American Union

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning Jan 18, 1877.

In the matter of the refusal of Dr. Phelps to testify before the Grand Jury as to the May-Bennett duel, Judge Donohue Monday decided that he was justified under the statute in refusing to answer the questions. He was subsequently discharged by the Judge who committed him on his own recognizance to appear before the Grand Jury.

The first step toward the end of a great source of political corruption has been taken in the October States. What Governor Hayes recommended in Ohio, legislation changing the date of election from October to November, has already been suggested in Indiana in a bill which very appropriately was the first one introduced after organization of the Senate.

Mr. Bennett is playing his little game of hide and seek with admirable skill.—Even now its is doubtful where he is. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, who has a high character for the accuracy of his news items, now says: "All rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, Mr. Bennet has not married Miss May; neither has he gone, nor has he any intention of going to Europe."

A Gloucester, Mass., despatch of Thursday tells of distressing news which has reached that town in regard to its fishing fleet. Ten schooners are believed to have been lost, and there is every reason to fear, with all on board. Many of the men—a majority of them, perhaps—have wives and children in the town. The value of the vessels varied from $2,500 to $6,000 and were generally insured for a portion of it.

Gen. Butler and Judge Hoar met a opposing counsel in an action for damages for loss of life, brought before the Massachusetts Supreme Court on exception last week. Butler cited from Job, "Yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life," when Judge Hoar remarked that that was a plea of the devil in a motion for a new trial, and he didn't think that the court would be more impressed by it because of its modern indorsement.

The Democratic yarty is so strong in Georgia that it is top-heavy, and has already begun to topple over. Even the venerable Robert Toombs has become so much of a bolter that he says he will not be bound by any "nasty convention," and the faithful are denouncing him as a radical in disguise. A split in the party is inevitable, and when it comes it will be a happy day for the colored voter, for his favor then will be of great importance to both sides, each of which will see to it that his ballot is cast.

The chance feature of settling the Presidential contest does not recommend it to intelligent approval. The *Tribune* compares it to self-government by the dice-box, self-government pulling straws or flipping pennies, and says: "If we are not able to elect a Chief Magistrate, or to determine whether one has been elected in any better method than by tossing coppers, we had better hire some debilitated European family to come over and give us the blessing of hereditary monarchy. Yet it is gravely proposed at Washington to submit the questions at issue in the Presidential contest, not to argument, but to the decision of a tribunal the control of which shall depend upon chance."

Last week, for the first time in the history of our county, its soil was made the ground of the duellist. It, however, turns out to have been a bloodless duel, and our soil was not crimsoned with the blood of either of the foolish New York bloods, whose courage appears to have oozed out at the end of their toes as soon as they stood face to face in mortal combat. The firing at each other of blank cartridges, at a distance of fifteen paces, was about the sum total of the whole transaction. Beyond affording a sensational article for the daily newspapers, and creating a little uneasiness in the minds of their personal friends, the even tenor of society has not been disturbed, while matter-of-fact people wonder how it was that the wounded honor of either, could by the burning of so small a quantity of powder, wipe out a disgrace of such magnitude.

The Presidential Muddle.

The latest rumors from Washington concerning the settlement of the vexed Presidential question is to the effect that the House Electoral Committee have refused to adopt the settlement. They have, however, submitted the following proposition:

First. That the Grand Commission to ascertain the result in the disputed States be composed of fifteen members, to be made up of five Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, five members to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, and five Judges of the Supreme Court oldest in service.

Anticipating that the Senate committee will reject this, because Justice Field, who is a Democrat, would be the fifth Justice appointed, the House committee propose the following:

Second proposition. That the Grand Commission be composed of five Senators appointed by the President of the Senate, five members by the Speaker of the House, and six Judges of the Supreme Court, the oldest in service. The names of all thus selected to be written on slips and placed in a hat, one to be drawn therefrom, and the one thus withdrawn to retire from the committee, whether he be Judge, Senator or member.

The sixth Judge who would be selected is Justice Strong, a Republican.

One of the points that has been raised—it is said by a Judge of the Supreme Court—against the mooted plan for the settling of the Presidential question, is that it is a settled principal of law, both in the courts of the United States and Europe, that Judges are not to decide suppositious cases, but to confine their opinions to real cases arising between man and man. In questions which would be submitted to such a board as has been suggested there would be no real parties involved, but the question would be simply abstract. Judge of the Supreme Court could not act in a judicial capacity under such circumstances, for if they considered such subjects ministerially that fact might operate to their prejudice when a case at law involving similar questions came before them. It has been said by gentlemen of much legal ability today that the Judges of the Supreme Court, if called upon to serve in a capacity such as indicated, would be justified in declining.

Congressional Doings.

In the United States Senate on Friday, Mr. Booth delivered the speech of which he gave notice when he introduced his resolution submitting a plan for the counting of the electoral votes, and referring all disputed Constitutional questions to the arbitrament of the Supreme Court. Mr. Frelinghuysen made some remarks upon the same subject when presenting the memorial of citizens of Newark, N. J., for a peaceable solution of the Presidential question.—Some bills were introduced, but none of any general importance. The bill to perfect the revision of the United States Statutes was considered at some length and finally passed. The Senate adjourned over till Monday.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Knott, from the special committee to ascertain the powers and privileges of the House in counting the electoral vote, made a report which embodies the views upon that question which have already received a good deal of attention in the newspapers. Nobody expected anything from this committee but a declaration of the views of the fierce partisans of Mr. Tilden that have been current ever since the day after the election. A minority report was submitted by the Republican members of the committee. E. W. Barnes, the New Orleans telegraph operator who refused to obey the subpœna of the Morrison investigating committee, was brought before the bar of the House, where he sought to purge himself of contempt by promising to produce the dispatches called for if they ever came into his possession. This answer was not deemed sufficient, and Mr. Barnes was again committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The joint committee on the counting of the electoral vote had a meeting yesterday, but nothing definite is known as to its proceedings.

Neither house of Congress were in session on Saturday.

In the United States Senate on Monday Gen. Craighill's report on the survey for a water route from the Ohio or Great Kanawha river to the James was submitted.—The Committee on Rules offered an amendment to the rules to compel the attendance of absent Senators whenever they are needed to make up a quorum, and it was passed ed over for the present, with the understanding that it shall be taken up again for consideration. Mr. Jones, speaking for the Gold and Silver Commission, of which he is a member, explained why it had not been able up to this time to frame a report, and asked for an extension until the 15th of February, which was granted. The remainder of Monday's session was taken up with Mr. Windom's reply to the charge brought against him in a Washington newspaper, that he had been corruptly connected with the appointment and retention in office of McMiken, Surveyor General of Washington Territory. Mr. Windom denied all the imputations against him, and asked for a committee of investigation, but it was the unanimous sense of the Senate that the charges were too absurd and false to merit attention. Without transacting anything else except executive business the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was brought before the bar on the charge of contempt and made answer thereto. The reply which he made was heard, and the whole matter was then referred to the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Orton being remanded for the present to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms and remaining under arrest. Subsequently a resolution was offered instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the power of revoking what privileges have been granted to the corporation by Congress, but it was lost on account of failing to receive a two-thirds vote in the affirmative. Mr. O'Brien, of the Third Maryland district, was one of the few Democrats voting with the Republicans in opposition to the resolution. Mr. Caulfield, a Democratic member from Illinois, offered a bill to limit the number of troops that may be stationed at Washington, but the House voted it down and adjourned.

Not For War.—The Washington *Star* says Mr. Hewitt has gone to New York to consult Governor Tilden, and that in a conversation as to whether he proposed to issue a call for a national convention in this cite on the 14th of February, as suggested by resolution adopted by the Ohio Democracy at its 8th of January convention, he says he said he thought not, and that he also thought that the resolution had done the Democratic party a good deal of harm. He said rather than have one drop of blood to secure the inauguration of Governor Tilden, he was in favor of Hayes and peace, although he did not think the country would be forced to either extremity. "I am willing," said Mr. Hewitt, "to resign as Chairman of the National Democratic Committee if any steps looking to the forcible inauguration of Governor Tilden are taken. I deprecate any movement looking to violence, and I think I represent the sentiments of the Democracy of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut in this respect." The Western Democrats don't like Mr. Hewitt's passive policy, and will, it is said, bring all the influence they can to bear upon him to get up a Tilden "hurrah" at Washington.

The Electoral Count.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BOOTH.

AN ELOQUENT PLEA FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE; A PROPOSAL TO MAKE THE SUPREME COURT THE ARBITER OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS INVOLVED.

In the United States Senate on Friday, Mr. Booth called up his resolution proposing to submit the constitutional questions involved in the controversy concerning the method of counting the electoral vote to the Justices of the Supreme Coust, and proceeded to deliver a speech in favor of the adoption of the same. Mr. Booth said:

One of the difficulties of the present complication in regard to the counting of the electoral vote arises from the fact that the plan for the election of a President was devised to meet a condition of society essentially different from ours. The makers of our Constitution designed in part to fetter and restrain the Democratic spirit and tendency of the nation. It was deemed unwise to trust the people with the immediate choice of their Chief Executive.—They were to choose certain eminent citizens, who were to make the selection for them. One of the most distinguished authors of the Constitution said that it was contrary to the spirit of that instrument for an elector to divulge his vote before the cirtificate was opened for the count.—The people were to be in ignorance as to who should be their President until the official announcement, and the reason why, upon the failure of a choice of the electoral votes, the House of Representatives was to proceed to elect immediately was to prevent the exercise of the influence of foreign Powers in controlling the choice.—Now we should as much expect the choice of a President to be controlled by the conjunction of the planets, the influence of the stars or the phases of the moon by foreign nations. Custom, habits of thought, natural tendency, has drifted us so far from the letter of the Constitutional provision that the ineligibility of a postmaster to the position of elector was as little considered in the late election as a text of the Koran or a chapter of the Talmud. Spirit is stronger than letter. Principle asserts itself. Life finds its own channel, political growth its own form. The problem before us to-day, and which engrosses the anxious attention of us all, is not to make a President, but to determine who has been made President under the form of law whose spirit is obsolete in a method which will command the moral support of the American people. The emergency is a grave one. I do not think its dangers have been exaggerated. The rock is in the channel. If we drift we shall strike it. To be clear in this great office, the President of the United States must hold on by an undoubted title. Possessions will not satisfy it; arms cannot guard it; submission cannot sustain it. We may reason ourselves into regarding the Presidency as a place (in the language of the Senator from Vermont) to sign appropriation bills and commissions for postmasters; but it still remains the glittering prize of ambition—imperial in power and patronage, in opportunity for good and evil; kingly in everything, save crown and title. Lawfully held and worthily filled, it is the highest political position on earth. But the magnitude of the office as a personal possession is dwarfed into insignificance when compared to its importance to the people.—Every four years the American people meet in committee of the whole on the state of the nation, and their report is rendered in the choice of a chief magistrate. In making that choice every political question that touches the honor, and well-being of the country is considered. Policies, laws, institutions, character, are assailed and defended. The past is reviewed, the future predicted; nothing is too sacred to be questioned. Patriotism and prejudice, reason, imagination and passion are appealed to until the whole mind is agitated. In other republics in history this kind of agitation has shaken the very foundations of social order, and to avert that danger they have established or submitted to dynasties, preferring the calm of despotism to the stormy sea of liberty. In existing republics the choice of a chief executive officer is a question of force, an occasion of revolution, and a cause of anarchy. In our own generation we have seen two great historical forces come in conflict around the election of our President, and culminate in the bloodiest civil war of modern times. The difficulty we confront to-day is one the results of that war. It is the ground-swell on the ocean after the tempest, not less perilous to the ship than the storm itself. I know the people as a body want peace. So they did sixteen years ago. Who shall say that the forces and antagonisms may be evoked by a contested election. Sir, we must provide in advance the method of settling that contest or we shall be at the mercy of chance or accident—what change and accident may bring, who shall predict! Certainly a scene of confusion and turbulance which would convert a solemn occasion to one of unseemly violence and degrade us in the eyes of the civilized world; certainly in the loss of self-respect and of the confidence of the world in the practical ability of American statesmanship; certainly in a weakening of the respect for the constituted authorities which is their moral support and a growing distrust of that form of government which has cost so much. At best, in the inauguration of a President to whom a large portion of his fellow-citizens would render not homage, respect and willing obedience, but contumely, reproach and sullen discontent; with an administration embarrassed, hampered and fettered at every step, incapable at home, insignificant abroad—possibly a divided government with contending chiefs and factions, anarchy and war. Whoever leaves out of calculation the emotions, prejudices and passions of human nature, omits the great factors from the problem of life. I have no words of condemnation strong enough for the men who in this time of difficulty appeal to passion, ferment disorder, and threaten violence. Every consideration of patriotism and wisdom requires calm deliberation and prudent forbearance. The responsibility of a solution is upon the American Congress. The patriotism, love of order, respect for law of the people can find expression in memorial and petition, through public meetings and the public press. It can only find organized form and action here. Time is precious. Every hour brings us nearer the hour when agreement will be difficult or impossible, or action too late. We shall not take no step forward by charges and counter charges of violence and fraud. It is but too evident that our Centennial has not brought the millennium. We shall reach no conclusion by arguing with each other disputed propositions of law and fact. We shall end as we begun, in disagreement. Each will be strengthened in conviction until the pride of opinion forbids concession or retreat, and makes arbitrament impossible. It is clear as daylight to the eye that no plan can be now, or at any time, agreed upon which will produce foreknown result. You and I may have convictions on the law and the case as 'strong as proof of Holy Writ;' Senators on the other side are as strongly entrenched in their opinions as we in ours. Neither can enforce his opinion save by the employment of force, or in that sullen acquiescence in the preponderance of force and for the sake of peace, which is scarcely better than resistance. It is as morally certain now as it will be certain in fact then, that on the 14th of February the two Houses of Congress will differ as to the legal result of that day's proceedings. It will be the old problem of an irresistible force and impenetrable object, but with the added awful interest of this disagreement, the eyes of the people have instinctively turned to that august tribunal established to decide the highest questions of law which can arise in this government. Through that tribunal, I believe, a settlement can be devised which will commend itself to the sense of justice and propriety of all, and reconcile the losing party, whichever that may be. In the resolution I have presented for the consideration of the Senate, I have endeavored so to order the proceedings that a record shall be made which will bring the legal questions involved before the Justices of the Supreme Court for their arbitrament. There are three theories in respect to power and jurisdiction in this matter:

First. That the President of the Senate has the absolute right conferred by the Constitution to determine the validity of the votes of each State.

Second. That the votes of no State can be counted without the consent of both Houses of Congress.

Third. That the votes of no State can be rejected without affirmative action of both Houses.

There is still another—that the House of Representatives has the sole power to determine the Presidential count — which would be the most original discovery, if it were not the most unique invention, in American politics. The second and third theories would still leave undetermined the votes of the States which have sent double returns, and how many votes a State is entitled to that has selected ineligible electors. The resolution contemplates that all these questions shall appear of record as fully as possible, and authorizes the tribunal appointed, if it is deemed essential to the final determination of either, to take cognizance of all the facts of which Congress has official knowledge. It may be suggested that the Justices of the Supreme Court would not exercise the power conferred. Sir, if in this exigency the Congress of the United States believes it to be necessary, they cannot refuse. Honor, patriotism and gratitude alike forbid. I do not desire to discuss the legal questions involved in this controversy further than is necessary to a brief expression of my own opinion. The supreme light of reason and investigation has been thrown upon the clause of the Constitution in relation to counting the electoral votes, to ascertain in whom the authority is vested, to determine the validity of the votes, and nothing has been discovered because nothing is there. When the authors of the Constitution used the word "count" they meant simply the act of enumeration. There was nothing judicial about it. It was rather clerical than ministerial. It was a question of addition which our intelligent page could have performed as well as Euclid or Sir Isaac Newton, as well as Mansfield or Marshall. The decision as to the validity of the votes and counting them are acts as distinct in fact and different in nature as the judgment of a court and the mechanical impression of the seal. In that view the resolution of the Senate of the first Congress that the President of the Senate should count the votes has no significance on the question.

When the Constitution was framed the States were organized governments, fully equipped and in successful operation.—While the government created what was an experiment, it was not anticipated that by any defect of State Government or administration the question which we confront would ever arise, and it was not provided for; perhaps if it had been anticipated it could not have been provided for in express terms without so exciting the jealousy of the States as to embarrass the adoption of the Constitution. In the early debates in Congress we find many arguments against the authority of Congress to reject the votes of a State; none, I think against the authority of the President of the Senate, for the proposition that he could reject them was never entertained or considered. Regarding this question in the light of precedent and experience, recalling the facts of history of States in rebellion, their governments, the organized machinery of revolution passing through all the phases of civil war and reconstruction, the proposition that the power to determine the relation to the General Government is vested absolutely in the President of the Senate—in the absense of express words—seems to me incredible.—Does any one suppose if such a proposition had been submitted to the Convention that framed the Constitution it would have been seriously considered? In my judgment this power is neither ministerial or judicial, but political, and in the absence of express provision, is vested in the Congress of the United States. The resolution I have offered accordingly provides that the decision of the Justices shall be adopted by Congress. Their decision could not be enforced by any action known to the law, but is an appeal to honor and good faith in the interest of peace and good government.—Upon the other questions I shall only express that the cirtificate of returns, when regular upon its face, makes a prima facie case, which it requires the affirmative action of both Houses to overrule, and that when there are double returns the prima facie case is with that of the Government de facto. I hold these opinions with profound respect for those who differ, and I shall be glad to support any proposition which shall seem more just and feasible than that I have ventured to submit. Mr. President, in the great problem of human existence the important part has been assigned to the American people to solve the question of a Continental Republic. That question was never more difficult than now. Our personal interest, the interest of our personal advancement, Mr. President and Senators, on any public question is inconsiderable. Life owes us nothing; we have no account against fate. If the book were closed now the balance would be against us. We have each, in serious honor and consideration, in all that makes life attractive, received more than we have given; more than we deserve. Behind us is a past sanctified by the dead who have died for our country and theirs. Before us is the illimitable possibility of national honor and usefulness. Around us are forty millions of people, bearing life's burthens, toiling, suffering, hoping, trusting. It is for us give or refuse.

Sleighing on Chesapeake Bay.—The Havre *Republican*, of the 12th, says On last Wednesday, Joseph M. Simmons and J. J. W. Taylor, Esqs, in company with two friends, in a double sleigh, drove from the railroad bridge, here, to the Spesutia Narrows, in a bee-line down the bay a distance of nearly seven miles, in forty five minutes, and returning, made the trip in thirty minutes. The ice was smooth as glass and the sleighing excellent. The only obstruction they met with was a tide crack of about three feet wide, but they were driving at such a rapid rate that the horses leaped over it at a bound and sped on their way, at a lightning pace. The fact of four persons driving over the Chesapeake bay for a distance of seven miles in a two-horse sleigh, is to say the least, remarkable. This feat has not been attempted since 1856—twenty-years ago,—when a one horse sleigh drove from here to Spesutia Island.

The Oregon Fraud.

The Eight Thousand Dollar Check Traced to Col. Pelton—Mr. Tilden's Connection with the Third National Bank.

Senator Morton's sub-committee on privileges and elections to investigate several questions in relation to the Electoral vote were in session on Saturday.

Conrad N. Jordon was examined by Mr. Mitchell—Is Cashier of the Third National Bank of New York; witness directed Martin & Runyon to draw a draft on the 6th of December in favor of Ladd & Bush, Salem, Oregon, for $8,000; don't know for what purpose the draft was drawn, but it was at the instance of Col. Wm. T. Pelton, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee; Pelton came in on the morning of the 6th of December, and asked if witness had any correspondence in Oregon, or if he knew of any way by which a check could be drawn in favor of Ladd & Bush; witness mentioned the firm of Martin & Runyon, saying (he witness) had no correspondence with Oregon. His testimony in regard to the drawing of the second check for $8,000 corroborated that of Mr. Dimon. This transaction was not an ordinary bank transaction; would have gone to Charles Dimon direct, but Mr. Pelton requested him to find some other party; witness told Pelton that he thought the transaction had better not go upon the books of Martin & Runyon; Col. Pelton did not request him to regard the transaction as confidential; had no knowledge of how the money was to be used; requested Mr. Runyon to keep the transaction a secret; told Mr. Runyon before he came over not to divulge his (witnesses') name.

Mr. Morton—In the meantime had you seen Mr. Pelton?

Witness, after a long pause—"I think not sir." After thinking a moment, witness said that come to remember, he did see Mr. Pelton on the day Runyon called on him before coming to Washington. Mr. Pelton asked him to request Runyon to see a lawyer named Harrison, and said he (Pelton) would notify Harrison. Inferred at the time Pelton asked him to fix up the draft of $8,000 that it was to be used for political purposes, but Pelton didn't tell him so.

TILDEEN A DIRECTOR OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK

Mr. Mitchell here asked, "Who are the Directors of the Third National Bank?" and witness replied giving the names, which includes that of Samuel J. Tilden. Mr. Mitchell here asked what amount of capital stock of witness' bank is, and witness answered, "$1,000,000."

Mr. Mitchell—How much of that stock does Mr. Tilden own?

Witness—I must as a bank officer protest against such a question, but with the permission of the officers of the bank I will say that Mr. Tilden holds about $68,000 of the stock.

Mr. Morton—Didn't ask Mr. Pelton for any collaterals; it was not a regular banking transaction, and no record was made on the books of the bank.

By Mr. Mitchell—Governor Tilden has no office in witness' bank. Saw Mr. Pelton last a few days ago.

By Mr. Morton—Mr. Pelton does not keep an account at the Third National Bank, but witness has had small business transactions with him. He (Pelton) is not a man of wealth, in opinion of witness.—Pelton has borrowed money of witness, not exceeding $1,000 for a few days. Never told witness what he wanted the money for. Witness had no security for the return of this money. Had an understanding with W. L. Scott, of the National Democratic Committee, that he would be responsible for Pelton to the extent of $20,000. Mr. Scott did not say what the money might be used for. Knew, in advancing the $8,000 to Pelton, that he had

A SUBSTANTIAL BACKER BEHIND HIM.

Scott gave him this assurance on the night of the 15th of December, the night before the check was drawn.

By Mr. Kernan—Gov. Tilden never attends a meeting of the bank directors unless he is personally requested by witness.

The President's Views.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE TO BE PRESIDENT IN CASE THERE IS NO ELECTION BY THE 4TH OF MARCH.

The President expressed the opinion a few days ago that in case no declaration of the result of the late Presidential election is made before the 4th of March next, the President of the Senate will become President of the United States, and will be recognized by the Cabinet. This he believes will be in accordance with the act of 1792. If this is not the proper interpretation of the law then there would be an interregnum, because there will be no Speaker of the House until that body meets and organizes. He does not think that he can call an extra session, and he does not believe the Senate would agree to a law or joint resolution providing for one. In case of an interregnum, the President says that the members of the Cabinet, with the exception of the Postmaster General, would exercise the executive authority vested in them, each one acting for himself. While state of affairs continued the President thinks there would be no authority to compel obedience to the laws, for no Cabinet officer could exercise authority except over the officers of his own department. The inevitable tendency of such a condition of things would naturally be political disintegration. The President said that it is quite evident, taking all these circumstances into consideration, that the claim of the President of the Senate cannot assume the Executive office would not be entitled to recognition, and he does not believe that such a claim would ever be seriously entertained. Taking all these considerations into account, there is evidently no doubt in the President's mind as to the person designed by the Constitution and laws to be entrusted with the Executive power in the event of no election by March 4th, and to him will the Executive authority be transmitted.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$5.75@6.50
Patapsco Family,	8.00@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	8.25@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	160@162
" red,	153@158
Corn—white,	55@56
" yellow,	56@58
Rye,	70@72
Oats,	36@39

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

A Wheeler & Wilson or a Singer Sewing Machine,

NEW, will sold a bargain or traded for other property.
Jan-18-1m. Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE.—A second hand Estey Organ, in perfect order.
oct-5-tf. Apply at this Office.

GOODS at low figures, at
B. F. FIELD & CO.

The Main Buildings
OF PHILADELPHIA.

WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES The firm started Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES in a small corner of Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES the old brick build- Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES ing at Sixth and Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES Market, now enve- Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES loped and changed by Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES the iron fronted Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES building, covering Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES four lots, and Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES known far and Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES near as OAK Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES HALL. Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES The house is ex- Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES clusively devoted to Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES clothing for men Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES and boys, and is Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES popular because of Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES the large stock, low Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES prices, and the- Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES roughly reliable Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES methods of business Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES originated and still Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES carried on there. Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES The New Es- Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES TABLISHMENT AT Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES Thirteenth and Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES Market street is Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES a wonder to the Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES throngs of people Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES daily visiting it. Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES It covers by acres Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES in the heart of the Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES city, and on one Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES grand floor is Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES found between one Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES and two million Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES dollars in Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES MEN'S AND BOYS' Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES CLOTHING, Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES HATS AND CAPS, Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES BOOTS AND SHOES Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES SHIRTS AND Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES FURNISHING Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES GOODS. Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES TRUNKS AND Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES VALISES. Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES RUBBER GOODS, Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES LADIES' COATS, Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES The rules of the Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES house prevent our Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES having bad or dis- Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES lay for even the Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES most inexperienced Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES buyers. The large Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES volume of business Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES allows the smallest Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES kind of profits, so Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES that goods are no- Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES where cheaper and Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES selection so cheap Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES everywhere. Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES As a illustrative Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES fact we mention as to in- Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES ducements to visit Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES us, that last year Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES customers return- Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES ing goods and ob- Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES taining back the money Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES if they were not satis- Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES fied. Wanamaker's Warehouses

If going to Philadelphia to visit the Exhibition, it may be of service to those who do not know the City to have some place where information can be got about sights to see—hours the U. S. Mint, Masonic Hall, Girard College, and various Institutions are open, where to get required tickets, how to reach the places, &c. Having for over fifteen years had the kind support of thousands and thousands of people from every section of the Country, we will be glad to repay their favors by any courtesies within our power to extend. We have hundreds of clerks who will with cheerfulness answer questions and give service outside of any business of our own, without pay. Our new house at Thirteenth and Market has plenty of room, and we are open early in the morning and late in the evening.

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WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES are open every Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES week day from Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES seven o'clock in Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES the morning to Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES eleven o'clock at Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES night. Wanamaker's Warehouses

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were bought before the advance of those articles, and therefore it will be to the interest of purchasers to examine and buy, as such articles cannot be bought elsewhere for the same money.

It is unnecessary to itemize the stock, suffice it to say that any and every article needed in her line of business can here be found in quality and price to suit the most fastidious.

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