

Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1869.

ARE WE BECOMING INDIANS?

CERTAIN signs of Europe have ceased for a while their ponderous speculations on the habits of the megatherium and the food of the ichthyosaurus, and casting aside their favorite Dryadist topics, they are bending all the energies of their mighty minds to an establishment of the theory that "Americans are rapidly assuming the physical characteristics of Indians." A scientific gentleman of Philadelphia, who has very prudently concealed his name, has unhappily exposed to the Frenchman the family secrets which he should have kept closely locked in the recesses of his scientific breast, but as the Frenchman has cruelly blabbed them to the world, and the worst is now known, we may as well repeat here the evidence he has given to support the indictment which has been brought against us.

"The Anglo-American presents from the second generation characteristics of the type which is not unlike that of the Lenni Lenapes, the Iroquois, and the Cherokee Indians. The skin becomes dry as leather; it loses the warmth of color and ruddiness of cheeks, and in their stead the color of mud tinges it; the hair, and an insipid paleness in women. The head decreases in size, and becomes round or pointed. It is covered with smooth hair of a dark color. The neck lengthens. The eyes are sunken in deep cavities which are quite near each other. The iris becomes dark; the eye's express a piercing and wild. The long bones lengthen chiefly in the upper extremity."

When "gentle savages" were driven from their lands, thirsting for revenge, they little knew that a terrible fate awaited us, and even the most blood-thirsty warriors who have been translated to the happy hunting grounds where big chiefs who take heap white scalps are supposed to go, must look down with grim satisfaction upon the result of our aggressions, as it is recorded in the above extract. In the "Arabian Nights" enchanters merely turn a few men into stones, or dogs, or birds, or beasts, temporarily, and they usually are soon restored to their normal condition. But here the whole Anglo-American race, which runs up now to many millions, become from the second generation like unto "the Lenni Lenapes, the Iroquois, and the Cherokee Indians." No wonder that the republic is going to the dogs! Where would we be if we did not receive a large infusion of European virtue and superiority in the ship-loads of English, German, and Irish emigrants?

The statement in regard to American complexions is quite alarming. Perhaps the men may reconcile themselves to the fearful doom of having their skin forever tinted with the "color of mud" by the hope that means may yet be found in the lager-beer shops and the whisky-mills for restoring "warmth of color and ruddiness of cheeks;" but what will our women think of the allegation that their countenances are uniformly characterized by an "insipid paleness?" Must we send to Paris for whole ship-loads of French rouge?

And then our heads, too, decrease in size, and become round or pointed! While we are felicitating ourselves upon the size as well as the quality of the American brain, the scientific gentleman of Philadelphia rudely dispels this pleasing illusion. Since the date of his epistle, too, a confirmation of his theory is afforded by the fact that a burglar confined in the New York Tombs forced not only his head but his whole body through a wonderfully small aperture; and when he writes again to Paris we hope he will give his views at length on the question whether Americans are purposely cultivating extra small heads on account of the facilities they give for escaping from prisons.

To complete the mortification of American ladies, they are invariably doomed, in this age of blondes, to possess hair "of a dark color," and instead of bewitching their lovers with deep blue eyes, they are forced to be content with dark orbs possessing a wild and piercing expression. It is possible that at the worst the hair might be dyed, but no means have yet been devised for eradicating the fierce Indian glare which darts from every American countenance, and if any timid young Parisian beau come to this country, let them look well to their nerves!

The indictment does not rest wholly on the evidence which was treacherously furnished from our own city. It has been discovered in Paris that "the French gloves all make gloves for the American market with much longer fingers than those intended for European consumption." This argument is perfectly unanswerable, unless we fall back upon the theory that our fingers have been lengthened by the prevailing tendency to clutch other people's money, instead of an irresistible law that is revenging the aborigines by imposing upon their successors all their physical characteristics.

We are also told that "the language of Americans tends more and more in its standard phrases to become like the red men." Here is another strong link in the chain of evidence closing round us. We cannot deny that some of our leading politicians love to "talk Indian," and such Indian phrases as "how," "big drink," "whisky," "scalp," "tomahawk," "papoose," and "squaw," have been introduced into our vocabulary to a fearful extent.

they had knives, but the scientific gentlemen have settled these matters in their own way, and we have no right to disturb the smooth and powerful current of their argument.

They have passed judgment against us, and the only sure remedy for future Americans who are specially anxious to possess immaculate skins, hair and eyes of the proper color, heads of good size, and other transatlantic advantages, will be found in timely precautions to be born in Europe, where science and civilization love to dwell, and where no fear of the impress of the dusky shades of the Lenni Lenapes, the Cherokees, and the Tuscaroras need be entertained.

MOUNTJOY AS A FINANCIER.

During the past few days a considerable share of public attention has been attracted to a peculiar financial transaction in which George Mountjoy and Alexander J. Wightman have figured most conspicuously. This particular case, like all other cases, has two sides to it, and will continue to boast of two sides, to the confusion of the public, until a jury of twelve men has knocked the bottom out of one side or the other. Mr. Mountjoy, it will be remembered, devotes a large share of his time, energies, and capital to the manufacture of whisky, but is not quite as actively engaged in the business just at present as he was some time since, in consequence of the revenue officers having seized his establishment for alleged "informalities." The seizure of course grieved Mr. Mountjoy considerably, and, therefore, when he heard that a gentleman, who describes himself succinctly as "a traveller in Texas, Florida, and Mexico," was stopping at a hotel in the vicinity of Fairmount Park with a marvellous machine for the redistillation of whisky in his possession, Mr. Mountjoy hastened thither to examine it. The little "unpleasantness" with the minions of the law into which he had been led naturally disgusted him with the imperfect mechanism which had not proved capable of avoiding "informalities," and he doubtless anticipated a future exemption from all such vexations through the agency of the neat device which rumor credited to the possession of the "traveller in Texas" and other foreign parts.

To slide, at this point, from Mr. Mountjoy's version of the affair to the story told by Mr. Wightman, we find that the former did not trouble himself about the patent double-action self-operating machine for the redistillation of whisky when he arrived at the caravansary near the Park, but sat down to a glass of lemonade, with one eye riveted upon a huge bundle of greenbacks footing up \$10,000. The uppermost bill was apparently a genuine "V," and such, apparently, was the character of the undermost. Those betwixt and between were not visible, except as to their edges. The upshot of the whole matter—according to the Wightman version—is, that the glass of lemonade so completely turned the head of Mr. Mountjoy, that he parted with a due bill for \$1000, and with \$1000 in the genuine filthy lucre of the period, in return for \$10,000 of lucre which did not prove as filthy as it might have been. Hence the tears which Mountjoy shed, and the deep distress from which Wightman was relieved by the magic writ of habeas corpus.

Such is as consistent and intelligible an account of the latest city sensation as we can deduce from a free draft upon the stories of both sides. In discriminating between the true and the false, the probable and the improbable, we have received material assistance from the following announcement, which is clipped from the advertising columns of a morning contemporary:

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 29, 1869. The undersigned, having given notice of our intention to apply, by certificate, for letters patent for the use of a certain machine, under the name of the "Wightman Patent," and having been appointed by the Board of Commissioners, under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, GEORGE MOUNTJOY, THOMAS A. McDEVITT, CHAS. B. HOLMES, JAS. A. McDEVITT, JAS. A. McDEVITT, JAS. A. McDEVITT.

This gives a color of truth to the above hypothesis. The banking establishment contemplated by Mr. Mountjoy necessarily demanded a working capital, and although \$10,000 may appear insignificant for such purposes to the uninitiated, it was unquestionably more than \$4000, and quite sufficient to set up a concern of the "wild-cat" or "stump-tail" order. But it would appear that the whole financial scheme has been knocked in the head for the present, and with it perishes likewise the laudable desire of Mr. Mountjoy to avoid future "informalities" in the whisky business by the use of Wightman's patent redistilling apparatus.

THE MUTINY ON THE SABINE.

YESTERDAY the cable treated us to a harrowing story about a mutiny on board of the practice ship Sabine, which is now lying at Cherbourg with a large number of midshipmen on board. We are told that a conspiracy to blow up the ship, in which twenty-two sailors were implicated, was discovered; that a fuse placed in communication with the magazine was actually ignited; that the danger was discovered by a cabin-boy, who extinguished the fire; and, finally, that seven of the men were summarily condemned to death and hanged at the yard-arm. A despatch from Washington this morning states that the Navy Department has no information of this terrible occurrence, and that it is not credited. The story is so extravagant in all its details that it is almost impossible to believe it without some substantial confirmation. It seems scarcely possible that the commander of the Sabine would have assumed the responsibility of hanging seven men without communicating with the Secretary of the Navy on the subject, especially when it is possible to communicate so easily.

may be true, and if so it ought to cause a strict investigation into the whole system of naval management and discipline. Admitting the desperate character of some of the men who ship on board of our men-of-war, it does not seem likely that twenty-two sailors would conspire to blow up a ship in order to be revenged upon certain officers unless they had been outrageously ill used. There have been various reports lately about the cruel treatment of men on board of more than one naval vessel, and for the credit of the navy these should be investigated and the offending officers brought to justice. The laws for the government of the navy are very strict on this point, and various cruel punishments, once extensively in vogue, such as bucking, gagging, sweating, tying up by the thumbs, and others are forbidden in the most explicit terms; and the penalties for the violation of these laws are sufficiently severe to protect the men, if they are enforced. The truth is, that the men frequently find it difficult to get a hearing. The sailors and the subordinate officers are not permitted to communicate with the Secretary of the Navy, except through the commander of the vessel and the admiral of the fleet, and if those officers chose to pocket their petition, as they frequently do, when they are of a character likely to bring themselves into trouble, the aggrieved parties have no redress whatever. It is certainly time that there was a change in this system, and while discipline must be maintained, officers must be made to respect the rights of the men under their command, and if any of these stories of cruelty which have been set afloat of late are true, the Secretary of the Navy owes it to the dignity of his office, to the service itself, and to the country, to make an example.

We hope and believe that this Sabine mutiny may prove to be a mere myth, but if it should be true, the mere statement of the commander of the vessel ought not to be held sufficient as to the necessity for his action in the case, but it should be thoroughly investigated and all the facts made known.

The Richmond Whig, the organ of the Walker party in Virginia, asserts that there is not a shadow of a doubt of the intention of the legislators belonging to that organization to ratify the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. It is said that Governor Senter expresses the same view in regard to the newly-elected Legislature in Tennessee. The aid of both these States will probably be essential to its ratification; and while we would rejoice in their approval of it, assurances of such action by the incoming Legislatures must be received with many grains of allowance. The Whig may be correct in its opinion, but we have no faith whatever in Senter's prognostications of the course of the new Tennessee Legislature.

THE NEW LINE OF STEAM COLLERS.

SOME weeks ago we had the pleasure of describing the trial trip of the steam collier Rattlesnake, the first of the new line projected by Mr. Walworth D. Crane, with the aid and under the auspices of the Reading Railroad Company. This line is an experiment, and like all experiments it is open to a suspicion of failure until success is actually assured by practical demonstration of the substantial character of the enterprise. All persons interested in the coal trade have long felt the want of some more reliable and economical means of transportation than the old-style wooden colliers, but the difficulties in the way of bringing about an improvement have been many. These have not been successfully surmounted, the Rattlesnake has fully realized the most sanguine expectations of her projectors, and new boats will be put upon the line as fast as they can be turned out of the ship-yard. These steamers will create a complete revolution in the coal trade, and by ensuring rapid transportation and prompt delivery in all kinds of weather and at all seasons, both shippers and consumers will be benefited. As an example of the workings of the new system, we may state that a cargo of coal was landed in Portsmouth, N. H., by the Rattlesnake, within seven days from the time when it was taken from the mines in Pennsylvania. The Rattlesnake has proved herself a staunch sea-boat, and as fast as it is desirable to have such a vessel.

The second of this new line of colliers, the Centipede, with a trial and few days ago, and her performances were in a high degree satisfactory. She ran down to Cape May against a flood tide inside of seven hours, and returned with a fair tide in five hours and fifty minutes. The engines worked admirably, making 82 revolutions per minute with 25 pounds of steam, and without any heating of journals or other irregularities that are usually to be expected on occasions of this kind. The Centipede is 100 feet long, with 29 feet 6 inches width of beam, and her cargo capacity is 600 tons. Like the Rattlesnake, the Centipede was designed and built by Reaney, Son & Co., at Chester, and she is a fine specimen of their engineering taste and ability. The Centipede resembles the Rattlesnake in nearly all particulars, except some of the arrangements on deck, and they both are fine, handsome vessels, that will do credit to their projectors and builders wherever they may go. The accommodations for the captain and crew are of the most complete and substantial description. The Centipede is under the command of Captain William B. Gallagher, an able and experienced seaman, who has aided with his advice in her construction, and who is highly pleased with her appearance and performances.

The company will now proceed as rapidly as possible to add new vessels to the line, and it is their intention to lay the keels of two 800-ton ships and two of 1000 tons each. It is estimated that these can be run with as little cost as the 600-ton vessels, while their increased cargo capacity will make them so much more serviceable.

With a line of such vessels as these in operation between this point and all the ports along our Atlantic coast from Maine to Texas, the delivery of coal in any quantity and at any required time, and the utter impossibility of its being reduced to an absolute certainty, and the effect cannot be otherwise than stimulating to the coal trade of Philadelphia. With the wooden colliers, the uncertainty of shipping has been annoyed by the uncertainty of having the coal delivered just when it is wanted, and in the winter season it is frequently impossible to carry on the business of transportation at all. The steam colliers obviate all these difficulties, and it has been proved already that they are a success.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT the skin from becoming dry or chapped, use Wright's Almond Glycerine Tablets. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 223 CHESTNUT STREET.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz: Troy, Bradford county, Sept. 4, 1869. Towanda, Sept. 6, 1869. Homestead, Wayne county, Sept. 7, 1869. Kittanning, Armstrong county, Sept. 7, 1869. Beaver, Beaver county, Sept. 7, 1869. Bradford county, Sept. 7, 1869. Somerset, Somerset county, Sept. 14, 1869. The meetings at Troy, Towanda, and Homestead will be addressed by Governor J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, and Hon. W. D. Kelley. Governor O. P. Morton of Indiana, Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania, will address the meeting at Kittanning. JOHN GOVODE, Chairman.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA, CORNER OF ELEVENTH AND RICE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6, 1869. Notice is hereby given that the Annual Income Tax for 1869 will be due and payable at this office between A. D. OCT 10 and SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, after which the legal penalties will be added. No further notices will be given. Office hours between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. HENRI G. RICKEL, Collector Fourth District, Penna.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Collector's Office, First District, Pennsylvania, PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1869. NOTICE.—INTENDERS of the following distillery, apparatus, and appurtenances, viz: 1 Steam Engine and Boilers, Mash Tubs, Copper Pumps, Office Furniture, etc. are seized and detained upon for non-payment of taxes, etc. due United States Internal Revenue. JAMES N. KIRNS, Deputy Collector and Seizing Officer.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—An appropriation (\$50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs. Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 105 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN STREET, Boston. Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESTNUT STREET, is selling Mack and Haines Bros' Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs nearly as low as at any former time. 8 25

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the home-furnishing stores.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Cotton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 122 W. ALBERT ST. 1 20

JOSE POEY, Medico-Chirurgo de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la mañana y de 2 1/2 a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueva (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1517.

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1517 Green street. Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 2 1/2 to 6 P. M. 7 20

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE for Representative, Fourth District, JOSEPH BRADY. 8 31 01

JAMES M. SCOVELL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 13 01

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE FRUITS OF AMERICA. DISPLAY OF FRUITS, FLOWERS, AND VEGETABLES, BY THE Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, AND THE American Pomological Society, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD STREET, ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, September 14th to 17th, From 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M. ALL THE STATES IN THE UNION REPRESENTED, INCLUDING CALIFORNIA. POMOLOGICAL CONGRESS.—A Convention of Fruit Growers daily, with discussions on Fruits and Methods of Culture. Admission to the Exhibition, FIFTY CENTS. Children, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Admission to the discussions free. GERMANIA BAND and brilliant illuminations in the evening. 8 31 11 24

CLOTHING. HURRAH! BOYS!! SCHOOL!!! Time to go to school again; Holidays done! Come, boys, can't complain; Had a jolly run. Come, boys, slates and books; Study now, like fun; Merry faces; pleasant looks; Glad school's begun?

Good clothes to wear to school; Warranted to wear; (Now the days are getting cool); Won't split nor tear. All the boys that we know, Ask their fathers, all, Please to hurry up and go TO GREAT BROWN HALL.

Hurry up, parents; don't bestow! Johnny and Jack, and Jim and Joe, as every respectable father knows, need good, strong school clothes. Clothes that are strong, clothes that are stout, that will last you long, before wearing out. Come, bring the youngsters, one and all, and we'll rig them out CHEAP.

AT THE GREAT BROWN HALL OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, No. 904 CHESTNUT STREET.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS, DESIGNED BY THE BEST ARTISTS IN PARIS, FOR SALE ONLY BY US, AND AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

6-4 VELVETS. NEW AND ELEGANT ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN J. CROSSLEYS & SONS' 6-4 VELVETS FOR PARLOIS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS. Novelties in ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS in the Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Persian, Alhambra, Illuminated, and other styles, in entirely new and original drawings.

ALL WIDTHS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH. 1000 PIECES NEW TAPESTRIES. JUST OPENED, 1000 PIECES OF ALL THE NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES FOR THE SEASON, AT MODERATE PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, No. 904 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE. ANOTHER VICTORY. WATSON'S SAFES. 82 Hours in the Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869. Messrs. FARRELL, HERRING & Co., Gentlemen.—In the year 1861 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning thereon.

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at SIXth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were Fire-Proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Marble Paper Manufacturer. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining burglar-proof and fire-resistance with the patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistance against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

PHILADELPHIA. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, No. 261 BROADWAY, corner Murray at, N. Y. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 19 4p

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON. FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE. NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, A few doors above Chestnut at Phila.

IMPORTANT TO COAL CONSUMERS.—Save 20 per cent. in the cost of your Fuel. Buy Broad Top SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL at 85¢ to 87¢ per ton, instead of paying 90¢ for Anthracite. In Europe no other than SEMI-BITUMINOUS COALS are used, and in Pittsburgh and the West soft coals are used exclusively. Then why can't we do the same in Philadelphia?

Broad Top Coal is a free burning SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL, and admirably adapted for STEAM PURPOSSES, and for the GRATE, the FURNACE, the RANGE, and the STOVE. It is not your duty, therefore, to buy outside products with Anthracite as its present EX ORBITANT RATE, and TRY if you cannot see Broad Top and other similar good coals, and thus save at least 20 per cent. in the cost of your fuel. Buy the Large size, and when necessary break it as required. Broad Top Coal can be had of the undersigned, and most of the other Coal dealers. Be sure and ask for the Broad Top Coal. POWELLTON COAL AND IRON CO. S. W. Front and Walnut. R. C. FORD & CO. Reading Railroad, corner street turnpike. GEORGE A. HERRINGTON, Chestnut and Third-third streets. WALSH STREET, below Dock. KEMBALL COAL & IRON CO. 121 1/2 N. 3d Walnut street. GEORGE MEARS, No. 33 1/2 Walnut street.

DREXEL & CO. NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS, ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., DREXEL, HARRIS & Co., New York. Paris. 10 14