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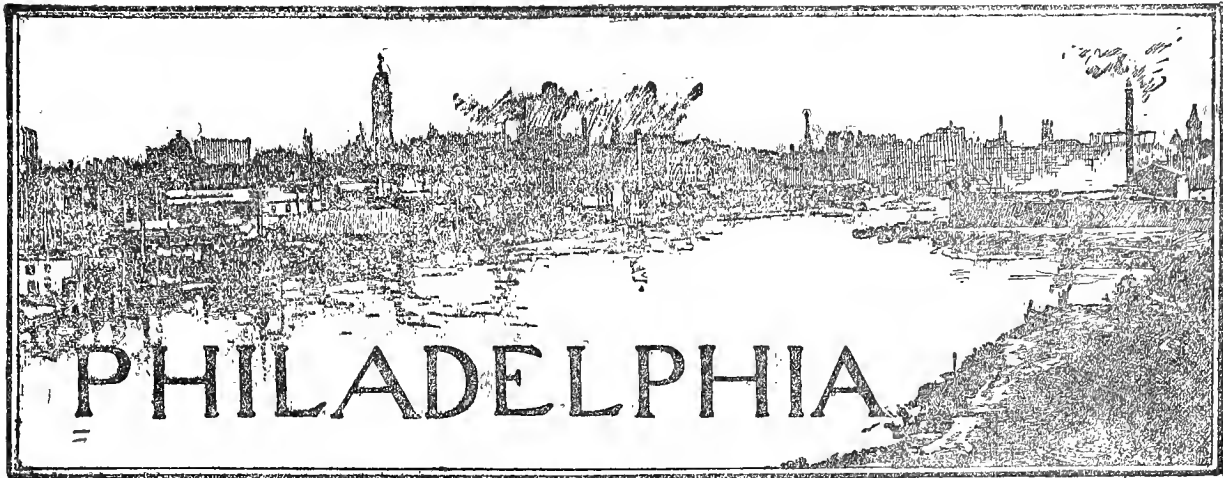


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PUBLIC LEDGER SUPPLEMENT, SEPTEMBER, 1899.

The churches in the city number 739.

The population of Philadelphia is over 1,250,000.

The first Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, 1774.

Buildings used exclusively for business and store purposes number 6485.

The first important water works in this country was commenced in Philadelphia May 2, 1793.

The first American flag was made at what is now No. 239 Arch street, by Mrs. Betsy Ross.

Philadelphia has an area of 129½ square miles. It is 22 miles long, and from 5 to 10 miles wide.

The first hospital in connection with a University in the United States was opened in Philadelphia.

Its annual productions of all kinds are valued at over \$600,000,000, and it has a foreign trade of over \$100,000,000.

Philadelphia produces nine-tenths of all the carpets made in this country, and more than are made in Great Britain.

Germantown avenue is 10 miles long, and is perhaps the longest business street in the world. Market street is nearly 6 miles in length.

Congress established in 1792 the first United States Mint, at what is now No. 29 North Seventh street, and here the first United States coins were struck.

The Fire Department consists of 46 steam fire engines, 9 hook and ladder companies, 5 chemical engine companies, one fire boat, one water tower, 57 foremen, 57 assistant foremen, 48 engine men, 48 firemen, 71 drivers, 9 tillermen, 437 hose and ladder men.

The police force consists of 5 captains, 19 detectives, 34 lieutenants, 86 sergeants, 112 house sergeants, or telegraph operators, 46 patrol sergeants, 46 patrol drivers, 46 patrol officers, 8 pilots, 6 engineers, 6 firemen, 6 van drivers, 17 hostlers, 1091 policemen, 200 substitute policemen and 16 police matrons.

The Delaware river has a deep water front of 19 miles, and the Schuylkill river has 14½ miles of water front. The Schuylkill river is spanned by 18 bridges within the city limits.

The City Hall is the largest building on the continent. It is 486½ by 470 feet, and covers 4½ acres. It has 634 rooms having an area of 14½ acres. The tower to the top of the statue of Penn is 547 feet 3¼ inches in height, and is 90 feet wide at the base. The clock face is 961 feet above the pavement and has a diameter of 20 feet. The building was practically begun in 1871. The corner-stone was laid in 1874, and it has cost to date about \$22,000,000. The statue of Penn which surmounts the tower is 37 feet in height.

The Free Library of Philadelphia, on Chestnut street, above Twelfth, was established under a charter granted in February, 1891. The expenses are provided for by an annual appropriation to the Mayor and such trust funds as shall be donated. The principal funds for the support of the library are bequests of George S. Pepper, R. G. White, George B. Roberts and Jonathan Livezey. There are twelve branches in addition to the Free Library. The library and branches are open daily, except Sundays and legal holidays, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. In the Free Library there are departments for children and for the blind, and there is also a traveling libraries system operated. The circulation last year was 1,738,950 volumes. The Free Library and its branches contain a little over 184,000 volumes.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Academy of the Fine Arts, Broad and Cherry.

Academy of Natural Sciences, Ninth-tenth and Race.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Station, Twenty-fourth and Chestnut.

Belmont Cricket Club, Forty-ninth and Chester avenue.

Betsy Ross House, 239 Arch.

Bourse, Fifth street, above Chestnut.

Broad Street Station, Broad and Market.

Builders' Exchange, 24 South Seventh.

Carpenters' Hall, rear of 322 Chestnut.

Chew House, Germantown avenue and Johnson street.

Christ Church, Second, above Market.

City Hall, Broad and Market.

Commercial Museum, Fourth and Willing's alley, below Walnut.

Custom House, Chestnut street, below Fifth.

County Prison, Holmesburg.

Drexel Institute, Thirty-second and Chestnut.

Eastern Penitentiary, Twenty-first and Fairmount avenue.

Fairmount Park.

First Regiment Armory, Broad and Calowhill.

First United States Mint, rear of 37 North Seventh street.

Franklin Institute, Seventh, below Market.

Free Library of Philadelphia, Chestnut, above Twelfth.

General Grant's Log Cabin, near Lemon Hill, Fairmount Park.

Germantown Cricket Club, Manheim, Germantown.

Girard College, Girard avenue, above Nineteenth.

Girls' New Normal School, Thirteenth and Spring Garden.

Grave of Benjamin Franklin, Fifth and Arch.

Horticultural Hall, West Park.

Independence Hall, Chestnut, below Sixth.

Masonic Temple, Broad and Filbert.

Memorial Hall, West Park.

Merion Cricket Club, Haverford Station, Pennsylvania Railroad.

Odd Fellows' Temple, Broad and Cherry.

Old Swedes' Church, Swanson, below Christian, below Front.

Penn Treaty Monument, Beach street, north of Hanover.

Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art, Broad and Pine.

Philadelphia Cricket Club, Wissahickon Heights.

Postoffice, Ninth and Chestnut.

PUBLIC LEDGER BUILDING, SIXTH AND CHESTNUT.

Reading Terminal, Twelfth and Market.

Ridgway Library, Broad and Christian.

State Fencibles' Armory, Broad, below Race.

Second Regiment Armory, Broad, above Diamond.

Stock Exchange, Drexel Building, Chestnut and Fifth.

Third Regiment Armory, Broad and Wharton.

United States Mint, Juniper and Chestnut.

University of Pennsylvania, Thirty-sixth and Woodland avenue.

United States Naval Asylum, Gray's Ferry road.

United States Navy Yard, League Island.

William Penn House, Fairmount Park, west end of Girard avenue bridge.

Zoological Gardens, Thirty-fifth and Girard avenue.

THE STORY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The history of Philadelphia is the story of a typical American city. It is the third city, in point of area, in the world; and as to population it holds the ninth place in a list of the great cities of the earth.

When John Adams, who had come to Philadelphia to attend the first Continental Congress in 1774, left the city to return to his home in Massachusetts, he wrote in his journal, under the date of October 28: "Friday—Took our departure, in a very great rain, from the happy, the peaceful, the elegant, the hospitable and polite city of Philadelphia," and this characterization of the City of Brotherly Love is just as true to-day as it was a century and a quarter ago.

No American city, perhaps, was laid out with the same care and the same thoroughness as Philadelphia, and this is due to the fact that Penn was the most thorough-going and systematic of the founders of American colonies.

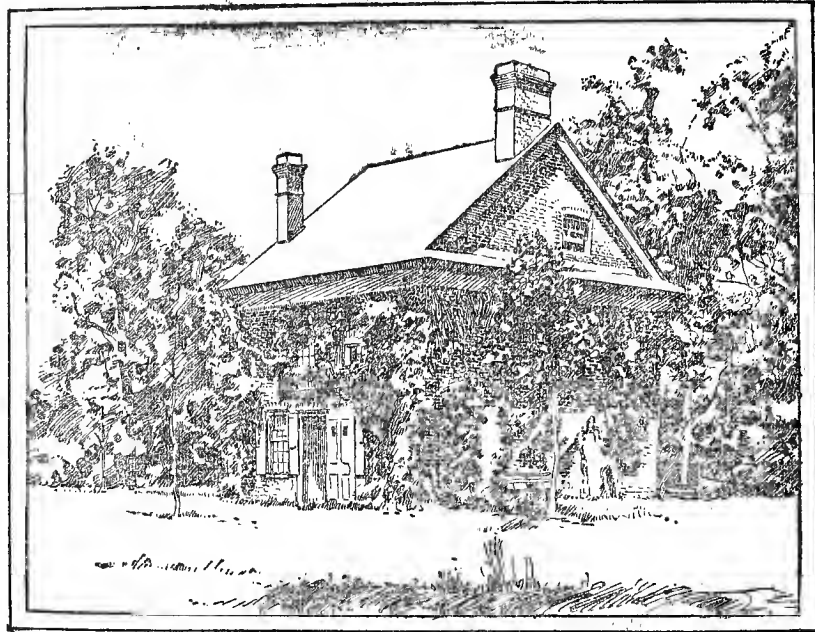
After receiving the grant of the province now forming the State of Pennsylvania, William Penn, in the fall of the year 1681, sent out a Deputy Governor to rule his land until he arrived, and Commissioners whose especial business it was to lay out the proposed city of his dream. Early the next year he sent out Holme, his Surveyor General, who charted the city that was to be, and in fact drew a stupendous map of the whole province. In October, 1682, the Proprietor himself arrived. At that time Penn was a man of 38 years of age, and most likely bore no resemblance to the squat, rotund figure in which a great artist of the past has painted him dealing with the Indians. The same year he made his famous treaty with the Indians, who he said could be won if they were treated with justice.

The next year Penn wrote home that Philadelphia, "the expectation of those who are concerned in this province," was at last laid out, "to the great content of those here who are any ways interested therein. The situation is a neck of land, and lieth between two navigable rivers, Delaware and Schuylkill, whereby it hath two points upon water, each a mile, and two from river to river." He found the situation ideal: "Of all the many places I have seen in the world, I remember not one better scated." In the interval since his arrival the place had grown to "four score houses and cottages."

Being solidly built, with a good scheme of government and just laws, and having more enterprise than any other colony, the Province of Pennsylvania, which was, of course, principally Philadelphia, so far as population was concerned, soon prospered, and the Quaker City rapidly became the metropolis of the new world.

The city as laid out by Penn's surveyor, Holme, contained about four square miles, and was in the form of a chess board. High, now Market street, crossed the town from east to west, and down through the middle of the city was Broad street. Penn did not forget to allow for beautifying his town, and in the centre and at four parts of the city he planned squares or parks, for he dreamed of "a green country town." The City Hall now occupies the site of the centre square, and the other four are now known as Washington, Franklin, Rittenhouse and Logan Squares.

Philadelphia remained for more than a century the seat of government of the Province and State. From 1790 to 1800 it was the Capital of the Nation. Here Congress first met, here the Declaration was signed, and here, too, the Constitution of the United States was adopted. It was in Philadelphia that the Thirteen States were welded into the mighty nation of the West.



WILLIAM PENN COTTAGE, FAIRMOUNT PARK

Formerly in Letitia court, and there occupied by Penn during his residence in this city.

Here Ambassadors lived, and, of course, all that was elegant, intellectual and refined in the then infant Republic was to be met with in the young metropolis. Philadelphia was the seat of learning and science.

Until the War of 1812 Philadelphia's supremacy was not challenged by any American city, but from the destruction of her commerce by that great conflict with Great Britain she began to lose her proud commercial position, and for the next forty years a backward movement was evident. Since then, however, she has, step by step, regained her prestige.

Until the year 1854 the city proper was just the size allotted to it by Penn, but in that year the act of consolidation brought into its fold the outlying districts and liberties, numbering twenty-eight in all, into one great municipality. A new city charter in 1885 improved the method of government by centralizing it.

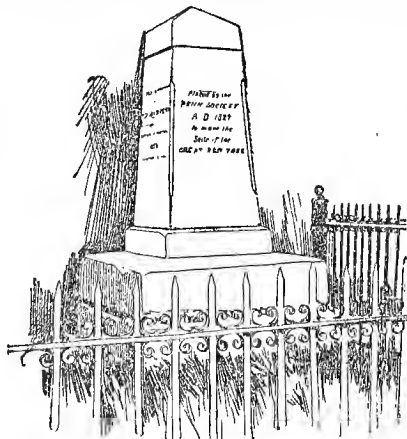
PENN TREATY MONUMENT.

On Beach street, in Kensington, a small monument was erected and dedicated in 1827 by the Penn Society in commemoration of Penn's treaty with the Indians. It is the first public monument erected in Philadelphia, and is placed near where the great elm stood which is supposed to have sheltered Penn on that occasion. It is a simple block of marble, three feet high, on a marble base, and is in the shape of a truncated pyramid. The little park in which it is placed is now surrounded with the great ship building establishments. There are inscriptions on each of the four sides, giving the date of the treaty, the date of the birth and death of Penn, the date of the foundation of Pennsylvania and the fact that the monument marks the site of the great elm.

PENN'S COTTAGE.

In William Penn's instructions to his Commissioners under date of 30th of Ninth-month, 1681, he says: "Pitch upon the very middle of the platt of the towne, to be laid facing the harbour, for the situation of my house." Under these instructions a two story and attic building was erected between Front and Second streets, south of Market street, its foundations constituting the first cellar dug in Philadelphia. The building faced the river, and, as the city grew up around it, it fronted on Letitia court. Some years ago the site was desired for commercial uses, and the building was taken down and re-erected in Fairmount Park, just west of Girard avenue bridge. Some of the finer work of the cottage was imported for it in the first vessels. Penn dwelt in it on his first visit in 1682, and after him Colonel Markham, his Deputy Governor. It was afterwards used for public offices. The court, or built up alley, was named for Penn's daughter, Letitia.

There are 35 hospitals in Philadelphia.

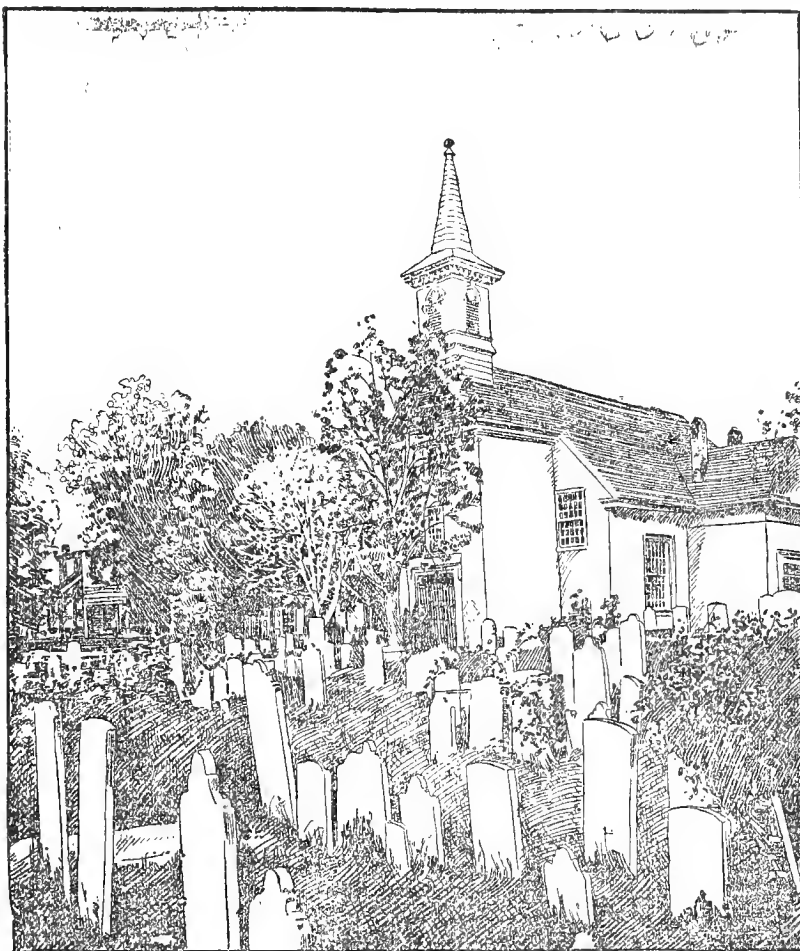


PENN TREATY MONUMENT.

Marking the spot where Penn made his Treaty with the Indians, 1682.

The Centennial Exposition of 1876, so admirably conducted and financed, and the greatest world's fair that had ever been held up to that time, proved to the country and to the continents beyond the seas that the Quaker City was an enterprising municipality, and the exhibits of her manufactures proved to the world their superiority in certain lines.

There has been a steady, visible progress since the Centennial, and appearances indicate that Philadelphia is rapidly regaining the proud place that a war robbed her of nearly a century ago.



GLORIA DEI (OLD SWEDES') CHURCH

The Oldest Building in the City. Erected in 1700.

OLD SWEDES' CHURCH.

One of the most interesting buildings in Philadelphia is the Gloria Dei Church, on Swanson street, below Christian street. It was built in the year 1700 in the Swedish hamlet of Wicaco on the site of an old log church built by the Swedes in 1677, five years before Penn's colony came. The Swedes' settlement was begun in 1741 under a patent granted by King James. The log church had port holes in lieu of window lights, which might serve for firearms in case of need. The brick building which succeeded it is the present structure, now 199 years old. When erected it was deemed a great edifice, for there was nothing to equal it in the city.

The first story of stone was originally so much underground, the small hill upon which the church stood having been cut down eight feet. The church was erected by subscriptions in money, labor and materials, the then parson himself carrying a hod. There were originally twenty-seven acres of land attached to the church. An extensive burying ground surrounds the church, containing many ancient grave stones.

BARTRAM'S GARDENS.

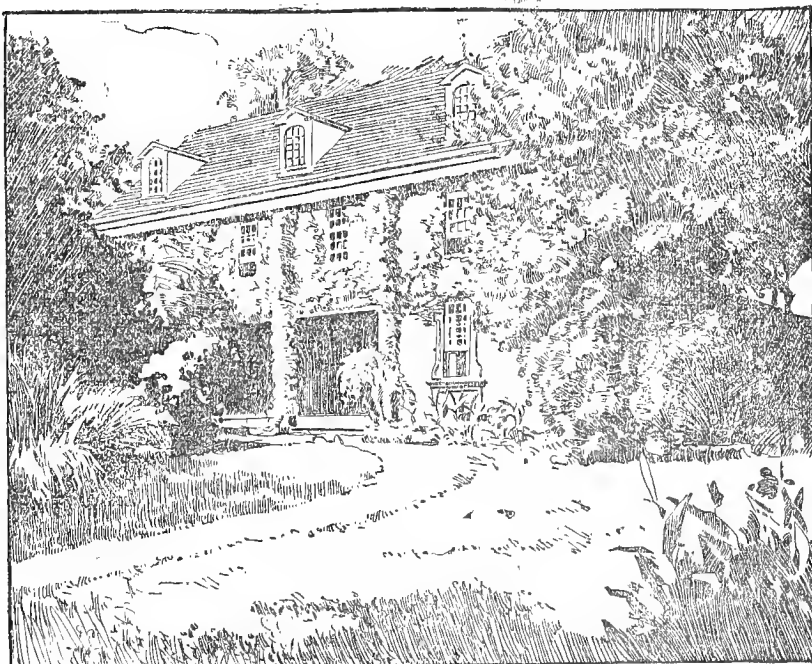
Bartram Park, situated at the Schuylkill river, below Gray's Ferry bridge, has long been a place of interest in the suburbs of Philadelphia. Its founder, John Bartram, called by Linnaeus "The greatest natural botanist in the world," purchased the ground about the year 1729. At that time the property was almost a

wilderness, and was traversed by the Indians in their annual overland journeys to the Northern States.

Standing in the centre of this historic ground is the old Bartram residence, built during the year 1731. It was erected of hewn stone, the entire structure being almost entirely built by his own pioneer hands. It was void of any ostentatious adornments, and was simply in conformity with his plain manner, and the visitor to this house will find few traces of decay, although it is nearly 169 years old. The botanic garden, in which, though long diverted from its original purpose, may still be seen some of the rare and curious specimens of trees and plants collected in his many botanical expeditions, is very interesting.

John Bartram was born in a little village near Darby on March 23, 1699, and belonged to the second line of descendants of John Bartram, of Derbyshire, England, who came to America with his family in 1682, with the adherents of William Penn. Born a Quaker, he retained to the end the best teachings of the Society of Friends. At an early age he became intensely interested in the study of nature and its many adjuncts. At 70 he undertook the last of his many journeys, which had led him thousands of miles in the Southern States in search of specimens for his garden. His house sheltered the most prominent men of the day, and every scientific man abroad came into friendship and correspondence, and his hospitality, though simple, was much sought after. Washington and Franklin made frequent visits to the garden prior to the Revolution.

At the southernmost end of the historic mansion stands an old pear tree, almost dead with age, called by John Bartram "The Petre Pear Tree," from the fact of its having been raised from a seedling sent over from England in 1760 by Lady Petre. On leaving the house from the southern doorway may be seen a narrow gravel walk closed in on either side by a row of rare specimens of fir trees, pines, English oaks, etc. There also may be seen two excellent specimens of the boxwood tree. These two trees were sent to



BARTRAM'S HOUSE

Built by the Great American Botanist in 1731. There are many rare varieties of trees in the gardens, which now form Bartram Park.



CARPENTER'S HALL

Here the First Continental Congress met in 1774.

John Bartram by the Earl of Bute 160 years ago from Smyrna and Turkey respectively. On the banks of the river may be seen an old cider press drilled out of a solid piece of rock, while to the north of it stands a cypress tree of gigantic size. Its root was procured by accident in the Florida swamps by the famous botanist, who predicted that it would grow to an immense height. It is 175 feet high, and has a circumference at the base of twenty-nine feet. The tree died a few years ago, but the city, in order to preserve it as long as possible from relic hunters and vandals, has enclosed the dead monarch with a fence.

The Park abounds in many historic attractions, and, although great changes have been made in the place, new walks and buildings added, the spot still retains its venerable appearance.

John Bartram died on the 22d of September, 1777, at the age of 78 years and 6 months, and his son succeeded him to the estate. The place eventually became the property of Andrew M. Eastwick in 1850, and upon his death in 1878 was rented, until a few years ago it was purchased by the city as a park. It can be reached by taking a Darby car on Walnut street to Fifty-fourth and Woodland avenue.

The first Polar expedition fitted out from North America sailed from Philadelphia March 4, 1753.

* * *

Exclusive of hospitals, there are nearly 200 buildings used for benevolent and charitable purposes.

CARPENTERS' HALL.

In some respects, Carpenters' Hall is one of the most interesting of the many historic structures in Philadelphia, for here the first Continental Congress was assembled in 1774, that body which Lord Chatham is said to have characterized as "The most honorable assembly of men that had ever been known."

The First House Carpenters' Company in the city was formed in 1724, for obtaining instruction in architecture and assisting widows and children of poor members. In 1752 another Carpenters' Company joined it, and in 1768 a lot, 55 by 253 feet, was purchased on Chestnut street, below Fourth, for an annual ground rent of 176 Spanish dollars. The hall was built at the extreme rear of the lot, and subsequently a part of the Chestnut street front was sold, leaving only a small alley for entrance.

Although the Hall was begun in 1770, the lack of funds prevented its completion until 1791. However, enough of the building was erected in 1771 for the Carpenters' Company to be enabled to meet there.

A conference of committees from all parts of the Province of Pennsylvania met in Carpenters' Hall on July 15, 1774, and passed resolutions asserting the right of the colonics, condemning the conduct of Parliament and recommended that delegates to Congress be appointed. The same year the First Provincial Assembly and the First Continental Congress met there.

On September 5, 1774, the delegates from eleven Provinces, who had been summoned to take defensive measures, arrived in the city, and assembled, for want of a better place at the Old City Tavern, then on Second street, above Walnut. While the delegates were there word was brought that the use of Carpenters' Hall had been offered by the company, and the Congress approved the offer and adjourned to the then new hall. Here the Continental Congress remained until October 26, when, the State House being put at their disposal, they finished their memorable first session in the larger building, where liberty was yet to be cradled.

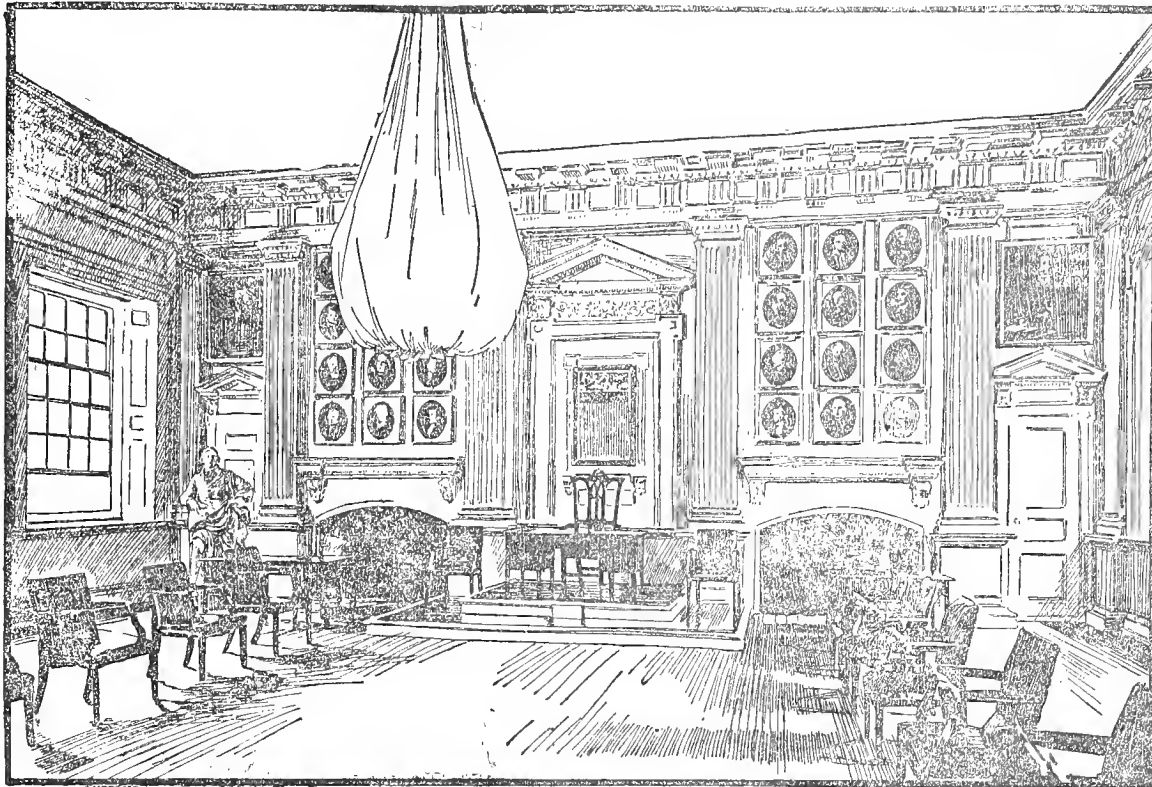
In the First Continental Congress were some of the greatest men in the country, men whose names are foremost in our history as a nation, and men worthy of all the praise Lord Chatham bestowed upon them. Among them were Washington, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee and Peyton Randolph, of Virginia; Mifflin, Ross and Dickinson, of Pennsylvania; the two Adamses, from Massachusetts, and Charles Thomson, who was Secretary. The Congress assembled in the first story of the hall, and there the Rev. Dr. Duché offered his celebrated prayer and read the collect of the day, the XXXVth Psalm, which later seemed so appropriate.

The Philadelphia Library occupied the second floor of the building from 1775 until 1791, when it removed to its new building, on Fifth street, and during the Revolution the library was used as a hospital for soldiers. During the British occupancy of the city, in 1777, the soldiers used the building, as they did all public edifices in Philadelphia.

In 1787 the hall was occupied by General Knox as Commissary General of Military Stores; from 1791 to 1797 by the first Bank of the United States, and subsequently by the Bank of Pennsylvania. In 1798 it was a United States Land Office, and from 1802 to 1819 a Custom House. From 1817 to 1821 the Second Bank of the United States occupied the hall. In 1822 the Musical Fund Society used it. Three years later the Franklin Institute were in possession. In 1827 a Hicksite Society of Friends used it as a meeting house, and then for many years the first floor was an auction room. The Carpenters' Company resumed possession of their old building in 1857, restoring it, so far as possible, to its original appearance, and since then it has remained in the society's possession, and used only as a historic museum, second only to Independence Hall.

During its occupancy of the building the Pennsylvania Bank was robbed, in 1798, of \$162,821.61, and the case has remained as one of the celebrated affairs in the city's romances of crime. Pat Lyon, a well known blacksmith and famous maker of fire engines in those days, was employed to make two doors for a vault of the bank. When the money was discovered to be missing Lyon was promptly arrested. The only evidence against him was that he was widely known as a skilled mechanic. He was imprisoned in the Walnut Street Jail, where yellow fever victims were being claimed daily. Although protesting his innocence and giving a straightforward account of himself for every hour of the day when the robbery occurred, he was held in \$150,000 bail, in default of which he languished in a fever ridden jail. The real robbers, a bank porter and a carpenter, subsequently confessed, and Lyon was released. He brought suit and got judgment for \$12,000. A new trial was granted in 1807, and he was awarded \$9000 nearly nine years after his arrest.

The first medical school in this country was established here in 1751. There are now five great medical colleges in Philadelphia, attended by students from all parts of the world.



INTERIOR OF INDEPENDENCE HALL

In this room the Declaration of Independence was adopted July 4, 1776.

OLD LIBERTY BELL.

Standing in the main passageway, near the south entrance of Independence Hall, is the old Liberty Bell, probably the best known and possibly the most revered memorial of the birth of the American nation now extant. The Declaration of Independence, faded and fading, has been seen by but few people now living; the old bell has been seen by millions of enthusiastic citizens as it made its triumphal progress through the country to the great expositions of the arts and industries of the nation at Chicago, New Orleans and Atlanta. It will probably never make another trip. The risk is too great.

Originally cast in Whitechapel, England, it arrived in Philadelphia in August, 1752. When hung up for trial before putting it in the State House, for which it was purchased, it cracked, and was recast by Pass & Stow, of Philadelphia. They used the old material, adding some copper. Too much copper was added and the sound was unsatisfactory. A second recasting was made, and the bell was hung in its place in the tower in June, 1753. In 1777, when the British were about to take possession of the city, the bell was taken to Allentown to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. After the evacuation it was brought back to the city, but was not restored to its original place in the steeple. In 1781, when the old steeple was taken down on account of its decayed condition, the old frame on which the bell had hung was lowered into the brick portion of the tower and the bell was again hung upon it.

When the new wooden steeple was built fifty years after the old one had been torn down, a new bell was placed in it, and in 1846 the Liberty Bell was brought down from the tower and placed in Independence Hall. In 1835, on the occasion of the death

of Chief Justice Marshall, the bell was tolled and cracked. In 1846, in order to use it upon Washington's birthday, the crack was drilled out, but on attempting to ring it the crack threatened to extend, and further tinkering with it was abandoned. From time to time all sorts of chimerical projects have been submitted for repairing the bell, one being to fill up the crack and make the joining homo-

This kind of barbarity has been guarded against in late years.

The bell weighs 2080 pounds, stands three feet high and the circumference of its brim is twelve feet. The inscription around its rim reads: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof," Lev., xxv, 10.

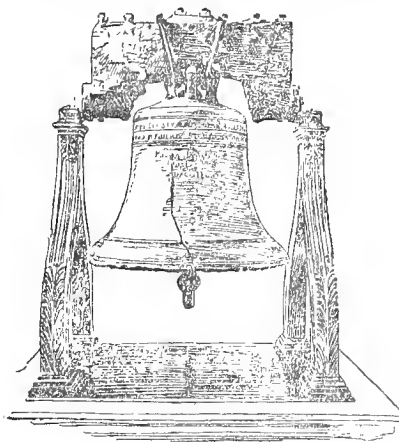
UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The building on State House Square, situated at the southwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, was built in 1790-91. It was originally intended for a City Hall, but, as the Federal Government had come to Philadelphia before the building was finished, it was requisite to find some suitable place for the accommodation of the Supreme Court, and this building was granted for its use. While the Supreme Court was there the Bench was occupied by John Jay, the first Chief Justice, who had been appointed by Washington in 1789. The United States Circuit and District Courts were also held there, in the second story, they being under the administration of Justice William Lewis, of the Supreme Court, and Judges Francis Hopkinson and Richard Peters. After the seat of the Federal Government was removed to Washington the city took charge of the building, and the Mayor's Court was held there until 1816. City Council began to meet in the second story as soon as the building was finished, and met there until the consolidation of the city, in 1854. It was afterward occupied by the Mayor and Clerks of Councils and by the Police Court, and continued to be so used until the apartments in the new City Hall were ready for occupancy.

There are 79 banks, savings and deposit companies in Philadelphia.

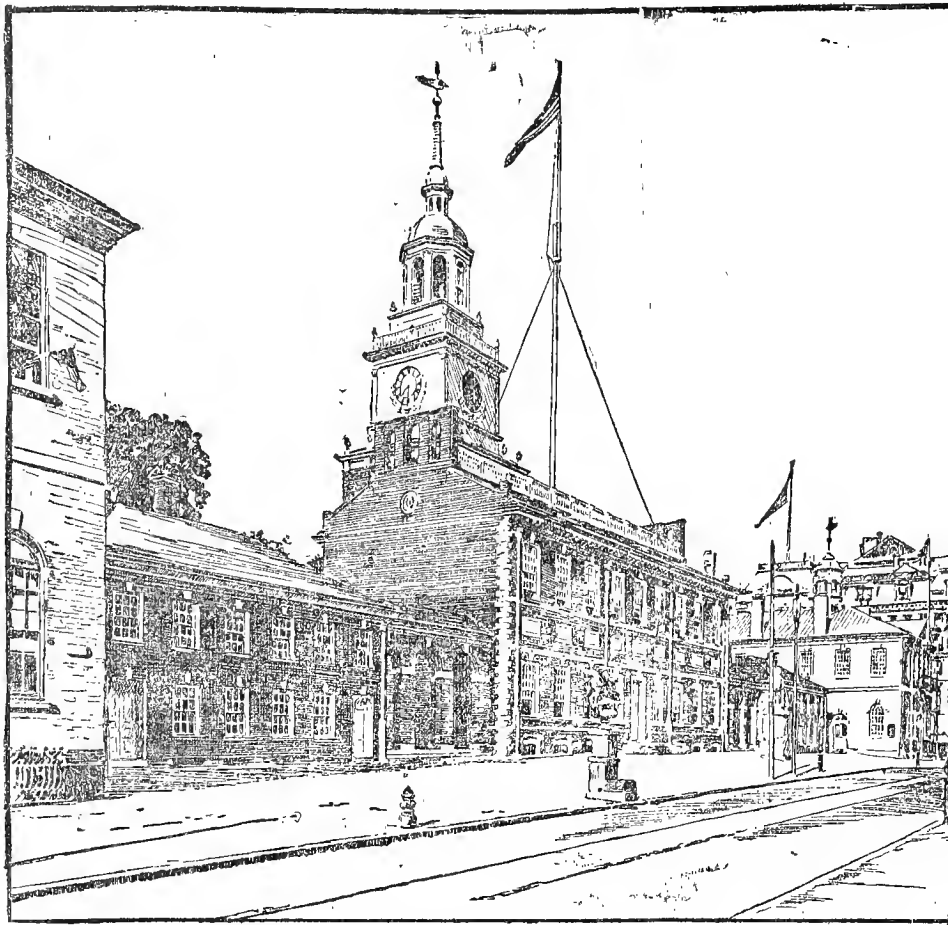
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The first law school in America was opened in Philadelphia in 1790.



THE OLD LIBERTY BELL

geneous with the bell metal. Some have even proposed to recast it—no tinkering, however, will ever be permitted. In early days, relic hunters, who have unfortunately existed in every generation, used to break off pieces from the edge of the bell, which were melted and made into ornaments. One city legislator of a former generation told a "Ledger" man he had a piece of the bell as big as an inkstand.



INDEPENDENCE HALL

Built in 1731 and used as a State House, and subsequently as a meeting place for the Continental Congress. The Declaration of Independence was adopted and signed in this building.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

The central edifice of the brick structures on Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, is the original State House, subsequently known as Independence Hall. The ground had been purchased by Andrew Hamilton and William Allen, and they were named by the General Assembly as trustees for the province. In the transfer of the property to the Assembly it was provided that the ground to the south of the State House should remain "a public green and walk forever." It was not till 1816 that the city acquired the property by purchase.

When William Allen bought the lots on the south side of Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth, in 1730, there was at least one building upon the ground. The erection of the State House, it is believed, was not begun before the succeeding year. Andrew Hamilton, who was the Speaker of the House of Representatives at that time, prepared a plan for the structure, and he was appointed to superintend the work. This was in August of 1732.

Mr. Hamilton's plan was for a building 100 feet in width and 44 feet in depth, but the tower was not a part of the plan. It was intended that the building should accommodate the Assembly, the Supreme Court and the Governor and Provincial Councils. On March 24, 1733, the Assembly ordered two offices to be built adjoining the State House, and these are represented by the reconstructed buildings, joined by archways, standing to-day to the east and west of the Hall.

It is probable that the Assembly first

occupied the State House in October, 1735. Hamilton's bills for work done on the structure, received in 1738, were for £4043, 16 shillings and 11 pence. In 1741, when Hamilton died, the building was not finished, but it is believed that the structure was completed towards the close of 1744. Council took possession of its chamber, in the western part of the second floor, in 1747.

As early as 1736 the Mayor of the city, William Allen, gave a banquet to citizens and strangers in the city in the State House, and in November, 1752, in celebration of the birthday of George II, a ball was given there, and other entertainments were given within the building at various times, until September of 1774, when the members of the Continental Congress were guests of the gentlemen of Philadelphia at a dinner there. This is believed to have been the last occasion of a public social festivity in the building.

The Continental Congress met in the east room on the lower floor, Independence Hall, and it was there that the Declaration of Independence was adopted. On the Fourth of July, 1776, the Declaration was ordered to be engrossed on parchment, but no person actually signed the document on that day. In fact, it was not for some months that all the signatures had been placed upon the manifesto, and on July 8 the Declaration was read publicly from the platform of an observatory erected on the Square by John Rittenhouse to observe the transit of Venus.

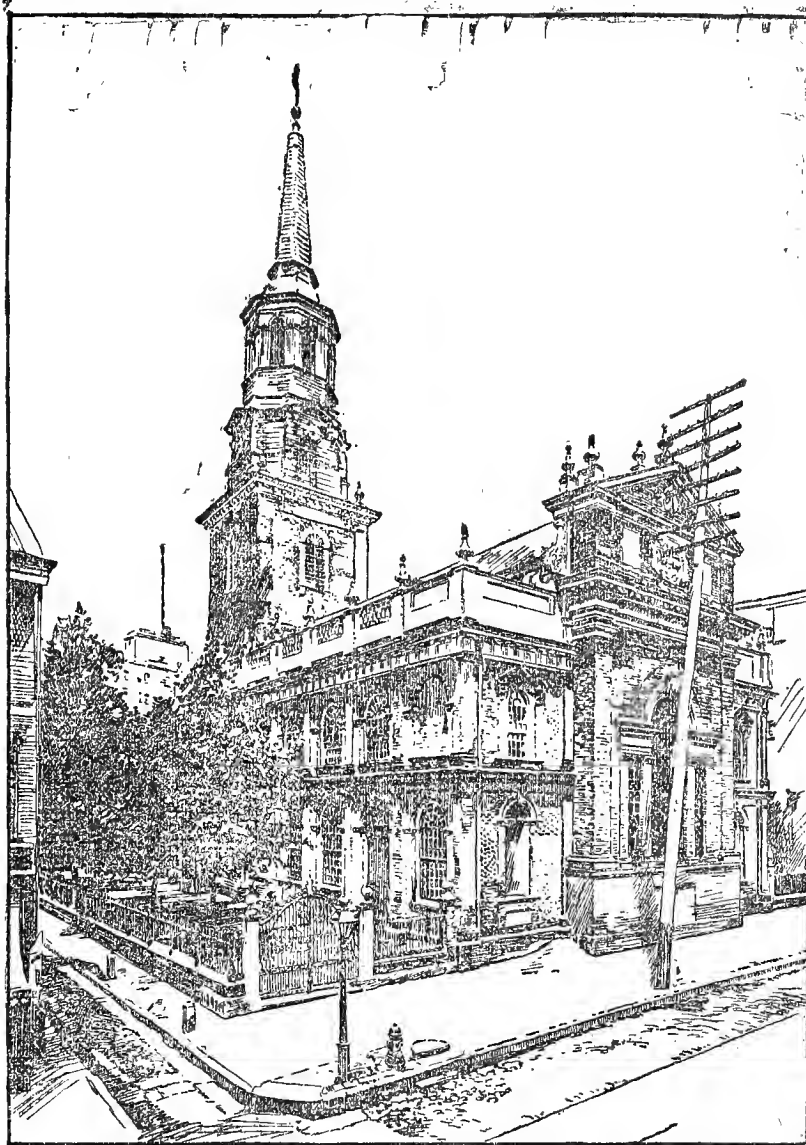
The articles of confederation were signed by delegates of eight States in Independence Hall, and until June 21, 1783, Con-

gress occupied that chamber. The Constitutional Congress met there in 1787, and later in the year and until September of 1790 the Convention of the State of Pennsylvania to frame a Constitution occupied the room. In April, 1790, the State capital was removed from Philadelphia to Lancaster, and legislative sessions at the State House were discontinued.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of Pennsylvania held meetings until 1802 in the State House, and in that year Peale's Museum was established in the building. Peale occupied Independence Hall and the second story of the building, having a collection of objects interesting to naturalists, and in the yard were animals in cages. The museum remained in the building until 1828-29.

Changes having been made at various times to the interior of the building, there was a restoration in 1833, and in Independence Chamber portraits of eminent Philadelphians were hung, and in 1854 a portion of the Peale collection was added. Various city and county offices were in the building at different times, and county courts were also held there. In 1875 the west room on the first floor was made a National Museum and place of deposit for relics.

After Peale's Museum was removed from the State House, the United States Government rented the second story for circuit and district courts, and in 1854, upon consolidation of the city, Councils used that floor for their meeting place. Until the present quarters in City Hall were made ready, Councils continued to hold sessions in the building.



CHRIST CHURCH

One of the most interesting of the memorials of the Revolution in the city.

The erection of the tower, on the south side of the main hall, was authorized in 1749, and in it was placed the Liberty Bell. The present tower and steeple were reconstructed in 1828, when a new bell and clock were installed. In 1876 another new bell and clock were placed in the tower.

No attempt to decorate the grounds was made till 1785, when 100 elm trees were planted. A brick wall was also put around the plot. The wall and rails were removed in 1876.

Recently a commission, after much research and many changes in plans, has had the State House and adjoining buildings restored to the condition in which it is believed they were in 1776.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The venerable Protestant Episcopal church on Second street, above Market, was built at various times. The first church was built in 1695 under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Clayton. It was a lowly structure of wood, and the bell was hung in the crotch of a tree. It was superseded by a stately structure of brick. The enlargement of the present church com-

menced in 1727, and included the tower on the western end, which was then partially built, but not completed until 1753, when the present wooden steeple was erected. It had an organ in 1729. The eastern end, to Second street, was built in 1731. The wooden steeple was built by a lottery which was drawn in March, 1753, after an attempted subscription had failed. It was finished at a cost of £2100, and a chime of bells was purchased in England for £900, the eight bells weighing 8000 pounds. They were taken down in 1777 to keep them from falling into the hands of the British, and were returned after the evacuation of the city.

On the mitre of the steeple is engraved the name of Bishop White, the first American Bishop. It has thirteen holes in it, representing the original States. The mitre replaced the crown which was there before the Revolution, and was said to have been melted by lightning in 1777. Bishop White was rector when the Declaration of Independence was made, and before the vote held a service in the church. He succeeded Rev. Thomas Coombe, who resigned and took refuge with the British in New York, because

he could not swear allegiance to the States.

The aisles were formerly paved with bricks, and there were stone memorial slabs in the floors, which have since been removed to the side walls. It was the wish of Bishop White that as much of the original church, with its olden form and appurtenances, as possible should remain unchanged. In its architectural style and the arrangements of the interior it has a peculiar claim to public regard as an elegant relic of the olden time and of the Revolutionary period. In it General Washington had his pew, which is still pointed out. There went the Colonial Governors with their families.

THE LEDGER AS A HOME PAPER.

The development of the news features of the "Ledger" has kept pace with the growth of its pages and of its facilities for printing the news. It has a large staff of local reporters, its local news having been a distinctive feature of the "Ledger" during its entire career; it supplements Associated Press news with special letters from its bureaus in New York and Washington and from correspondents in the capitals of Europe. It has an organized staff of reporters throughout Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. It pays special attention to certain social activities, having departments devoted to Religious News and Comment, to Social Matters, to Building Societies and to Sports. It maintains special staffs of reporters to chronicle legal intelligence, real estate news, maritime and commercial news, etc., and it has maintained for many years a thoroughly reliable financial column, with special reports of the stock markets.

In a word, the "Ledger" covers every field of legitimate news, classifies it for ready reference and gives an epitome of the more important events in its news summaries. In its editorial department it is entirely independent—positive in its opinions, but not tied down to any party or creed. Above all, it aims to be truthful and trustworthy and perfectly clean in its advertising as well as in its news columns.

A BRIDGE BUILDING FEAT.

The Pencoyd Iron Works, on the west bank of the Schuylkill river, were erected in 1852. The plant extends along the river for two miles, covers an area of fifty-four and a half acres. In addition to men engaged in the field, the plant has 3000 employees. It has an annual capacity of 150,000 gross tons of finished metal.

One of the contracts recently filed by the Pencoyd Iron Works that has attracted the attention of the world, by reason of the celerity and exactness with which it was executed, was the building of the Atbara river bridge, on the line of the railroad building in the Soudan for the Egyptian War Department. The bridge was opened August 26. The decision to build the bridge was reached toward the close of 1898, and it was considered important to complete the work before the floods of 1899, i. e., in a period of six or eight months. European firms could not promise to deliver the bridge in the heart of Africa in less than six months, so on January 7, 1899, the Pencoyd Iron Works were cabled for price and time of delivery for the structure. The answer, sent the same day, gave the price, with the promise of delivery in New York in seven, possibly six, weeks. On January 21 the order for the bridge was received at Pencoyd, and though the plant was closed for six days during the blizzard, the total structure was shipped from New York on March 30.

STREET CAR LINES.

RUN NORTH on Third, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Ridge avenue.

RUN SOUTH on Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Ridge avenue, Passyunk avenue.

RUN EAST on Morris, Bainbridge, Lombard, Spruce, Chestnut, Market, Filbert, Arch, Race, Green, Wallace, Girard avenue, Jefferson, Columbia avenue, Norris, Dauphin, Lehigh avenue.

RUN WEST on Tasker, Catharine, South, Pine, Walnut, Sansom, Market, Arch, Vine, Spring Garden, Fairmount avenue, Girard avenue, Master, Columbia avenue, Susquehanna avenue, York, Lehigh avenue.

HOW TO GET TO FAIRMOUNT PARK.

Fairmount Park may be reached by cars on Tasker, South, Pine, Market (Baring street and Lancaster avenue and Columbia avenue branches), Arch street (Spring Garden street branch), Ridge avenue, Fairmount avenue, Eighth street (Fairmount avenue branch), Girard avenue, Master, Columbia avenue, York, Lehigh avenue, Sansom street (Strawberry Mansion branch).

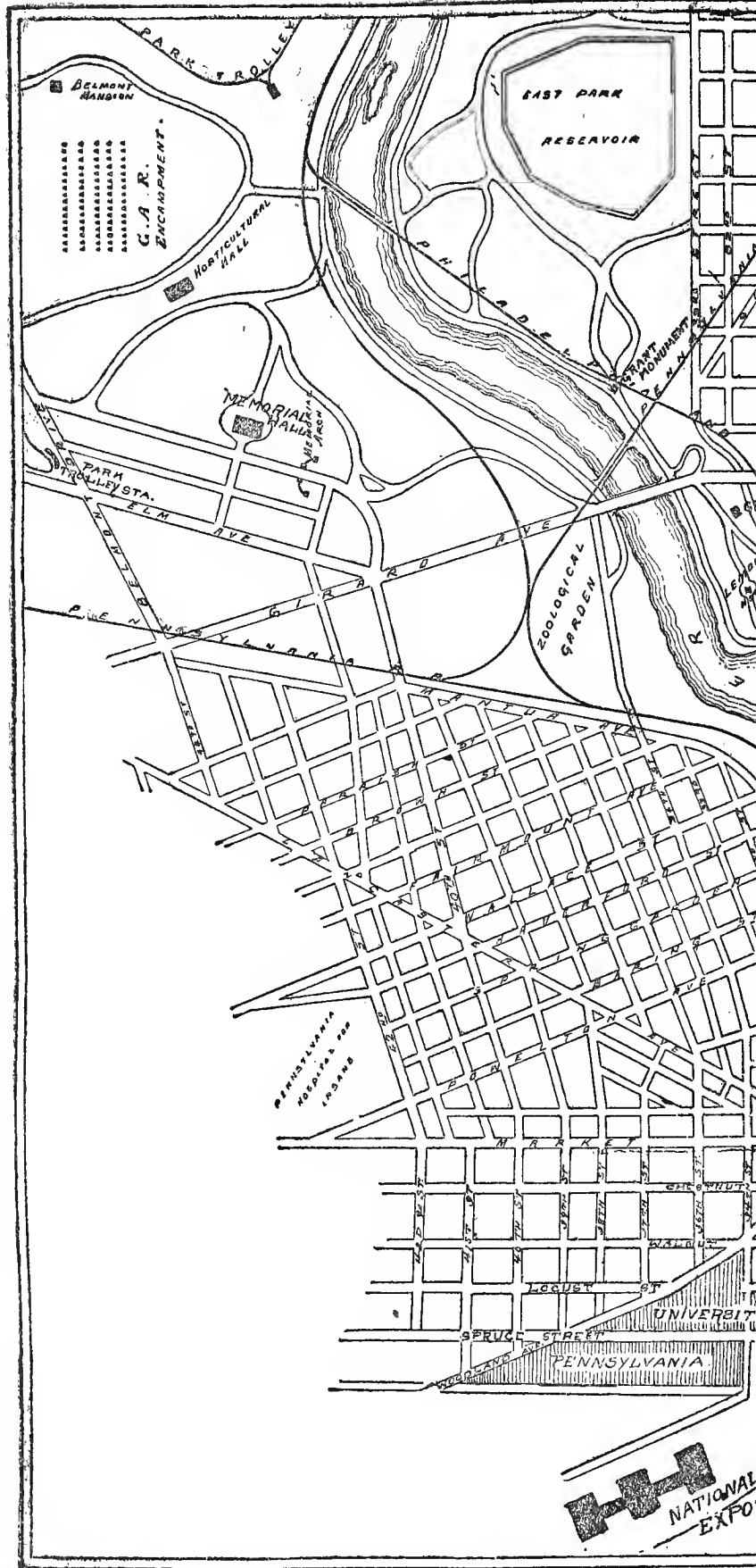
The Park trolley system makes almost a circuit of the West Park, and cars may be boarded at station at Elm avenue, West Park, and at Dauphin street entrance (Strawberry Mansion), East Park. For Elm avenue entrance, take cars on either South, Market (Baring street or Lancaster avenue branches), Arch (Spring Garden street branch), or Girard avenue.

For Dauphin street entrance, take car on either Sansom street (Strawberry Mansion branch), Ridge avenue or Market (Strawberry Mansion branch), Ninth (Strawberry Mansion branch).

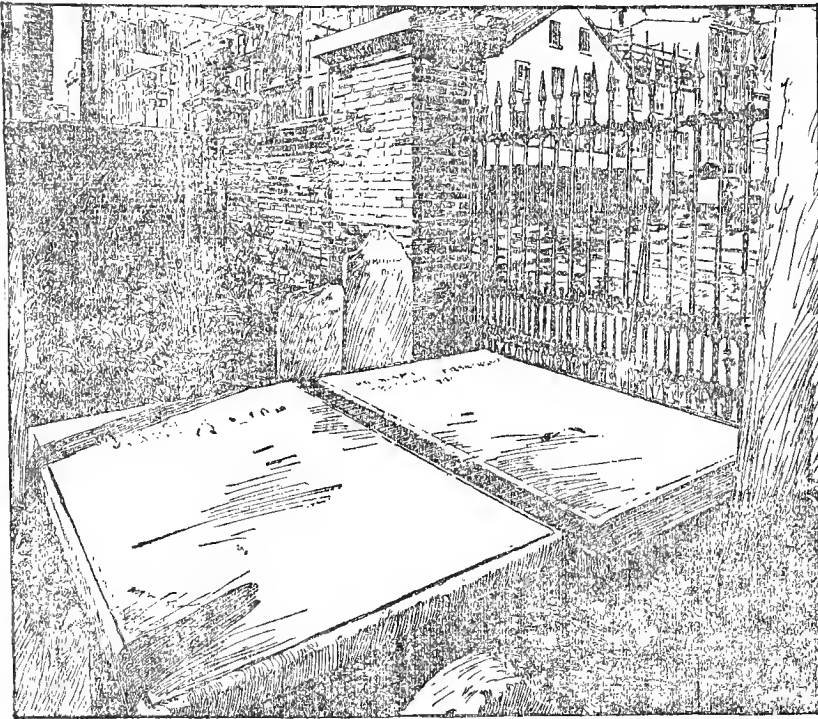
STREET DIRECTORY.

Market street is the dividing line. Figures refer to house numbers.

No.	NORTH.	No.	SOUTH.
1	Market, Filbert	1	Market
	- Commerce, Church		- Ludlow
100	Arch, Cherry	100	Chestnut, Sansom
200	Race		- Dock
300	Vine, Wood	200	Walnut, Locust
400	Callowhill, Willow	300	Spruce, DeLancey
	- Noble, Hamilton	400	Pine
500	Buttonwood	500	Lombard
	- Spring Garden	600	South
600	Green, Mt. Vernon	700	Bainbridge
	- Wallace, Melon		- Monroe
700	Fairmount avenue		- Fitzwater
	- Olive	800	Catharine
800	Brown, Parrish	800	Christian
	- Ogden	1000	Carpenter
900	Poplar, Laurel	1100	Washington
	- George		- Ellsworth
1200	Girard avenue	1200	Federal
	- Stiles	1500	Wharton
1300	Thompson, Seybert	1400	Reed
1400	Master, Sharswood	1500	Dickinson
1500	Jefferson		- Greenwich
1600	Oxford	1600	Tasker
1700	Columbia avenue	1700	Morris, Watkins
1800	Montgomery ave.	1800	Moore, Siegel
1900	Berks	1900	Miffin
2000	Norris	2000	McKean
2100	Diamond	2100	Snyder avenue
2200	Susquehanna ave.	2200	Jackson
2300	Dauphin	2300	Wolfe
2400	York	2400	Ritner
2500	Cumberland	2500	Porter
2600	Huntingdon	2600	Shunk
2700	Lehigh avenue.	2700	Oregon avenue
2800	Somerset	2800	Johnston
2900	Cambria	2900	Bigler
3000	Indiana	3000	Pollock
3100	Clearfield	3100	Packer
3200	Allegheny avenue	3200	Curtin
3300	Westmoreland	3300	Geary
3400	Ontario	3400	Hartranft
3500	Tioga	3500	Hoyt
3600	Venango	3600	Pattison
3700	Erie avenue	3700	Bogvar
3800	Butler	3800	Hastings



MAP OF CENTRAL PART OF PHILAD



FRANKLIN'S GRAVE

Where the remains of the great American statesman and philosopher lie buried.

FRANKLIN'S GRAVE.

The remains of Benjamin Franklin are buried in Christ Church Burying Ground, on the southeast corner of Fifth and Arch streets. The grave is at the corner of those streets, and can be seen from Arch street through a grating in the brick wall which surrounds the cemetery. The tombstone is a flat stone covering the grave. It was fashioned according to his own request made in his will, in which he said: "I wish to be buried by the side of my wife, if it may be, and that a marble stone, to be made by Chambers, 6 feet long, 4 feet wide, plain, with only a small moulding around the upper edge, and this inscription:

"BENJAMIN }
and } FRANKLIN
DEBORAH }
178--"

This was copied on the slab, the date being made 1790. Deborah Franklin was buried there in 1774. Two dilapidated tombstones stand near the head of the grave, one in memory of Francis F., son of Benjamin and Deborah Franklin, who died in 1736, at the age of 4 months, and one in memory of John Read, Mrs. Franklin's father, who died in 1724, at the age of 47 years. Immediately adjoining Dr. Franklin's tomb is that of his daughter, Sarah Bache, who died in 1811.

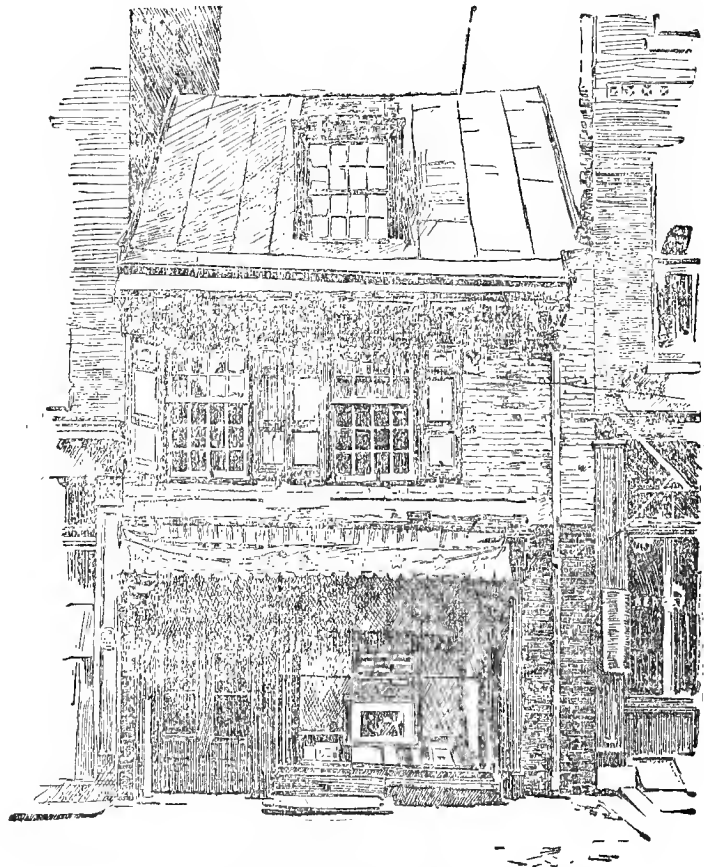
BETSY ROSS'S HOUSE.

The birthplace of the American flag was at No. 239 Arch street, Philadelphia. Betsy Ross made the flag under instructions given to her in the little back parlor of the house by General Washington, who was accompanied by Robert Morris. Washington wanted a sample flag made, and was recommended by Hon. George Ross to the young widow of his nephew, an upholsterer, at 239 Arch street. She and her husband had occupied a pew in Christ Church near to that of the General, who knew her by sight. Her uncle accompanied Washington and Morris to her place of business, and explained their purpose. She invited them into the back

parlor to avoid publicity, and they described the flag they desired to have made, General Washington giving her a hurried pencil sketch showing a flag of thirteen stripes, with a field dotted with thirteen stars.

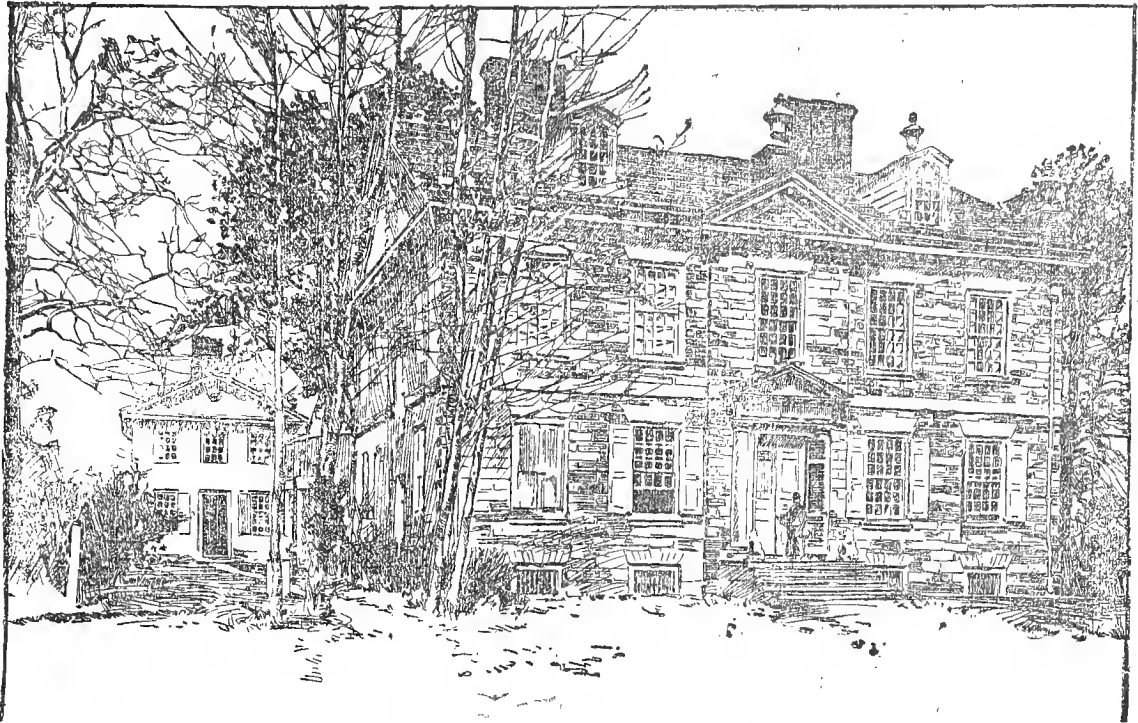
When asked if she could make it, she said: "I do not know, but I will try." Betsy examined the sketch made by Washington, and noticed that the stars were six pointed, and suggested that they should have only five. He admitted that she was correct, but he preferred a star that would not be an exact copy of his coat of arms. He believed a six pointed star could be more easily made. Betsy replied that nothing was easier if one only knew how. Quickly folding a piece of paper, with one clip of her scissors she produced a perfectly formed five pointed star. The General yielded the point in her favor, and the design was redrawn. She was left to make the sample flag according to her own ideas of proportion. It was soon completed, accepted by the Flag Committee and adopted by Congress June 14, 1777. In May of that year Congress drew an order on the Treasury to pay Betsy Ross £14 12s. 2d. for flags for the fleet in the Delaware river. She received a contract soon after to make all the Government flags, and held it many years, her daughter, Mrs. Clarissa Wilson, continuing the business until 1857.

Betsy Ross was born in Philadelphia January 1, 1752. She was the sixth daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Griscom, who were members of the Society of Friends. She was a bright girl, and grew to be a beautiful and amiable woman. Skillful with her needle, she was fond of embroidery and other difficult and delicate



THE BETSY ROSS HOUSE

Here the first American Flag was made in 1777, and for more than half a century all the Government flags were manufactured here by Mrs. Ross's descendants.



CHEW MANSION, GERMANTOWN

This was the scene of the Battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777.

work. She married John Ross, a nephew of Hon. George Ross, a signer of the Declaration. The Friends disowned her for marrying out of meeting. Young Ross was an upholsterer, and, soon after marriage, he embarked in business at 239 Arch street. He died in January, 1776, from an injury received while guarding military stores, and his wife continued the business.

The house is two stories high to the eaves, has a steep, shingled roof and a dormer window. Massive buildings tower around it. Built in 1682 with bricks which came over in ballast in the hold of the *Welcome*, mortared in under the supervision of William Penn himself, it is a connecting link between the great founder and the mighty city which he founded. The property is now in possession of the "American Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial Association," which has undertaken to purchase it, and turn it over to the National Government, possibly within another year, together with a considerable sum of money to insure its restoration and preservation.

THE CHEW MANSION.

The most conspicuous relic of the Revolutionary War in Philadelphia is the Chew Mansion, in Germantown, on Main street, above Johnson street. About and around it was fought the battle of Germantown, on the 4th of October, 1777, when the main body of the British army was attacked by the Americans. The battle was well planned but failed. Lieutenant Colonel Musgrove, of the British army, as the Americans advanced, threw himself into Chew's large stone house, which stood full in front of the Americans, with six companies of the Fortieth Regiment, and Colonel Webster's regiment, the Thirty-third, lay back of Johnson's house, to the right. The American General Read was for pushing on immediately, but General Knox thought it impolitic "to leave a fort in the rear," and in attempting to force Musgrove out of the Chew house precious time was lost, and

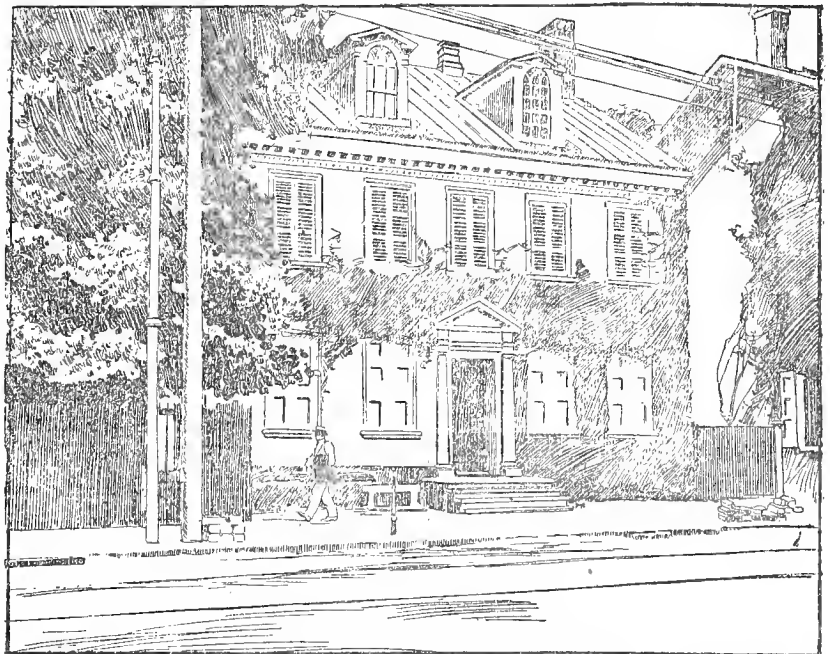
gave Generals Grey, Grant and Agnew time to bring up reinforcements.

Cannon with which the Americans bombarded the house were placed in front of the Johnson house. The Chew house was so battered that it took four or five carpenters all the winter to repair the damages. The front door was riddled, and until the Centennial year was exhibited in Independence Hall as a relic of the fight. The house is to-day held by the Chew fam-

ily, and remains in general appearance the same as on the day of the battle.

THE ELLISTON P. MORRIS HOUSE.

Germantown, now embraced in the city of Philadelphia as the Twenty-second Ward, was for a brief time occupied as the capital of the United States during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793. When this dread disease broke out as many as could



THE ELLISTON P. MORRIS HOUSE

For a year, during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793-94, this was the Executive Mansion of President Washington.



CITY HALL

The largest and tallest Municipal Building in the World.

movements of all the armies of the Union were directed. Here the great commander watched Sherman's march across the continent to the sea and through the Carolinas; despatched his instructions to Thomas, resulting in the battle of Nashville and discomfiture of Hood, making impossible any concentration of force before Sherman. From this cabin Terry received his orders which culminated in the fall of Fort Fisher. From here he issued his orders to Sherman and Schofield to meet him at Goldsboro, the one bringing his army northward through the Carolinas and the other marching his troops from Nashville in dead of winter, arriving at the meeting point within a day of each other.

Here he received the Rebel Commissioners on their way to meet President Lincoln. From this simple hut he ordered Sheridan's brilliant movements, so important in producing the last great result; directed Canby in the campaign resulting in the fall of Mobile; despatched Wilson and Stoneman on their final raids. And here he received President Lincoln, General Sherman, General Sheridan, General Meade and Admiral Porter in an interview interesting beyond comparison with any other during the war; and in this

cabin Lincoln passed many of the latest hours of his life before its crowning success had been achieved.

THE CITY HALL.

The new City Hall, or, as it is usually called, the Public Buildings, has been in process of construction ever since January, 1871, when the iron railings enclosing the four squares at Broad and Market streets were torn down. The site was selected by William Penn, who designated that plot, formerly known as Centre Square, for the future "town hall." Under an ordinance passed in 1868 plans were advertised for, and seventeen were offered by as many architects. That of John McArthur, Jr., was selected, and he was appointed architect. It was proposed to erect the building on Independence Square, but much angry opposition was created, and the Legislature was applied to, with the result that an act was passed in 1870 creating the Public Buildings Commission, under whose direction the present structure has been erected. The act gave the voters the privilege of deciding whether to place it on Washington Square or Penn Square. The latter was selected by a large majority.

The building was designed to accommodate all the public offices of the municipality, including the courts. The original design, under which it was erected, was deemed to afford ample room for all purposes, but the rapid growth of the city and multiplication of courts and offices has made it necessary to materially modify the original plans, and stories have been divided to give additional floor space. The following figures give some idea of the size of the building:

Length from north to south, 486½ feet.
Length from east to west, 470 feet.
Area, 4½ acres.
Total floor space, 14½ acres.
Height of tower from ground level, 547 feet 11½ inches.
Height to centre of clock dial, 381 feet 1½ inches.
Diameter of clock dial, 26 feet.
Number of rooms, 634.
Height of Penn statue, 37 feet.

The Washington Monument is 2 feet ¾ inch higher than the tower; the Cologne Cathedral, which is next in height, is 510 feet high.

The great clock is operated by pneumatic power, controlled by a master clock situated on the seventh floor in the tower, the impulses being given to the hands every half minute. The pneumatic power is produced by electric dynamos, or by water motors, each being ready to act instantly in case of the stoppage of the other.

The cost of the building proper, exclusive of furnishing and fitting, from August 5, 1870, to June 30, 1898, was \$22,039,322.26.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

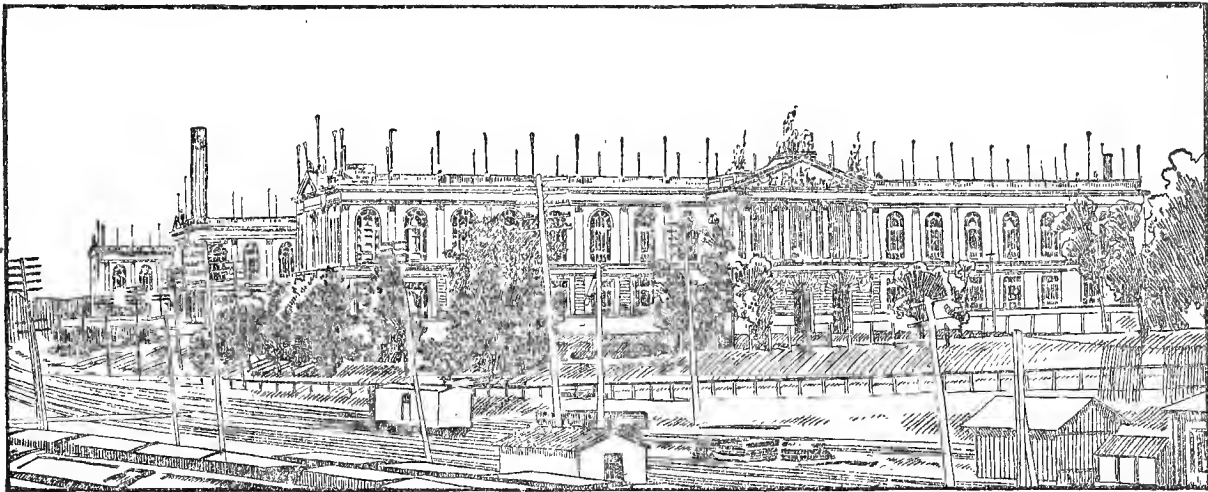
League Island Navy Yard is four miles from City Hall, at the southern terminus of Broad street, and comprises a tract of 928 acres, given to the National Government by the city in 1876. Rear Admiral Silas Casey is at present commandant, and Captain Charles E. Clark, who brought the battle ship Oregon around from the Pacific Ocean at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war and commanded her at Santiago, is captain of the yard. Extensive improvements are now under way at League Island. The energies of the yard were directed throughout the war to the preparation of war ships, but since then work of yard improvement has been taken up vigorously. The causeway is being widened, railroad tracks are being laid, new officers' quarters and a new ordnance building are under construction, and the back channel, which is used for the storage of ships, is being improved. The old timber dock in the yard is being repaired at a cost of \$40,000, and bids have now been submitted for a larger structure, in which the largest vessels afloat may be docked. There are now in the storage channel several of the old monitors, and among other vessels at the yard are the cruisers Minneapolis and Columbia, the ram Katahdin and several of the auxiliary cruisers that saw service during the war.

The first college of dentistry in the world was founded in Philadelphia.

The first lithograph made in America was drawn and printed in Philadelphia by an artist named Bass Otis, in 1819.

Over 1000 miles of streets are opened in Philadelphia. Broad street is opened for ten miles, and paved with asphalt for 8 miles, the longest thoroughfare so paved in the world.

Philadelphia has 342 school buildings, valued at about \$12,000,000. The pupils in attendance number 150,000, taught by 3500 teachers. The pedagogical library connected with the Department of Public Education contains 6000 volumes, and is considered the finest in the United States. The yearly cost of maintenance is \$1,300,000.



NATIONAL EXPORT EXPOSITION

A display of American manufactures that will be unique in the history of exhibitions.

NATIONAL EXPORT EXPOSITION.

The National Export Exposition has for its purpose exclusively the interest of the manufacturers of the United States. No foreign nations are asked to send exhibits, and no foreign products will be exhibited except as object lessons, to show what articles of foreign growth or manufacture compete with American goods in the foreign markets. In this respect the Exposition is unique, no such attempt having ever been hitherto made, and no such opportunity has ever before been presented to lay before the buyers of the world the superior products of American factories and mills.

The idea of such an exposition was formed in June, 1897, at Providence, R. I., when the foreign delegates to the meeting of the Advisory Board of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum visited that city, on which occasion an exhibition was made of the manufactured products of that city and Rhode Island. The first announcement was made at a dinner given at the Art Club, Philadelphia, in October of that year, at which a number of newspaper editors and men of wide business experience were present. It was decided to hold the Exposition under the joint auspices of the Franklin Institute and Philadelphia Commercial Museum, the former having had three-quarters of a century's experience in organizing successful industrial exhibitions.

The United States Congress appropriated to the enterprise \$350,000, and the city of Philadelphia \$200,000 for the construction of buildings and in support of the Exposition. The latter sum is not yet available. The structures comprising the Exposition buildings are seven in number, three of which are permanent and will, after the close of the Exposition, be used by the Commercial Museum. Two temporary buildings connect these three, and two other structures, for special exhibits, are also temporary. The permanent buildings are constructed of brick and steel, and the temporary ones of wood. The large auditorium, capable of seating 6000 people, is contained in one of the temporary connecting buildings.

Like the structures of the Chicago Exposition, the buildings are covered with staff and are of a brilliant white. Symbolic figures of staff ornament them, singly and in groups, and the grounds about them are graded and sodded. The Exposition grounds are situated on the west bank of the Schuylkill river, below South street bridge, and are reached by the trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Com-

pany and the lines of the Traction Company on South street and Woodland avenue. The Exposition opens on September 14 and closes on November 30.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, Broad and Spring Garden streets, the largest in the world, will complete its 17,000th engine this month. The works were established in 1831, and the output this year will be fully 900 locomotives. There are now employed in the works 6500 workmen. The works cover a tract of 17½ acres. Every week 1200 net tons of coal and 2000 tons of iron are consumed. Many of the locomotives built in the last six months have gone to foreign countries, and early in the year a large order for engines was placed with the company by the Midland Railway of England. The rapidity with which the works have turned out locomotives has been a revelation to foreigners. The annual capacity is more than 1000 locomotives.

GREATEST SHIPYARD IN AMERICA.

The plant of the William Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company, Beach and Ball streets, is the largest in this country. Work is now under way on four powerful sea fighting machines, besides other large steamships. The battle ship Alabama but recently had her first trial, and the cruiser Variag, building for the Russian Government, is well along, as is also the Russian battle ship Retvizan. The new Maine, the keel of which was laid early in the year, will be the fifth battle ship to be built for the United States Government by the company, which has also constructed cruisers and other fighting vessels for the United States, among them the fastest vessels of their class in the American navy. The plant covers thirty acres, and has a water front of about 1200 feet. The yard has greater capacity than any other in the United States. From 5000 to 6000 are generally employed.

There are 258,969 dwelling houses in Philadelphia, of which number 233,292 are of brick, 12,873 of stone and 12,804 of frame.

There are two United States Arsenals in Philadelphia. The Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry and Washington avenues, where most of the clothing worn by the army is made, and the Frankford Arsenal, at Bridesburg, where certain kinds of ammunition are manufactured.

The appraised value of Fairmount Park is \$15,170,244.

Germantown was founded by Francis Daniel Pastorius, in 1684.

For ten years, from 1790 to 1800, Philadelphia was the National Capital.

The first public library in America was founded here by Franklin in 1731.

The first Bible in English printed in America was issued in Philadelphia, 1732.

The first American fire company (volunteer) was organized in Philadelphia in 1736.

The first printing press set up in Philadelphia was brought over in Penn's ship, the Welcome, in 1682.

The oldest business house in the United States is in Philadelphia. It was established more than 200 years ago.

The first paper mill built on this continent was erected on the banks of the Wissahickon creek (now in Fairmount Park) in 1690.

The first Bible printed in America was published in the German language by Christopher Saur, in Germantown, now a part of the city, in 1743.

AREAS OF THE WARDS.

(Expressed in square miles and decimal parts.)

Wards.	Square Miles.	Wards.	Square Miles.
1st .....	.700	21st	7.129
2d .....	.442	22d	19.904
3d .....	.191	23d	3.205
4th .....	.229	24th	4.150
5th .....	.321	25th	4.128
6th .....	.321	26th	1.400
7th .....	.439	27th	3.591
8th .....	.435	28th	1.024
9th .....	.400	29th	1.400
10th .....	.359	30th .....	.513
11th .....	.210	31st .....	.713
12th .....	.193	32d .....	.309
13th .....	.259	33d	4.444
14th .....	.237	34th	5.575
15th	1.043	35th	39.511
16th .....	.231	36th	6.081
17th .....	.251	37th .....	.52
18th .....	.650	38th	3.93
19th .....	.638	39th	4.809
20th .....	.734	40th	8.089

Total area of city of Philadelphia, 123.553.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER

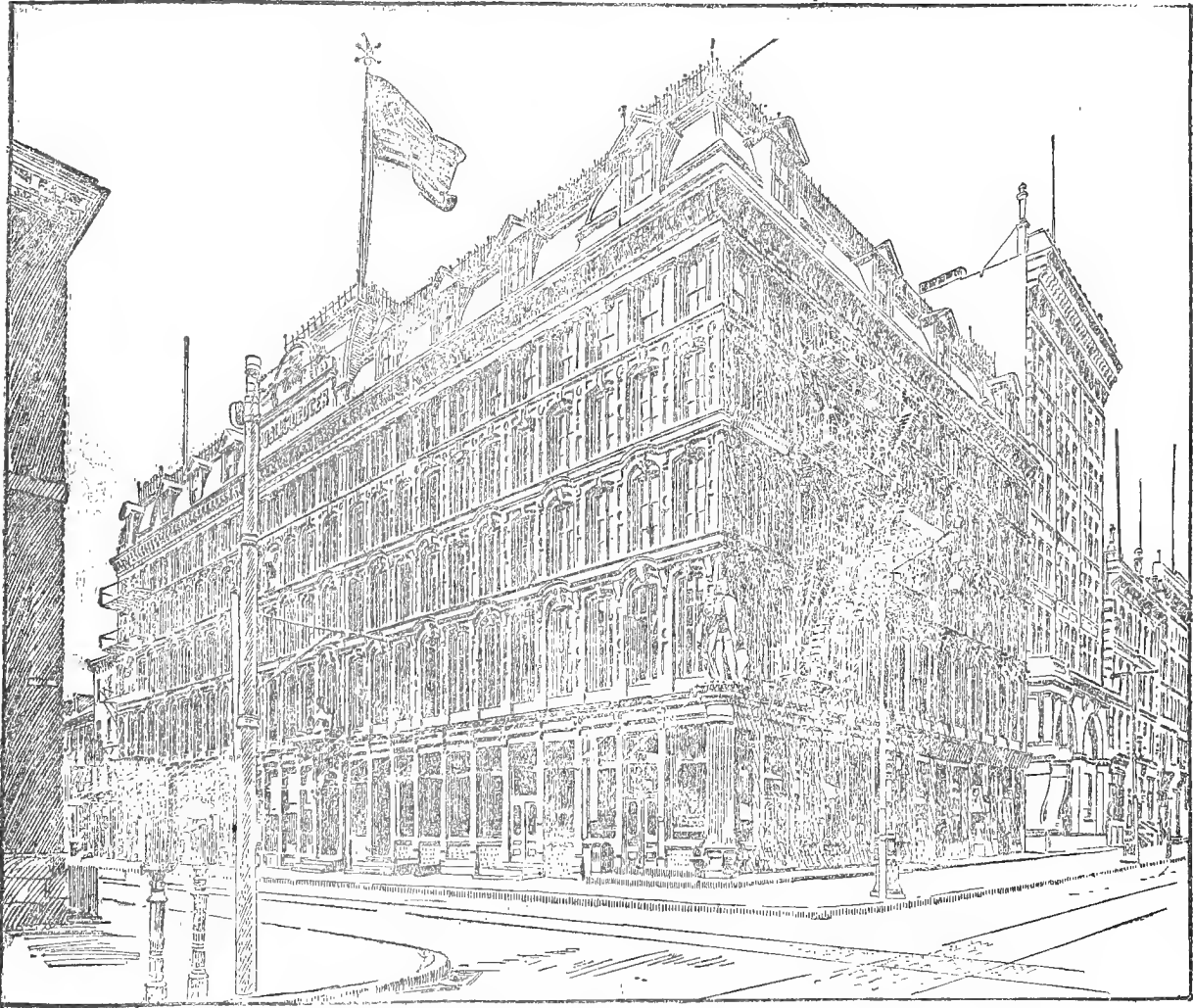
Story of a Modern Newspaper's Progress.

The "Public Ledger" was a pioneer among modern newspapers, and has maintained to this day its early reputation for the collection of reliable news and its publication in an unprejudiced and careful manner. Its original owners were three printers—William M. Swain, Arunah S. Abell and Azariah H. Simmons—who established the "Public Ledger" March 25, 1836. It was prosperous from the start, and originated methods for the classifica-

tion of news and of advertisements now generally followed. previous time in its history, besides gaining a world wide reputation for public spirit, enterprise and fairness. Upon the death of Mr. Childs the management passed into the hands of George W. Childs Drexel, the youngest son of A. J. Drexel, who had been selected by his father and Mr. Childs some years before for the succession. Under his management the paper has held fast to the sterling principles adopted by Mr. Childs, has exhibited fresh enterprise in the adoption of modern improvements and has achieved a financial success greater than was ever before attained.

The story of a paper's growth can best be told in its presses and by the size and number of its pages. The "Ledger" of

which cost \$130,000 and were as good as when new, were sold as scrap iron, and new presses, costing \$150,000, were introduced. They printed papers 29½ by 24½ inches, and had a combined capacity of 120,000 copies per hour. The size of the paper was slightly reduced in 1889, but it was still unwieldy, and in 1893 a radical change was made, the pages being reduced in size to 15 by 22½ inches, with sixteen pages as the regular issue. All of these changes meant enlargement of the paper to accommodate advertisements. The new paper was inconveniently small, and again to accommodate advertisers a radical change was made. The presses of 1887 were sacrificed, and in April, 1896, four new presses were bought at a cost of \$235,-



THE PUBLIC LEDGER BUILDING, SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS

tion of news and of advertisements now generally followed.

The "Ledger" prospered in every way until the War of the Rebellion so increased the cost of paper and every kind of service that the "Ledger" could not be published except at a heavy loss without an increase of the subscription price and of the charges for advertising. Mr. Swain was unwilling to make the change, but finally consented to sell the paper to George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, Mr. Abell having previously disposed of his interest conditionally. Mr. Childs took possession of the paper as publisher December 4, 1864, and under his management it became more prosperous than at any

1836 was a four page paper, 10½ by 15½ inches in size. It was originally printed on a hand press, but within a year a steam press was purchased, and in 1847 the "Ledger" installed the first rotary press ever built. It was made by Richard M. Hoe, who has since built many improved presses for the "Ledger." Mr. Childs introduced stereotyping in 1865, when four ponderous new presses were built for the "Ledger" by Mr. Hoe. They were the largest in the world, until the introduction of the perfecting press. The "Ledger" had, in the meantime, grown enormously in size. This enlargement was carried to an extreme in 1867, when Hoe perfecting presses were introduced. The old presses,

000, and the paper enlarged to 17½ by 22½ inches. Each of the presses can print, paste, fold and cut 18,000 papers of twenty-four pages each per hour. In 1893 the composing room also was revolutionized by the introduction of twenty-nine Mergenthaler linotype machines.

The printed part of the first "Ledger" covered 519 square inches. The printed part of two pages of the present "Ledger" covers 662 square inches. Our every day issue is from ten to twelve times the size of the original "Ledger," and our press capacity, measured by space as well as number of copies, is 800 times that of the hand-press on which the "Ledger" was printed in 1836.

