

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869.

The Fees Cut Off.

On the first day of the present session of the State Legislature a bill was introduced providing for the reduction of fees and perquisites heretofore paid to the "Row officers" of our city. It was referred to a select committee, consisting of the four Senators from Philadelphia county, and was favorably reported by them a few days since. On Tuesday evening the Senate passed the bill. It provides that the amount of costs and fees for any one year, commencing with the 1st of January, which shall be paid to the several officers named, shall never exceed a certain specified sum, as follows:—

Table listing fees for District Attorney (\$6000), Clerk of Quarter Sessions (\$3000), Sheriff (\$4000), Coroner (\$3000), District Attorney (\$85,000), Clerk of Quarter Sessions (\$18,000), Sheriff (\$35,000), Coroner (\$15,000).

This, it will be noticed, includes all of the county officers, who are at present in receipt of the heaviest proportion of the "plums" of official power. At the present time, it is currently stated, and on good authority, that the following are the sums received from fees by the officers above named:—

Table listing fees for District Attorney (\$85,000), Clerk of Quarter Sessions (\$18,000), Sheriff (\$35,000), Coroner (\$15,000).

All of the receipts from these officers above the first-named sum shall be declared forfeited to the city treasury and be applied towards decreasing the expenses of government; in other words, the section of the law which has just passed the Senate will save to Philadelphia an annual amount of at least \$80,000. To exactly the extent of the amount saved will the burdens of taxation be reduced. In addition to the present officers, which are thus disposed of, there remain others, to which the second section of the act supplies the standard of remuneration. The Recorder of Deeds, Register of Wills, Clerk of Orphan's Court, Prothonotary of District Court, Prothonotary of Court of Common Pleas, and Clerk of Quarter Sessions, in addition to all the taxes they now pay, are required to pay to the city annually one-fourth of all the fees received by them over \$2000. Now the reason of the difference between the mode of payment of the two classes of officers is clear. The first section applies to those only who receive their fees from the city treasury. The second receive their fees themselves directly from the parties. As the Clerk of Quarter Sessions falls under both the classes, he is placed in both of them. The fees of all the officers of the second class are much lighter than those of the first, and as they are for services actually rendered, it is probably only just that they should retain one-half, for it is about that amount which is deducted for taxes. In order that no chance for deception be allowed, it is made the duty of the officers in question to file with the City Controller an exact statement of all the fees received, and swear by affidavit to the correctness of the account, and the act especially makes false swearing liable to prosecution for perjury. By another provision the act is not to take effect until the expiration of the terms of each of the present incumbents.

Of the justice and eminent propriety of such a law there can be no division of opinion. The absurdity of permitting the Clerk of Quarter Sessions to receive \$18,000 for his duties is self-evident. That he should get more than the combined judges of the court in which he is Clerk is ridiculous. The people have long demanded this change on both the ground of reason and economy. The saving of this \$80,000 to the city is in reality the deduction from the tax rate of just that amount, and a consequent relief to that extent of the sum saved. Nor have the present officers any cause of complaint. The bill delays the commencement of its effect until their terms have expired. Had it been otherwise it might have been said that it was a mere partisan measure; that as the other gentlemen had lost the control of the places in question, that therefore they favored cutting off the fees. There can be no charge of partisanship now urged against the bill. It is a reform, not a party device. We have so often and so urgently argued in favor of just such a law, that there can be no doubt of our position now. It is called for by every one except the flock of hungry cormorants who hang around Fifth and Chestnut, and hope in the future to secure the spoils thus cut off. It will meet with the universal support of all men who are not politicians per se. Of course, all such will denounce it; for are not they well defined as "men without any visible means of support?" and are not the crumbs of these offices one of the invisible means which keeps them from the almshouse? But all right-thinking men commend the effort. We urge upon the House of Representatives a hearty assent to the action of the Senate, for it is clear to all that to defeat the bill is to legislate against the people, and openly and directly in favor of the political "ring."

The Pennsylvania Railroad. The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company gives a graphic picture of wonderful progress and prosperity. While the receipts of many other railroads in 1868, as compared with 1867, declined, the receipts of its main line increased nearly nine hundred thousand dollars, while its gross earnings ex-

ceeded seventeen millions, and its net earnings amount to \$5,372,513, a sum equivalent to a six per cent. dividend on a capital stock three times as large as the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

There is great significance, in this connection, in the paragraph of the report which announces that the assets of the company, "exclusive of its own roads, invested for the protection and enlargement of its traffic, are now, at a reasonable valuation, more than sufficient to meet the whole indebtedness of the company, except the five per cent. bonds held by the State of Pennsylvania, which are being paid by a contribution from the net revenue of the company in semi-annual payments of \$230,000 each." It is thus clearly shown that the road, with all its appurtenances, is unquestionably the property of the stockholders. Unlike many other large corporations, it has a heavy bonded indebtedness to provide for; and its financial operations are conducted on a sound cash basis.

The branch roads it has built or purchased, which in the aggregate are scarcely less valuable than the main line, are nearly all self-sustaining, and several have proved sufficiently profitable to compensate for the losses incurred in working the Philadelphia and Erie. The present management have ever kept pace with the progress of the age, and the various projects of great importance which are presented at this time indicate that they will not be outstripped hereafter in the never-ceasing warfare of rival railway interests. The call for a new stock subscription of twenty-five per cent., to be used mainly in equipping the great new thoroughfare to the West, indicates that the Pennsylvania Road is about to ensure, and forever maintain, beyond all contingencies, superior connections with every leading Western city, and especially St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago.

It is a noticeable feature of the recent annual meeting of the company that no minority report, and no motion for the appointment of a committee of investigation, was made by our good-natured friend of the Fifth ward. His opposition had become so much a matter of course that the proceedings seem quite tame without a demonstration of hostility. It is to be hoped that he will put in an appearance at the next meeting.

The Cuban Insurrection.

The censorship exercised over the press and telegraph at Havana prevents us from getting any definite and reliable information about the situation of affairs in Cuba. What can be gathered from the imperfect despatches and rumors is that the insurrection is making rapid headway, and that the Spanish authorities are being overpowered. The whole course of Spain towards Cuba, during the reign of Isabella II, was such as to excite dissension; and after the revolution in Spain was a thing accomplished, General Lersundi was so ill-advised as to refuse to recognize the right of the Cubans to participate in the benefits of that movement. The result was that a struggle for independence was begun, and the insurrection had gained such headway that General Dulce was unable to stem its progress when he assumed the Captain-Generalship. His proffered conciliatory measures were in reality scarcely less rigorous than the despotism of his predecessor, and the insurgents refused to accept any terms but a total abrogation of the Spanish authority and the acknowledgment of their independence. Cuba, however, is too rich a prize to be allowed to pass away from Spain without a struggle, and Dulce has therefore determined upon more energetic measures. Thus far his success has been small, and the insurgents are apparently hemming him in on every side, so that, unless he is heavily reinforced, he will be obliged to surrender his authority. The despatches published this morning give a mass of rumors and contradictory reports, which indicate that a terrible state of affairs exists in Cuba. General Dulce and his agents are arresting wealthy and suspected men in all directions, and many of the inhabitants are endeavoring to leave the country, but are prevented from doing so. One rumor states that the United States Consul at Havana having applied for passports for naturalized citizens, the latter were arrested, and the Consul was informed that the Government could not recognize his right to apply for passports. A later report states that a native Cuban was released on the production of his American naturalization papers. The American Consul at Trinidad has abandoned his post and joined the rebels, and the citizens of that place are consequently left without protection. It is evident that energetic measures are needed on the part of the United States Government to ensure for its citizens in Cuba proper treatment. Not many years ago, in the days of the Ostend manifesto and the Lopez filibusters, an opportunity like this for securing such a prize as Cuba would not have been allowed to slip by, but the insurgents would have found their ranks reinforced by volunteers from the United States. Since then, however, we have had enough of fighting, and are now content to await the course of events. Our interests, however, no less than justice to American citizens in Cuba, demand that we should be represented there by such an armed force as will make the rebels as well as the Spaniards respect us, and which will give us an influence in the final disposition of the island, whichever party wins in the contest now being carried on.

ART AND ARTISTS.—The means used for accomplishing results or producing effects differ in the various forms of art, but the fundamental principles are essentially the same in poetry, painting, sculpture, or mimetic art. Each of these arts works by certain rules of its own, and is limited in its sphere of operations, but within these limitations the impressions left upon the mind and imagination are identical. The poet, with his word painting, is able to show all sides of a subject, to get at its heart, and to suggest ideas that are beyond the ex-

pression of language. The painter is limited to a single phase, but with his drawing, composition, light and shade, and wealth of color, he may excite the imagination to supply that which cannot be fixed upon the canvas. The actor tells his story in propria persona, and while any attempt to realize a picture upon the stage must necessarily be a failure, the dialogue, action, dramatic effect, and identification of the actor's person with the character represented, interpret a theme in a very different but no less effective manner than poetry or painting. Poetry deserves to stand at the head of the arts, on account of its wider scope no less than the greater permanence of its impressions, and painting, sculpture, or the drama, unless vivified by the poetic spirit, give merely the forms and not the substance of art. They may please the eye for a moment, but the intellect remains unsatisfied and the gratification is merely sensuous.

An artist should not only be proficient in the technicalities of his particular branch, but he ought to understand the principles and practice of art in all its branches. Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Leonardo da Vinci were poets as well as painters. The first named was equally great as a sculptor and as a painter, and the others were skilful with the sculptor's tools and frequently used them to model the groups for their pictures; indeed, this was not an uncommon practice with many of the best painters. The study of the coordinate branches of art not only develops the thinking faculties, gives a wider scope to the imaginative powers, and adds a freedom and decision to the touch of the hand of an artist, but it is valuable as tending to draw him out of the rut of conventionality, adding a breadth to his style, and enabling him to take a more enlarged view of his art and its capabilities. These ideas have been suggested by a visit to the studio of Mr. Edward Moran, the celebrated marble painter. This gentleman has gained his present proficiency by long years of patient study and practice, and now that he has thoroughly mastered the particular line of art which he has made a specialty, it has occurred to him that the principles of painting are simple, to themselves easily of comprehension, and that they can readily be acquired by almost any one, without the same amount of time and labor that he has bestowed upon them. There is a general idea that it is useless for any one to undertake to learn to draw or paint who has not a special talent in that direction, while, in reality, drawing and painting are no more difficult than music, and any young lady who can, by application, patience and study, learn to play upon the piano, can by the same amount of industry learn to use the brush and pencil with equally satisfactory results. Nothing but first-rate talent will make a first-rate artist, but there is no reason why drawing and painting should not be as common accomplishments as music, and there are few persons so entirely incapable as not to be able to make reasonable progress in the latter's art. If properly instructed at the beginning, and if they will take pains to judiciously cultivate such talents as the Almighty has given them.

Mr. Moran, for the purpose of putting his theories into practice, has assembled around him an enthusiastic class of students, composed of literary men, amateurs, musicians, and some of the leading actors of the city. His plan is to paint a picture in their presence, using merely the three primary colors—red, yellow, and blue—and showing what an infinite variety of combinations can be produced by these simple means. Indeed, if the three colors could be procured in perfect purity, no others would be needed. The picture when finished is copied by the students and submitted to the master for criticism, and then, as they acquire facility, one by one other colors are introduced, their value demonstrated, and the most complex combinations of the color box shown in a clear and understandable manner. Mr. Moran has not discovered any royal road to learning, nor does he profess to teach the whole art of painting in six easy lessons. By a simple, intelligible, but thorough system, however, he has removed many of the obstacles in the way of the beginner, and the very rapid and remarkable progress of his pupils is a proof of the excellence of his method of instruction.

The weekly meetings of his class, too, are something more than mere painting lessons, for his students are artists themselves in other lines, and the flashes of wit, the small talk, and the gossip are not the least of the considerations for those who find Moran's studio attractive on these occasions.

The actors, in this country at least, have, with more or less justice, been accused of neglecting the other arts, and in many there has hitherto been too little intercourse between those who have adopted different lines of art. In France a better feeling prevails, and actors, painters, musicians, and poets recognize a common brotherhood and an identity of interests as well as pursuits. Mr. Moran's painting class is a move towards producing the same results here, and the art-loving public are as much interested in the result of his experiment as are the artists themselves. Our actors will play better for their knowledge of painting, and we will be able to see in our theatres some of the finish and style in the performances and manner of producing pieces that make those of the Paris models of excellence for all the world. The citizens of Philadelphia have been noted for their appreciation of artistic merit, and it is gratifying that such a movement as this has been commenced in this city, and we hope that the artists will continue their pleasant labors in the same enthusiastic spirit that they have begun, and that their example will be followed in other localities.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS! LARGE REDUCTIONS HAVING BEEN MADE FROM NEW YORK ON WEST-BOUND TRADE, THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO. To meet the same, have made CORRESPONDING REDUCTIONS TO PROTECT THE TRADE OF PHILADELPHIA, and will at all times continue this policy. For New Rates and other Information APPLY TO AGENTS OF Pennsylvania Railroad Company, THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets. S. B. KINGSTON, GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE OIL CRACK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the OIL CRACK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY, held this day, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President—EDWARD F. GAY, Vice-President—WILLIAM H. WRIGHT, Secretary—H. F. WILSON, Treasurer—WILLIAM H. WRIGHT, and General Manager—WILLIAM H. WRIGHT.

CONCERNING SPRING OVERCOATS.

The winter of the winter seems to be gone; The time when thick overcoats ought to be worn. And now we may safely begin to strip Of thicker coats, for the opening Spring. When the weather is soft, and the days are bright, Some folks do their constitutions harm By throwing their overcoats away. It isn't right for a man to expose Himself to disease, for the want of clothes; God forbid, if your overcoat's too thick, Get the lining thinner, but don't get sick. Don't get pneumonia, just for the lack Of a suitable overcoat on your back. But purchase a light, thin overcoat sack, Brown or blue, or speckled or black, Or any color—we have them all. Cheap for cash, at the GREAT BROWN HALL.

JUST FINISHED, a varied assortment of Melton, Silk Mixed, and all other Desirable Goods. We would call special attention to our TEN DOLLAR SPRING OVERCOATS. "Ask no more, take no loss." Only ten dollars for a good overcoat, stylish in cut, make, and trimmings! Gentlemen wishing heavier clothing for themselves and boys, can now buy at their own price, as we desire not to carry over any winter stock. Call and look at our New Styles Spring Overcoats. ROCKHILL & WILSON, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

HOWELL, FINN & CO. No. 1117 CHESTNUT Street, Until completion of their Store, S. W. Corner NINTH and CHESTNUT Sts.

PAPER HANGINGS,

BEAN & WARD, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS, No. 251 South THIRD Street, BETWEEN WALNUT and BIRCH, PHILADELPHIA. COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Recollections of Men and Things at Washington During the Third of a Century. BY L. A. GOBRIGHT. 12mo. Cloth. \$1.75. Studies in Shakespeare. A Book of Essays BY MRS. MARY PRESTON. 16mo. Cloth. \$1.00. The Marooners' Islands. BY F. R. GOULDING, author of "The Young Marooners." 16mo. Cloth. Illustrated. \$1.50. THIS DAY PUBLISHED BY GLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFE, FINGER, Nos. 819 and 821 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA.

OUR OLD FOLKS

First number out for sale at all the News Agencies. 2 1/2 ct.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLAIR'S Music Store, No. 106 CHESTNUT Street. 1 1/2 ct.

CHICKERING

Grand, Upright, and Square Pianos, at BLAIR'S Music Store, No. 106 CHESTNUT Street. 1 1/2 ct.

STECK & CO'S & HAINES BROS' PIANO FORTE, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA. Every inducement offered to purchasers. J. E. GOULD, 12 1/2 cents. No. 223 CHESTNUT Street.

WANTS.

\$8000—A FARM WANTED OF THIS amount, in exchange for a manufacturing business (good) in operation in this city. Address, No. 40 N. FIFTH Street. 2 1/2 ct.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States, good inducements offered to active men. Call or address Wm. Wood & Co., Room 16, No. 406 CHESTNUT Street, Phila. 2 1/2 ct.

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER, LEHIGH COAL, Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain. Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street, Below Girard Avenue. [1 1/2 ct] Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

WILLIAM E. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, NO. 1538 S. FIFTH Street. 2 1/2 ct.

S. GARTLAND UNDER TAKER, 26 South THIRTEENTH Street. 1 1/2 ct.

WE SHALL CLOSE OUR BUSINESS AT OUR OLD STORE, NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESTNUT STREET, ON SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 20. WE FIND IT NECESSARY TO DELAY THE OPENING OF OUR NEW MARBLE BUILDING, CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE BROAD, IN ORDER TO ARRANGE OUR IMMENSE IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS, NOW ARRIVING FOR THE SPRING TRADE, FOR A FEW DAYS, OF WHICH DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

INSTRUCTION. Crittenden's Commercial College, 637 Chestnut St., Cor. of 7th. DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS. H. D. GREGORY, A. M. CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street. 1 1/2 ct.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., very desirable new Frame House, 12 rooms, good style, bath, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements, with a large front yard and garden; easy of access per C. & E. Co. R. R.; frequent trains leave via Market Street Ferry. Inquire of J. G. CATTELL, No. 26 N. WHARVES, or at Merchantville. 2 1/2 ct.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The HANCOCK BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, and 4112 SPRUCE Street, and GREY STONE DOUBLE RESIDENCE, No. 4110 PINE Street. C. J. FELL & BRO., 2 1/2 ct. No. 120 South FRONT Street.

TO RENT.

MARKET STREET STORE TO LET. Pictures for sale. Very desirable location, No. 1024, below the Bingham Hotel. Apply on the premises. 2 1/2 ct.

TO LET—A LARGE MODERN-BUILT TENANT HOUSE and Five Acres of Ground, laid out with walks and gardens, in GRESHAM TOWN, two minutes walk from Duane's Lane Station. 2 1/2 ct. J. ARMSTRONG.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 121 GIRARD Street. 2 1/2 ct.

BOARDING.

A FURNISHED SECOND-STORY ROOM TO LET, with board. References required. Apply No. 548 N. ELEVENTH Street. 1 1/2 ct.

AT NO. 121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 1/2 ct.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

H. F. HOVER, Owner and Sole Manufacturer, 126 Walnut Street, No. 230 South SECOND Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO. FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 8 NINTH Street, First door above Chestnut Street. 4 ct.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENETIAN Lined and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved patterns, at BAXWELL'S, 212 N. 3rd Street, next door to the Post Office. 1 1/2 ct.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

GAME GAME. Constantly on hand all kinds of choice Wild Game, Poultry, Salt Water Terrapin, Oysters, etc. Private families, hotel-keepers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates, at MARTIN'S GAME DEPOT, No. 1115 MARKET STREET. N. B.—We are receiving daily one hundred pair Live Quails. 2 1/2 ct.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE, TERRAPINS \$10 PER DOZEN. 2 1/2 ct.

MAXWELL'S PREPARED GYPSUM, For Whitening and Coloring Walls, A BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE & CHEAP ARTICLE. The Gypsum gives the walls a brilliant gloss, will not rub off, and is therefore more durable, is easily mixed, and costs no more than the common Lime, and its sanitary qualities are excellent; it is therefore every respect surpassed by anything of the kind ever offered to the public. Satisfied that all who test it will never again use any other, the inventors have decided to sell it at a low price, in order to give the public a trial. Orders received for supplying the Gypsum. Particular attention paid to Family and Store Customers. J. B. MAXWELL, 1230 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia. Sold by Grocers generally. 2 1/2 ct.

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO ORDER, IN THE LATEST STYLES, ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS. GIVE US A CALL. C. N. LEE, J. R. CHARLTON, 2 1/2 ct. No. 211 1/2 South TENTH Street.

OST—CERTIFICATE OF OLD CITY LOAN No. 1618, for one hundred dollars, in the name of Mary E. Reeves. Application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. 2 1/2 ct.

INSURANCE. FAME INSURANCE COMPANY No. 406 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1869.

This Company, incorporated in 1858, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its CAPITAL STOCK FROM \$100,000, its present amount, to \$200,000, in Shares of Fifty Dollars Each, and for which subscription books are now open at this office. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, PRESIDENT. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, VICE-PRESIDENT. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, SECRETARY. 1 1/2 ct.

FLOUR. WM. B. THOMAS & CO., THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Sts., MANUFACTURERS.

"PASTRY," "PREMIUM," "RED STONE," AND UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR. ALL [2 1/2 ct]

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The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by BROOKE, COLKET & CO., FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS, 1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET St., 2 1/2 ct. PHILADELPHIA.

BANNER MILLS FLOUR OF SAINT LOUIS.

We are the exclusive Agents in this city for these celebrated FLOURS, which we are selling to the trade at manufacturers' prices. FOUR DIFFERENT GRADES. CHICK & CHISHOLM, No. 248 NORTH BROAD STREET, 2 1/2 ct. PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR, For the Trade or at Retail. EVERY BARREL WARRANTED. KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS, NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE, 1 1/2 ct. East of Front Street.

AVISO. MEUBLES FINO EN EXHIBICION, in Serie de Curtain, COLOADO COMO Salas de recibimiento. CUARTOS DE CAMARA. GEORGE J. HENKELS, THIRTEENTH and CHESTNUT, 1 1/2 ct. PHILADELPHIA.