THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1869.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Carrent Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HOAR'S OPINION ON THE VIRGINIA TEST-OATH. From the N. Y. World.

The opinion of Mr. Hoar in reply to the inquiry of Secretary Rawlins, whether the officers of the new Virginia State Government must take the test-oath, will have a reassuring influence, although exceptions may be taken to some of the Attorney-General's reasoning. He splits the difference between General Canby and the Virginia conservatives; but splits it in such a way as to give Virginia the oyster and Canby the shells. Congress, Mr. Hoar maintains, cannot prescribe tests for the State of Virginia any more than for the Governments of the other States, and therefore the test-oath cannot be required; but then, on the other hand, the new Government has no validity until accepted by Congress, and can perform no functions except such as may be prerequisite for bringing it before Congress for judg-ment. The Virginia Legislature, Mr. Hoar thinks, may assemble and organize without taking the test-oath; but it can pass no laws, and can transact no other Jusiness than to ratify the fifteenth amendment. It may do this, he thinks, because Congress has prescribed it as a condition of admission; but, since the military government will stand until the State is admitted, the ordinary functions of the new officers remain suspended until that time, unless they take the test-oath. The new Virginia governmen is a foctus perfectly formed and mature for birth awaiting the Congressional accoucheur; but, though unborn, it can nevertheless comeforth into the air for the sole purpose of going to Washington and getting the accouheur to deliver it!

The legal absurdity of a part of the Attorney-General's opinion must not blind us to the excellence of its practical effect-the practical effect, we mean, of the whole opinion. It capsizes the pretty radical scheme in which this test-oath proposition had its origin: the scheme to throw out so many of the conservative members of the Virginia Legislature as to make the radicals a majority, and then proceed to elect radical Senators to Congress. We are too grateful to Mr. Hoar for blasting this contemplated rascality, to bear very hard upon that part of his logic in which he trims to the radicals and indorses Canby. The Attorney-General is a radical himself; he wishes to keep on terms with his faction, and we must pardon something to the exigencies of his position. The Senators cannot be elected when the Legislature first meets; but when they are elected, they will be chosen by the same body, neither thinned by the test-oath nor trammelled by the presence of a military government. The majority of the Legislature will be of the same mind next January or February as when they first assemble in September; both in the choice of Senators and the passage of laws they will act upon the same preferences and be governed by the same principles. The postponement gained by the radicals under the Attorney-General's opinion is a barren advantage; it is the unprofitable malice of keeping an heir out of his estate for a few months, by vexatious litigation which does not impair his rights, and will change nothing in the end.

The distinction which Mr. Hoar tries to draw between ratifying the fifteenth amendment and other legislative business, will strike many minds as ridiculous. The ratification will be a nullity unless given by a valid Legis

out his consent. A more arbitrary or exaspe-rating ultimatum has never been received by any ruler. The words to "sell or transfer" in relation to the iron-clads and small arms, mean one and the same thing. If the Viceroy chose to sell the goods which his lord covets, a tax would be put upon his own subjects to raise the money, and after all the Saltan would select his time of payment. The hu-miliation to Ismail Pasha consists in his being compelled to part with materials of warfare which he bought for the protection of his kingdom,

It seems almost impossible for the Viceroy to resist the commands which have been transmitted to him. The complete independence of Egypt is a dream which may have flitted through his mind during the last few years, and the manifest decline of Turkey may have tended to give it shape and sub stance. But is Egypt ready to shake off the bond of the Caliphs? Her people scarcely know what patriotism means, and a very large proportion of them would look upon revolt against the head of Islam as an act of sacrilege. Since the time of Saladin, Egyptian independence, on a settled basis, has been as impossible as the return of the Pharaohs. The Caliphs have ruled the country with a hand of iron. The spasmodic efforts of the Mamelukes resulted only in greater miseries for the oppressed people. Egypt tried to throw off her allegiance to the Court of Constantinople less than six and thirty years ago, but the old bugbear of the "bal ance of power" frightened Europe, and the greatest Viceroy of modern times was deprived of the fruits of a long and gallant struggle. What better hope could Ismail Pasha have of conquering now, supposing that he meditated resistance?

The province has been impoverished by heavy and long-continued taxation-so far the taunts of the Sultan are quite justified. But it did not suit the purpose of Abdulz-Asiz to admit that these exhausting imposts were levied partly to maintain the barbaric splendor of his own court. The Sultan does nothing for Egypt. He takes part of the money which is wrung from the people, and deems that he has proved his claim to it when he has sent a haughty reprimand to the Vice-We do not believe that in the present roy. age this kind of despotism can be applauded in Europe. The sympathy of the great powers is no longer with Turkey. England is sick of her: France would never send another soldier to aid a power which has fallen lower and lower in the estimation of the world ever since the Crimean war saved it from destruction. If Turkey made war upon Egypt, it would be at great peril to herself. But how is Egypt to make war upon Turkey? She must do that in order to throw off the yoke. The Viceroy is asked to give up his iron-clads; and he must do it, or fight. If ten years more had been allowed him he might have made a struggle. But where is the necessary money to come from now? Ismail Pasha has done something towards restoring the country to a sounder financial position. Within the last year he has converted a deficit into a surplus. But he is not in a position to throw off his allegiance. Abdul-Aziz fears that he may be getting ready for the attempt, and this alone accounts for, if it does not justify, the warmth of his recent rebuke, and the degradation which he is subsequently reported to have thrust upon the Viceroy. In these measures he will receive little sympathy abroad. The claims of the Sultan to Egypt are only tenable when they are not discussed. If pressed to violence, the effects

Governments, and not to contract loans with | THE CRITICAL STATE OF THINGS IN | THE VIRGINIA QUESTION SETTLED. FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Cable telegrams from London convey the important intelligence that the Emperor Napoleon the Third is decidedly ill, and that his sickness is of an alarming character as regards the probable result of the attack. Private advices from the French capital represent that his Majesty experienced a paroxysm of disease which was attended with very considerable suffering during Saturday, and that he remained, notwithstanding his naturally buoyant constitution and almost wonderful power of recuperation, exhausted from its effects on Sunday. It was not anticipated that a fatal result would ensue, but the symptoms, as we are told, were then decidedly calculated to excite uneasiness in the public mind. Uneasiness and excitement were consequently felt, and the illness of the Emperor is new a universal topic, not in France only, but throughout Europe. The daily bul-letins from his physician do not command the public confidence. Meantime we have no doubt the discussions and propositions con-sidered in the councils of state in view of possible contingencies are of the utmost importance. The action of the Senate, however, in rejecting, by a vote of one hundred and thirteen to nine, an amendment to the Senatus Consultum proposing liberal reforms in the constitution of the Senate, has the appearance of a reactionary movement in favor of the Emperor's personal government; and this vote is calculated to create suspicions as to the sincerity of Napoleon in his promised liberal programme. The one hundred and thirteen Senators who voted against the amendment may, however, have been governed more by their personal interests as Senators than by the wishes of the Emperor; but, whatever the inspiration, the vote was for imperialism and against popular concessions.

In every point of view the vote is remarkable, and particularly so in the face of the Prince Napoleon's earnest appeal in support of the amendment. The imperialist journals, it appears, express great discontent at the Prince's speech, and say that he went too far: but the general opinion is that the Prince displayed great ability and a liberal spirit which commands the sympathy of the people. All this is very significant, and we shall not be surprised if henceforward the Prince Napoleon shall advance from day to day more distinctly into relief as the coming man for France. He is universally recognized as not only possessing in his personal appearance a most wonderful likeness to Napoleon the First, but as also possessing the Napoleonic grasp of mind in a remarkable degree, and in full accord with the liberal and progressive ideas which mark the universal spirit of the age. The Prince Napoleon is a man of great intellect, a great thinker, and from the signs of the times he is destined to become a great actor in the reconstruction of the affairs of France and of Europe, should his cousin be called away.

BAD FOR PENNSYLVANIA. From the N. Y. World. One of the suspicious incidents of the

Gettysburg reunion is that certain loil traffickers in dead men's bones have bought up considerable quantities of the land on which the great battle of 1863 was fought. A second suspicious circumstance is, that it is stated in the press despatches from the scene of the late humbuggery that a movement was on foot to secure the purchase of the battle-field by the Federal Government, in order to might be more disastrous at Constantinople | maintain it as public property forever hereafter in terrorem of all Rebels; and a third incident, supplementing the other two, h

From the N. Y. Times.

The Attorney-General has decided that the present Legislature of Virginia will be a com-petent legislative body as soon as the new State Constitution under which it is elected and the action of the Legislature thereon has been approved by Congress, and that its members will not be required to take the test-oath. as insisted upon by General Canby, except for such legislative action as they may have occasion to take, if any, previous to such approval.

To secure representation in Congress the adoption of the fifteenth arcendment is made a preliminary condition. This opinion, we presume, goes to General Canby with the orce of an order. If seems, at first, to settle the difficulties between the General and the Virginians, but on closer examination we discover room for controversy.

If there is complete legislative power vested in the Legislature now, as expurgated by the test oath, what is to prevent their organizing, turning out all who cannot take the oath and proceeding to elect their Senators and transact any other legislative business that seemeth to them good? And if they can is it not pretty sure that they will? And is not that precisely the bone of contention which the Washington authorities were asked to remove?

-Since writing the above we learn from our special correspondent in Washington that the legislation of which the present Legislature is capable prior to the action of Congress upon the Constitution is purely provisional, and cannot permanently affect the status or fortunes of either party in the State. The order appears to have been well received, and promisés a restoration of peace and confi-dence to Virginia.



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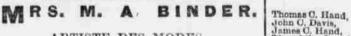
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lature; and it is preposterous to contend that a valid Legislature cannot transact the ordinary business of legislation. Mr. Hoar must of course assume the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts, and there would be no justice in complaining of any conclusions which, by fair reasoning, he may deduce from that assumption. It is undoubtedly true that, according to those acts, the new government has no complete authority until Congress shall have accepted it. If Congress rejects the new constitution, the whole structure falls at once into ruins. In that case, the ratification of the fifteenth amendment would be just as null and nugatory as any other act of the abortive Legislature. In point of authority, all its acts must stand on precisely the same footing. If Congress can cast back a retrospective authority upon one of them, like the ratification of a constitutional amendment, it may upon all. The provisional passage of ordinary laws, or the provisional election of United States Senators, is just as much within the competency of the Virginia Legislature as the provisional ratification of the fifteenth amend-They would all be alike void if Conment. gress should reject the new constitution, and they would all be clothed with equal vigor and authority by the acceptance of that instrument. This part of the Attorney-General's reasoning rests upon a futile distinction; the new Legislature being just as competent to transact any other business as to ratify au amendment. Congress may just as well give a retrospective sanction to ordinary laws as to a ratification.

The concession which Mr. Hoar makes to General Canby's crotchet, and the consequent postponement of legislation and the election of Senators, though untenable in logic and objectionable in point of convenience, will have one compensating advantage which was not in the contemplation of the Attorney-General when he wrote his opinion. As it puts off the election of Senators until after the approval by Congress of the new constitution and its acceptance of the State government, the Legislature will be quite free to express its real choice in the election; whereas if the Senators were to be chosen immediately, the Legislature would be restrained by fears that a choice displeasing to Congress would imperil the new government. In consequence of the postponement, the Senators will not be chosen by a Legislature which is a timorous candidate for Congressional approval, but by a Legislature acting with the full confidence of assured authority; free to elect whom it pleases without endangering the re-establishment of the State as a member of the Union.

THE CLOUD IN THE EAST. From the N. Y. Times.

There is a storm brewing in the East. No Oriental potentate who did not mean mischief would have written a letter such as that which we recently published from the Sultan to the Viceroy of Egypt. It was intended to provoke resistance, and as it was received in a spirit of submission, it is at once followed up by measures more suggestive of the bowstring and the Bosphrous than of a mild paternal rule. The Sultan, it is stated, has sent a message to the Viceroy graciously approving his loyal assurances, but com-manding him to "sell" or "transfer" to the Turkish Government the ironclads and breech-loaders ordered in Europe, to keep his forces within prescribed limits, to abstain from negotiations with foreign their President.

LOUIS NAPOLEON ON AMERICA AND that, cheek-by-jowl with the openly known RUSSIA. From the N. Y. Sun.

than at Cairo.

The present Emperor of the French expressed, in his famous work entitled "Napoconic Ideas," the following opinion on the subject of American and Russian influence:-"I see at the present day only two governments which fulfil well their providential mission; these are the two Colossi which exist, one at the ex-tremity of the new, and the other at the extremity of the Oid World. While our old European centre re-sembles a volcano which consumes itself in its cra-ter the two notions of the East and the West march ter, the two nations of the East and the West march without hesitation on the road of improvement; one of them through the will of one, man, the other

of them through the will of one, man, the other through liberty. "Providence has committed to the United States of America the charge of peopling and of subduing to civilization all that immense territory which ex-tends from the Atlantic to the Facilic Ocean, and from the north pole to the equator. Their govern-ment, which is a simple administration, has had, up to the present time, but to practise the old adage:--Laissez faire, laissez passer (let things take their course), in order to favor that irresistible ifisting which urges the population of the United States towhich urges the population of the United States to-wards the West."

Thus wrote the Emperor thirty years ago His prophecy has been more than fulfilled. America and Russia are more and more be coming the arbiters of the destinies of the Eastern and the Western World.

But who was it that attempted to arrest their progress except the author of the "Napoleonic Ideas?" Who sought to destroy Russia in the Crimean war and America in the Mexican invasion ? At this day Bonaparte is intriguing actively against American supremacy on this Continent and Russian influence in the Orient. He admits the progress of the United States and of Russia to be providential, and yet no one strives more assiduously than he does to baffle

their development. During the thirty years which have elapsed since the publication of Napoleon's work, America has got rid of slavery and Russia of serfdom, and both nations have made rapid strides towards that greatness which he predicted, and which he now opposes with all his might. In the Cuban question Bonaparte has so far proved to be the most unrelenting enemy of that progress of American power which only thirty years ago he regarded as an irresistible instinct, as a manifest destiny.

The course of events, however, will teach him in regard to Cuba, as it taught him in respect to Mexico, to keep his hands off from the American Continent, if he does not wish again to subject himself to disgrace and humiliation.

ALL HAIL TO PERU.

From the N. Y. Sun.

One of the youngest members of the American family of republics, Peru, has eclipsed her older sisters by holding out the right hand of fellowship to the heroic Cubans, and by formally acknowledging the national independence of Cuba.

This example will no doubt be speedily followed by the other South American Republies, excepting perhaps the Argentine Con-federation, whose gruler, Sarmiento, acts as if he were a vassal of the slave empire of Brazil

Soon we may hope to see Peru, Chili, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico co-operating in Cuban waters against the Spanish fleet, and proclaiming with united voices the abolition of slavery and the freedom of Cuba. Luckily for them, they have no Alabama claims, and General Grant is not

manipulators of the land purchases, we find Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania. It is Geary who "marks out" with such detail the lines upon Culp's Hill-that hill which is not as yet bought up, but upon which the land buyers have their eye; it is Geary, too, who is master of ceremonies at grand ball where such grave-yard the capering was done; and, finally, it is Geary who departs straightway Culp's Hill is looked at, and rushes forthwith into the Gubernatorial canvass now going on in his State. Now, reading all these things, what conclusion is there to arrive at save that a determined movement is on foot, first, to buy up this battle-field at low rates: second, to sell it out to the Federal Government at an enormous advance; third, to still further deplete the Treasury, under the plea of restoring the field to its appearance at the date of the struggle, and then enclose it and keep it in expensive order; and, fourth, if the effort fail before Congress, to renew it before the Pennsylvania Legislature? If the job goes through Congress, then we are all plundered; if it goes through at Harrisburg, why, then, let the tax-payers of Pennsylvania look out. From some indications, and among them the fact that the "ring" in this matter is necessarily almost entirely a local ring, we are inclined to think that at the final assault the State rather than the Federal Treasury will be the objective point. How far it would facilitate the successes of the raid to have Governor Geary re-elected, is for the people of Pennsylvania to consider in the light of what has been here said.

TEXAS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We observe that the administration is occasionally importuned to remove revenue officers in Texas on the assumption that they are supporting "Jack Hamilton" for Governor of the State. Said officers may deserve removal: if so we trust they may get it, but not for the reason assigned. General Andrew J. Hamilton is a Republican, if we ever saw one. He was in Congress when the Rebellion was inaugurated, and stayed there to the end of his term, making a rousing Union speech just before that Congress dissolved; he went home to face the Rebels, and stayed there till they overpowered and hunted him from the State killing his next friend: while he escaped into Mexico, and thence came North to do his utmost for the Union cause. He attended the Convention of Southern Unionists at Philadelphia in 1866, then accompanied Brownlow and other Southerners in their speaking tour through the Free States. No man has done more forcible speaking for the Union cause than General Hamilton; while his associate on the ticket as Lieutenant-Governor, Boulds Baker, was also an inflexible Unionist, having fought as well as spoken for the cause. Hamilton and Baker are both born Southrons; they are firm supporters of impartial suffrage as well as universal amnesty; and it looks exceedingly as though they were to be elected.

We say nothing in disparagement of Colonel E. J. Davis, who is the rival candidate for Governor. He, too, is for universal amnesty as well as impartial suffrage-was a soldier of the Union-and is an able, upright man, who, if elected, will prove an excellent Governor. We only protest against turning over Hamil-ton and Baker to the Sham Democracy, where they do not belong.

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The SOUTH FRONT STREEF. OHAMPAGNESAgents for her Majesty, Duo de Montebello, Carte Bleze, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Engenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Klee- man & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES. MADEIRASOid Island, South Side Reserve. SHERRIESF. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Val- lette, Pale and Golden Har, Crown, etc. PORTSVinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown. OLARETSPromis Aine & Che., Montferrand and Bor- deenz, Clarets and Sauterne Wince.	 Silb, ou deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders. LRMUEL BANGS, President. GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary. EMORY MCCLINTOCK, Actuary. A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner. BEFERIENCES BY PERMISSION. Thomas T. Tasker, John M. Maris, John A. Wright, S. Morris Wain, James Long, John A. Wright, S. Morris Wain, James Long, Arthur G. Cofin, John B. McCreary, E. H. Worne. In the character of its Directors, economy of manage- ment, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY pre- ments a combination of advantages offered by no other 	1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.
deaux, Clarets and Sauterne Winse. GIN"Meder Swan." BRANDIESHennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various viztages. 45	Some third made when desired. Special advantages offered to clergymen.	WALNUT BOARDS WALNUT PLANK.
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WINDOW SOREEN.	Good risks of any class accepted. Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates. President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.	1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1869 CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.
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HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC. The Patent Adjustable Window Screen	INSURE AT HOME,	115 No. 2500 SOUTH Street. PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. - 1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. - 1 COMMON BOARDS. - 1 COMMON BOARDS. - 1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. -
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW, Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude	Penn Mutual Life Insurance	I COMMON BOARDS, I COMMON BOARDS, I and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS, WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS, YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1% and 4%, SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES, HEMLOCK JOINT, ALL SIZES, PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building Lam.
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THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY, SOLE MANUFACTURERS, © Hatuth2m No. 623 MARKET St., Philadelphia.	MANAGED BY OUR OWN STATE. LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.	L ^{UMBERUNDERCOVER,} ALWAYS DRY. Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hem-
LECAL NOTICES.	POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.	lock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
THE OPPHANS COUPT FOR THE CITY	Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2] 180	WATSON & GILLINGHAM, 3 295 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.
IN THE ORTAGE OF PHILADELPHIA Estate of GEORGE F. STUCKERT, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, sottle, and adjust the account of HOLSTEIN DE HAVEN, Admin- istrator of estate of GEORGE F. STUCKERT, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the second term will meet the parties interacted for the	JAMES TRAQUAIR	ROOFING. READY ROOFING
istrator of centre of DEDATE F STOCKERT, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 14, 1809, at 4 o'clock P, M., at his office, No. 811 ARCH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.	THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.	R This Rooding is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to STERP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the eavenage of tim. It is readily put on old Shinele Roofs with out emanding.
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Stelling	macially havardons risks whatever, such as factorias	TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFFELS, Roofal Yes, res. Every size and kind, old or new, at No. 548 N. THIRD Street, the AME. RICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their calchrafted mains for TOP COMPANY
WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskles, No. 146 North SECOND Streat, Philadelphia,	mills, etc. F. RATCHFORD STARR, President. THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President. ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 255	are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid com- plex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vormin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No crack-
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1869	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869 MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.
VELLOW SPRUCE J Together bey, for sale 325 cm	PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. — CMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. — I COMMON BOARDS. I COMMON BOARDS. I COMMON BOARDS. HTE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. HTE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. (AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1½ and 4½. OIST. ALL SIZES. MEMIOCK JOIST. ALL SIZES. MEMIORY SIZES STREAM STREAM STREAM STREAM STREAM ALWAYS DRY. White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hem-
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kind, eld or RICAN CO are selling t for preservi plex roof co brushes, ca Fire, and W ing, pealing for all clima men suppli	VNEES, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, ROOFIES, Roofal Yes, yes. Every size and new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AME NCRETE PAINT AND ROOF GOMPANY heir celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and ng all wood and motals. Also, their solid com- vering the best ever offerend to the public, with ns, buckets, etc., for the work. Antivermin atter-proof: Light, Tight, Durable, No crack , or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or host. Good eds. Care, promptnose, certainty! One price anted for interior counties. MOSEPH LICEDS, Principal.
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