Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

NAPOLEON AND THE ARMY. ALTHOUGH in the recent French elections the Emperor achieved a nominal victory, the result, so far from being satisfactory, was ominous of disaster in the not far distant future. The small towns and the agricultural districts, where the ignorant peasantry are in the majority, declared for the empire and elected a majority of the Government candidates to the Corps Legislatif. It is the large cities, however, that lead public sentiment in France; and if Paris successfully inaugurates a revolution, the experiences of history will be belied if the nation at large does not make haste to follow. Paris and the other great cities that represent the wealth, intelligence, and culture of France, that in reality are France as it is known to the world at large, not only defeated the advocates of Imperialism at the polls, but supplemented their pacific victory by revolutionary demonstrawhich sounded strangely like tions the mutterings of a coming storm. Notwithstanding all that has been done during the past twenty years to make France great and prosperous at home, respected and feared abroad, the empire is a failure, inasmuch as it has failed either to suppress or conciliate its enemies, or to secure the confidence of the intelligent and thinking classes. The Emperor has labored to advance the material prosperity of the nation, and to a very great extent he has done so, but the one great idea of his policy, which overshadows everything else, is securing the succession to the throne for his son and the perpetuation of his dynasty. And thoughtful men are seriously inquiring whether Napoleonism is so good a thing of itself that the liberties of the people, and all else that is desirable, must be subordinated to it.

The rioters of Montmartre were promptly

suppressed by the well-trained soldiers at the beck and call of the Government, thousands of arrests were made, incendiary papers were confiscated and their editors imprisoned, an t order was once more restored. No one knows better than the Emperor, however, that the dislike for himself and his rule is too deepseated to be eradicated by such measures as this, and that it is only awaiting a suitable opportunity to break forth with greater fury than ever. He has accordingly left the uncongenial atmosphere of Paris for the camp at Chalons, where on the anniversary of Solferino he managed to flatter his soldiery in a speech that is significant in relation to recent events. He appealed to them to remember the battles fought by their fathers and themselves, as "our victories are the history of progress and civilization"-a conclusion that will scarcely be acceded to by impartial thinkers outside of the French army; and, he continued, "you will thus maintain that military spirit which is the triumph of the noble over the vulgar passions. It is fidelity to the flag and devotion to the country. Continue in the same course, and you will be worthy of so great a nation." These are the Emperor's words as first reported, but the Journal Offciel gives a slightly modified version, as follows:-"Continue in the same course, and you will always be worthy of so great a nation, and will maintain the military spirit necessary for a great people." The probabilities are that the first report was substantially correct, but it was thought expedient to give it to the public in a somewhat modified form. The Emperor relies upon the fidelity of the army to maintain himself upon the throne, and he probably feels secure so long as he can calculate upon the blind obedience of his bayonets. Marshal Bazaine, in addressing the Emperor, said, "Your soldiers recall the day on which you led them to victory. This glorious anniversary shall never be effaced from our hearts, and under all circumstances shall they remain devoted to your dynasty." It should be remembered, however, that, since Solferino, Prussia has arisen as a great power that overshadows France, and the disastrous Mexican campaign resulted in anything but glory for the French arms. It is certain that there is great dissatisfaction in the army at the loss of prestige that has taken place since the victories that were called to their remembrance by the Emperor; and although the army may be an efficient aid in suppressing a few rioters, it is not at all certain that it can be relied upon in case of an organized revolution. The French army has in the past shown a facility for adhering to the fortunes of the party in power, and in case the Napoleonic dynasty should be seriously imperilled, it would probably be policy for the Emperor to follow the example of Louis Philippe and get over to England as fast as possible, without placing too implicit a reliance on the affection of either Marshal Bazaine or the army under his command. The army is a strong support for the Emperor so long as he can control it, but the nation is stronger than the army if it is once aroused to put forth its strength; and when the day of trial comes the bayonets are more than likely to be found on the popular side.

THE FIST IN OUR CIVILIZATION. Ar this season of blue skies and leafy luxuriance, when human benevolence should take a measure of increase and inspiration from the bounty of nature, another of those loathsome pictures of prize-ring brutality that are as incongruous to the serene surroundings of June as would be a limning by Dore of some group in the Tuscan's Hell beside the innocent hilarity of a virtuous household, is thrust before us.

Whoever would honestly perceive the influence in a single direction of the Christian religion upon mankind, need only descend from a vaunted antiquity with the ages, and beginning with that deification of brute force which is Homer, and pausing to behold de. and comprehensive.

generate emperors contend in the arena, en i with the last Western infamy at Foster's Island. In the world's past there was indeed a manhood in the muscular duel-a manhood of courage, skill, and endurance. But the conditions of society have changed; humanity has ceased to be mainly anatomical, and has become intellectual and moral.

Yet even at a recent period men claiming recognition for sense and culture-very many in England-were outspoken apologists of the prize ring. We remember how liberally peers and wealthy commoners opened their purses to provide a pension for Tom Sayers, and how they accompanied the largess with the heartiest encomiums. There is a magic in that word "Pluck" for the Anglo-Saxon ear which sets at naught the teachings of morality and the dictates of reason. It matters little whether it be Gladstone in the Commons, the cavalry charge at Balaklava, or a contention of vulgar bruisers within the circuit of twenty-four feet of ringed ropes, there are plaudits for every phase, and a muse to sing the occasion, either in the lyrical measure of the laureate, the stately, ink-built periods of the editor, or the profane, ginwetted adjectives of the St. Giles Chicken and the Tipton Slasher. And when to this admiration of animal courage-of "going in to win"-is added that instructive sense of justice which is the foundation of all magnanimity, and which is compacted into the nervous English phrase of "fair play," we have served up the strongest defense which can be advanced in behalf of the modern prize-ring. This line of vindication was not altogether misapplied to the better days of prize-fighting, when Cribb and Caunt contended for the belt, though it is completely one-side t, and leaves out of view baneful counteracting ten-

But how stands the case now? The "clear stage, and no favor," has ended in an indiscriminate ruffianism that is only fit to be classed with the practices of Indian thugs. There is not even remaining to the prize-ring the traditional honor among thieves; for it is obvious that in the recent Devil's carnivals there has been no pretense to fairness in the encounters, and that so, the security of the better is destroyed. And it is just here that a stronger dissussion from this brutality than the denunciation of moralists, or the repression of police, is likely to arise; for the most inveterate "sport" will refrain from risking his money on a savage whose superiority of muscle and training shall avail nothing against cut ropes, presented pistols, and

brandished knives. It is one of the worst courses of American politics that this wicked and disgusting business is not only winked at, but protected by partisans in place. Of such connivance a signal instance is fresh in our recollection, where one Western Governor telegraphed another to pardon and release from the prison to which he had been consigned for much too short a period, a pugilistic thug. The sentiment of the lowest bar-rooms was to be conciliated at every expense of virtue and order; the votes of the habitues of the gambling dens, rat-pits, and brothels were needed. For rufflanism is at least wise enough to combine in our politics, while decency is content to lift a corrugated brow from its ledger, and utter a momentary and fruitless protest.

THE FRONTIER MASSACRES. WHATEVER may be the future fruits of the newly-organized Indian policy, it is evidently not yet in working order. The usual number of bloody massacres on the frontier are reported, the irrepressible conflict between civilization and barbarism still continues, and the only redeeming features of the news from the West is to be found in the fact that there are no reports of the organization of a formidable league of savage bands. Every inroad into the old Indian hunting grounds continues to be sternly resisted, a number of advanced settlements have been broken up, and the blood of the pioneers is still freely shed upon the virgin soil of the prairies and plains. The surveyors of the proposed extension of the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Colorado were recently attacked, collisions between the troops and the Indians frequently occur, parties of white buffalo hunters are massacred, and the outposts of civilization in Kansas and Nebraska have again been reduced to ruins amid the groans of tortured men and the shrieks of captured women. These murders are committed at different places by different tribes. Detached parties of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes rove back to their old stamping grounds in spite of treaty stipulations: and when they can overpower a small body of white men, they eagerly seize the opportunity to win scalps and to avenge the real and imaginary wrongs of their race. The Dog Soldiers, composed of a party of the most fiendish Indians that ever roamed the continent, are the supposed perpetrators of the shocking massacre on the Saline river. They seem to have sworn on their heathen altars eternal hatred to the pale faces, and no matter what chiefs, councils, agents, or commissioners may do, they never bury the hatchet, and never miss an opportunity to brandish their war clubs or to send their arrows quivering to the heart of a pioneer. Even semi-civilized tribes who have for years been quartered on reservations under the charge of agents, the Otoes and Pawnees, are alleged to have recently killed a small party of white men; and it is reported that preparations are being made by the white citizens of one of the counties of Nebraska to avenge these murders by an indiscriminate slaughter of all the members of these tribes. Such a crime would be, in turn, as horrible as any of the outrages recently perpetrated by the savages, and the past history of the nation is already stained with too many such disgraceful tragedies. It is evident, however, that the new system must be swiftly put in force, as well as wisely arranged, if the frontiers are to be spared the repetition of past horrors. If we would not have the retreating footsteps of the aborigines everywhere marked with a sanguinary trail, in which the blood of

red and white men is fearfully intermingled,

action must be prompt as well as sagacious

THE FRENCH CABLE is progressing safely on its way to our shores. The latest despatches from Brest, dated 10 o'clock yesterday morning, state that the Great Eastern was then 877 miles out, and that she had paid out 406 miles of cable. The signals continued perfect, and everything appeared to be working in the most satisfactory manner. This great enterprise has excited a quiet interest in this coun'ry, but, as is naturally the case, there is. not the same excitement and enthusiasm on the subject as there was when the first cable was successfully laid. The practicability of such an enterprise having once been clearly demonstrated the romance of the thing vanished, and people began to look upon it merely as a business operation. From this point of view we will have to congratulate ourselves on the landing of the American end of the French cable. It will give us a means of communication with Europe independent of England, and the competition which it will excite will undoubtedly have the effect of decreasing the rates of charges and largely increasing the business of ocean telegraphing. This mode of communicating with Europe has become a necessity, and there is certainly room for two or even more lines. We wish the Great Eastern a prosperous conclusion for her voyage, and hope that the cable which she is now paying out will be landed without ac-

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race. Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS Pastor, at 10% and 7%. Strangers invited. BEY REV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., WILL PREACH in WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN OHUROH SEVENTRENTH and FILBERT Streets, Services Sab

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 19% A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD STREET below Walnut.—Service To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Prayer meeting every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH,
SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—
Rev. THOMAS X. ORR, Pastor, will preach To-morrow
(Sunday) Morning, at 10%, and Evening at 80 clock. ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.-TO-MORrow being the fourth Sunday in the month, the af-ternoon service will be omitted. Service in the evening at quarter before 8 o'clock. TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,

Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street.

REV. GKORGE A. PELTZ
will preach to morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10% and 7% o'clock.

FREE UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORner ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets. The paster, Rev. WILLIAM H. THORNE, preaches To-merrow at 10% A. M. Public cordially invited. Evening service for the summer omitted. LUTHERBAUM EVANGELICAL LU-

THERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets—Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor, at 10%. "Jesus praying in agony." 7% Rev. S. A. HOLMAN, Pastor, of Grace Lutheran Church of West Philadel-

INSTALLATION.—REV. B. H. HUNT will be installed Paster of ST. STEPHEN'S LU-THERAN CHURCH, FORTIETH and ARCH, West Philadelphia, SUNDAY, 3% P. M., by Rev. KUNKEL-MAN and Rev. Dr. KRAUTH. Services at 10% A. M., by the Paster.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN
ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
The Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held
next MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Address by Peter B. Simons, Esq.—What Young Men's
Christian Associations are Doing in the South and West.
Question for discussion—Would the cause of Christianity be advanced by the fusion of all denominations
into one? into one ?

Vocal and instrumental music under the direction of John T. Stull, Esq.

The public are invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOY POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE COM-MENGEMENT—The Sixteenth Annual Commencement for conferring Degrees will be held in HORTICUL TURAL HALL on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Professor RICHARD S. SMITH, of the College Faculty, and Hon. JOSEPH ALLISON, President Judge of Court of Common Pleas. Music by the Germania Orchestra. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D., 6 25 4t

President of Faculty.

NINETY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

THE STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI OF PENNSYLVANIA. The annual meeting of this Society will be held at AU GUSTIN'S, No. 1105 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY. July 5, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. Members of other State Societies who may be in the city on that day are invited to dine with this Society at the above-named place at 6 cleck P. M.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Secretary, Philadelphia, June 26, 1869.

THOSE ROSES.

'Tis the first rose of summer left blooming alone, Its fair young companions will never be blown! For the two years old baby has been on a raid, And the bright tender buds are all vanished and fled The rose does not flourish as well as it might Where "Olive plants" frequently hover in sight; And as for its beauty or sweetness of smell, Any other name for it would answer as well. On the first rows of safes you may see on the floor, Where Marvin & Ce, have their flourishing store, Is a flower quite safe from such juvenile ways,

That vandals of much larger growth will amaze; The last summer rose will have blossomed and died Ere a thief see those buds and explore the inside Safes beautifully decorated. For sale by MARVIN & CO.

6 25 2t4p No. 721 CHESNUT Street.

PUBLIC SALE AT DELANCO, N. J. NEXT THURSDAY, July 1, at 1 o'clock,

"THE DELANCO HOUSE," 45 rooms, on a high bank of the Delaware river, 12 miles from Walnut street wharf 11 daily trains each way stop at the place; also the steam boat; is now full of boarders; would make a good hydro pathic establishment, boarding school, or private resi dence. Three acres of ground; good fishing, boating, and bathing; plenty of shade and walks on the shore. Pro perty in good order. Also, at the same time and place and ACRES OF LAND IN BURLINGTON COUNTY to the highest bidder, without reserve.

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Knotted Silk Fringes, 80c. per yard and upwards.
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ENo. 4 Colors and Black Satin Quilled Ribbons, \$2
per piece; also, Nos. 6, 7, 9, 12, in Black.
Real Guipure Laces, 15c. per yard and upwards,
Real Thread Laces, 25c. per yard and upwards.
Real Valenciennes and Cluny Laces at very low

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Quilled Alpaca Braids, all colors, for travelling suits, \$1:30 per piece.

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Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

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did steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 c'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape Mayon MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.

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The infatuation of mankind is marvellous. Men of good, sound sense live in or visit unhealthy districts of country during the hot summer months without using a single precaution to ward off disease They breathe miasmatic atmospheres and drink poisoned waters, but never provide an antidote against the deadly fevers that lurk in the air and float in the water. No man thinks himself in danger, but any one can readily see that they are pursuing a suicidal course. Thus we find that whenever any of our friends are about to move into a fever country, all make haste to advise him to be sure and take with him a reliable antidote, like the ZINGARI BITTERS, for example; but no one seems to think

it necessary to apply this advice to himself. Thousands of people annually sacrifice their lives by neglect, many more shake with the ague, burn with the fever, are robbed of strength, broken down in spirit, emaciated in body, so that they are useless, burdensome skeletons. In the new countries of the West this has been especially the case. Now that the Southern States on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and in the great Valley of the Mississippi have been opened to Northern capital, enterprise, and labor. innumerable families will go thither to purchase cheap homes and reap rich harvests from the fertile soil. Yet many will reap harvests of sore affliction disease, and death if they fall to use the proper pre-

caution to preserve health. Medical science and the experience of mankind have rendered nothing more certain than this, that the juices of herbs properly prepared are the natural

defenses against malarious diseases. As a safeguard against epidemic and endemic maladies generated by miasms and sun-heated waters, no medicine has yet been discovered that, in certainty to prevent diseases or efficacy in curing when once contracted, can in any degree compare with the GREAT ZINGARINI plant, discovered years ago by Cheopsus, the great Egyptian physician, All the known remedies were familiar to Dr.

Cheopsus; he had used them in his practice in the Valley of the River Nile, where, perhaps, more than in any other part of the world, fever antidotes are used; in his researches among the flora of Northern Africa, he found and tested the medicinal qualities of many plants, but of all these the ZINGARINI HERB was the most valuable. The fame of this medicine soon crossed the Mediterranean into Europe, and the Red Sea into Asia, and there became almost the only remedy for malarious fevers. A few years ago this medicine was introduced to

the American public in the form of the ZINGARI BITTERS, a pleasant and an agreeable liquid, but in not the slightest degree an intoxicating beverage. It is a gentle stimulant, but not an intoxicant. No one, therefore, need hesitate to introduce this article into his family for daily use during the seasons when the danger is greatest.

Its usefulness as a domestic specific cannot be overestimated. In cases of the stomach, sudden spasms, cholic, hysterics, lassitude, nervous headache, and innumerable other little ailments that occur in every family, it is a sovereign remedy.

This Bitters is especially adapted to soothe and tone the stomach, and every one knows that as long as the stomach is in a healthy condition no disease can effect a lodgment in the system. The digestive organs, when vigorous and in a normal condition, perfectly dissolve and assimilate the food, so that the strengthening and building-up elements can be appropriated to all the tissues of the body. But if food is not digested, there is no material supplied to replace the natural waste of the system. The great value of the ZINGARI BITTERS lies just in this fact, that it keeps the digestive organs in tone, or speedily

corrects them when deranged.

Chills and fever are the pests of many communities: whole districts of country have been depopulated by this insidious malady, families have been reduced to poverty simply because their working powers had been destroyed by the slow and sure effects of this disease; and the skill of the entire medical faculty is disease; and the skin of the chart of the one who has often baffled by its pertinacity, yet no one who has tried this new remedy has long suffered from chills and fever nor has any one been attacked by this tried this new remedy has long suffered from chills and fever, nor has any one been attacked by this disease who used ZINGARI BITTERS as a preventive. While most men recognize and acknowledge the necessity for stimulants, few take the pains to obtain a proper one. It often happens therefore, the great evil is done in the attempt to cure. Many resort to the use of raw alcoholic liquors, such as are sold in the public drinking saloons. These liquors, it has been shown by extensive and careful analysis made of those sold in the saloons of New York, are often the vilest in the saioons of New York, are often the vilest compounds of water, fusel oil, amyle, or sulphuric acid. By the use of these, therefore, the system is thoroughly impregnated with deadly poisons, which will lead to fatal results. It is unsafe to trust to common liquors. We must look elsewhere for a stimulant and tonic. There is one provided which There is one provided which may administered with perfect safety to who need invigorants, Its increas-

all who need invigorants, Its increasing popularity, its extensive use, and its superior qualities, determined by the most varied experience, are the strongest evidence of its utility. The most fearful consequences have frequently resulted from a mistake in the selection and use of stimulants, and it is therefore of the utmost importance to the public to know that, notwithstanding the vast amount of deception practised in the mixing of liquors and the adulteration of drugs, there is yet a preparation thoroughly reliable, warranted to be free of all noxious elements, compounded of the purest materials, and in every sense of the word a medicine.

The ZINGABI BITTERS are given to the public with entire confidence and upon a full knowledge of with entire confidence and upon a full knowledge of sheir value.

HARRISURG, Pa., August 23, 1868.—I am not in the habit of recommending for general use articles which have proved of special service to me, but most readily give my testimony to the merit of the Zingari Bitters, propared by Mr. F. Rahter. I have used it in my family with excellent results; it relieves incipient dyspepsia; is a fine appetizer, for the morning mesi especially, and, unlike similar prepations, has a pleasant aromatic flavor, free from fiery alcoholic taste.

REV. R. J. KEELING.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, October 15, 1862.—I suffered of fever and ague more than nine months. My liver had become very much diseased. My complexion was sallow and jaundiced, my stomach tritable, and my whole system greatly emaciated, with almost total loss of strength and appetite. I tried various remodies, but no cure till I used the ZINGARI BITTERS. My health has been completely restored by this valuable medicine.

JACOB HOMER. Pletely restored by this valuable medicine.

AGOB HOMER.

HARRISHURG CITT, October 17, 1868.—Personally appeared the above-named Jacob Homer, and made oath in due form that the facts are true as above stated.

HENRY PEFFER, Alderman.

HENRY PEFFER, Alderman.

[From Judge Murray].

HARRISBUBG, Pa., Nov. 28, 1866.—Mr. F. Rahter—Dear Sir.—I feel it to be my duty to inform you of the great benefits one of the members of my family received from the use of your ZINGARI BITTERS. One of my daughters was troubled for a long time with all the fils consequent upon the stoppage of the menses. She was pale, emaciated, spiritless: in fact, a general wreck. We tried quite a number of doctors, many home and advertised remedies, but no benefit was dorived; finally I induced her to try your BITTLES, and after using it but a short time, the catamenia were restored, and her general health has already wonderfully improved. We can never thank you emough for restoring our beloved daughter to health. I believe it to be the greatest family medicine out, and would under no circumstances be without it.

WILLIAM F. MURRAY.

The following certificate is from the well-known Dunkard minister. Heuben Sayler, and speaks for itself. There is not a man in Maryland whose character for veracity and honesty is better known than his:

MR. F. H. RAHTER—Dear Sir:—After suffering with Dyspepsia for 25 years, and using all the remedies advertised for its cure, beside being under treatment of eight or ten physicians, and all proving a failure, I was finally induced, by the merchant at Union Bridge (Captain Leightmer), to try your most accellent remedy. ZIRGARI BITTERS, and I now take pleasure in saving that it has done me more good than anything I have ever tried, and I cheerfully recommend it to the public as one of the most efficient remedies extant for the above disease.

I will also state that my neighbor, Mrs. Worley, who suffered of the same disease, told me, only a few days ago, that she had taken two bottles, and that she could perferm as good a day's work as she ever could, to which I cheerfully subscribe.

Union Bridge, Carroll county, Md.

Sold by dealers throughout the world.

Sold by dealers throughout the world.

Price, \$1 per bottle, or \$5 per half dozen, F. RAHTER & CO.,

Proprietors and Manufacturers.

No. 6 NORTH FRONT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Exclusive Agencies granted where none are now 6 22 lit | established. From tailing my 4 4 5 8 8004