Evening Telegraph

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eightern cents per week, papatle to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1869.

MANN ON THE EPHEMERA.

Is December, 1865, William B. Mann being then District Attorney, James Haggerty was convicted of burglary and sentenced therefor to ten years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. In a few months, however, this desperado, whose just conviction and well-merited sentence were secured by Mr. Mann, was let loose upon the community. The Court of Quarter Sessions is now engaged in determining the question as to whether Haggerty must be returned to his old quarters at Cherry Hill because he failed to comply with the conditions inserted in his pardon; and, astonishing as it may appear, Mr. Mann is his zealous advocate, and has had a great deal to say about the manner in which the dearest rights and most precious privileges of the people are about to suffer in the person of James Haggerty.

Mr. Mann furthermore embraces the opportunity to express again an unfavorable opinion of the newspapers of this city. He concentrates all his venom into one word, and hurls it at them; and, not content with styling them "ephemeral," declares, with evident satisfaction, that they "will pass away." Now the cause of this terrific onslaught upon the press of the city consists in the fact that it has been endeavoring to make Haggerty notorious. If the press would simply let Haggerty alone, he would not achieve notoriety, as a matter of course; but could knock down and drag out policemen, and perform other deeds of high emprise, without being brought unpleasantly before the public. It will be seen, at a glance, that the "ephemeral newspapers" are calculated directly to interfere with the operations of such worthy gentlemen as Haggerty, and that they will further tend to counteract, to a conderable extent, all the tricks and quibbles by which the pettifoggers of the Quarter Sessions attempt to secure the worthy Haggerty immunity for his defiance of the laws of the land. Therefore it is very natural that Mr. Mann should indulge in the fond dream that they will ultimately pass away, to the infinite relief of Haggerty and himself.

But there is another ground on which Mr. Mann can reasonably base his desire to witness the final passing away of the "ephemeral" press. About a year ago some of the "ephemeral newspapers" of this city pursued a course which tended materially to render Mr. Mann himself notorious, and the direct voluntary withdrawal from the contest for the District Attorneyship-an office which, by the indulgence of the "ephemeral newspapers, he had held so long that he had come quite naturally to regard the fee simple of it as lodged in himself. Mr. Mann has, doubtless. many saintly qualities, but he is not overburdened with forbearance, and we do not expect him to forget and forgive the grievances heaped upon him last year by the "ephemeral" press. He would be only too happy to forget and forgive them after their perpetrators have passed away, and the desire to do so probably influenced an expression of the prophecy which sprung from the desire

Yet it cannot be denied that the passing away of the "ephemeral newspapers" would operate very disastrously upon the fame and fortunes of such as Mr. Mann. The pettifoggers who haunt the Court of Quarter Sessions depend upon these "ephemeral" agencies for daily advertisement, which, unlike the other patrons of the "ephemeral newspapers," they have hitherto secured without cost. If the names of the pettifoggers whose business it is to assist such desperadoes as James Haggerty in extricating themselves from the clutches of the law were studiously omitted from the court reports, their opportunities for perverting the course of justice would be materially diminished. However, we have no disposition just at present to inaugurate such a reform. District-Attorney Sheppard, and his assistants, Messrs. Hagert and Dechert, have proven themselves abundantly qualified for encountering and discomfiting a whole regiment of Manns, and as long as they, or men of equal ability and integrity, hold office, the "ephemeral newspapers" can afford to give occasional gratuitous advertisements to the half-fledged lawyers who congregate about the Quarter Sessions Court-room.

PROTESTANT ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

DR. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, in a letter to an English friend, proposes a General Conference of the Protestant Churches, to be held after the approaching Ecumenical Council of the Roman Catholic Church, and to have for its object "a manifestation of evangelical principles," in reply to the doctrinal announcements expected from Rome. "The work of the Reformation," writes Dr. d'Aubigne, "was arrested in the second half of the sixteenth century. It is time that we should take it up. and the invitation which the Pope has addressed to us furnishes a suitable occasion."

The work which the writer proposes for the conference is:-1. To affirm "the great doctrines of Holy Scripture;" 2. To urge upon Protestants the duty of "carrying on the work of the Reformation;" and 3. "To try to make Roman Catholies understand that the difference between them and Protestants is this: that they eling to a religion which addresses itself to the imagination or intellect, the essence of which is submission to the Church,

to the commandments of men-a dead form; while Protestants ask them to receive a perfeet and free salvation by grace, to find a living Christ-that kingdom of God which is righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost," This work, he continues, "must be done without pride, without bitterness, without violence; it must be done in love."

If the conference can be kept within the bounds, and be conducted in the spirit, prescribed for it by Dr. d'Aubigne, it must certainly do good, and ought to be held. The Reformation, as an open movement, ended with the Council of Trent, called in 1545 by Charles V, of Germany, to restore unity and peace to the divided and warring Church. Its three sessions, however, resulted only in a wider separation of the Protestants from the ancient Church, and no reconciliation has since been attempted. On the contrary, misconceptions and misunderstandings have widened the breach. The proposed conference will accomplish one thing, if it do nothelse: it will state clearly essential difference between the two systems; in other words, it will define carefully the real question at issue between them. Dr. d'Aubigne well writes:-"It is not true that the men of earnestness, sincerity, and noble character, now in the Church of Rome, should abandon a religion of exteriors, of forms and rites, to receive that which is 'spirit and life.4" The Church of Rome may retain all its individuality, and yet be "reformed." Luther found fault not with the ceremonial, but with the teaching and practice of the Roman Church. This statement of the question made, and the difficulty is half

But for one other reason this conference is advisable. Truth need never, should never, shun the light. If, in this case, the truth lie wholly on one side, a calm, unimpassioned statement of principles by each side will help to determine on which; if it lie somewhere between, discussion will but show the more clearly where. If Protestantism be "a failure," nothing will tend so directly to its exposure as the plain "setting in order" of its principles. If Protestants, bravely examining their doctrines, find them false, they must deny them. But if, on the other hand, Catholicism be a degeneration, a candid view of its dogmas will make its errors manifest, especially to Catholics, now blinded-upon this supposition-by the "traditions of men."

The one point of danger and difficulty in the plan Dr. d'Aubigne does not touch. It is very doubtful whether Protestants can unite upon any one "platform"-whether the nineteenth century is liberal enough to cast aside non-essential preferences, and determine what is the essence of Protestantism. The schisms of every reformed Church are accepted by Catholics as assurances of the ultimate failure of the Reformation, and the ground for their hope is not small, though it may be illogical. But a Protestant Conference must put all these differences out of sight. Can it? Perhaps, if the kindness and love which Dr. d'Aubigne bespeaks for Catholics are exercised by Protestants towards each result of the notoriety which he achieved other, it may. If so, both the conference through this "ephemeral" agency was his in- and the council may redound to the glory of God, by establishing vital truth and removing error and prejudice.

THE PENSIONS AND THE AGENTS. A TELEGRAM to the Associated Press states that the Secretary of the Interior sustains the instructions of the Commissioner of Pensions, that all pensions must be paid in checks drawn directly to the order of the pensioners, instead of being paid in currency to agents or attorneys. This course has been rendered necessary in consequence of numerous complaints that attorneys or agents have exacted enormous fees from the objects of the bounty of the Government, and we are only surprised that it was not adopted long ago. We trust that it will prove an effective safeguard to pensioners hereafter. At all events, it will ensure to them the control of the money drawn for their use from the Treasury, and no perquisite or fee can be exacted without their free and voluntary consent. While agents or attorneys collected in currency they were masters of the situation, and facilities were given for a thousand species of fraud, from an exorbitant charge for their services to the downright swindle of pocketing the whole sum appropriated by the Government to some of its defenders.

The plea is set up that the pensioners in remote districts will be put to great inconvenience by the new system, but we see little danger of this. The Secretary of the Interior says that "a check on the Treasury is believed by the pensioners to be as good as currency," and there is no reason to doubt this assertion. It is not at all necessary that a bank should be near to ensure prompt collection. There is not a merchant, and scarcely an active business man, who will not accept one of these checks from a pensioner of his acquaintance as readily as greenbacks; and for country merchants, as well as pensioners, they answer even a better purpose than currency, because, when made payable to order, they cannot be rendered available by any branch of the lightfingered family.

The pension system was devised, and it is now sustained at an enormous expense, for the benefit of soldiers and their families, and not for the advantage or enrichment of any class of agents or attorneys. Thousands and tens of thousands of pensioners, however, have been robbed of a large portion or the whole of the sums awarded, to them by the nation, and the laws, as practically administered, have made the largest pensioners on the list men who never set a squadron in the field, never fought a battle, never received a wound, never shouldered a musket, but who, worse than the vampires, have fattened exclusively on patriot blood. The closer their bills are cut the better will it be for the nation and the soldiers.

THE IRISH CHURCH, baving suffered disestablishment, is going about the task of reconstructing itself in the most sensible manner. In the Synod of Armagh, recently,

the resolution excluding the laity from participation in the decision of doctrinal and disciplinary questions was rejected by a large majority. This is a sign of a healthy sentiment in the Church, and if it is rehabilitated in this generous spirit, the gain by disestablishment will be incomparably greater than

THE THREATENED WAR WITH

SPAIN. It is difficult to imagine anything more absurd than the idea of Spain going to war with the United States on account of the friendly proffer made by our Government of its services as a mediator between the mother country and Cuba. If our advances are objectionable, it is an easy matter for the Spanish Cabinet to reject them; and if no practicable form of negotiation is suggested, the whole subject will be at once disposed of, and Spain and Cuba will be left at full liberty to continue their mutually ruinous struggle. But it is now alleged that a large party in Spain, not satisfied with their internal difficulties in fighting against factionists, with the additional embarrassarising from the efforts to equip new expeditions to Cuba, propose to get up a war with this country. A Spanish organ in New York, to give plausibility to this incredible story, states that thousands of letters have been received from ex-Confederates offering their services to Spain in the contemplated struggle. For daring to raise the voice of the nation in behalf of humanity, and for venturing to attempt to promote the interests of both parties involved in the Cuban struggle, we are threatened with a galvanized rebellion, on a small scale, our own soil, and the appearance on the ocean of a host of privateers, sailing under the Spanish flag, to prey on our commerce. These rumors are too ridiculous to merit serious notice; but if it should ever become necessary to prick the bubble of Spanish bluster, the nation will not be content with merely gobbling up the relies of Spanish colonial glory, but it will invade the domain of Spain herself, set up there the standard of a republic, and with the aid of the Republican party of that country, destroy forever the prospects of all the contending claimants for the Spanish crown by permanently establishing popular rule in one of the most ancient of European kingdoms.

THE KING OF ITALY, says a cable telegram, has consented to the selection of the Duke of Genoa, one of his sons, as King of Spain. This is certainly very kind on the part of his Majesty, especially as the Spaniards have not, as yet, expressed any desire to have the Duke of Genda for their ruler. The chances are that neither the Duke of Genoa; nor any other royal scion will be needed in Spain. Each day's delay in the selection of a king renders the republic more possisle and the monarchy more improbable.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF ENGLAND. THE fendal laws of entail and primogeniture, barbarous relics of a brutal age, that have locked up the lands of the United Kingdom in the hands of fortytwo thousand landlords, and the vast powers first entrusted to the Barons when they were defenders still usurped by them, although they now remain only labelled landowners, have been the fruitful sources of incalculable poverty, misery, and degradation among the masses of the English people. Wielding an influence in law-making equivalent to that exercised by the Sevate of the United States, although representing nobody but themselves, these lawgivers for life have prostituted their authority to perpetuating the existence of their own order. Had they been so minded. Engiand would not disgrace this civilized age by a total neglect of public education. Almost their last act in parliamentary session was to reject the measure for making education universal in Scotland, whise the humble petition of the British Association that natural science be made an essential part of the course of education was contemptuously treated.

The practical workings of such a system of semivassalage is shown by the facts that whilst the proportion of acreage under cultivation in the United Kingdom is only 58 per cent., France has as much as 92 per cent. of her land cultivated, and that whilst there is not much difference in the proportion of acres appropriated to corn crops, France has valuable addi tions of industrial products in beetroot, textile fabrics, and silk. In the numbers employed in agriculture there is still greater difference. In the United Kingdom 11-21 per cent. of the population are so employed, in France as many as 50 per cent.; and whilst in the United Kingdom only 1.33 per cent. of the persons so employed are styled "landed proprietors," in France the proportion is not less than 20 per cent .- the numbers being 42,500 in the United Kingdom and 3,800,600 in France. In the United Kingdom there is one proprietor for every 1000 acres in cultivation; in France there is 1 to every 30 acres. In almost all continental countries property in land is more divided than in the United Kingdom. Taking the number employed in agriculture at 1,600,000, and the acreage of England and Wales at 25,500,000, the supply of labor is in the proportion of 62 persons per 100 acres. Assuming the demand of labor to be at the rate of 50 persons for 1000 acres pasture, the number required (with the present proportion of cultivation) would be only 30 per 100 acres. Much more capital could be employed in agriculture in many cases if the landlords would grant tenantleases and settle rates of compensation for improvement. The condition of the agricultural laborer in Devonshire is very precarious. Taking the income of a family of five at 14s. per week, the minimum expenditure cannot be less than 14s. Sd., allowing nothing for drink, club, education, or sickness. Any saving under these circumstances is out of the question. As to education, more women are able to sign marriage registers in the agricultural than in the manufacturing districts.

Bred up in ignorance and wretchedness, thousands of children are early adepts in thieving and other vicious practices. The number of reformatory schools in Great Britain on December 31, 1868, was 64. Of these there were—in England, for boys, 36; for girls, 14. In Scotland, for boys, 8; for girls, 6. The number of offenders under detention in these schools on December 31, 1868, was 6248, viz., boys, 5072; girls, 1176. They were distributed as follows: -Protestant schools: England, boys, 2967; girls, 694; Scotland, boys, 781; girls, 187. Roman Catholic schools: England, boys, 1052; girls, 186; Scotland,

boys, 272; girls, 109. In 1861 the population of England and Wales was 20,066,232. Of these, 9,280,000 had incomes or earned wages; 7,227,000 less than \$137 per year; and only 1,150,000 well enough to do to be taxed. In the latter class about 7500 had incomes ranging from £5000 to £50,000 and upwards, about 42,000 from £1000 to £5000 a year, about 150,000 from £300 to £1000 a year, and the receipts from all sources of about \$50,500 were from £100 to £300 a year. In addition to these, there is mention of 1,008,000 others included in the lists of "the middle and upper classes," whose annual receipts from each individual range downward from less than £100 per annum to much smaller sums, the average being less than £60. It has been estimated that not less than one-

of their lives, dependent for subsistence upon public or private charity, and that millions of people in that country barely drag out existence upon a pittance insufficient to secure food necessary for health, in abodes unfit for human beings.

In 1851 thirteen per cent. of the whole population of London were relieved as paupers; in 1868 one percentage had increased to sixteen, or one in every six. In 1868 the number of actual paupers in England and Wales was 1,034,000, to 818,000 in 1854. Starvation wages, running from nine shillings a week for farm laborers to thirty shillings weekly to the best skilled workmen, has much to do with this, and thus it is that our American manufacturers are undersold at their homes.

In London 100,000 children run wild in the streets, nearly equivalent to the whole number of boys and girls in this city. That city has 112,403 professional criminals, ever 12,000 professional mendicents, and 8600 abandoned women. Last year 100,857 cases of diunkenness and disorderly conduct were before the London courts, and 138,563 panpers received

relief in one week of April last. LAY REPRESENTATION IN THE METHODIST CHURCH -The vote of the laity of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the question of lay representation was completed during the month of June last, but full official returns from all the conferences have not yet been received. The following is the vote in such of the conferences as have been heard from in full :-
 Conference.
 For.

 Northwest German.
 1401

 Wisconsin.
 2666

 Pittsburg.
 6056

 Delaware.
 1394
 Central Pennsylvania 11 2824 1012 832 852 1188 699 719 1814

Southwest German..... egon...st Genesee..... Troy.
West Virginia.
New York East.
Philadelphia Iowa. California Nevada

The above embrace the returns of 246 districts, out of a total of 397, and give a total vote thus far reported of 177,154.

The members of each Annual Conference are also required to vote upon the question at the first annual meeting subsequent to the taking of the lav vote.) The following is the result of the clerical vote,

an las an it man been taven!-			
Conference.	For.	Against.	Total.
Colorado	19	99	101
Delaware	37	1	38
East Genesee		27	151
Oregon	33	13	49
Nevada	5	5	10
California,	10	19	56
Des moines		22	148
Iowa		. 8	90
Central German	55	12	67
Totals	709	180	qea

From this it will be seen that the Methodist clergy are even more desirous of a change in the government of the Church than the laity.

-An English paper says the stage Irishman has been a creature in whom no Englishman ever believed as a true representative of the real Hibernian; but as he was, and is, even thore popular on the Irish stage than our own, he has been accepted as something near the truth. It is a curious fact that nearly all the exaggerated stage Irishmen are the product of Irish authors. The easy, natural, gentleman-like stage Hibernian was first created by an Englishman—"Major O'Flaherty," by Cumberland. The Irish press is very severe in its strictures, not against the caricatured Irishman of Irish authors, but caricatured Irishman of Irish authors, but against Londoners who take them for restities. Recently an incident occurred at the Portadown inquest which might excuse us poor Cockneys for believing in the Irishman of the stage. Even Cockneys know that an Irish inquest tops any 'screaming farce" in the world. At Portadown the coroner rebuked a counsellor, and the latter angrily asked, "Do you take me for a jackass of only one year's standing?" The official did not answer the chronological part of the question, in which there is a flavor of the comic acting

> SPECIAL NOTICES. For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages,

PROCLAMATION

OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, September 18, 1869.)

Whereas, JAMES J. BROOKS, a Revenue Officer of the United States, was assaulted and shot on MONDAY, the 6th day of September instant, in a most cowardly and dastardly manner, in the neighborhood of Front and Arch streets, in this city, while in the discharge of his duties, his would be assassins escaping in a carriage:

And whereas, from affidavits now in my possession HUGH MAHER, or MARRA, NEIL McLAUGHLIN, and JAMES DOUGHERTY are believed to be impli-And whereas, after diligent search for said persons,

there is reason to believe that they have fled this jurisdiction, and are now eluding the officers of the law-

Now I, DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and delivery to me, at my office in the said city, of each of the above-named persons, and this in addition to the reward already offered.

The attention of the entire Police Department is directed to the matter of this Proclamation, and all good citizens are earnestly invoked to furnish all the informa tion and assistance possible, that the perpetrators of such an unwarranted outrage may not escape the punishmen DANIEL M. FOX.

Mayor of Philadelphia.

DESCRIPTION.

The said HUGH MAHER, or MARRA, is described as being about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, weighs about 140 pounds, light in complexion and hair,

The said NEIL McLAUGHLIN, about 21 years of age 5 feet 5 inches in height, weight from 125 to 130 pounds, light in complexion, and hair brushed back of ears; small pimples in his face; tip of left ear sore.

The said JAMES DOUGHERTY, from 28 to 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, weight about 150 pounds.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

An Election for TEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held, agreebly to charter, at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 4 next, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary. CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA September 17, 1869.
City Warrants registering to 48,000 will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from this date.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL.
9 20 3t City Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH treet, south of Locust. Medical Department. 1869-70 commences October 6, at 7% o'clock, with ral Introductory by JOHN O'BYRNE, Esc. Free public. Students desirous of attacking D. House

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the akin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is delictiously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 324 OLOTHING.

PERSONAL COMFORT FOR EACH MALE INHABITANT OF PHILADELPHIA

AND VICINITY ROCKHILL & WILSON would respectfully invite the

Attention of the gentlemen of Philadelphia and the Surrounding Country To their superb stock of Fine Clothing For the EARLY FALL,

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NO OTHER STOCK OF CLOTHES IN THE WORLD Has been prepared with a fuller determination TO SATISFY.

TO ADORN, TO COMFORT All manbin' are invited to come themselves, and to bring THEIR BIG BOY, THEIR MEDIUM SIZED BOY, and THEIR LITTLE, SMALL BOY,

To insure rersonal comfort for all At the GREAT BROWN STONE HALL. Chesp! Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! For Cash! Cash! Cash! Cash! Cash! Cash!

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Fine Ready-Made Clothing. STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE

A Tailor's Cutting Counter. Also, a lot of Walnut Top Counters, Mirrors, etc., to be sold immediately, READ & CO.,

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WHEELER & WILSON 8 SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Rasiest Terms. PETERSON & CARPENTER.

GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

THE AMERICAN

COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE

SEWING MACHINE Is now universally admitted to be superior to EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming. Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and

Eyelet Hole Work, PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN AD VANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE, S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT PHILADELPHIA.

9 17 fmw3mrp THE LATEST AND BEST THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. (EASY TERMS).

Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing, and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable Family Sewing Machine ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes

Call and examine it at the Office of The Parham Sewing Machine Company, No. 704 CHESNUT STREET,

perfect work on every description of material; is

perfectly free in all its movements, is very light run-

ning, and it is a pleasure for the operator to use it.

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CELEBRATED NEAPOLITAN ICES,

The purest and best in the world; can be carried in a paper without melting, or sent to any part of the country, paper without meeting, or sent to any part of the for balls, parties, etc.

The leading physicians of Philadelphia record to the leading physicians of pure feets, green the feet of the f them, being composed suriedy of pure fruits, cream, and sugar. TWENTY DIFFERENT FLAVORS of these splendia.

ICE CREAMS AND WATER ICES Are kept constantly on band. F. J. ALLEGRETTI. No. 1884 WALNUT Street

EDUCATIONAL.

[For additional Cards see the Inside Pages, JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST ST.
Mark's TNo. 1430 SPRUCE Street) will continue his
professional duties on OCTOBER 1. 9 20 mwf6t

FOR SALE. FOR SALE-THE GOODWILL AND FIX tures of the old established Dry Goeds Store at N 348 S, SECOND Street. Apply at the store, or to G. W. POTTER. 9 18 24* No. 258 MARKET Street

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TO RENT, FURNISHED, NO. 1914
RITTENHOUSE SQUARE. House and furniture
new. All modern conveniences. No. 711 WALNUT Street 9 30 mwf5t*

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTI-

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1909. MESSES, FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street. Gentlemen:-We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years age, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.

We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.

We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.

Very respectfully JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869. MESSES, FABREL, HERRING & CO.

Gentlemen:-In the year 1856 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 therein. 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 de-

pend 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. HER-RING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Fatent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent hereto-

FARREL, HERRING & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y. HERRING & CO., Chicago, HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Or-

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Patent Alum and Dry Plaster FIRE-PROOF SAFES

ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.

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Cannot be Sledged! Cannot be Wedged!

Cannot be Drilled

Please send for a catalogue to MARVIN & CO.,

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(MASONIC HAML), PHILADELPHIA, NO. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

NO. 109 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO. SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

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SAFE STORE NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, A fe doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

IAMES S. EARLE & SONS

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Have now possession of the entire premises No. 819 CHESNUT STREET. Where they are prepared to exhibit their NEW AND

FRESH STYLES OF PIOTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.,

NEW CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,

ROGERS' GROUPS All late importations, received since their disastrous

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS DEPO-sited at RETTEW'S LOAN OFFICE, formerly northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets, which have remained over the legal time, are hereby notified to pay charges on the same at No. 28 N. FLEVENTH Street, or they will be sold at public sale on MONDAY, Septem-ber 27, instant.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND, GENERAL BUSINESS PHOTOGRAPHER, No. 724 AROH Street, has every facility for taking photographs of country seats, in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style.

BOARDING.

BEAUTIFUL SUIT OF ROOMS ON Second Floor, private bath, etc. Private table if hated and easy fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. OHESNUT Street, desired. Also, two other rooms, at No lets WALNUT Street, Street.