

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable 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, JUNE 26, 1871.

IF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, 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 attended 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 TELEGRAPH 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 Democ rat, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELE-GRAPH will be the only evening paper published in this city in which the afternoon despatches of the Assoclated Press will appear.

13 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.

EVENING NEWSPAPERS.

VARIOUS circumstances have combined, of late years, to largely increase the circulation, influence, and attractiveness of evening newspapers. In Madrid the favorite daily newspaper makes its first and only appearance at about nine o'clock in the evening, full of the news of the very day it is printed, up to the latest possible moment, and it is hailed with delight in all social circles, the custom being to read it in the hours of leisure which immediately precede retirement. This system has not yet been established in the United States. but there is a constant tendency to gradually approach it. In this busy age few men have much time to read in the morning. Whether they are laborers, mechanics, merchants, manufacturers, or bankers, they must hurry to their respective places of business, and devour the contents of morning journals at hurried intervals, casting a hasty glance over the various departments, but lacking time and opportunity to thoroughly examine any page or any complete set of articles. Late in the afternoon, after the work of the day is finished, as well as in the evening, after the last meal is consumed, there is always time for rest and reading, and for a thorough appreciation and enjoyment of any intellectual entertainment that may be provided. A gentleman very actively engaged in business in this city said to us recently that he could rarely afford to devote more than a few minutes of any morning hour to the perusal of morning journals, while in the evening he rarely failed to spend several hours in reading evening newspapers; and a fair parallel to his experience is furnished in hundreds of instances. A moving cause of the increasing amount of favor and patronage bestowed upon evening newspapers is to be found in the large extent to which they anticipate news published in morning journals. It might, perhaps, have been said some years ago that evening newspapers were prone to be reprints of morning journals; but this state of affairs is new practically reversed. The edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH delivered by carriers does not go to press until nearly four o'clock P. M., and it embraces all the news of each day up to that period. This includes important proceedings before the courts, the prices of stocks, a record of local events, news received by mail from every quarter, together with a full supply of late telegraphic intell'gence from every portion of the globe. When Congress is in session, nearly all its important proceedings are published on the day on which they transpire, and at all times we are enabled to give a comprehensive record of the exciting labors and incidents that have occurred during the working hours of each day to our readers before they retire to rest. This is not only true of all local, State, and National news, but especially true of foreign news. The difference in time between the Old and New Worlds tells in favor of the evening newspapers. We need not enlarge upon this point further than to state that we can receive by one o'clock P. M. an account of anything known in London up to six o'clock P. M. of a given day, and before we go to press every important event that has transpired in any part of Eurupe up to from six to eight o'clock P. M. of that day is communicated to our readers. The full force of the statements made above can only be understood by those patrons of the editions of THE EVENING TELE-GRAPH delivered by carriers who are also in the habit of reading one or more morning journals. They can estimate for themselves how large a proportion of the current news of every description is brought to their notice first by the contents of our columns. But if the whole reading public of Philadelphia thoroughly appreciated the extent to which the morning news is thus anticipated by the evening journals, tens of thousands of new patrons would be added to our already large list-not merely because the evening is the best time to read under the present social system, but because the latest and freshest news of the time is now supplied by evening newspapers.

Saturday reached a fresh stage of development in the removal of Dr. Lanahan from his position of Assistant Agent of the Book Committee, the vote being eleven in favor of removal and four against. This action on the part of the Book Committee may possibly enable the people who have had the control of the concern for so many years that they have probably learned to regard it as their private property to get rid of the troublesome Assistant Agent who persists in knowing where the money gees; but it will not convince the members of the Methodist Church who give their money for the support of their great publishing house, or the public at large, who have been looking on with amazement at the attempts to suppress Dr. Lanahan, that the concern is honestly managed. On the contrary, the total disregard for decency and justice displayed by the committee in the conduct of the trial and in its verdict will only confirm the opinion that Dr. Lanahan has told the truth, and nothing but the truth. in charging the management of the concern

with fraud. During the trial Dr. Lanahan was not allowed any opportunity whatever to substantiate his charges, and the four members of the committee who voted against his removal were certainly correct in their declaration that to hear the evidence first and to depose afterwards, if necessary, would have been the course of justice and wisdom. The whole effort of the Book Committee and of the old managers of the Book Concern, however, has been to suppress the audacious Assistant Agent and to prevent any investigation into his charges; and thus far they have succeeded, but they have only damaged their own cause by doing so, for no one believes that if Dr. Lanahan's accusations had been false Dr. Carlton and his coadjutors would not have been eager to refute them in the only manner in which they can be refuted. Dr. Lanahan has tried by every means in his power to have such an investigation of the affairs of the Book Concern as will be satisfactory to the Methodist Church and to the public, and he has been baffled at every point. On Friday his application to the Supreme Court for an injunction on Dr. Carlton to give him access to the books was denied by the notorious Judge Barnard in a decision that is remarkable even for the famous judicial agent of the Erie ring. Judge Barnard abuses Dr. Lanahan in no measured terms for having made such charges and insinuations as he did against the management of the Book Concern. He asserts that these charges were made without proper evidence, and contends that it was a piece of impudence on his part to endeavor now to hunt up evidence to substantiate charges preferred in such a manner. Judge Barnard asks why Dr. Lanaban did not make his examination first, and then prefer his charges after he had obtained his evidence. The answer to this is very easy. Dr. Lanahan discovered plain evidences of fraud and mismanagement, but he was not allowed an opportunity to follow them up, and it was to compel the Senior Agent to show his hand that he demanded an investigation. It is certainly something novel in law that a crime must not be exposed until all the evidence is in the possession of the accuser; and one object of judicial investigation is to collect evidence that is unattainable by private individuals. Judge Barnard further contends that, as Dr. Lanahan was inferior and subordinate in position to Dr. Carlton, and wholly subject to his control and direction, he had no right to any books or papers that the Senior Agent did not choose to furnish him. Judge Barnard's decision may be according to law, but the reasons by which he seeks to support it will scarcely be accepted by the public as sufficient; and people will not impertinently ask whether he is in the pay of the Book Concern ring, as he is in that of the Erie ring and that of the Tammany ring, by which New York is ruled and plundered? Judge Barnard is a handy man for magnificent rogues to have on the bench, but his decisions are not usually of such a character as to inspire any great amount of confidence in the justice of such causes as he favors, and the wording of his decision against Dr. Lanahan's application for an injunction can only have the effect of increasing the public sympathy for that persecuted individual. The Methodist of last week hit the nail square on the head when it said :- "The attempt to expel Dr. Lanahan shows an evident wish to be rid of an inconvenient officer. If his statements as to the condition of the account books are unimpeachable, the Church will regard any errors of manner as 'the small dust of the balance' in comparison with the weightiness of the truths which he has discovered. All then turns upon the point: Are the books and accounts in a state of chaotic confusion? Are they unreliable records of the business?" Do they confirm previous charges of mismanagement and fraud? * * * If Dr. Lanahan's statements are true, there ought to be trouble. Some one ought to cry aloud and spare not. Dr. Lanahan must be confirmed or confuted on the main issue." The action of the Book Committee in removing Dr. Lanahan must be confirmed by the bishops before it can be carried into effect, and the public will await with interest the decision of the right reverend fathers of the Methodist Church, to see if they will declare upon the side of righteousness and justice or upon that of wickedness and fraud. THERE is a little cloud of war, "no bigger than a man's hand," visible on the European horizon. The cable despatches inform us that the German Government has made or s about to make demands upon England for the possession of the insignificant and valueless island of Heligoland, near the coast of Holland, and that the English disinclination to sell or surrender may not improbably subject London to the fate of Paris, provided the English do not fight better than the French. As an offset to this, however, it may be stated that Lord Granville, a few days ago, declared