# SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

SDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE HVENING TELEGRAPH.

Senator Sherman and "The World" on Finance.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Hon. John Sherman recently made, what is, in the main, au excellent, convincing Republican speech at Hillsborough, Ohio. The dead fly in this pot of generally fragrant cintment was a declaration that the fivetwenty bonds of the United States may, in his opinion, be paid off in greenbacks. The World seizes this as a "big thing" for the Copperhead party; and so we consider it. Says the

"What has Senator Sherman seen fit to say "What has Senator Sherman seen fit to say on the greenback question? Nothing, certainly, which can help his party in this Presidential election. He has simply spiked and surrendered their guns. The Republican p atform, as all the Republican journals interpret it, is a gold platform; it asserts, they say, the duty and obligation of the Government to pay the principal of the Five-twenty bonds in coin. The Democratic platform, on the contrary, asserts that they are payable in the lawful money of the country. Now, Senator Sherman proclaims, in substance, that, after the most faithful and protracted study of the subject, he is convinced that the Chicago platform is is convinced that the Chicago platform is wrong, and the New York platform is right. He does not, to be sure, express his opinion in this form of language, but he is hardly less frank and explicit than if he did."

-We do not consider Senator Sherman quite fairly represented in the above passage: yet we feel that he has earned the praise of the World at a sad cost to himself. Let us see exactly what he says, copying the World's

extract from his speech:-"But here the difficulty arises—May not the United States pay this debt in lawful money, such as the law compels all other creditors to take? or must it be in gold or sliver coin? Now, this depends upon the contract between the parties. When a nation deals with a party, and stipulates to pay money, the presumption is that the money to be paid is that kind of money recognized among nations, unless some other money is stiputated for in the contract. Now, when we come to look at the law, which is the essential part of the contract, we find a provision that a kind of money defined in that provision that a kind of money cannot in that act and called lawful money, shall be a lawful tender in payment of all debt, public and private, except the interest of the public debt, which must be paid in coin. Now I have reasoned about this matter very often, in public and private discussion. I have made and answered collateral arguments in speeches and reports; but my mind always comes back to this conclusion—tuat, under the law, the contract between the creditor and the United States was that the creditor should loan the United States lawful money, or paper money—that the United States would pay the nterest at six per cent. In colu; and that the United States might, at the end of the five years, return to the creditor his pridcipal sum in the same money loaned to the Government, or might postpone this fortwenty years. But upon this question there is a diversity of opinion, not confined to parties, and the whole of it grows out of the condition of our currency. The real breach of faith in this matter is not with the bondh ider—it is with the note-holder. It affects the bondholder only as it affects all other creditors. The bondholder is no more a creditor of the United Sta es than the note-holder. have always compiled with our promises to the bondholder, but never to the note-holder. We promise to pay the note on demand, but don't pay it at all, and refuse even to take it for our bonds it at ail, and refuse even to take it for our bonds except at a discount. This is the key to ail our financial discredit. If we will pay our notes, or make them equal to other money, all the trouble about the bonds and high prices disappears. Do we refuse to pay the notes because we can't pay them? Not at all. We could pay them easily with the gold in the Treasury, or redeem that amount of them, so that the rest would be equivalent to gold. Why, then, don't wo do it? The answer is, that to do it abruptly would so contract the currency as to interfere would so contract the currency as to interfere with the vast business operations of the coun-try. It will compel the debtor class to pay their debts in a different medium or money than the debt was contracted in. It would suddenly re-duce the neminal value, but not the real value, of all commodities. Prices would fall from \$1 to 70 cents. Now, everybody admits that we must come to this some time; but all shrink

from the inevitable distress at the

Now, what we want is to gradually bring up the value of our notes to par with gold, and, if possible, without too great contraction of the

currency, or too abrupt a change of prices.' Comments by the Tribune. I. In so far as Senator Sherman may mean that we ought to pay all our National obligations in coin or its full equivalent, we heartily agree with him. We have steadfastly held and urged that our Government should have resumed specie payment in full directly after the surrender of the Rebel armies-at least as early as the 1st of August, 1865. The depreciation of our paper currency was then very moderate-far less than it now is-our revenue was much larger than at present, because of the higher rate and wider sweep of our in-ternal taxes. If Hugh McCulloch had then acted as well as he talked-if, after unanswerably demonstrating, in his Fort Wayne speech. that resumption was at once our duty and our interest, he had not stultifled himself by proposing to effect that resumption after eighteen months more of needless and therefore dishonorable bankruptcy-if he had simply (say on the 1st of January, 1866) posted up, over the front door of his Department, "The United States have resumed specie payment," and thenceforth acted accordingly, receiving, paying, and every way treating gold and greenbacks as of equal value—we should have this day been half a billion less in debt to Europe and in no danger of national disgrace through national villainy. Our debt to Europe was then very small, and would have grown no larger under resumption. We had two millions of bales of cotton to sell at good prices. and only needed to offer our creditors whose debts were accruing or past due some new bond that they would take as soon as cash, and there was no serious obstacle to resumption. Had Mr. McCulloch been a man of true courage, ready to translate his words into deeds, the crisis would have been met and passed long ago. II. Since Mr. Sherman pronounces every

greenback a promise to pay coin on demand, and asserts that the failure so to pay it is "a breach of faith"-since he adds that we can so pay them if we will-since he nowhere intimates that it would be honest, or even lawful, to issue additional greenbacks wherewith to pay (!!) our interest-bearing bonds—and since he truly says that the only obstacle to resumption is a popular dislike to have our sham values reduced to real values-we cannot realize that the partisans of the proposed Pendleton-Vallandigham national swindle can make much capital out of John Sherman; and what little they do make is based on a falsehood. For

III. Mr. Sherman's one mistake-and it is a very grave one-lurks in his assertion, that 'under the law," the contract between the United States and its creditors was that "the United States might, at the end of five years, return to the creditor his principal sum in the same money loaned to the Government, or might postpone it for twenty years." We will prove this not so, to the conviction of any impartial arbiter. Here are our proofs:

I. No human being intimated, at the time the Legal-Tender act was passed, that the Five-twenty bonds authorized by the same act might be paid off in greenbacks. On the contrary, that not guarded against such presumption by providing, not that the Five-twenties should be payable in greenbacks, but that the greenbacks should be at all times fundable in Five-twenties at the pleasure of the holder. Need we argue that this provision is utterly irreconcilable with the assumption that the

Five-twenties were payable, after five years, in greenbacks? Look at the text of the provision; and in order to leave no room for cavil, we shall quote the whole first section of the Legal-tender act:-

"An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United

States. "Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of United States notes, not bearing interest, ptyable to besrer, at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each. "Provided, however, That fifty millions of said notes shall be in iteu of the Demand Treasury Notes authorized to be issued by the act of July 17, 1861, which said demand notes shall be taken up as rapidly as practicable; and the notes

17, 1801, which said demand notes shall be taken up as rapidly as practicable; and the notes herein provided for substituted for them: Aud, Provided further, That the amount of the two issues shall at no time exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars; and such notes herein authorized shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, and the content of the content excises, debts (except duties on imports) and demands against the United State of every kind whatsoever (except for interest upo bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin); and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, and of all claims and demands against the United States, of every kind whatsoever, except duties on imports and interest, as aforesaid; and any holder of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars, with the Treasurer of the United States, or solve they of the Assistant Treasurers shall reor either of the Assistant Treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall there-upon issue to the holder an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or regis-tered, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, psyable semi-annually, and redeem-able at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from the date thereof; and such United States notes shall be received the same as coin at their par value, in payment of any loans that may hereafter be sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be reissued from time to time as the exigency of the public interests may require."

-Now if the bonds are not, but the Legaltender act is, indeed (as Mr. Sherman asserts), "the contract" between the Government and the holders of those bonds, it is very clear that it is the whole act, and not a few words wrenched from it, that constitutes such contract. Here is the only section relied on by Mr. Sherman and the World to prove that the five-twenty bonds may, after they have run five years, be paid off in greenbacks; and their reliance is solely on the words "these notes shall be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of ALL debts, public and private," etc. Suppose, now, that this meant -as we know it did not-that the five-twenty bonds might be paid off in greenbacks, that provision would not nullify the "contract" that the aggregate of greenbacks in existence should never exceed one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, nor that equally important stipulation that any holder of greenbacks to the amount of \$50, or any multiple of \$50, may at pleasure send them to the Treasury and receive Five-twenty six per cent. bonds to the same amount. Does not this provision clearly prove that Mr. Sherman's and the World's construction of the Legal-tender provision is false? Can the law really mean that the Government may pay off the bonds in greenbacks, but that the holder of the greenbacks may instantly demand that they be converted into bonds again? What honest man can need further proof that the Sherman construction is fallacious?

But look at the fifth and last section of the

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, or in demand notes heretofore authorized to be received, and by law receivable, in payment of public dues; and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special roud, and applied as follows:— 'First: To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States. Second: To the purchase or payment of one r centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the first day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund; and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the

purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to "Third: The residue thereof to be paid into

the Treasury of the United States. -This is the law (the intervening sections relating to the new loan, and not bearing upon the matter in hand), of which Mr. Sherman and the World wrest a single line from its context to prove that the Five-twenty bonds are legally payable in greenbacks. We submit that the very section whence their line is wrenched proves the exact opposite.

But if there can be room for doubt on the subject, we submit that the contemporaneous exposition of those who framed the law, and those who sold the bonds, must dispel that doubt. We have already quoted over and over again Mr. Thaddeus Stevens' averment, in advocating the Legal Tender act, that every greenback was fundable "in United States oans, redeemable in gold in twenty years''-"payable in gold in twenty years" -- "secured at the end of twenty years to be paid in coin,' etc. We have quoted also General Garfield's averment, in the face of Mr. Stevens, General Butler, and their Democratic allies, that

"Thus, Mr. Speaker, I have shown that, when the original Five twenty Bond bill passed the House in 1862, all who referred to the subject stated that the principal of these bonds was payable in gold; that the gentleman from Penn-sylvania (Mr. Stevers) so stated five distinct times, and no member suggested anything to the contrary; that when in 1863 that gentleman raised a doubt on the subject, he was promptly met by the statement of a leading member of the Committée of Ways and Means that he never before heard of such a suggestion, and nobody on the Committee of Ways and Means dreamed of the possibility of paying tuem in anything but coin."

-Is this the truth? Three successive Secretaries of the Treasury have officially corroborated it. Who controverts it? Nobody attempted to do so in Congress. We have challenged the World to attempt it; its only answer is the silence of conscious villainy. Who answers General Garfield? If no one speaks, then is not the pretense that the 5-20 bonds may lawfully and honestly be paid off in greenbacks the most barefaced scoundrelism that ever provoked the general scorn of mankind?

## The Logic of Reconstruction.

From the N. Y. Times. The perversity which led the original secessionists to subordinate allegiance to the Union to a logical abstraction reappears in the Charleston Mercury's querulous comments on the alleged inconsistencies of reconstruction. The Mercury demands definitions at every stage, and proposes to conduct the affairs of Government in rigid compliance with the rules of Whateley. We are sorry that South Carolinian chivalry can find no better employment for its energies than in this kind of controversy. The State must work-not argue-itself out of adversity; and those of its peopl+ who are afflicted with the idea that they are a privileged class must make up their miuds to meet facts resulting from their own folly. Whateley will be of no more use to them now than Cal houn, and prayers addressed to Jupiter will be as effective as appeals to the logic of either.

The times move too fast for the schoolmen. Besides, when the Mercury insists that the people cannot be treated "as native Rebels and slaves by foreign conquest at the same time," and that the advocate of the Congressional policy is bound to make his choice and

stick to it, we are not called to listen to anything new. It is a stale and profitless story. As a matter of logic, perhaps, Congress would have been spared some trouble, and perhaps also some inconsistencies, had it at the outset laid down a definite rule, in accordance with one or the other of the Mercury's hypotheses. By no possibility, however, could it have pleased its present opponents. Had it treated them, avowedly, as conquered and alien enemies, banished their leaders, and made their whole property liable for the payment of the cost of the war, it would not have exceeded a conqueror's rights. Civilized precedents might have been adduced for all this and more. We cannot imagine what the Mercury would have said in the presence of that contingency, for it would be known only in ante-war history. But the class for whom it speaks would doubtless have cried as lustily as they could against such oppression. They would have protested as vehemently against the logic of conquest as now they protest against the lack of logic in

reconstruction. Or had Congress chosen the other course, and adhered inflexibly to the view that the Southern people should be treated as "native Rebels," think you the temper which obtains expression in the columns of the Mercury would be satisfied? Suppose, for instance, the Government rebelled against had resolved to signalize the danger of Rebellion by hanging certain of the leaders, and banishing others. And suppose Congress, in the exercise of a right in such cases unchallengable, had enacted the confiscation of Rebels' lands and property, and the division of both among the Union soldiers and the freedmen. Would the disciples of the Mercury bave been better satisfied? Would they have then admired the inexorable logic which now they crave?

The truth is that reconstruction derives a large part of its justification from the fact that it is the growth of necessity rather than the working of a premeditated plan. We have always believed that a prompt and magnanimous settlement of the difficulty would have been best, and that course might have been adopted but for Mr. Johnson's evident desire to keep the process of restoration in his own hands. Congress assumed control of it and has kept it. At first restoration was offered on the mild and not ungenerous terms of the Fourteenth amendment, which the South unwisely rejected. What could Congress then do other than what it has done By refusing the terms of the amendment, the South raised an issue which the loyal States could meet but in one way. Were the people lately in rebellion to dictate their own terms, or were the people who suppressed the Reballion to say what guarantees of future peace should be exacted? This was the question suggested by the South, acting under the malign influence of Mr. Johnson; and Congress was constrained to meet it in the most decisive manner. Out of this exigency, thus created, came the Reconstruction acts. It is not incumbent on us, or on anybody, to claim for them the merit of perfection. In several particulars, unquestionably, they might have been better. That they are not better is a circumstance for which the South is indebted to the Democratic representatives, whose aid enabled the ultra radicals to carry their points.

With all their faults, however, these acts have restored seven States to the Union. The logic of the process is a matter of no moment. practically. It has served its purpose in seven States, and-may be with changes suited to the circumstances-will doubtless fulfill its purpose in the remaining three. By this test reconstruction must be judged. Unconverted Rebels may assail it, bitterly as they please. They may denounce its work-They may display their arrogant anger ing. at the organization of a political power which reduces the old slave-owning oligarchy to comparative insignificance. Still, reconstruc-tion is doing its work. It is bringing back the Southern people to participation in the Government on a basis which for the first time renders the Southern institutions Republican in fact as well as in name. We are satisfied with this result, without caring to balance the abstract reasoning for and against it. We should as soon think of calculating the worth of reconstruction by reference to Babbage's logarithms as of estimating its excellence according to the logic of Whateley. These amusements best besit the stagnation of

Charleston. With all their leisure the chivalry may sometimes be caught tripping. They may be students of Whateley, but they do not always remember his logic. For instance, they continue to represent the Rebellion as an effort to achieve liberation from a Union which typifies bondage, while they profess a desire for restoration to the Union as it was, as a means of regaining liberty. They point back to their share in the Rebellion as to efforts to attain liberty and independence; and with the next breath call for unconditional restoration to the Government, which, according to the logic of the Rebellion, was a gall ing tyranny. They boast proudly of Rebel prowess, and yet in their hatred of Radicalism, exalt the old Government as "honored at home and respected abroad," which Government they attempted to destroy. Paradoxes like these abound in the Rebel speeches of the present campaign. The Mercury indulges them occasionally, as when it prints side by side protests against the abject bondage to which the despotism of reconstruction has reduced the whites, and prophecies of electoral victory by these same enslaved whites over their Republican tyrants. These may be pardonable discrepancies. At least they prove that logic is not omnipotent, even in South Carolina.

But why prolong a controversy about forms and terms which events have stripped of real significance? The practical question is, not whether reconstruction is logical, but whether it is a fact-not whether it is the consistent application of a well-defined dogma, but whether it accomplishes the results at which its promoters aimed. By this test, and not by anything to be found in Whateley or Calhoun, the work of Congress will be judged. It has its vindication in its success.

The Democratic State Convention-Breakers Ahead.

From the N. Y. Herald. There is going to be a severe struggle in the Democratic State Convention on Wednesday of next week over the nomination for Governor, and from present indications it seems highly probable that the prize will fall to the share of the rural Democracy, as represented by the heirs, executors and assigns of the old Albany Regency. The outside impression has been that the fight lay between New York and Kings, and that the Democracy on the two sides of the East river were prepared to tear each other in pieces over the rival claims of the Baron Von Heffman and Misther Murphy, of Brooklyn. But the fact is that the contest has a much wider significance. Henry C. Murphy has been an aspirant in the Senate for Governor on the Democratic side for the past seven or eight years, as Charles J. Folger has been on the Republican side, and with no better success. This year he has been encouraged to make a bold effort to attain the goal of his ambition; but the leading Democratic politicians of the rural districts who have given him their countenance have only been using him as they were accustomed a few years ago to use Fernando Wood-to break the strength and infla-

ence of the Democracy of the Southern portion of the State, and, after having rendered him instrumental in pulling their own chestnuts out of the fire, will let him go his way with burned claws. The real struggle is between Tammany and the Albany Regency-between the Democracy of New York, with its immense majority packed into one locality and the Democracy of the State scattered about in spots, but scarcely anywhere powerful enough to secure local triumphs. The office of Governor in itself is of very little importance. Since the adoption of the present constitution, stripping the Executive of a large portion of the power he formerly possessed and giving the election of judges and all important officers to the people direct, the patronage has barely been enough to rid an incumbent of his own poor relations. The salary, about equal to the pay of an ordinary book-keeper in a respectable commercial house, is insufficient to meet the expenses of the position. But in the event of Seymour's election it is believed that the Democratic Governor of New York will exercise a large influence over the Federal appointments, and hence the anxiety of the leaders of Tammany and the aspirants for the succession in the Albany Regency to secure the nomination.

Tammany puts forward John T. Hoffman as her candidate, and demands his nomination on the ground of personal strength as shown in the large vote he polled last December in this city, and on the plea that he was counted out by the Fenton canvassers in the Western part of the State two years ago. Sauford E. Church is the aspirant from the interior, and he is playing a shrewd game. He takes Murphy by the hand at Saratoga, fills him with the hope of support from the rural districts, and thus keeps up the fight between the Democrats at this end of the State. When the Convention meets he will be found in the position of the sharp lawyer, who, having iostered a litigation about an oyster, is seen swallowing the fish and handing the shells to the parties to the suit. In other words, he will play over again the game of Seymour in the National Convention, and, after knocking the heads of New York and Brooklyn together, will carry off the nomination himself.

Church is the rising man in the State. He is stronger than Seymour, with more sound sense and greater firmness of purpose. He partakes of the character of the old Silas Wright and Marcy school of Democracy, and is, moreover, full of ambition. He aspires to take control of the Albany regency as the suc-cessor of Dean Richmond, and he had the aid of Peter Cagger before his death to help him into that position. If he can secure the office of Governor he will so direct the federal patronage under Seymour, in the event of a Democratic national victory, as to completely wipe out all rivals in the State, and to confirm him in the post of leader. He is prabably more familiar with State policy than any other living Democratic politician, and would make a good Governor. His reign might not be long at the head of his party, for the reason that he has political aspirations to gratify and a fortune to make, and must necessarily raise up jealousies and combinations against him, from which a man like Dean Richmond, possessing large wealth and rejecting political office, would be exempt. But he would make his mark while his power lasted, and would not fail to secure the rewards due to his friends. Thus the contest at Albany next week promises to be sharp and personal, and its effect on the election in the State may be important. At all events, the prospect is not very promising to Seymour, who is compelled to look on at a repetition of his own policy played by other actors. As the sinews of war come from New York Tammany is very likely to draw close the strings of her plethoric purse if Hoffmann should be defeated, and to allow the election to run itself. On the other hand, the Albany Regency has never placed any great trust in Seymour, and Church, who was used as a catspaw in the National Convention, cannot be expected to have much heart in the election of the Presidential ticket. The Murphy movement may be regarded as out of the field; but between the Democracy of the city and the Democracy of the country Seymour may look for an uneasy time.

Abandonment of Africa. From the N. Y. World.

Up to a very recent period, the radical leaders have confidently expected to cover their overwhelming failure in November with a respectable show of African assets in the rotten boroughs radically reconstructed at the South. But as a reliance for radical success, even Africa is abandoned. Mr. Greeley says in the Independent, that even in South Carolina. where there is a preponderance of black voters, of the thirty thousand majority, twenty thousand may be constrained to vote for Seymour, or not to vote at all; and "so of other Rebel States; we cannot rely on one of them till the votes shall have been polled and the result declared." "A Staunch Republican' writes from New Orleans to the Evening Post:-"The Democrats are making great havor in the black field of the Republican party. Since the late election the Republicans have completely abandoned clubs and think no more of public meetings. Grant and Colfax are no more spoken of than if they never existed." The editor of the leading Radical organ in Montgomery, Alabama, says that he has sustained his paper from his own means for two years past; that he cannot do it any longer, and must abandon the business. Two Grant electors in the same State are now stumping for Seymour. The blacks of Florida, enfranchised by Congress to vote for Grant, have been disfranchised by the State Legislature to prevent them voting for Seymour. Even in Tennessee, the negro vote can be controlled only by Brownlow's bayonets, and Mr. Greeley, in his close estimate of 159 electoral votes for Grant, includes but three of the "reconstructed," or as he still calls them, 'rebel'' States. No wonder Radicalism is in the dumps, and down in the very valley of the shadow of death. Why, these ten States were to be "reconstructed" expressly so as to make a sure thing for radicalism. They were to offset, so far as they could, the loss of Connecticut, California, Oregon, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Penusylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia, which the Democrats have so thoroughly reconstructed, and have reconstructed to some purpose. While Congress has been pretending to reconstruct the Southern States in favor of the radical party, the people have really reconstructed several Northern States to suit themselves. And now, when the Southern States are needed for actual use to save the party, Mr. Greeley confesses that the party cannot rely on one of them, which shows what a rotten reed Congress has been for radicalism to rest on. The people, who make Congress, are a surer, safer reliance, far.

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WHITE, CATAWBA, BHERRY, ANGELICA, FOR C. MU-CATEL, CHAMPAGNE, PUBE GRAPE BRANDY. wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure julce of the Depot. No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia. HAHN & QUAIN, Agents 86 1mrp

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts. IMPORTER OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOUR-BON WHISKIES.

LUMBER.

# F. H. WILLIAMS.

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN

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PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.

BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIP-CAROLINA 44 and 54 FLOORING. HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.

CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHIN-GLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS, ALSO.

A FULL LINE OF WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.

LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT

7 27 mw/2m SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK, 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE 1868. CHOICE PATTERN PINE CHOICE PATTERN PINE SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR.

FLORIDA FLOORING.
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK. 1868. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS, AND PLANE, 1868. WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANE.

1868. UNDERTAKERS LUMBER 1868. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.

BEASONED POPLAR. 1868. 1868. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.

CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
CIGAE BOX MAKERS'
BPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

CAROLINA BUANTLING. 1868. NORWAY SUANTLING. 1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, 1868.
OYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BRUTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868. 1868.

#### T. P. GALVIN & CO., LUN BER COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS, PHILADELPHIA, AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Magnfacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCETIMBER
BEARDS, etc., shall be halpy to furnish orders at
wholesale rates, deliverable at any accasible port,
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf
SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS,
SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND
CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCO SHIP-KNESS, 131 Stath ALL OF WEICH WILL BE DELIVERED

ATANY PARTOF THE CITY PROAPTLY, U NITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Aiways on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices, WOOD MOULDINGS, BRAUKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS,

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS. Walnut and Ash Hand Railing. 8, 3%, and 4 inches. BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order.

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GARDNER & FLEMING

CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

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BELOW WALNUT.

An amortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on band at REASONABLE

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent. Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drior Felis from one to
several feet wide; Pauli g. Belling, Sail Twine, etc.,
JOHN W. EVERMAN & OO.,
No, 108 JONES' Alley