

PROF. LANGSTON SPEAKS

On the Legal Status of the Colored Man—Authorities

TO PROVE THAT HE VOTED BEFORE

The Civil Rights Bill Was Passed—An eloquent Colored Man Informs His Race of Some Not Very Well Known Facts—The Colored Man a Voter.

A moderate sized audience greeted Hon. John M. Langston at G. A. R. hall last night. The speaker, the theme and the eloquent manner of its presentation were worthy of a much larger audience, but those who were present made up for lack of numbers by abundant well merited applause.

Premising his remarks with the statement that he well knew the sacredness of the occasion, in that they were engaged in celebrating the birth of the father of his country, and that he knew the place was sacred, because there assembled there men who endangered their lives for the perpetuation of the free institutions of our country, the speaker referred to the statement so often made, that this is a white man's country and a white man's government, and that at one time negroes had no rights that white men were bound to respect.

As soon as he crosses the Tennessee line. Why was this treatment? the speaker asked, and then proceeded to show that it was from a misunderstanding of the legal rights possessed by the negro. "We ourselves," said Prof. Langston, "don't understand our legal standing. People tell us: 'You didn't amount to anything before the war. It was the war and the amendments to the constitution that endowed you with political life.' And we thank Charles Sumner and Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party for what they did for us, and we never think of the great worthies of the Revolution, of the men who drafted the great bill of rights and uttered the words, 'All men are born free and equal.' We are accustomed to think of Washington, Jefferson and Madison as great slave-holders, interested against us, but they were the ones who admitted the possession of political rights by colored men."

It was the speaker's theory that it was not the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution that established the political rights of his race, but that they only sanctioned beyond doubt what the negroes had always possessed, the right of citizenship. In the days of Washington, he said, the negroes had political rights, and this fact was taught by the general and political history and in the laws of the country. His claim was that a negro free, whether emancipated or born a freeman, had the right to vote. He instanced the opinions of Wirt and Legare to the contrary, and then adduced the following authorities to bear out his assertion: Hon. William Gaston, in pronouncing the opinion of the supreme court of North Carolina, A. D. 1835, in the case of the state vs. Manuel, a free colored man, sentenced to be scourged at the whipping post, said: "According to the laws of this state (North Carolina) all the human beings within it, who are not slaves, fall within one of two classes. * * * Before our revolution all free persons born within the dominions of the king of Great Britain, whatever their color or complexion, were native born British subjects—those born out of his allegiance were aliens. Slavery did not exist in England, but it did in the British colonies. Slaves were not, in legal parlance, persons, but property. The moment the incapacity, the disqualification of slavery was removed, THEY BECAME PERSONS, and were then either British subjects or not British subjects, according as they were or were not born within the allegiance of the British king. Upon the Revolution no other change took place in the laws of North Carolina than was consequent upon the transition from a colony dependent on an European king to a free and sovereign state. Slaves remained slaves, British subjects in North Carolina became North Carolina freemen; foreigners until made members of the state, remained aliens; slaves manumitted here became freemen, and, therefore, if born within North Carolina are citizens of North Carolina, and all free persons born within the state are born citizens of the state. The constitution extended the elective franchise to every freeman who had arrived at the age of twenty-one and paid a public tax; and it is a matter of public notoriety that, under it, free persons, without regard to color, claimed and exercised the franchise until it was taken from freemen of color a few years since by our amended constitution."

Chancellor Kent in his commentaries says: "Citizens, under our Constitution and laws, mean free inhabitants, born within the United States or naturalized by the laws of Congress. If a slave born in the United States be manumitted or otherwise legally discharged from bondage, or if a black man be born within the United States, and born free, he becomes thenceforward a citizen."

Justice Curtis, of the United States supreme court, in his dissenting opinion in the famous Dred Scott case, uses these words: "At the time of the ratification of these articles of confederation all free, native-born inhabitants of the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and North Carolina, though descended from African slaves, were not only citizens of those states, but such of them as had the necessary qualifications possessed the franchise of electors on equal terms with other citizens."

Andrew Jackson, in addressing his colored troops, said: "Soldiers! When on the banks of the Mobile I called you to take up arms, inviting you to partake the perils and glory of your white fellow citizens, I expected much from you."

Other authorities were quoted by Prof. Langston to show that emancipated negroes, and those born free always possessed, under the Constitution, and in many cases practiced the right of voting long before the Civil

War. This was news to many of his hearers, and the information was received with frequent applause.

After Prof. Langston had ceased Rev. J. J. Jones made a few remarks, and announced that he had secured a promise from Bishop Price to come to Wheeling and deliver a lecture.

The banquet, served by John Emmerth, was a good one, and was enjoyed by all those present. After the banquet the dancing was commenced and kept up until a late hour. The American cornet band, under the leadership of Prof. McClelland, was a feature of the celebration. Just before the lecture the band paraded the principal streets, and played for awhile at the corner of Eleventh and Chapline streets.

ONNIUM GATHERUM.

A Much Mixed Convention at St. Louis, Aurora Borealis Outdone.

St. Louis, Feb. 22.—The aurora borealis was outdone in St. Louis to-day. For brilliant uncertainty no political gathering probably ever surpassed the extraordinary conglomeration representing nearly a dozen national organizations—farmers, laborers, prohibitionists and what-nots—which began its conference in the great Music Hall, where four years ago Grover Cleveland was put in nomination for the Presidency of the United States. To-day pyrotechnics all whirled around the burning question to be decided in the historical building, where Democracy cohorts held sway, whether a brand new third nominee should be put up to run this fall against Cleveland and Harrison, or whoever else the Democrats and Republicans may choose as the leaders for the coming national campaign.

Before Benjamin Terrell, of Texas, let fall the gavel calling the convention to order the hall was lively with the discussions of the national committee of the people's party. The report of Secretary Shilling showed that less than \$50 remained in the party exchequer, and that of the \$1,200 subscribed at the Cincinnati convention only one subscriber had turned in a cent. Chairman Taubeneck was authorized to appoint a committee of ten to canvass for a fund.

CAUGHT NAPPING.

Suddenly in the uproar and confusion an important move was made. Before the committeemen seemingly realized what they were doing they had recorded themselves viva voce as though it were a routine matter as ordering the People's party executive committee to make such arrangements as might be necessary for the national nominating convention. Then a Mr. Fortune, of Indianapolis, stood upon a chair and set forth how like paradise a "hoosier" metropolis would be in which to nominate a presidential candidate. A hint was vociferously demanded by Marion Cannon, State president of the Farmers' Alliance, who was the first to apparently appreciate the significance of what was being done. After a red hot wrangle, participated in by Davis, of Texas, McKankin, of Indiana, and Washburne, of Massachusetts, it was decided before doing anything further to await the action of the convention.

It was 2:25 p. m. when Mr. Terrell called the convention to order without the formality of an address, and caused a smile by announcing that the "congregation" would rise while the proceedings were opened with prayer. The 1,200 or more delegates complied, with the Rev. S. H. Basher invoking the aid of the Almighty upon the movement.

WANTS CHEAPER MONEY.

President Polk, of the National Farmers' Alliance, was introduced by Mr. Terrell, and the announcement was made that Mr. Polk's address would be followed by one from Mr. Powderly and another from Ignatius Donnelly.

President Polk said the farmers had assembled here for the purpose of performing a solemn and responsible duty. On Wall street and on the board of trades money was 1 1/2 per cent. In any of the small towns on the other hand money was at from 10 to 20 per cent. That was what had to be righted. The farmers, he declared, paid over 20 per cent of taxes, and if money can be borrowed in New York on cotton and wheat at 1 1/2 per cent, why cannot the same thing be done in the west. He compared the gain in wealth of the New England states as compared with the producing states of the west and south, saying that the gain of the New England states was 5 to 1 against the south and west. He entered a solemn protest against these unequal conditions. "We demand that we have relief, we will have relief, and I repeat now what I have repeated from Maine to California, we must have relief if we have to wipe the two old parties from the face of the earth." [This was greeted with rounds of cheers lasting fully two minutes.]

POWDERLY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Powderly was now introduced, and a delegate called for three cheers for him, which were given with a tiger. Mr. Powderly began by referring to the big bridge, which he termed a big hole through which visitors to St. Louis had to pass, and which was owned by a man to whom every one who wished to enter St. Louis had to pay a tax. He said that the time had come when the people would surmount these difficulties. It was not a Powderly, nor a Polk, that was wrong in this about, but the people, who would remedy this when the proper time came.

The speaker took up the question of restricting immigration. Through the gates of Castle Garden, he said, a stream pours into this country and distributes itself, particularly in the coal regions. The cream of the manhood was crowded west, and they in the east have instead the poor unfortunates whom they must educate year after year to prevent them from using bombs instead of ballots. He had been and still was firmly against such a state of things.

CRYPTOGRAM DONNELLY LETS LOOSE.

Mr. Donnelly followed Mr. Powderly. He was greeted with stunning applause. He declared that the coming gatherings of the Democracy and Republicans at Chicago and Minneapolis compared with this convention would be simply condemnations of unprincipled politicians to divide the plunder of the republic. He predicted a wedding soon to occur—that of the Democratic and Republican parties. The ceremony will be performed at the altar of plutocracy, Grover Cleveland and Ben Harrison, who act as bridesmaids, the devil himself would give away the bride, and Jay Gould would pronounce the benediction.

Secretary Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, got the convention down to business with a motion that Acting Chairman Terrell appoint a committee of five from each organization to the convention to act as a committee on credentials. Secretary Hayes sat down when Gen. Weaver, of Iowa, jumped to his feet saying the motion was untimely. He moved that the convention effect a temporary organization immediately. He nominated Marion Cannon, of California, for temporary chairman. The motion carried with a whoop. John P. Steele, of Illinois, and John

E. Hayes, of Pennsylvania, were speedily selected as temporary secretaries.

A LONG WRANGLE.

A long wrangle ensued as to whether the credentials committee should be made up by the state delegations each choosing a member, or whether the national organization in the convention should elect each representative irrespective of state limits. The latter method was championed by General Weaver and triumphed, Harper, of the District of Columbia, withdrawing the state plan.

Ignatius Donnelly urged the immediate appointment of a platform committee to be composed of one member from each state delegation, but was headed off by Congressman Livingston, of Georgia, with a point of order that it could not be done till the credentials committee reported.

A disposition to continue the proceedings through a night session was noticeable, and a motion by Mr. Washburne, of Massachusetts, to adjourn till 10 a. m. met with prompt defeat. A statement by Mr. Powderly that the Knights in the convention were figuring on holding a meeting in the evening altered matters somewhat, and after compromising on 9 a. m. as the hour for reassembling the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

REPUBLICANS CELEBRATE

Washington's Birthday at Detroit—Presidential Possibilities Present.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday saw the presence of three of four presidential possibilities, Republican and Democratic, and its own particular presidential possibility, General Alger, at the annual banquet of the Michigan club. There were ex-President Cleveland, ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, on the one hand, with Governor McKinley and ex-Governor Alger on the other, all in the city at once, not to mention others of national fame.

The event which brought together the leading Republican politicians from all parts of this state and many from other states was the banquet to-night of the Michigan Club.

The banquet was held in the rink, a great barn-like structure whose inherent ugliness was literally hidden away under the folds of artistically draped bunting. Covers were laid for 1,200 people at tables upon the main floor.

General Alger presided and introduced the speakers, and Congressman Burroughs, of this state, delivered the address of welcome to the visitors.

Various toasts were made, and responses made by Senator Perkins, of Kansas; Governor McKinley, of Ohio; Senator Dolph, J. S. Fasset, of New York; Hon. J. S. Clarkson, of Iowa, and others.

Among the letters of regret received was the following from Hon. James G. Blaine, which is as follows:

My DEAR SIR:—"I regret that I cannot be present at your club meeting on the 22d. Official engagements forbid. But I cannot refrain from sending a word of good cheer on the prospects of the Republican party. On all the leading measures relating to the industrial and financial interests of the people we are strong and growing stronger. On the contrary our opponents are weak and growing weaker. They are divided; we are united. If we do not win, it is our own fault. We will be justly censurable if with such great measures involved every Republican does not feel that he is appealed to personally and that victory in the election depends on him. Very sincerely yours, (Signed,) JAMES G. BLAINE."

Why Commissioner Mason Was Detained.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—Owing to the sudden illness of his son, Commissioner Mason will not be able to attend the League convention at Parkersburg to-morrow.

Newspapers Endorse.

"Educators are certainly the greatest benefactors of the race, and after reading Dr. Franklin Miles' popular works, cannot help declaring him to be among the most entertaining and educating authors."—New York Daily. He is not a stranger to our readers, as his advertisements appear in our columns in every issue, calling attention to the fact that his elegant work on Nervous and Heart Diseases is distributed free by our enterprising druggists, The Logan Drug Co. Trial bottles of Dr. Miles' Nerve are given away, also Book of Testimonials showing that it is unequalled for Nervous Prostration, Headache, Poor Memory, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Fits, Epilepsy, &c.

La Grippe Successfully Treated.

"I have just recovered from a second attack of the grip this year," says Mr. James O. Jones, publisher of the Leader, Mexia, Texas. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days, against ten days for the first attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy, as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'down.'"

CLIPPED FROM CANADA Presbyterian.

under signature of C. Blackett Robinson, proprietor: "I was cured of oft-recurring bilious headaches by Burdock Blood Bitters."

Dyspepsia

Few people have suffered more severely from dyspepsia than Mr. E. A. McManis, a well known grocer of Staunton, Va. He says: "Before 1878 I was in excellent health, weighing over 200 pounds. In that year an ailment developed into acute dyspepsia, and soon I was reduced to 162 pounds, suffering burning sensations in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, nausea, and indigestion. I could not sleep, lost all heart in my work, had fits of melancholia, and for days at a time I would have welcomed death. I became morose, sullen and irritable, and for eight years life was a burden. I tried many physicians and many remedies. One day a workman employed by me suggested that I take Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it had cured his wife of dyspepsia. I did so, and before taking the whole of a bottle I began to feel like a new man. The terrible pains to which I had been subjected, ceased, the palpitation of the heart subsided, my stomach became easier, nausea disappeared, and my entire system began to tone up. With returning strength came activity of mind and body. Before the fifth bottle was taken I had regained my former weight and natural condition. I am today well and I ascribe it to taking Hood's Sarsaparilla."

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



Quick as a wink

the clothes are washed, the paint scoured, the dishes washed, the house itself and every thing in it made bright and clean. Not with soap—you know better than that. But with Pyle's Pearlina. Dirt leaves, and the work is done—easily, quickly, safely, thoroughly.

You save time with Pearlina—but you save more than that. You're spared the endless rub, rub, rubbing, that tires you out and wears out what is rubbed. It's money in your pocket to use Pearlina. If it cost more than soap, if it were dangerous—then you might hesitate. But you needn't. It's as cheap as any soap, and just as harmless.

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "It's as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearlina, do the honest thing—send it back. 244 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1892, Of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, OF BALTIMORE CITY, MD. (STOCK COMPANY.)

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include United States Government Bonds, Baltimore City stock, etc. Liabilities include Reserve for Unpaid Losses, Capital Stock, etc.

Total Assets found to be correct by the Insurance Commissioners of Maryland and New York. \$2,208,599 07

LIABILITIES.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Reserve for Unpaid Losses, Capital Stock, etc. Liabilities include Reserve for Unpaid Losses, Capital Stock, etc.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1892.

I, James F. Pierce, Superintendent of Insurance, hereby certify that, after a thorough and complete examination of the assets and liabilities of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company of Baltimore City, made by the examiners appointed on behalf of this department, as of 31st December, 1891, I find the financial condition of said company to be as follows:

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Total Assets, Reserve for Unpaid Losses, etc. Liabilities include Reserve for Unpaid Losses, Capital Stock, etc.

The Maryland Commissioner does not require that the same paid by persons taking out policies on steam boilers for inspection shall be included in the premiums paid, or form any part of the basis for the calculation of the reserve. This department adopted a different rule some years ago, and includes the inspection charges in its computation of reserve, and the addition to the reserve is caused by adherence to that rule.

I have also added a further liability to unpaid losses of \$15,700, it being the rule of this department to require companies to charge the full amount of all outstanding losses until finally settled, judicially or otherwise.

(Signed) JAMES F. PIERCE, Superintendent.

BINGHAM, DOUGLAS & SQUIRE, General Agents, Superior and Bank streets, Cleveland, Ohio.

\$200,000 deposited with the State Treasurer of Maryland.

\$100,000 deposited with Superintendent of the Insurance Department, Albany, N. Y., for protection of all policy holders.

J. FRED. C. TALDOTT, INSURANCE COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

For sale in Wheeling by the LOGAN DRUG CO., Fifth and Main streets.

Advertisement for 'Nerve Seeds' by Logan Drug Co., claiming to cure nervous diseases.

Advertisement for Egger, Warrick & Co. New Spring Dress Goods, featuring fancy novelty Bedford cords and large and choice selection.

Advertisement for J. S. Rhodes & Co. Special Sale of Silk Umbrellas, featuring one lot only and twilled silk.

Advertisement for Egger, Warrick & Co. Financial, featuring a safe deposit vault and boxes for rent.

Advertisement for J. S. Rhodes & Co. Pictures & Art Materials, featuring photography services by T. H. Higgins.

Advertisement for The Weekly Intelligencer, \$1.00 per year.

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Advertisement for The Weekly Intelligencer, \$1.00 per year.

WANTED. VERY DESIRABLE MARTIN'S FERRY property for sale. Address: Lock Box 237, Martin's Ferry, Ohio. Tel. 3-4878.

GENERAL NOTICES.

ANNOUNCEMENT. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff of Ohio County. Respectfully,

A. A. FRANZHEIM

NOTICE. Albert Rodman and Isaac H. Froy have been admitted members of our firm. The business will be continued in the name of Rodman & Co.

WHEELING, W. VA., Feb. 17, 1892.

MONEY TO LOAN, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE IN OHIO REAL ESTATE.

R. T. HOWELL, Insurance and Real Estate Agent, Bridgeport, Ohio

FOR RENT. FOR RENT—NO. 25 SOUTH FRONT street. Six rooms. All modern improvements. Possession April 1. Inquire of DR. J. C. HUPP.

FOR RENT—A FARM OF 75 ACRES, two good orchards and all kinds of small fruit; good house and outbuildings; six miles up Caldwell's run. Inquire of MRS. LOUISIAN on premises.

FOR RENT—TO A GOOD GARDENER, for a term of years, a ten-acre garden, bottom land, above high water; on the pike on near the city. Rent, \$12 per acre. Also paying land. "A. C. GOG," this office.

FOR RENT—NEW BRICK DWELLING; all modern improvements. 122 Fourteenth street, from about February 1, 1892. Will be leased for a term of years to responsible party. Apply at office of The City Water Board.

FOR RENT. A Few Choice Office Rooms, in the Kelly Block, corner Market and Fourteenth streets. Finest location in the city. Steam heat, janitor and elevator service. Apply to

J. V. REILLY, Agent.

FOR RENT. The Elegant Brick Store Room, Corner Zane street and North Broadway, Island. Fine location for drug store or grocery. Apply to

J. V. REILLY, Agent.

GLENN'S RUN GARDENING FARM FOR RENT. The home place of late Philip Reilly is hereby offered for rent, the mansion house, large brick, and about twenty acres of land, situated on Glenn's Run, three miles north of the city. Is very desirable for gardening purposes and for a summer boarding-house. Possession April 1, 1892. THOS. O'BRIEN, For the Trustees of the Reilly Estate.

FOR RENT. The Brick Livery Stable building on the west side of Market Square, near Tenth street. Also six finely finished rooms, bath room and hall on the second floor of the same building.

JAS. L. HAWLEY, No. 1420 Main Street

FOR SALE—A GOOD BEDROOM set, less than half price. Also carpets, table, etc. Call at 1520 Jackson street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—ONE ALMOST NEW Box Top Buggy and Harness. Inquire of FLACUS BROS., Seventeenth and Chapline streets.

FOR SALE—STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE. 20 shares Adams Iron and Steel Co. 7 shares Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Co. 4 shares Elson Glass Works. 20 shares Warwick Pottery Co. 10 shares Ice and Storage stock. 6 Gold Bonds, fifty years, 6 per cent, \$100 each. The Block property, corner Ninth and Main street. THOS. O'BRIEN, 147 1/2 Main st. Telephone 429.

STOCKS FOR SALE. 20 shares Warwick China Co. 6 shares Adams Iron and Steel Co. 7 shares Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Co. 4 shares Elson Glass Works. 20 shares Warwick Pottery Co. 10 shares Ice and Storage stock. 6 Gold Bonds, fifty years, 6 per cent, \$100 each. The Block property, corner Ninth and Main street. THOS. O'BRIEN, 147 1/2 Main st. Telephone 429.

That Elegant, Modern Residence, No. 936 Main street. Immediate possession given. Inquire of

CHARLES E. BAILEY, No. 11 Thirteenth Street.

A FEW CHOICE LOTS AT EDGINGTON. Cheap and on easy terms.

W. V. HOGE, 1222 Market Street.

COAL LANDS. The Central Glass Company will offer at private sale their Coal Mine, located in Manchester, East Wheeling, consisting of 43 acres.

The Bank is in good repair and is now leased by Yeckum & Co.

If unsold on March 1, it will then be offered at public sale in front of the City Building at 10 o'clock a. m.

For further particulars call on or address

N. B. SCOTT, President Central Glass Co.

As attorney in fact for L. T. Busby, I have for sale, privately, the two parcels of ground on the west side of Market street, in the city of Wheeling, one now occupied by W. E. Kroig as a jewelry store, and the other by Conrad Aul. The property lies between that occupied by Stanton & Dayvont on the north and the property of the Wheeling Title and Trust Company on the south. Possession given on 1st of April next.

An executor of Wm. Busby, deceased, I have for sale the two lots of ground, fronting 20 feet and 4 1/2 inches, each, on the east side of Market street, and running back to alley in rear and lying south of the property recently bought by Lutz Bros. and below Alley 12, above the Public office. WILLIAM B. SIMPSON, FEBRUARY 4, 1892.

CORNICE AND TIN ROOFING. GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE

TIN & ROOFING. Special attention given to all kinds of Zinc Iron and Tin Work on Buildings. Also Steel and Flat Roofing. Call and get prices before contracting. PREPARED TO GIVE REFERENCES in this line of work.

B. F. CALDWELL, 2613 Corner Main and South Streets.

GROCERIES ETC. Behrens' Standard Coffee Free.

Save 25c wrappers of H. F. Behrens' Standard Coffee and get ONE FOUND FREE.

H. F. BEHRENS', 2217 Market street, or at his Branch Store, corner Jacob and Thirtieth streets, in the South Side Bank building.

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT THE INTELLIGENCER JOB ROOMS