had been thrown into the lint-room, but went out before doing any damage, there being no lint in the room, or not enough at least, to set fire to the timber.

The managers of several of the charitable institutions in New York, prompted by jealousy, have derided the action of Bennett in establishing the soup-houses; whereupon the Herald has reported by showing up in an unenviable light all the leading institutions of charity in the city. The exhibit shows that of the amount received annually by them, (\$2,707,011.) \$745,165 is spent in salaries to officers and servants. It finds, also, that it takes the appropriations of the city for six years to pay the salaries of one year, and perhaps justly concludes that the poor do not receive their full share.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the PHENIX.

The days are now longer than the nights by an hour or two. CASH will be the rule at the PHENIX office hereafter.

The spring styles of calico are said by the ladies to be very neat. There were six deaths in Columbia for the week ending the 4th—whites 4; colored 2.

The weather was quite chilly on Friday and yesterday, although the sun shone bright and clear. The number of voters registered in Ward No. 4, on Friday and Saturday, was 207—whites 28; colored 179.

Messrs. W. P. Hix and George A. Darling were the fortunate holders of a ticket in the Louisville Lottery that won \$3,750.

The PHENIX job office is complete in every respect, and cards, posters, programmes, bill-heads, etc., are turned out with alacrity.

We are under renewed obligations to our Israelite friends. Mr. D. Epstein has kindly furnished us with a package of matzas, or unleavened bread.

They who are most weary of life, and yet are most unwilling to die, are such as have lived to no purpose, or rather, have breathed to no purpose.

While the colored voters are registering freely, the whites are holding off. Register to-morrow, or you cannot vote for Mayor and Aldermen. Tuesday is the election.

Mr. Brissenden's dancing academy is still kept open in Parker's Hall. The following are the hours: Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 1/2 P. M.; Saturday morning, at 10 1/2 A. M.

James Boyle and Joseph Thompson, of Charleston, F. W. Clausen, of Marion, and Josiah Cockfield, of Williamsburg, have been appointed Notaries Public. The resignation of County Commissioner G. Hoffmeyer, of Darlington, has been accepted.

The services in the Episcopal and Catholic churches, to-day, will be of a very interesting character. The sacred edifices have been tastefully decorated in commemoration of Resurrection Day.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention has recommended that the first Sunday in April—to-day—be observed by all the Baptist Churches of the South as a day for prayer and special effort to discharge their pecuniary obligations to their missionaries in heathen lands.

April, the fourth month of the year, was by the Romans dedicated to Aphrodite Venus, the goddess of all budding beauties; but there is some difficulty in tracing the origin of the name, some believing the root to be Aphrodite—Aphrodis—Aprilis; others that it is derived from the festival Fortuna Virilis, celebrated April 1.

A young theologian and a lady friend got into a peck of trouble, a few nights ago. While taking a moonlight walk, they attempted to cross a plank over the canal, when the board snapped and they were precipitated into the mud and water. They were released by their companions, after one or two more of the party got mired.

No better investment can be made to lay up stores for the future of a family than to procure a policy of life insurance in the Aetna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., assets nineteen million of dollars. A ten year policy is the favorite; beginning at thirty years of age, payments cease at forty years of age. W. B. Gulick is the General Agent.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES THIS DAY.—St. Peter's (Catholic) Church—Rev. J. L. Fullerton, First Mass 7 A. M.; Second Mass 10 1/2 A. M.; Vespers 4 1/2 P. M.

Trinity Church—Rev. P. J. Shand, Rector, 11 A. M. and at 4 P. M.

Lutheran Church—Rev. A. R. Rado, 10 1/2 A. M. Sunday School, 4 1/2 P. M.

Washington Street (Methodist) Church—Rev. A. C. Smith, 11 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Sunday School, 9 A. M. Seats free.

Marion Street (Methodist) Church—Rev. S. B. Jones, 11 A. M., and Rev. W. D. Kirkland, 7 1/2 P. M. Sunday School, 9 1/2 A. M. Seats free.

Baptist Church—Rev. J. K. Mendenhall, 11 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Sunday School at 3 P. M.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. H. Bryson, 11 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M.

THE PROFITS AND BENEFITS OF BANKS. Columbia has a fair proportion of banking institutions. Efforts have been made, from time to time, to increase their number, but without success, which fully establishes the fact that we are well supplied, both as to number and accommodation. The banking institutions of this city, as well as those of the State, have ever held a deservedly popular position in the monetary circles of the country; and it is with feelings of pride that we refer to the fact that, either before or since the war, but one of them have ever succumbed to a financial pressure; and even that would probably have been flourishing to-day, had the Shylocks been less avaricious. It is well known that our banks have exercised large liberality toward the business men of our city, always bounded, of course, by proper discretion; the latter being necessarily increased by the recent panic. The profits of these institutions are sufficiently evidenced by the development and progress they have made, both in the routine of business and in their facility for transacting a large and increasing banking accommodation. We are led to these reflections by the gratifying exhibit of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, which occupies a conspicuous position in the columns of this morning's PHENIX. This statement is the first which this bank has made public—being for the quarter ending the 31st of March, 1874—and is only published now in conformity with the Act of the General Assembly requiring its publication. Hitherto this bank has made no public exhibit of its condition—not that its officers feared a comparison with the other banks of the city, but on the principle that silence is golden, and a sound institution sounds its own praises. But now that the statement is before the public, they can shut one eye and see that the comparison speaks volumes in favor of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company; especially when we take into consideration the fact that it does not enjoy the privileges and benefits of a bank of issue. This bank passed through the late disastrous panic with a firmness and credit unsurpassed by any banking institution in the State; and that successful fight with one of the severest of financial crises, has served, if possible, to plant it more firmly in the public confidence, and place it on an enduring and immovable basis. It will be seen, by reference to the exhibit, that this bank draws sight drafts on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe, receives all classes of deposits, on which, by agreement, liberal rates of interest are paid, and makes collections with a promptitude that guarantees continued patronage. The deposits now on hand approximate the sum of \$300,000, aside from the deposits of the State, which manifests the confidence of the people in the soundness of the bank. This institution has, for a length of time, been the State depository, which is equally praiseworthy of its management. We cannot close this favorable array of facts, however, without rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. The honor of the solidity of this bank and its financial integrity are due mainly to its efficient and shrewd President, Harly Solomon, Esq.—than whom a more suitable gentleman for the position could scarcely be found; and it is a most creditable choice on the part of the direction of the bank. As his financial ability and general business capacity are fully developed by a large and increasing private business, the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company secure his enlarged experience, and thereby enable themselves to command public confidence so long as Mr. Solomon fills the presidency of the institution.

PHENIXIANA.—A fashionable color in English society—Subdued Koffee.

The childhood shows the man as morning shows the day.

Plant yourself upon principle and bid defiance to misfortune.

The wise and prudent conquer difficulties by daring to attempt them.

In the country they blow a horn before dinner; in town they take one.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.—The following applicants were admitted to the State University at the recent examination held to fill the State scholarship in that University: Merton Lawrence, Aiken; G. D. Williams, Anderson; N. H. Middleton, Barwell; C. D. Stewart, Charleston; Wiley J. Williams, Edgefield; R. H. Rector, Greenville; J. H. Seary, Lexington; Milton McLauren, Marlboro; Edward S. Stewart, Newberry; Lester D. Paokett, Oconee; Thaddeus Saltus, Richland; N. C. Davis, York; Owen T. W. Smith, Aiken; Jos. N. O'Heir, Charleston; James F. Lay, Oconee; A. G. Townsend, Paul J. Mishaw, Cornelius C. Scott, W. W. Dart and F. McCants Stewart, Charleston.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens 6.00 A. M.; 3 P. M.; closes 11 A. M.; 6 P. M. Charleston opens 8 A. M.; 5.30 P. M.; closes 8 A. M., 6 P. M. Western opens 6 A. M., 12.30 P. M.; closes 6, 1.30 P. M. Greenville opens 3.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Wilmington opens 4 P. M.; closes 10.30 A. M. On Sunday open from 2.30 to 3.30 P. M.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Report of Union Savings Bank. J. Levin—Gas-Light Bills. D. C. Peixotto & Sons—Auction. Pocke, Book Lost. W. A. Cook—Horse Lost. Beautify Your Homes. Meeting Columbia Chapter. Report of S. C. Bank and Trust Co. Meeting Myrtle Lodge.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, April 4, 1874.—Columbia Hotel—T. A. Sulbran, Ireland; W. McLash, Tenn; W. J. Sprinkle, G. W. Thames, N. C.; J. H. Dudley, wife and two children, N. Y.; J. E. Thames and daughter, Charleston; Miss J. Bloom, James M. Crawford, Newberry; Mrs. Wm. Cherry, A. J. Frederick, S. C.; G. G. Mercer, Miss A. Hill, Mrs. J. Felton, Miss Felton, Pa.; Bishop F. P. MacFarland, Conn; Mod Arledge, H. Horsey, N. C.; O. K. Knowles, city; Miss M. Washington, S. C. Gilbert, Charleston; J. A. Halsted, Canada; T. Lyons, Ga; H. W. D. Cross, York; J. C. Balow, Ridgeway; C. E. Jenkins and wife, Ga; W. H. Evans, Charleston; W. W. Macon, M. Starnes, Doko.

Wheeler House—O. E. Jenkins and wife, Ga; L. H. Mellichamp, N. C.; John A. McCreo, Charleston; F. Lambert, N. Y.; Mrs. M. A. Fisk, N. J.; O. Desha, Mrs. A. Desha, Ky; J. B. Hubbard, Yorkville; Samuel K. Hays, O.; S. A. Kingman, W. S. Byles, N. Y.; A. Shaw, Md; B. F. Bryan, N. C.

Hendrix House—B. Wallace, city; L. W. Cannon, A. M. Hill, W. H. Brooks, R. C. Link, Abbeville; S. P. McCants, Spartanburg; A. J. Hydrick, Orangeburg; Owen Smith, A. S. Barnes, Hard Scrabble; W. W. Kitchens, Woodwards; E. J. Coughman, M. W. Wilson, J. L. Dominick, Lexington; L. S. Bower, A. L. Wise, Prosperity; H. P. Hodges, Cokesbury; Jos. Caldwell, Mrs. Caldwell, Miss O. Turnipseed, Mrs. I. Turnipseed, Newberry; A. R. Campbell, W. S. Smith, Belton; Luther P. Smith, Anderson; W. J. Caldwell, Due West; Thomas Holloway, Pomaria; H. W. Desportes, Ridgeway; D. McQueen, Jr., Camden; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Halstead, Canada; J. B. Clark, Baltimore; M. O. Teasdale, Philadelphia; R. M. Adam, Charleston; Thomas Kelly, Decatur, Ga; Paul Quattlebaum, Lexington; Geo. D. Wagner, New York.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 4, 1874. I hereby certify that my son Charles has, from early childhood, been a great stammerer; for a week past, he has been under the care of Prof. T. G. Lane, with marked benefit, and I think his cure certain. I can confidently recommend him to all who are similarly afflicted. E. D. SMITH, M. D.

POND'S EXTRACT.—To stop bleeding from lungs, nose, gums, stomach, piles, bowels, uterus, or elsewhere, its action is remarkable for promptness and efficacy. March 31

POND'S EXTRACT.—"Truth is stranger than fiction" the career of the Extract is an instance of this. Almost without advertising, the sale is enormous. Try it! April 1

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—A DEPRESSED, IRRITABLE STATE OF MIND; WEAK, NERVOUS, EXHAUSTED FEELING; NO ENERGY OR ANIMATION; CONFUSED HEAD, WEAK MEMORY, OFTEN WITH DEBILITATING, INVOLUNTARY DISCHARGES.—The consequence of excesses, mental over-work or indiscretions. THIS NERVOUS DEBILITY finds a SOVEREIGN CURE in HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC, No. 23. It tones up the system, arrests discharges, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system; it is perfectly harmless and always efficient. Price \$5 for a package of five boxes and a large \$2 vial of powder, which is important in old serious cases; or \$1 per single box. Sold by ALL druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by GEIGER & MCGREGOR, Columbia, S. C. Mar 20

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.—The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS; and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected. To these three medicines, Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration; for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal. To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used, to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative. The alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well, if care is taken to prevent fresh cold. All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country. March 29