THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1871."

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1871.

THE EVENING THLEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press. which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald. World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which has attonded our enterprise is, in Itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. In March, 1870, we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH has the exclusive use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the North American, Inquirer. Ledger, Press, Age, Record, and German Democrat, of this city, and the leading journals of the East. North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELS-GRAPH will be the only evening paper published in this city in which the afternoon despatches of the Assoclated Press will appear.

IT The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1% o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2%, 3%, and 4%. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE anti-Penn Squareites have not as yet made any great amount of headway in the Legislature with their projects to defeat the will of the people of this city, as plainly expressed at the election of last October. Both on Monday and yesterday bills to abolish the commission, or to alter its complexion, were proposed, and we have no doubt that they will be defeated if they are brought to a final vote. Mr. Dechert on Monday urged as a reason for the passage of his bill to abolish the Building Commission that 30,000 petitioners had asked for it. This would have perhaps been a very good reason had not the citizens of Philadelphia expressed their opinion already in a much better way than is possible by petition. The Washington Square site obtained 32,825 votes last October, and these votes were given by citizens who had a right to say where they preferred to have the public buildings located. On the other hand, 51,625 voters declared in favor of Penn Square, and in common honesty and decency the wishes of the majority should have been respected and all further controversy avoided. The Washington Square party, however, determined to carry its point by fair means or foul, and nothing has been left undone to render the popular decision of last October void. Until it is able, however, to present some stronger arguments than it has yet done, it is entitled to no consideration whatever at the hands of the Legislature, and it will be a gross outrage upon the citizens of Philadelphia if by any legislative act the whole public buildings controversy is reopened, and we are put back to where we stood a year ago. The petition now before the Legislature, and which Mr. Dechert uses as his most potent argument for the sbolition of the Building Commission, has been signed by no one knows who. The signatures of men, women, and children and Jerseymen are appended to it, and the number of duplicates and manufactured names it would puzzle the getters-up of the document themselves to find out. With all their opportunities for sending a practically unlimited list of names to Harrisburg the anti-Penn Squareites have only been able to attach 30,000 to their petition, whereas they were able to muster 32,825 votes at the October election. It needs no argument, therefore, to show that a vast majority, if not all, of the genuine signatures to the petition are those of persons who voted for the Washington Square site, and who are endeavoring for their own selfish purposes to defeat the wishes of a vast majority of their fellow-citizens. The members of the Legislature who may be disposed to think that they will be able to make some some political capital by abolishing the Building Commission would do well to ponder this fast, and to consider whether it will pay to do the bidding of a faction of interested propertyholders in opposition to the plainly-expressed desires of the mass of the people of Philadelphia. Among the newspapers of this city the opposition to the Building Commission and the Penn Square site is confined to one or two journals whose offices are in the neighborhood of Sixth and Chesnut streets, and whose opinions with regard to the merits and demerits of the Penn Square site and the plans of the Building Commissioners are consequently of little value. There is more legitimate business now before the Legislature than is likely to be attended to properly before adjournment, and the best thing the members of both houses can do is to let the Philadelphia public buildings severely alone in the future, and to permit the commissioners to carry out their plans without interference.

A MODEL POLICE LIEUTENANT. VICTON HUGO has drawn, in "Les Miserables," a vivid picture of the unrelenting police agent of France. Valjean, who never, in reality, committed a serious offense, but who, after being arrested on a petty charge, managed to escape from the officers of the law, is persecuted throughout a long life (during a large portion of which he was not only an honest but an exceedingly industrious and useful citizen) by an unrelenting policeman named Javert. In vain did Valjean assume new disguises, and establish manufactures that gave employment to theusands of workmen. In vain did he become one of the most thoroughly virtuous, respectable, and reputable members of society. Javert had marked him as a fugitive from justice, and no matter how trivial was the offense originally imputed, nor how thoroughly irreproachable was the subsequent life of Valjean, the bloodhounds of the French system considered it a sacred duty to hunt down the man who had eluded unmerited punishment. We order these things differently in the United States, and it is well enough that relentless ferocity forms no part of our system. It is true that a policeman is commonly supposed, even in this country, to have a slight perception of what crime is when he sees it, and a faint instinct prompting him

to assist in the arrest and punishment of notorious criminals; but if the trae model policeman is to be sought in the complete counterpart of Javert, Philadelphia can justly claim that treasure in the person of Lieutenant Michael Haggerty, the officer in charge of one of the most important police districts of this city. The public has read, time and again, in crimimal proceedings, of Thomas Holland, the proprietor of a den on Front street, near Walnut. Yesterday he was arraigned on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and a number of witnesses substantiated this charge. One man who had boarded there testified that it was a bawdy-house, that it was frequented by thieves, and that robberies had repeatedly been perpetrated there; another swore that it was the resort of thieves. and bad characters, and that there were frequent disturbances; a woman declared that she had been drugged in this establishment; a detective said that "it is a very bad place," and that he had not only seen disorder there but that its residents were generally thieves and prostitutes, while another detective stated that he had always known the house as a resort for thieves. Against this cloud of testimony the defense produced, first, the barkeeper, who declared that he had never observed any disorder at the house. and second, Lieutenant Michael Haggerty, the police lieutepant of the district, who stated that he had occasion to pass up and down Front street frequently, but had never seen any disorder at any time! Thus the man who, above all others, should have been especially active in bringing Holland to justice, was the principal witness for the defense. Instead of displaying the persecuting spirit of

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it will be a considerable journey to reach the Park Museum, whereas an art institution should, if possible, be located where it can readily be reached by all classes at all times. But in the winter, when our own people are at home, when the city is full of strangers, it is of especial consequence that such a valuable addition to our places of public resort as an art gallery would be should be prominently located upon one of our most prominent thoroughfares, and not out in the country. The lot of ground purchased by the Academy of Fine Arts at the corner of Broad and Cherry streets is an excellent site, and if it were possible to establish a first-class art institution there it would certainly be expedient to abandon the park project altogether. Another very serious obection to the Park Museum is that it would be impossible to successfully carry on a system of art instruction in connection with it, and Philadelphia, as the greatest manufacturing city of the Union, needs a school where by means of a thorough system of art education a race of artistic designers can be trained even more she does a collection than of pictures and statuary for the delectation of her people. This, however, is a subject of too much importance to be discussed at the end of an article of this kind, and its consideration is therefore reserved for a fature occasion, when we shall endeaver to show what the Academy of Fine Arts might do if its directors could manage to secure the sympathy and support of the public at large by the adoption of a more liberal policy than heretofore.

In the window of Messrs. Bailey & Co., Twelfth and Chesnut streets, there is now on exhibition a fine portrait bust of William J. Mullen, Esq., the well-known Prison Agent, whose philanthropic iabors are well known and highly appreciated in Philadelphia. The bust, which is an admirable likeness of Mr. Mullen, is the work of Mr. Albert E. Harnish, a young Philadelphia sculptor now residing in Rome, from whence good accounts of his progress are received from time to time. The bust, independently of its fidelity, is a highly creditable work of art, and it will undoubtedly be much admired by Mr. Mullen's many friends.

NOTICES. SPRING AND SUMMER RUSINESS PHILLY INAUGURATED AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S POPULAR OAK HALL CLOTHING HOUSE. EVERY EFFORT HAS BEEN PUT FORTH THIS SEASON TO PLEASE THE PROPLE. THE VERY GREATES CARE TAKEN TO HAVE THE STYLE, QUALITY, AND MAKE RANK SUPERIOR TO ANY READY-MADE CLOTHING IN THE MARKET. THE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING FOR MEN. CLOTHING FOR YOUTH, **Promptness** CLOTHING FOR BOYS, found here. CLOTHING FOR CHILDREN, IS COMPLETE In every respect. No matter what size or shape the man or boy may be, he can be fitted at Oak THE NEW DESIGNS IN CHILDREN'S FANCY SUITS are worthy the attention of parents and others who are interested in the purchase of Clothing for lads of three years of age and upwards. THE PRICES THIS SPRING ARE LOWER THAN EVER. We invite a careful examination of our stock and a comparison of the prices. We are sure we can give greater satisfaction than in any previous year. Store open from 6 A. M. to 6% P. M. Saturdays until 10 P. M. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA. S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS., PHILA. MARRIED. GREEN-STOCKTON.-On May 1, 1871, by the Rev. William Cathcart, JOHN K. GREEN, Jr., to LYDIA A. STOCKTON, both of this city. WELSH-STALCUP.-On April 20, by Rev. Jacob Miller, Mr. ROBERT A. WELSH to Miss MARIA C. ns ci DIED. ARMBRUSTER .- On Monday, May 1, PETSE ARM-



Javert, Haggerty was the next best friend of the virtuous Holland; and if the jury and judge had agreed with the lieutenant the district, the proprietor of of Pittsburg House would still the be a free man, instead of being under sentence of a fine of \$1000 and an imprisonment of two years in the County Prison. Haggerty evidently belongs to the philanthropic school of policemen, and in disorderly house cases he may be warranted to have not a speck of the Javert taint in his composition.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Park Museum Project.

A number of circumstances have contributed to excite considerable public interest in the project for an art gallery and museum in the park, and some of our contemporaries have made rather enthusiastic utterances on the subject, without perhaps giving due weight to all the disadvantages of locating such an institution at a point so remote from the heart of the city. As the scheme for adding to the attractions of the park by the establishment of a great public art gallery there has many engaging features, it is likely to captivate the popular mind, and it will probably be comparatively easy to execute; but as there are some serious if not fatal objections to it, the subject should be discussed from all points of view and its merits and demerits fairly presented. We propose, therefore, to state as briefly as possible what the advantages and disadvantages of an art museum building in the park will be. The importance of having an art institution of some kind in this city is admitted by all intelligent persons that have given the matter any consideration, and it was hoped when the Academy of Fine Arts removed from its old building on Chesnut street, below Eleventh, that it was about to enter upon a new and enlarged career of usefulness. These hopes have been doomed to disappointment, and the last state of the Academy appears to be worse than the first, and its affairs are in such a hopeless muddle that the difficulties in the way of a fresh start are sufficlent to discourage the best friends of the institution. Now, however, comes the proposition to start an entirely new institution in the park, and it is presented in such a shape that it is almost certain to obtain a large amount of public favor if it is urged with any degree of enthusiasm; and as the Academy does not seem to care to make any decided effort to obtain the effective support of the public, the public may start an art institution of its own without regard to the Academy, An abundance of ground for future as well as for present purposes can be obtained for nothing in the park, and all the money that can be raised either by private subscription or apprepriations from the public treasury will therefore go to the erection of a building and the purchase of works of art to place in it. A comparatively inexpensive, and, at the same time, elegant building, which will be perfectly adapted for exhibiting pictures, statues, and other art works to the best advantage, will be a fine addltion to the park, especially if it is surrounded by terraces, decorated with statues, fountains, and vases, and all its external accessories indicating its artistic character. Such a building would be a delightful place of resort for the thousands of visitors who frequent the park during the warm season; and if a really worthy collection is obtained, it will do much to advance art onliture and to educate the taste of the general public. All the ground, and vastly more than is necesbeing obtainable in the park for Sary, nothing, an exceedingly important item of expense is done away with at once, and such a building as it would be practically impossible to erect in the heart of the city can be put up at a moderate cost, and upon a plan that will perfectly fulfil the best ideal of public art gallery. These points in favor of the Park Museum project are of great importance, but the fact that during six months in the year the park is scarcely visited at all, and that practically the galleries will be inaccessible to a vast majority of the people of the city, is a very serious objection that should not be lightly considered. At any time

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