

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869.

DEAD AND LIVE ISSUES.

The Democracy are profoundly agitated by the question whether they shall adhere to dead issues or seek to gain power by a vigorous discussion of live ones. The difference in their ranks on this subject is nearly as wide as the difference between two distinct party organizations; and as it is now manifested in nearly every section of the country, the quarrel is decidedly interesting and important.

The dead-issue men constructed the platform and pledged the party to go on fighting for State rights and against the ratification of the fifteenth amendment in the most approved old-fashioned style; while Packer, seeing, with Yankee shrewdness, the folly of a contest of this description, wholly ignored the platform, and invited support solely on account of his professed desire to purge the State government of imbecility, extravagance, and corruption.

He warned the party against the leadership of fossils, and plainly intimated that if they were not forced to the background, it would not only fail to regain power but richly deserve defeat. In Massachusetts, as the prospect is desperate in any event, John Quincy Adams has been permitted to conduct the campaign on the live issue plan, without opposition, and he politely informs those who adhere to the old system of operations that they are as foolish as General Lee would be in marshalling Rebel troops on the battle-field of Antietam to fight over the old struggle, when no possible good to a dead cause could result from his stupid proceedings.

In New York, the quarrel between the Belmontians and the Tweedites for the Chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, while it involves various personal issues, also hinges, to a considerable extent, on the live and dead issue controversy. The World, which would gladly infuse common sense into the councils of its party, defends Belmont, while Pomeroy's New York Democrat, which seeks to perpetuate the quarrels in which the Rebels and the Democracy have been so badly defeated, insists that Tweed shall lead the forces of the party on to a new Appomattox.

Even in Kentucky the Louisville Courier-Journal, mindful of the necessities of the hour, advocates an advanced policy, for which it is denounced by its rural contemporaries, and in other Southern States the shrewd Democratic leaders find great difficulty in forcing their stubborn adherents to prepare to "accept the situation" cordially, when their revengeful feelings prompt them to keep on butting their heads against a stone wall forever.

to win him over to their interests, and his conduct proves the wisdom of Grant's administration in ordering his prompt recall. Mr. Browne's failure, too, proves the necessity for sending out a clear-headed and practical statesman to occupy Mr. Burlingame's position—one who will have no prejudices to gratify, and who will exert himself to promote friendly feelings between the two countries. It is evident that the President is fully impressed with the importance of this mission, and that his delay in appointing a successor to Mr. Browne is caused by the difficulty of finding the right man for the place. Among the candidates who have been mentioned is Colonel William B. Mann, and we scarcely think that the President could make a better selection. Mr. Mann has ability and energy, and in such an office as this he would have no friends to reward or enemies to punish. There are good reasons why Mr. Mann should have this appointment. He is a pupil of William B. Reed, fully posted in all the ideas of that gentleman with regard to Chinese policy, and he would seem to be the properest person in the world to occupy the only position in which Mr. Reed ever did himself much credit. We hope that the President will nominate Mr. Mann to the Chinese mission, and if he can also manage to send out with him General C. H. T. Collis as Secretary of Legation, he will provide for a gallant soldier, who thinks that his services have not been sufficiently rewarded, and at the same time do a favor to the Republicans of Pennsylvania that will ever be most gratefully remembered. The Chinese have the reputation of being a shrewd, cunning, and far-reaching people, but if they can get ahead of Mann and Collis in any way, they will show more sharpness than they have ever yet had credit for. By all means let the President send these two gentlemen out to China: it would seem as if the mission were specially devised for them, so well fitted are they for it.

SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.

Those who notice changes in the educational systems of our country must have observed the reaction which has taken place in regard to scientific training. When the cry was first raised against the classical curriculum, many colleges modified their regular instruction, throwing out Greek and Latin, to make room for modern languages, and shortening the time devoted to several other studies, in order to introduce purely technical subjects. The evil of this plan was at once evident. Students in such colleges, who sought classical or other literary instruction, were obliged to go elsewhere, and, but for the obstinate conservatism of certain institutions, would now have been left with only "Hobson's choice." The determination, however, with which the "old fogies" adhered to their convictions in favor of a liberal course for the general degree of B. A., and the zeal they displayed in disseminating the principles on which they based these convictions, produced the reaction to which we allude. In no sense a formal compromise, this adjustment of opinion has been rather a natural result of reform—a perception, by the radical side, of how extreme their position was, and, by the slower-moving body, of good even in radicalism. The issue has been the entire separation of the two courses, except so far as students of either department attend the special lectures of the other. The scientific student graduates, but only after a strict examination, as "Bachelor of Science," not "of Arts," and is in every respect—grades, qualifications for admission and graduation, subjects of examination, etc.—as distinct a member of the college or university as are the law or theological graduates.

The advantages of this system are obvious. The young man whose life is to be spent from science does not care to study civil engineering; one whose age or slender means prevent his prefacing his scientific with purely literary studies, does not wish an extended acquaintance with Latin or Greek; while, in many cases, students do not wish to graduate first as Bachelors of Arts, and then seek technical preparation for the scientific professions, as students of law, medicine, or theology do. Where the academic and scientific courses are distinct, all three classes of students are afforded ample opportunities, and yet no violence is done to either science or letters. The world gains educated men in mechanical pursuits, but loses none in the other walks of life.

By the early endowment of scientific schools, Yale, Harvard, and a number of other colleges have done much to prove both the value of these adjuncts to the regular curriculum and untenability of the more radical position against the old culture. Secondarily, they have improved upon the merely technical colleges, like the Polytechnic of our own city, and the Rensselaer Institute at Troy; for they afford chances of general literary study to non-graduates of the academic department, which the latter institutions cannot offer. Philadelphia has as yet done but little for scientific education, though here, if anywhere, schools of this character were to be expected. The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania have for two years promised such a department, but if our many wealthy and liberal mechanics and manufacturers would supply the necessary means for its support, their determination to fulfill their pledge appears in the strenuous efforts they are making, in the face of their poverty, to extend this portion of their work. Still greater changes are to be inaugurated, we learn, at the opening of the new term on September 15. It is pleasant to think that a city proverbially liberal must ultimately do its full duty in this as in every good cause.

THE REASON WHY.—"Why," naively asks the New York World, "don't the radical papers tell us something about the President who 'swings round the circle'?" Simply because the President who happens to be "swinging round the circle" just at present has some regard for decency and propriety. He does not stop at every town that lies in his path to get off an insane political tirade, to abuse the co-ordinate branches of the Government, to bandy words with roughs and ragamuffins, and to make himself generally a disgrace to the country. That's the reason why none of the radical papers see fit to abuse the President for endeavoring to keep cool in the dog-days by "swinging round the circle."

THE CUBAN POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION. The many rumors which have been circulated from time to time declaring that the administration proposed to buy Cuba from Spain, or endorse Cuban bonds, are now positively denied on apparently good authority. The main feature of Grant's domestic policy is close attention to the collection of the revenues, and the dismissal of superfluous officials, and the beneficial results of this policy would speedily be neutralized if money was to be saved in our own country only to replenish the treasury of Spain. It is alleged that General Sickles has been instructed to request the recognition of Cuban independence, with the understanding that an impartial commission is to place a just valuation upon the governmental buildings, forts, and other public property which would be turned over to the revolutionists, and that the latter are to pay this sum to the mother country.

This is a plain, common sense way of settling the difficulty, which deserves consideration, whether it has been officially suggested or not, and it would promote the real interests of all parties. The greatest obstacle to its adoption will arise from Spanish pride, and when we remember how hostile the loyal portion of the American people were to every form of foreign intervention as well as to the disintegration of the Republic during our own contest, we need not be astonished at the reluctance of the successors of Ferdinand and Isabella to surrender, at our bidding, the last jewel in the mighty diadem of colonial possessions which were won three centuries ago.

Reason and policy, however, rather than tradition, now control the practical movements of mankind. The new rulers of Spain are so sadly beset with difficulties at home that they have few soldiers and no money to spare for a protracted conflict abroad, and if Cuba is to continue to be, as at present, an elephant on their hands, they cannot afford to keep her, and every dollar rescued from the wreck will be a clear gain.

THE SABINE HOAX. The terrific story about the mutiny on board of the practice ship Sabine at Cherbourg, and the execution of six of the conspirators at the yard-arm, turns out to be a gigantic hoax. A note from the American legation in Paris pronounces the story to be utterly without foundation. If the matter is investigated it will probably be discovered, as we suggested yesterday, that the whole affair is the invention of the midshipmen attached to the Sabine for the purpose of hoaxing some inquisitive picker-up of items at Cherbourg. These young gentlemen probably had little idea that their blood-thirsty yarn would unwind itself clear across the Atlantic, and it is not difficult to imagine their felicity when they discover the sensation it created here. The whole story was so manifestly improbable, not to say impossible, that it is a matter for surprise that the Associated press agent did not take some little pains to discover the truth before sending it over the cable. But the European news collectors, as we know by repeated experiences, are not the brightest witted individuals in the world, and this particular gentleman seems to have swallowed hook, bait, line, sinker, fishing-rod, and all, without hesitation.

"LET US HAVE PEACE!"—The Boston Post intimates that another jubilee is about to burst upon the world. It states that "the Coliseum is destined to be the centre of a greater attraction and excitement than has yet been experienced within its walls. We shall not say in what manner, but 'things is working.' Somebody will be made rich, and a great many persons made happy." This plainly squints towards a repetition of the Gilmore uproar on a scale even more stupendous than the first. We are sorry for Boston for two reasons. In the first place, we regret that the aching ears of the Hubbittes are again to be oppressed with an intolerable din; and in the second place, we sympathize with Boston because even if it should succeed in raising a greater row than it did last summer, it will not and cannot possibly approximate the grand clatter which is promised Philadelphia on the Fourth of July, 1876, active preparations for which are already in progress.

REVENUE RETURNS OF NEW JERSEY.—The official statistics of the income tax and the internal revenue collected in the several districts of New Jersey during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, show a prosperous condition of business in our neighbor State. The figures are as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: District, Internal Revenue, Total. Rows include First District, Second District, Third District, Fourth District, Fifth District, and Totals.

SPECIAL NOTICES. OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES. TO TAXPAYERS. PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 24, 1869. Allocated Operating Tables is hereby given that for the last of September a penalty of One per Cent will be added to all city taxes not paid. On and after the 20th instant this office will be open from 9 to 3 o'clock. JOHN M. McFLOY, Receiver of Taxes.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. THE VINELAND FAIR, SEPTEMBER 17 and 18, affords the best opportunity of the year for a visit to the most remarkable and successful settlement of the century. FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT the skin, face, and all discolored and irritated by the sun, freckles, and other insects, use Wright's Allocated Operating Tablets. It is deliciously fragrant, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 204 CHESTNUT STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PRAYER FOR THE HOLY SPIRIT.—The first of a series of weekly Union Prayer and Exhortation Meetings will be held at the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 110 CHESTNUT Street, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, September 6, at 4 o'clock, to continue one hour. All invited.

CARD OF THANKS. We desire to make grateful acknowledgment of many kind services rendered us at the recent fire. Our thanks are especially due to the admirable fire department of the Continental Hotel, to which, under the skilful direction of J. E. Kingsley, Esq., proprietor of the Continental, we are undoubtedly indebted for the preservation of our buildings. We are also indebted to the Insurance Patrol and its President, Atwood Smith, Esq., who personally superintended its operations, for the efficient manner in which they guarded the heavy stock with which our house was stored.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz: Troy, Bradford county, Sept. 4, 1869. Towanda, Wayne county, Sept. 5, 1869. Harrisburg, Armstrong county, Sept. 7, 1869. Beaver, Beaver county, Sept. 7, 1869. Bradford, Bradford county, Sept. 7, 1869. Somerset, Somerset county, Sept. 14, 1869. The meetings at Troy, Towanda, and Homestead will be addressed by Governor J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, and Hon. W. B. Kelley.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE. PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1869. NOTICE.—INTERNAL REVENUE. The undersigned will sell at Public Sale on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of September, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the following places, the following distilleries, apparatus, and appurtenances, to-wit: H. C. HUTCHERSON and SONS, Steam Engines and Boilers, Mash Tubs, Copper Pumps, Office Furniture, etc.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to one million of dollars. 632 wt 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to one million of dollars. 632 wt 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BANK OF AMERICA, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 632 wt 10

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS. This table saw, in use, gives you the heaviest pulp without the indigestible hull. Various sizes and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 87

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 127 WALNUT ST. 126

JOSE POEY, Medico-Chirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la mañana y de 2 1/2 a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueva (ant. No. 735, Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 147)

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Havana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 157 Green street. Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 2 1/2 to 6 P. M. 726f

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties in invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in all cases of nervous prostration, and in all cases of indigestion. Its agreeable flavor most recommends it to all young people, and to all who are afflicted with the various ailments of the system. Sold by all druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Hair Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 42m7m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and permanent hair restorer; it remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Hair Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 42m7m

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE For Representatives in the 24th District. JOSEPH BRADY, 87 E 6th

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2. MATCH 204. Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness. Good day and track. R. P. STETSON names a g. LAMPLIGHTER. OWNER names b. a. AMERICAN JACKSON. Omnibuses start from Library street at 2 1/4 P. M. Admission, One Dollar.

POINT BREEZE PARK. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness. Good day and track. M. GOODIN, s. g. HARRY D. A. JOHNSON, b. g. VICTOR PATCHEN. J. JOHNSON, br. s. G. M. PATCHEN, Jr. Omnibuses leave Library street at 2 o'clock. Admission, 10c. 912t

POINT BREEZE PARK. FALL MEETING. 810,000 Premiums in 3 Days. 47 Horses Entered. First Day, Tuesday, September 7, 1869. PURSE No. 1, \$1000.—Horses that have never beaten 3 minutes. Ten (10) entries same day. PURSE No. 2, \$2500.—Horses that have never beaten 2 1/2. Four (4) entries. PURSE No. 3, \$1000.—Horses that have never beaten 2 1/2. Eight (8) entries.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8. PURSE No. 4, \$2000.—For horses that have never beaten 2 1/2. Nine (9) entries. PURSE No. 5, \$1000.—For horses that have never beaten 2 1/2. Thirteen (13) entries. SAME DAY. PURSE No. 6, \$2000.—Free for all horses. Three (3) entries.—American Girl, Lady Thorne, and Goldsmith's Maid. Omnibuses will run every hour from Broad and Pine streets, commencing at 6 o'clock A. M., and every ten minutes, commencing at 12 o'clock M. Cars leave the New York Depot, West Philadelphia, at 1 o'clock P. M. each day, via Greenwich Point Branch, returning at 6 o'clock. Tickets for sale at principal hotels and at the Office, No. 144 S. FOURTH Street. Horses will be called at 2 o'clock. Trotting commences at 2 1/2. Restaurant on the ground. Members and subscribers are respectfully requested to waive their privilege. Free list suspended. Ladies not admitted without charge. Tickets, \$1. WILLIAM A. M. J. President. R. STERN, Secretary, No. 144 S. FOURTH St. 914t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES, AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES, No. 13 South SIXTH Street. 21m7m

RICH JEWELRY. JOHN BRENNAN, DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER, No. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, 82 mwf 9m7p PHILADELPHIA.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinway & Sons have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of perfection to that of the most perfect among the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted to its merits. Sold by all first-class pianoforte makers. Buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now to buy an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the warehouse of BLASINS BROS., No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET.

BLASINS BROS., 27 waf No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET. R. E. M. O. A. L. DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS. CHICKERING GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. RICHMOND. No. 1125 and 1125 CHESTNUT STREET. WILLIAM H. DUTTON, 891m

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WANTED, BETWEEN THIRTEENTH and Nineteenth, and Market and Pine, a small three-story brick house, with attic and back buildings, in perfect order, not to cost more than \$8000 to \$10,000. Address, with particulars, Box 1628, Phila. P. O. 91

WANTED—50,000 HOGSHEAD HOOPS, 14 inch feet long. A. R. BROWN, No. 2 DECATUR Street. 10

THE IMPROVED BALTIMORE Fire-Place Heater, With ILLUMINATING DOORS and WINDOWS, and MAGAZINE of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 HOURS, at a cost of but ELEVEN DOLLARS PER DOZ. The most perfect and cheerful Heater in use. Having made arrangements with the MANUFACTURERS, we are prepared to furnish them in large or small quantities, but wholesale or retail by the Manufacturer, JOHN S. CLARK, No. 1008 MARKET STREET. Beware of imitations gotten up on the popularity of these Heaters. 827 Im7p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved styles of the season. CHESTNUT Street, back door to the Post Office. 11 2/2

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Governmental Expenditures for August.—Nose Pulling in Boston.—Attempt to Rob a Bank Safe.—Spain and the President.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Crime and Misdemeanors in the "Hub"—Eclipse of the Great Nose-Pulling Feat—Report Confirmed. Dispatch to the Evening Telegraph. BOSTON, Sept. 1.—A Catholic priest giving the name of Father Fishery, got very drunk last night, and while in a house in Ulica street, he was relieved of his watch and then put into the street. Early this morning an attempt was made to blow open the money vault of the Savings Bank at Rochester, N. H., and burn the bank building. The fire was extinguished with small loss. The outer door of the vault was blown open. The great Boston nose-pulling case was eclipsed at Watertown yesterday by the sentence of Joseph Boynton, a wealthy and well-known gentleman, to imprisonment in the House of Correction for assault on Joseph Brown, a young lawyer of Brighton. Boynton appealed. The assault took place in complainant's parlor, and the difficulty grew out of a lawsuit concerning a horse. The story turns out to be correct that a man named Richard Hickerson, on the trip from New York to Boston, was drugged, robbed, and then thrown overboard from the Old Colony by some scoundrel who made his acquaintance in New York. Finding his clothes prevented him from swimming, he removed them, and was picked up naked by the screw steamer Delaware.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Roberts and the President. Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Senator Roberts, accompanied by Secretary Fish, called on the President this morning to deliver a sealed letter from the Spanish Regent. August Expenditures of the Government. The warrants issued by the Treasury Department for August to meet the expenditures of the Government were as follows:—Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse, \$8,850,431.43; War Department, \$3,534,507.09; Navy, \$1,739,445.05; Indians and pensions, \$11,474,217.79; total, \$30,788,652.14. The above does not include payments on account of the public debt.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. Are the Best, and are Sold on the Eastest Terms. PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE FRUITS OF AMERICA.

DISPLAY OF FRUITS, FLOWERS, AND VEGETABLES, BY THE Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and the American Pomological Society, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD STREET, ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, September 6th to 10th. ALL THE STATES IN THE UNION REPRESENTED, INCLUDING CALIFORNIA. POMOLOGICAL CONGRESS.—A Convention of Fruit Growers daily, with discussions on Fruits and Methods of Culture. Admission to the Exhibition, FIFTY CENTS; Children, TWENTY FIVE CENTS. Admission to the discussions free. GIBBS'S BAND and brilliant illuminations in the evening. 831 114p

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ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE. MARVIN'S CHROME IRON SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES Cannot be Sledged! Cannot be Wedged! Cannot be Drilled! Please send for a catalogue to MARVIN & CO., NO. 721 CHESTNUT STREET, (MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA, NO. 26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO. SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. (6 12 m7w4p) SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED. BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

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