# Grening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOOM

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PHILA' ELPHIA;

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1869.

The Report of Commissioner Wells, A SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY once sent to the clerk who had charge of the statistics of the department, and announced that, as he was about to prepare a report to Congress, he should like to know the general drift of the ponderous array of facts and figures which had been carefully collected and collated during the previous year. The clerk's coun tenance was clouded with blank amazement for a moment, but suddenly recollecting that the gloss of newness had not yet been worn from the Cabinet robes of the Secretary, he condescendingly vonchsafed this explanation: -"It's quite contrary to the rules of the office for any of the subordinates to decide what the figures prove, and, indeed, we do not know; but if you will be good enough to inform me what positions you desire to take in your report, I will hunt up evidence to sustain you. and marshal the figures in such array as will best suit your purpose. If you want to have the duties increased. I will supply you with reasons for that course; but if, on the contrary, you desire a reduction of the tariff, I will prove that protection is oppressive and rninous." The Secretary was heartily amused at this proposition, but after the disclosure of the red-tape system of serving np statistics to order, he never placed implicit reliance in the reports arranged under the direction of his successors in office.

Special Commissioner Wells has lately presented a labored document to Congress which is evidently made up on the good old plan. He resolved to favor a speedy resumption of specie payments and abolition of protective duties; and in the interest of a hard money currency and free trade, he marshals his figures to prove that the laboring classes are in a deplorable condition; that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer; and that any apparent sign of prosperity individuals or communities may imagine they behold is merely a delusion and a snare. He cau scarcely deny that the great body of the people live in comfortable houses, wear good clothes, eat good food; that the promise of "two dollars a day and roast beef" is more than verified in numberless instances; that simultaneous with this good living more money is deposited in savings institutions, and more policies of life insurance are issued, have been unprecedentedly prosperous, towns and cities have increased in population, and the numbers of their dwellings, stores, and workshops, with unparalleled rapidity; but he sees no special significance in facts like these, and he prizes only figurative illustrations of his favorite free trade, low wages, and hard money theories.

The speech recently delivered in Congress by Judge Kelley, which was published in THE TELE-CRAPH yesterday, fully demonstrates the impropriety of giving official endorsement and extensive circulation to the mass of crudities and unjustifiable conclusions concocted by Commissioner Wells. He belongs to a school of political economists similar to that which was squelched in France by the declaration of the great Napoleon, that "if the empire were adamant they would grind it to powder." If anything can secure the continued prosperity of the nation, despite the burden of existing debts, it is the development of varied forms of diversified industry, so that all home wauts, as far as possible, shall be supplied by home labor. If anything can ruin the United States it is the restriction of her citizens to a limited range of pursuits, and the increase of a de\_ vastating fereign commerce, consisting of the exportation of raw materials, cotton, tobacco, and food, combined with the extensive importation of every variety of manufactures. The North prospered under the first-named policy, and the South was ruined, even before the war, by a persistence in the latter. Southern productions always furnished a much larger basis for foreign commerce than those of the North, and Commissioner Wells persists in the flagrant folly of the old Southern politicians, that the extent of this commerce was an indisputable proof of inexhaustible wealth. and that American prosperity is to be gauged by the extent of its intercourse with distant nations.

It is a very easy task to bring down prices. If we all become farmers and planters, corn, cotton, wheat, and beef will sell at fabulously low rates, and we can speedily be enabled to undersell all competitors in the British market, thus remedying one of the evils deplored by the Commissioner. It is also probable that the nominal price of many manufactures in America would be reduced by the extensive imports' lon, under a low tariff, of goods made by pauper labor; and as for the rent of houses in towns and cities, it would become merely nominal guder the proposed retrograde movement, for thou, ands of habitations would necessarily be aband ned by their present tenants. Here, then, would be a free-trade paradise-extensive foreign commerce, low wages, and magnificent opportunities for the enrichment of British manufacturers and merchant princes. But untold misery created in numberless cases by the enforced change of residence and occupation, wide-spread finaucial ruin, and fearful diminution in the aggregate productiveness and aggregate consumption of the nation, would be a dear price to of technical franchises, to be conceded to the

pay for the gratification of the apostles of free trade, and the substitution of industrial vassalage to Great Britain for the vantage point of industrial independence which we are rapidly approaching.

Counting the Presidential Vote.

THE last act in the complex system provided by the Constitution for the election of President and Vice-President of the United States will be performed to-day, by counting the electoral votes in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives. The order of procedure in this important ceremony is arranged by a joint rule of the Senate and House, which requires that both branches of the National Legislature shall assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives at 1 o'clock P. M., on the second Wednesday in February next after the meeting of the electors of President and Vice-President of United States. The President of the Senate takes the chair, and one teller is appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives. The President of the Senate opens the certificates of the electoral votes, and the tellers, after reading them aloud, make a list of the votes, and when the result is ascertained, it is delivered to the President of the Senate, who announces the state of the vote and the names of the persons elected. This announcement is deemed a sufficient declaration, and the names of the persons elected, together with the list of the votes, are entered upon the journals of both houses.

It is usual, however, to notify the persons elected in the following form:-

Be it known, that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America being assembled at the Capitol in the city of Washington, on the second Wednesday, of Washington, on the second Wednesday, being the loth day of February, in the year of our Lord 1889, the underwritten President of the Senate did, in presence of the said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the elecors for a President, by which it appears that lysses S. Grant was duly elected, agreeably to be Constitution, President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1869.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Senate, thi 10th day of February, 1869. B. F. WADE, President of the Senate.

In event of any question arising as to the admissibility of the vote contained in any certificate, the President of the Senate is required to state the same, and the Senate then withdraws, and the question is submitted to each house for decision, and no vote can be counted except by the concurrent votes of the two houses, which being obtained, they reassemble, and the presiding officer announces the decision.

At the joint meeting of the two houses the President of the Senate occupies the Speaker's chair, the Speaker is provided with a seat upon his left, and the Senators are seated in the body of the hall on the right of the chair, and the Representatives occupy the other portions of the hall not filled by the Senators.

The tellers, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House are seated at the Clerk's desk, and the other officers of the two houses immediately in front of the Clerk's than ever before; and that, while the farmers | desk. The joint meeting cannot be dissolved until the votes are all counted and the result declared. It has been the custom ever the foundation of the Government for a joint committee of one Senator and two Representatives to wait upon the persons elected and inform them of the fact.

A dispute having arisen as to the admissibility of the electoral vote of Georgia, the Senate and House adopted a concurrent resolution, providing that if the Georgia vote shall not essentially change the result, the President of the Senate shall announce that if the vote of Georgia be counted, the votes are-or if not counted they are but that in either caseis elected President of the United States; and in the same manner with regard to the votes for Vice-President.

As it is well known that the Georgia vote will not affect the election of Grant and Colfax, the object of this method of declaring the result is to avoid committing Congress in the Georgia matter until it is definitely settled in a legitimate manner.

The Suffrage Amendment. THE night session of the Senate, which com menced at 7 o'clock on Monday evening and continued without intermission until half-past 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, was one of the longest, as it will certainly rank as one of the most memorable, in the history of that body. The "previous question" is not recognized by the custom of the Senate, and therefore, as long as the opposition saw fit to filibuster, they were able to prevent the taking of a vote-When the issue came squarely before the Senate, however, the votes on all the pending propositions were taken with considerable expedition, although it was not until half-past 5 in the afternoon, the Senate having reassem bled at 12 o'clock, that the final vote was reached. By the decisive vote of 40 yeas to 16 nays-six Republican Senaters being included in the latter-a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution was then passed, and now goes to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The amendment proposed by the Senate differs essentially from that which passed the House on the 30th of January. The House amendment merely provides that the right to vote or hold office shall not be denied or abridged, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of slavery. This provision, if it should become a part of the fundamental law of the land, will permit any of the States to disqualify, for some years to come, a large portion of its colored population, by requiring property or educational tests. The Senate amendment, on the contrary, makes a clear sweep of all obstructions to the universal exercise of the elective franchise by providing that there shall be no discrimination "on account of race, color, nativity, property, education, or creed." It is a grand embodiment of the doctrine that the right to vote and the right to hold office are not of the nature

oltisen or withheld from him by the de facts I sovereignty, according to its sovereign plea sure; that, on the contrary, they are among the natural rights of man, equally inherent in his humanity with the "unalienable rights o' life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' It is true that each State will be left at liberty, in addition to prescribing a certain age for voting, to restrict the rights of voting and holding office to persons of the masculine gender, but this restriction will not affect the force of the great proclamation of absolute equality in any greater degree than do the manifold restrictions which are thrown around women in reference to property and other things, on the alleged ground of promoting the social interests of the community. The question now presented, as to which

branch of the National Legislature shall yield. is, perhaps, the gravest that has arisen in the course of the struggle for universal suffrage. If the Senate give way, and accept the House proposition, the negro will still be at the mercy of the Legislatures of such States as Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky, and in all likelihood his right to the ballot will be restricted by property and educational qualifications in other States. If the House yield, and conour in the Senate amendment. all these chances for invidious distinctions will be rendered impossible, and the negro will, on the ratification of the amendment by the requisite number of States, become in truth "a man and a brother." At present it would appear impossible to prophesy the action of the House of Representatives, but, from the decisive vote by which its action of January 30 was taken, the chances seem to favor its concurrence in the Senate amendment. When the question is finally removed from Congress to the Legislatures of the States, the incorporation of the amendment with the Constitution, in either form, is a matter of grave doubt, as we have repeatedly

The Projected Law for the Commitment of Alleged Lunnies.

In our issue of Friday last we referred to two projected modes of committing alleged lunatics to hospitals for the insane. Since then we have been furnished with a copy of one of these proposed acts, which was introduced into the Senate on Tuesday last.

Nearly forty of the most respectable members of the Philadelphia bar declared, in their memorial attached to the bill, that certain of its sections were "essential to the security of personal liberty." It may also be said, in their support, that they were recommended chiefly in the Haskell case by Judge Brewster, before whom a large number of alleged lunatics were brought within the last year, and discharged by him as improperly restrained of their

The first section of this bill is one we referred to in our Friday's issue as judicious and necessary. It provides that the medical certificate shall be signed and sworn to before a magistrate, the latter testifying to the good standing of the signers. This has long been the practice in England, where it has been found to work well.

The second section consists of the wise provision that the alleged lunatic shall be permitted to correspond with counsel.

The third and fourth are exactly similar to those of the State Medical Association's bill, without any change whatsoever.

The fifth provides that where a written statement, subscribed and sworn to by a respectable citizen, is presented to any judicial officer, alleging that a certain person is sane, and therefore improperly restrained of liberty by the keeper of any hospital for the insane, the judge shall issue a writ of habeas corpus to have the charge of lunscy tested, when the onus of proving the alleged lunatic insane shall rest upon those who are restraining him of his liberty.

Sections 6, 7, 8, and 9 are precisely those of the State Medical Association's bill. The tenth section provides that a Board of

Inspectors, consisting of three practicing physicians and two persons not physicians, shall be appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in each judicial district to visit and inspect all asylums for the insane.

This also is the law of England, and was directly recommended by Judge Brewster in the Haskell case. If our readers will recall to their minds the horrible abuses disclosed last spring by the State Medical Association and the special commissioner appointed by the Governor, as being practised towards the insane confined in the free hospitals of the State, they will see the absolute necessity of this provision.

Section 11 is the same as that of the Medical Association's bill.

The twelfth section provides that nothing in the act shall be so construed as to deprive the alleged lunatic of any rights or forms of action he may enjoy under any present law in his behalf.

We have considered these different sections with great care, and we find nothing in them objectionable, but on the contrary they seem to us well calculated to still the public demand for reform, and afford excellent protection to personal liberty, while at the same time they entail no onerous burdens or restrictions on those who labor in behalf of the insane. We hope the Legislature may see the necessity of adopting this bill at an early day, and so settle this vexed question.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE has reluctantly consented to devote one or two evening sessions during each week to the consideration of general laws, with the understanding that the remaining portion of their time is to be scrupulously devoted to the more interesting task of acting on private bills. As a large majority of the members of both houses take no pains to inquire into the real character of nine-tenths of the private bills upon which they act, it is difficult to explain the irresistible charm of this species of legislation in any other way than by adopting the current theory that it "pays better" than measures involving the substantial interests of the State.

Tau amroars of Southern prosperity, based on the unexpectedly large and profitable crops, are highly encouraging, and justify the hope o' still more important evidences of the advantageous results of emancipation in future years. While slavery existed labor was degraded, and the industrial system of the South was based on the idea that eight millions of whites should be employed mainly in keeping four millions of negroes industriously at work. Although it is possible that in some instances abolition has converted an industrious slave into an idle freedman, this tendency has been by no means general, and the real gain of the South lies in the fact that necessity has compelled a large proportion of her eight millions of white inhabitants to seek employment in useful pursuits. The aggregate number of effective Southern laborers, white and black, will soon be at least twice as great as it was before the war.

THE CASE originating in Oregon, where a ounty paid its taxes in greenbacks and the State insisted on payment in coin, which was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, and which it was supposed at one time would result in a very important decision in reference to the constitutionality of the Legaltender act, has been disposed of in a very quiet manner, the Court helding that taxes are not debts, but that they may be levied in kind or commodities, at the discretion of the respective States. The right of Oregon to demand gold from the refractory county is affirmed without infringing the validity of the application of the Legal-tender act to private debts of every description, and the monetary system of the country remains undisturbed. debt was defined to be "an obligation arising on contract," and a tax to be an obligation created by a law-making power without the direct assent of the party taxed.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP er roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S
ALCONA' EDGLYARIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED
GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the sain dollcately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant,
transparent, and incomparable as a Tollet Soan. For
sale by all Druggists.

A. & Q. A. WRIGHT,

244

No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE. - 1 AM NO LONGER EXbental Association, Persons wishing teeth ex-tracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street, Charges suit all.

DR. F. R. THOMAS.

CELTIC ASSOCIATION OF

CELTIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

LECTIVE BY
JOHN MUTCHALL E-Q.

AT CONCERT HALL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17,
At S P M..

For the Benefit of the Cettle Library Fand.

Subject—Who are the Cettle?

Tickets. 50 cents. For axie at the book stores of Messra Cumm sky, No. 1037 Chesnut street. Tarner & Ros No. 808 Chebunt street, Grampho Carder & R os No 808 Chesant street, Grambo corder Bixth and Caesant, and Scanlan, No 108 South Fifth Choice seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen ac-

companying them without extra charge.
R. SHELTON MACKETZIE. JAMES O'DONNELL, Secretary.

THE WEST PHILADELPHIA CHORAL SOCIETY will give a CONCERT at MORION HALL.

FORTY-FIRST AND HAVERFORD STREETS, On THUR DAY EVENING FEBRUARY 11, 1869, at 8 o'clock.

The proceeds for the benefit of the Children's 

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OF THE WOMEN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF AMERICA FOR HEATHEN WOMEN, will be held in the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH; corthwest corner of BHOAD and AECH Streets, on THURSDAY AVENING, February 11 at 7% o'click.

Eminent Clergymen of different denominations, are expected to conduct the meeting. All are earnestly invited to attend.

29 31.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, CHESNUT ASEMBLY BUILDINGS, CHESNUT AND TENTH STREETS.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, FRBRUARY 11th, THE YOUNG AND GIFTED LEUTURESS, MISS PAULINE BREWSTER SMYTHE, WILLIAM STREETS STATEMENT, AN APPEAL TO WOMAN, TICKETS 25 CENTS; RESERVED SEATS, 50 CTS. Obtained at GOULE'S, No. 922 CHESNUT, TRUMPLER'S, No. 926 CHESNUT, and at the door. [1] DOORS OPEN AT 7. LEUTURE AT 8. O'CLOCK.

CONCERT HALL

DE CORDOVA.
SECOND LECTURE,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOME FOR LITTLE WONDERERS at the HOME FOR LITTLE WONDERERS AT THE Feb. 12, 1869. Addresses by Drs. WILLETS, NEWTON, and others. Singing by the Little Wanderers, under the direction of J.E. Gould, Esq. Doors open at 6 30 o'clock. Exercises commence 7'30. Tickets, 50 cents: to be had at the door and the "Home." No. 823 Shippen street. 2 6 6

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVI-BION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYL VANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869.

The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th inst. E. G. GILES, Treasurer,

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STUCK HOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TURS DAY, the 16th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Concart Hall, Nr. 119 Che snut street, Philacelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, as the office of the Company, No 238 South THIRD Street, 127 171 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for biulng clothes. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.

IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST PARRIC. It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists. The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILT

BERGER'S names on the label: all others are

BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo 1 27 wf3m BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmlesa, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous ultus; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hairsoft and beautiful, black or brown, bold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 18 HOND btreet. New York. THE MOST PROMINENT UPHOLS

terers throughout the country are loud in their praises of Elastic Sponge as a substitute for hair and feathers. Cheapness, non-liability to pack, cleanilfeathers. Cheapness, non-liability to pack, cleaniness, health, and comfort are among a few of the advantages claimed for the Elastic Sponge. 83mwf

#### INSTRUCTION.

H. CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.
No. 1108 MARKET Street 128 lm\*

#### BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE A obtained furnished and unfurnts on rooms for 10 1g/ng. Epard, also, it desired, 21 if

#### WINTER THAWING OUT.

Come! Come!! Come!!! Come to the Great Brown Hall!
And see the tremendous piles
Of clothes, of magnificent styles,
For short folks and stout folks and tall, For sale at the Great Brown Hall

Come! Come!! Come!!!

For the winter is about gone,
And its marvellous sort of fan
How the stock of winter garments goes;
For the people will presently want epring
Clothes,
(As everybody certainly knows),
From the top of their heads to the tips of
their toes;
And the prices are down, for we gave them
a known. a knock. To close out the rest of the winter stock. Come! come!! come!!! ye people all! For the winter stock of the Great Brown Hall

Winter stock on the go! Prices never so tow! Gentlemen, don't be slow! Everybody ought to know, that now is the time to go to the

GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING STORE

#### ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sta

300 pieces Satin Plaid Nainsook Musiins, 25, , 44, and 50 cents. e Swiss Muslins, 25 cents, same goods as

31, 37½, 44, and 50 cents.
Stripe Swiss Muslins, 25 cents, same goods as sold at 31 cents.
India Twilled Long Cloths 25, 31, 37½ cents.
White Brilliantes, 25, 31, 37½ job los. cheap.
Brecade Brilliantes, 31, 37½ job lot, cheap.
White Corded Piques, a job lot, 37½, 50, 62½.
Piques, 31, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Extra quality of Shirred Muslins, at 75 cents er yard. 100 pieces plain French Organdies, 3734, 50

cents per yard. 100 pieces Pisid Organdies, 40 cents per yard. Tucked Cambric, a new article for children's dresses; soft finish Cambrics and Nainsooks. 200 pieces Scotch Disper \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, 2.50, \$3, and \$4 a piece. Linen Napkins. \$1.50, \$1.69, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, up to \$5 dozen.

Huckaback Towels and Damask Towels, them.

Heavy power-loom Table Linens. 84 bleached Table Linens, \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50. Watson and Armstrong Table Linens, 84, at E cents per yard. Linen Bird-Eye, for children's aprous, fine

uality, very cheap; Linen Lawns 62% and 75 cents. Extra fine quality Linen Lawns, 87%c. Printed Shirting Linens, 62% cents per yard. Black and White Monair Shirting, 56 cents

per yard.

Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
50 dozen super stout Helf Hose, best English
goods, at 18 cents per pair.
100 dozen super stout Half Hose, 31 cents or 100 dozen super stout Half Hose, 31 cents or \$3 per dozen.
25 dozen Ladies' White Hose, full regular made, 33 cents, same goods as sold at 40 cents.
A new lot of Cambric Edgings and Insertings, 100 gross Registered Ruffling, a new article.
Cashe Coventry Ruffling, Magic Rufflings, etc.
25 dozen Ladies' Silk Neck Scarfs, new styles.
2 8 w tf]
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—32-inch White Holland, for Sheeting.

## SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S SILK DEPARTMENT is now Unusually Attractive.

The assortment is large and prices reasonable. RICH BLACK SILKS.

RICH FANCY SILKS, RICH PLAIN SILKS, RICH EVENING SILKS

PINK SILKS. WHITE SILKS, CORN-COLORED SILKS, SCARLET SILKS. BLUE SILKS.

PLAIN DRESS SILKS at \$2.00. ALL SHADES DRESS SILKS at \$2 00. RICH CORDED SILKS at \$2.75. VERY WIDE HEAVY SILKS at \$3.50. GOOD BLACK SILKS at \$2.00.

HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS at \$2.50. Just received, per late steamer, full assortments of SILK and LINEN POPLINS in

PLAIDS, PLAIN, and BROCADE FIGURES. STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA. 1869-COMPETITION PRICES!

UP TOWN LIGHT EXPENSES !!

OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS !!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of Charge. MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

#### Thornley's Popular Corner. We have laid in a superior stock of MUSLINS.

Blesched and Unblesched, all widths and qualities and are prepared to supply the thousands of our Philadelphia housekeepers on the very best terms,

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY. N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS closing out low.

MILLIKEN. LINEN STORE, No. 828 ARCH STREET.

FPECIAL BARGAIN.

One Hundred Dozen

Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs.

31 Cents, or \$3.50 Per Dozen, WELL WORTH \$5.00 PER DOZEN. INSURANCE COMPANIES.

### FAME

INSURANCE COMPANY No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, uary 18, 1869. This Company, incorporated n 1858, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EX CLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a

orease its CAPITAL STOCK FROM \$100,000, Its

present amount, to

large amount of business constantly declined

for want of adequate capital, will, in accord-

ance with a supplement to its charter, in-

\$ 2 0 0,0000,

In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each.

And for which subscription books are now open at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors, CHARLES RICHARDSON,

WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

PRESIDENT.

VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,

SECRETARY. FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

### CHAMPION SAFES

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1389. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:-On the night of the 18th inst., as s well known to the citizens of Philadelphia. our large and extensive store and valuable stor't of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated. We had, as you are aware, two of your valu-

able and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if anyfurther proof had been required. They were subjected to the most intense heat,

and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully. JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1889. Messrs, FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street. Gentlemen:-On the night of the 13th instant our large store, 8, W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully, HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869. Messrs, FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street. Gentlemen:-I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 18th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK. with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 819 Chesnut street

FARREL, HERBING

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

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