THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1869.

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PHILADRLPHIA. The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or cighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom

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TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1869.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPLETED. THE last rail of the Pacific Railroad was laid yesterday amid universal rejoicings in all parts of the country, and the great work of the century is now practically completed. The importance and necessity of such a road were recognized at an early period, and it is impossible to ascribe to any one person the honor of having originated the idea. Thomas H. Benton, however, was the first American statesman who took a live interest in the matter, and a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific was with him a pet project, which he urged upon the Government to undertake. When he retired from public life, however, the time had not yet arrived when the necessity for such a work was generally felt, but within the last ten years the growth of the Western States and Territories has been so rapid that the great importance of a rapid means of communication between the Eastern and Western boundaries of our empire has forced itself upon the attention of the Government and people.

The work to be performed was of such magnitude that it was felt that aid from the Government would be necessary to complete it successfully within a reasonable time. Congress accordingly made an appropriation in 1853 for explorstions and surveys, to be made under the direction of the War Department, from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean. As many as nine different routes were accordingly explored by the officers of the army between the years 1853 and 1855. The selection of a route was a matter of much difficulty, especially as both the North and the South wished to have the control of the road. The breaking out of the Rebellion settled the question so far as the voice of the South was concerned, and a dispassionate and unpartisan consideration of the subject led to the selection of a central line-what is known as the Platte River route, which was explored in 1855 by General Grenville M. Dodge, now Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Road.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company was incorporated by Congress in July, 1862, but various delays occurred which put off preparations for the commencement of the work until September, 1865. The capital stock of the company was fixed at \$100,000,000; the Government granted the right of way over the public lands to the extent of 200 feet in width on each side of the road, besides a grant of ten alternate sections of land to the mile on each side of the railroad, together with the right to use timber and other material necessary for construction. The Government also granted in six per cent. bonds, interest payable in gold, \$16,000 per mile for the whole road: but in the most mountainous parts, for 150 miles from the base of the Rocky Mountains, the grant was \$48,000 per mile. For the termination of this section to the California line the grant was \$32,000 per mile. These bonds were issued upon the completion of each section of twenty miles, upon the certificate of three United States commissioners. The land grants were transferred in the same manner, and the Government also granted the company the right to issue its first mortgage bonds to an amount equal to the bonds of the United States. The first contract for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad was made in August, 1864, but the work was not actually begun until January, 1866. The first forty miles were completed by May of that year, and by the first of January, 1867, 305 miles were finished. The California end was also rapidly pushed forward. and it was expected that the whole work would be completed by 1870, the time fixed by the charter being July 1, 1876. It will be seen, therefore, that the road has been built seven years before the time fixed by the Government. No important enterprise of modern times has been advanced with the same rapidity, and this is one of the most remarkable features of the whole affair. The last rail, however, has now been laid, and Thomas H. Benton's dream has become a reality. The results which will flow from this enterprise it is impossible to estimate. It will become the highway for the commerce of Asia, and scatter over our continent the wealth of the Indies. In its unfinished state the earnings by the way business alone during the year 1868 were over \$5,000,000, and the traffic over the whole line must in a few years grow to immense proportions, which can scarcely be calculated at the present time. The completion of the Pacific Railrond is an occasion for real rejoicing to every American citizen: our Pacific States and Territories are no longer foreign countries, but the Eastern and Western confines of the American Union are now bound by a link of iron which will, more than anything else, convince them that their interests are identical. ABSENCE OF DIGNITY IN PUBLIC LIFE. THERE is a near and immediate connection between the manners and morals of a people. A recent amusing article on "Fashion," in the Atlantic Monthly, shows that the various stages of national progress through which most of the European people have passed can be detected by their change of fashions in dress. There is a great deal in this theory, but there is much more in the typical manners of any particular age. The article in the magazine may show the great effect produced by one fashionable coxcomb on the dress of a nation, but how much more powerful is the effect of one bad man on popular feeling and one coarse man on the popular manners! Of late, America has been afflicted with a President who was a happy combination of the dogmatical and the vulgar, a curious compound of daring and coarseness. Mr. Andrew Johnson, by his example and precepts, has done more injury to the manners of our people than any other man of the century. The absence of popular respect for official life must in a great degree be imputed to him. But he in turn can shleld himself by the doctrine that there is, and has been for years, an utter lack of dignity in all public life. This statement is too true. Wherever we look we see the same deplorable condition of affairs, whether it be in the Presidential mansion, the Senste Chamber, the Honse of Representatives, the Bench, the Legislature, or the municipal governments. In all of them there is found a condition of undignified conduct which is to be

carries the manners of a drawing-room into public affairs is viewed as an intruder, and hustled off as soon as possible. The President of the United States, within four years past, has harangued crowds from door-steps, and wrangled and flung Billingsgate at the lowest type of our citizens. He appeared, in his "swinging round the circle," in a condition not to be named, and disgraced himself, and, alas! his high office also. How can we expect dignity in public servants and respect from the populace with such an exhibition from the Chief Executive ? The Senate of the United States is, still later, found acting in a manner at once outrageous and startling. The recent conduct of that body, instigated by Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, would be viewed as disgraceful in a lyceum meeting; indeed, no well-conducted country lyceum would for a moment submit to any such behavior on the part of its members. A Senstor, through some fiction usually termed a "grave Senator," makes an address to the highest legislative body in the land, in which he denominates one of his brother Senators as an impostor and a cheat, and two other of his fellows as "dogs"-to which one of the christened canines retaliates in language just as disgraceful, if not as insulting. Throughout all of it no attempt apparently is made to check the fiery member, nor did the other Senators do aught to vindicate the dignity of the body except to seek to patch up the disgrace after all was over. As if to add a yet further shame to the course of the upper house, the two Senators who thus grossly insulted each other wrote letters saying that the remarks made did not apply to each other, although it is evident, from the nature of the occasion and the remarks, that the application

was personal. The House of Representatives, during the last session, was, on several occasions, a "bear garden." On the day when the electoral vote was counted, it presented a spectacle which caused nothing but shame. To see a member guarrelling and wrangling with the Vice-President is bad enough for any country, yet this was the sight exhibited last February. This is but a type of a number of similar actions which show the lack of dignity in the House. The bench is also to be included. In New York city we see an instance of a judge on the bench calling the attention of the Court to the color of a convict's hair. and telling him that he should be employed as one of the Female Forty Thieves, that he could rival Lydia Thompson, and then jocosely calling. him "a liar." This is the dignity of the ermine ! This is the kind of actions which are to cause profound respect to be accorded to the wearersof judicial robes! Can we any longer wonder that public respect for office has turned into public contempt ? It seems unnecessary to follow the parallel further. Why descend to the State Legislature, when the exhibitions of indecency in that body are not exceptional, but universal-when, if coarseness was its only fault, we would transform what is now our Belial into a Gabriel.

From what we have said and the witnesses we have cited, it is too plain that the condition of official life is deplorable. There is none of that hauteur which becomes station. There is none of that respect which a people should show to their public servants. Familiarity and contempt too frequently are the feelings, and for this the public men of the nation solely have themselves to thank. They have been the cause of their own downfall. In the days of the Adamses, Madison, and Monroe, all know how differently official position was estimated. Then it was respect and regard. The difference is due, not to the people, but to the officers; and if we would restore once more the bygone dignity; we must change the class of men who fill office. If we do not, where will we drift to? To save our national power and national standing among the nations of the earth, we must, ere long, change the class of the public men who rule and repreple of every section of France are apt to recall the time when the present Emperor was merely the elective head of the Republic, without any further reminder than the tyranny under which they are at present living. The willy Emperor could not resist the temptation of his late visit to throw a gilded apple to the people of Chartres, by inviting them to send to the Corps Legislatif men who would confribute to the advancement of liberal progress. These attractive words are often on his lips, but something quite the roverse is in his heart, and therefore the liberal progress of France is anything but rapid.

Owny \$150,000 would have been saved if the work of printing the debates of Congress had been entrusted to the Government printing office, instead of being given out as a sop to the private establishment which has already realized half a dozen fortunes from the same source. Of course this triffe of a few thousands is nothing to the Government, while it is a great deal in the pockets of three enterprising printers. A great and liberal nation would not stoop to such a small opportunity for practising economy at the expense of three of its worthiest citizens,

NEW LONDON dies hard. The patriotic people of that town cannot be persuaded that any other locality possesses any virtue as a site for an iron-clad naval station. League Island, especially, is held in low esteem; and, although every reasonable person in the country who has any knowledge on the subject knows that the latter site possesses every requisite, and that New London labors under every disadvantage, the politicians of Connecticut, bolstered up by New York jealousy, are still at work endeavoring to defeat the wishes and interests of the people of the whole country.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Philadelphia Artists vs. the Art Auctions. An article which appeared in the North American a few days ago, entitled "Philadelphia as anjArt Market," and which has been copied by other papers, we believe is calculated to leave an erroneous impression on the mind of the public. Some of the arguments and statements are as singular variance with the real facts of the case as we understand them. Without doubting that our contemporary has endeavored to set forth the subject according to its real merits, the article was evidently written without a thorough knowledge on all the points discussed, and its ulterior purport appeared to be to defend the Academy of Fine Arts against the charge brought against it by the artists, that it has turned its galleries into an auction mart for foreign pictures.

The Academy of Fine Arts occupies a peculiar position; it is ostensibly an American, and distinctively a Pennsylvania school of art, and it certainly needs no great amount of argument to prove that its principal duty is to foster and encourage native art. If it were not an academy-if it were merely a combination of private gentlemen for the purpose of trading in art productions-the case would be vastly different, and no one would have a right to complain if nothing but foreign works were ever admitted to its galleries. The Academy, however, is a chartered institution, professedly established for a particular purpose, and all its claims to the regards of the public are based upon its pretensions as an art school. When the Academy, therefore, lets out its galleries for auction purposes, it degrades itself and the cause which it makes a pretense of supporting. Picture selling, whether by auction or otherwise, is a perfectly legitimate pursuit, and there are gentlemen engaged in it in this city who have the esteem and confidence of both the artists and the public. Indeed, matters have come to such a pass that very many of our artists would rather send their works to Messrs. Earle, Haseltine, or Robinson, and trust to their judgment in hanging them judiciously, rather than to entrust them to the tender mercies of the Academy directors. The distinction in this case is certainly not difficult to understand.

The position of the artists with regard to foreign art has been misstated in the article to which we SPECIAL NOTICES.

DES FOR THE SUMMER. TO PREVENT sunbown and all discontrained and seriations of the sidn, bites of mospiffore or other images, use Wright's Alconated Gbycerime Tables. Is is deliviously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a tellet poop. For sice by dright's generally. E. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 63 OHESNUT Street: DEF NOTICE .- PARTIES HAVING GOODS deposited with MARELEY & HELLINGS, No 306 North THIRTEENTH Street, will call at N. E. corno ELEVENTH and LOOUST to renew or redoom than. It A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING WE25 will be hold, under the sempines of the YOUNO PROPLE'S ASBOOLATION OF THE TABRENAULE BAPTIST OHUROH, on TUESDAY EVENTING, May 11, at 8 o'clock, Mr. J. R. SYPHPR and others will delive addresses. An interesting time is expected: Coms and welcame. blog

NOTICE _____ THE RICHMOND GRANITE Der" COMPANY. Annual Meeting of the Stitchholders will be held at the Office of the Company, in Richmond, Va., on THURSDAY, May 28, at 3 P. M. L. P. ASHMFAD, 510 3t^a X Scoretary and Treasurer.

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WILLIAM R. S. BAKER Socritizer and Tréaurer, No. 102 RAOE Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1968. 4 29 197

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DEF OFFICE CATAWISSA RAELROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.

PREADELPHIA, Am-890 1800 The Board of Directors of this Company have dickared dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PRE CENT. o account of the dividends due the Preferred Stockholders payable on the 30th of May next, to those persons in whose name the stock stands at the close of the Transfer Books. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stook will be closed on the 10th and reopened on the 30th of May.

W. L. GILPOY. 51 stoth9t

51stoth96 Tremmess. Construct PHILADEDPHIA AND SOUTH-ERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 120 South THIRD Street, May 10, 1989. At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held on Wednesdy, 5th inst., the Ellowing named genelic-men were eleated Directors, to aeres for the ensuing year: S. FLANAGAN W. L. RUSSELL, W. L. RUSSELL, W. L. RUSSELL, MADE MASSEY WILLIAM MASSEY BL PIERKINS, JR., GEORGER N. ALLEN, And at a meeting of the Board beldshis day, 8, FI ANA. GAN was elected President and CHARLES S. TEALS. Cretary and Tzenseurer. D. D. D. W. M.

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THE CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS. A PARAGRAPH appended to the list of new Custom House appointments made by the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, which we published yesterday, contains an inadvertent error, which may, we fear, create a false impression. It states that the Collector "has altogether about 212 appointments at his disposal, and that he has thus far disturbed only 99 of the attaches of the establishment." We have since learned that the whole number of Custom House officials subject to removal by the Collector is only about 165, and in removing ninety-nine of these appointees, or fully three-fifths, Mr. Moore has made as many changes as a due regard for the public service and for the character of a number of the old incumbents will permit. A total change of officials in the Custom House at the outset of an administration would necessarily subject the public service to serious hazards, and cause heavy losses to the Treasury as well as great inconvenience to importers. Special knowledge and qualifications are required to fill some of the posts, and with an entirely new set of officials the utmost confusion and the most dangerous disorder would prevail. No collector, however strong his partisan attachments, has ever ventured upon a complete and universal change immediately after his accession to power, and in every complicated department of the Government at least a few of the old wheelhorses are invariably spared.

The fact should he borne in mind, also, that the new Collector is not only subject to the restriction we have already mentioned, for his immediate predecessor, Mr. Cake, retained and appointed a large number of Republicans who have never faltered in their allegiance to the party, and who have claims upon its confidence which cannot be wisely ignored.

Mr. Moore has not hesitated to remove every incumbent who was offensively identified with Andrew Johnson's treachery, and he has made the most strenuous efforts to distribute his patronage wisely. It was utterly impossible to avoid disappointing many worthy men. The applicants were so numerous that he was obliged to turn hundreds away empty-handed; and with the limited amount of patronage at his disposal, it was utterly impossible for him to reward more than a small portion of those who had unquestionable claims to recognition. He has done his best, and faithfully discharged his onerous task in as satisfactory a manner as was possible, in view of its numerous difficulties and embarrassments.

We understand that he now considers his task fully completed, and any efforts to secure additional changes will only cause mutual annoyance. Those who seek appointments must look for them elsewhere, and they will best promote their interests by directing their appeals for office to some other branch of public service.

LOUIS NAPOLEON on Sunday reminded the people of Chartres that he did them the honor of ing quanties of coal and coke, in tons :-paying them a visit years ago when he was Prince President of the French Republic. The people deplored. It would seem as if to be a gentleman of Chartres doubtless would have recalled the was to be an exile from official life; and he who circumstance without the reminder, as the peo-

allude, as it has habitually been by those who attempt directly, or indirectly, to defend the policy of the Academy of Fine Arts. No man professing to be an artist, who has talent enough to produce a picture that is worth the canvas it is painted upon, objects to the introduction of foreign works. On the contrary, the pictures of the best European painters are always welcomed here and cagerly studied. The artists, however, do object, and rightly, to their own works being put up against the ceiling, or down on the flaor, or in the worst possible light, at the Academy exhiin order that foreign bitions. works belonging to the directors and their friends may have all the choice positions; and they are justly indignant that the galleries of the Academy should be turned into auction rooms for the sale of pictures of any kind, foreign or native. There have been genuine exhibitions at the Academy, occasionally, composed exclusively of foreign works, which have not only not been objected to by the artists, but have been appreciated and enjoyed more heartily by them than by any other class of our citizens. The exhibition of English works which took place some eight years ago gave our artists a rare opportunity to study the peculiarities of a certain school of foreign art, as represented in its best works; and if such exhibitions were more frequent, so long as they did not interfere with the legitimate functions of the Academy, no sensible man-and the majority of the artists are sensible men-would offer the least objection to them, but, on the contrary, would welcome them for the opportunities they afford for study.

During the past winter two of the galleries of the Academy were entirely unoccupied except for auction purposes, and, as we explained in an article published at the time of the closing of the schools at the end of March, the classes were confined to dark, dismal, underground quarters, which would have been submitted to cheerfully if there had been nothing better to offer, but which, under the circumstances, were anything but creditable to the institution.

The idea of holding auctions, and especially of foreign works, would be received with astonishment and wrath if proposed in any European academy, and it is only because our artists have no interest or rights in the Pennsylvania Academy that the directors are bound to respect, that such things are allowed here. If the press, instead of patting this decrepid institution on the back, or passing over its shortcomings in allence, would go to work and endeavor to produce a reformation in its way of doing business, we might expect to have an art school in Philadelphia that would be worthy of the name. Until very lately, nothing whatever has been, said by the newspapers about the deficiencies of the Academy. Our local critics have been content to visit the annual exhibition and comment upon the works as they hung, and the Academy has managed its.affairs in its own way, and its squabbles with the artists have attracted no attention whatever outside of a very limited circle. The people of this city, however, are beginning to take some little interest in art subjects at the present day, and the consequence is that the Academy suddenly received a rude shock by the expose which followed the discreditable emeute of last year, and it has begun to open its eyes and to find itself about one hundred years behind the age in all its ideas. That the Academy ever will be worthy of its name under its present system of management we do not believe; and as the importance and necessity for a property organized school of art are increasing every day, we call upon all who take any interest in art, as a means of education and culture, to aid in bringing about a change as speedily as possible.

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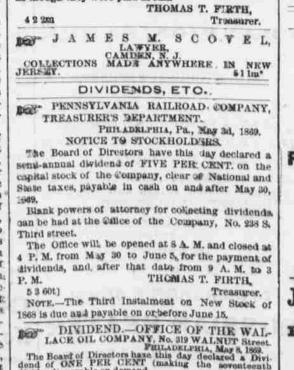
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First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1899.

Second. Fifty per cent, between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the Sist day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, an heach instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shapes. Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 18, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cena at par, as though they were paid in full.



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	Hanny Weaver, Reading P. O.
	Dr. A. Smith, Werzersville P. O., Berhs sounty.
į.	William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schugtzill county,
)	F. S. Stauffer, Boyartown P. O., Barks county.
8	Goorge F. Greidez, Litiz P. O., Bancastes county.
r	John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancasten county. PREKIOMEN BEIDGE HOTEL
	Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgamery county, PROSPECT TERRACE,
12	Dr. Jamos Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county. SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
3	Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co. DOUTY HOUSE, Theodore Howest, Shamokin, Northumberland co. (54 2mrp
	Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumbenland co. (542mrp
	EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
	LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.
1	This popular and well-known, SUMMER RESORT will
	be opened for the reception of gnesses and Eich of June, under the suspices of J. W. FREDERIUK, the former proprietor.
	The entire establishment has been resovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 37 hm
	ICE COMPANIES.
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	CEI ICEI IGEI ICEI ICEI
	Ice! Ice! Ice! Ize! Ice! Ice! Ice!
	OFFICE OF THE
	KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
1ġ	No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia
	Established 1832. Incorporated 1854.
	Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Shippers of
	EASTERN ICE.
	THOMAS E. CAHILL, President. E. P. KRRSHOW, Vice President. A. HUNT, Tressurer.
	E. H. CORNELL, Secretary, T. A. HENDRY, Superintendant,
9 .	ICE delivered daily in all parts of the consolidated city, West Philadelphis, Mantus, Richmond, Bridesburg, Tiorn, and Germantown. Prices for families, offices, etc., for 1969;
	8 the daily 60 cents nor weak
	16 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1
	90 " "
1	Office, or any of the following Depots, will receive prompt
	NORTH PRNNSYLVANIA BAILEOAD AND MAS- TER STREET,
	WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue,
	RIDGE ROAD AND WILLOW STREET, TWENTY SECOND AND HAMILTON STREET,
,	NINTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE, and PINE STREET WHARF, Schugikile [53 Imrp
	Real Real Leaf Leaf Leaf
	Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!
	SOFA BED.
	SOFABED. HOVER'S PATENT
	HOVER'S PATENT COMBINATION SOFA BED
	SOFA BED. H O V E R'S P A T E N T COMBINATION SOFA BED
and the second se	SOFA BED. HOVER'S PATENT COMBINATION SOFA BED is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome Prench
and the second se	SOFA BED. HOVER'S PATENT COMBINATION SOFA BED is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no semination between back and cost
and the second se	SOFA BED. HOVER'S PATENT COMBINATION SOFA BED is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to
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and the second se	SOFA BED. H O V E R'S P A T E N T COMBINATION SOFA BED is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome Prench Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and inable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for if to get out of order. Price about the same as an ordinary sofa
and the second se	SOFA BED. HOUSE SOFA BED. HOUSE SOFA BED. HOUSE SOFA BED. GOMBINATION SOFA BED s decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to back to support it when down, which is unsafe and iable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is casily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order. Price about the same as an ordinary sofa. H E HOUVER
and the second se	SOFA BED. HOUSE SOFA BED. HOUSE SOFA BED. COMBINATION SOFA BED s decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and iable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order. Price about the same as an ordinary sofa. H. F. HOVER, OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURED
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E. S. HARLEY.

promptly all orders in city or country.