Grening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING

NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET. Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), Or Righteen Cents per Week, payeble to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscrivers out of the city at Nice Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Pifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1867.

Our Political Situation and its Responsibilities.

THERE is a philosophy of ideas that underlies every great struggle in human society. Rebellions, wars, revolutions, are but the explosion of forces that have long been gathering and awaiting the fitting occasion for the manifestation of their strength. The avalanche that thunders down the mountain side, sweeping all before it, is no casual or chance occurrence. The elements have long been preparing for the event. The snow, the rain, the sunshine, the frost, and the ever-active force of gravity, have contributed each its quota, perhaps through a long series of years, towards the final, tremendous catastrophe-of which the footfall of the passing traveller or the echo of a mountain song may have proved the immediate occasion. So of a great convulsion in human society, like the French Revolution or the Slaveholders' Rebellion in our own country. These events are but the consummation, the denouement, of causes long in operation, and all tending towards the final result.

True statesmanship consists in a comprehension of the philosophy of ideas, and in practical skill in directing the course of legislation in accordance with those immutable laws of justice and right which are the foundation of all true human progress. All else is political quackery and charlatanism.

The great war through which this country has just passed, involving directly and indirectly the loss of not less than a million of lives and five thousand millions of dollars, was the consummation of a war of ideas which had been waging in this country from the Declaration of Independence down to the firing upon Fort Sumter. Those simple souls who suppose that this great struggle was caused by what they are pleased to call a few "fanatics" on either side, the "abolitionists" and the "fire-eaters," are to be pitied on account of their ignorance. They are the children of that "old ancient man" who thought that the building of Tenterden Steeple was the cause of Goodwin Sands. The tribe is numerous, and will never be extinct until the logical faculty shall be more fully developed among the masses of men.

The fundamental idea of the American political system, as enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, is the absolute equality of men in the natural endowment of essential human rights. This idea, though widely permeating the body politic and giving character to what we call our "free institutions," and stimulating the nation to the wonderful progress it has made in many directions, has, nevertheless, never yet found full and coma constant warfare going on between it and the exactly opposite idea that there is no such thing as human equality, and that what are called "rights" are mere privileges, granted or withheld at the arbitrary election of those who may be in the possession of power. This conflict is by no means distinctively American. It is the grand conflict which divides the world into the great hostile camps of absolutism and democracy. Our civil war was one of its most terrible battles, but it by no means exhausted the contest, even in our own country. It ought to have done so, but it did not. It did strike down one of the chief citadels of oligarchical power, the American system of chattel slavery; but it has not yet realized the full measure of victory in the complete establishment of equal rights. Aristocracy still fights desperately to save something from its terrible overthrow. It has lost chattel slavery, but it strives to hold on to its ancient monopoly of political power. It would defraud the popular cause of half its victory. It seeks to build up an oligarchy in each of the late Rebel States. and thus to lay the foundation for another appeal in the future to the arbitrament of physical force. It would fortify itself once more with the tremendous power which our system gives to States in the Union, and thus panoplied, seek a more favorable occasion to strike at the nation's life. They who deem the "lost cause" of the Southern Confederacy to be finally abandoned have forgotten the teachings of history, and are but superficial observers of passing events. Says one of the chief apostles of the Rebellion, "Every revolving year makes the 'lost cause' more sacred to the lovers of liberty, dearer to the hearts of those who were faithful to it from its inception to its temporary fall." Says another, anticipating the accession of the so-called Democratic party to power in Congress, "And then Virginia shall have her own again; and all these crushed Southern States shall rise from the dust and regain their own good swords and shields."

The practical question for American statesmanship now to settle, is whether, by the creation of Rebel oligarchies in the Southern Districts, and clothing them with the powers of States in the Union, we shall prolong this great war of ideas between republicanism and aristocracy, which has already cost us so much in blood and treasure, and shall lay the foundation for a more terrible war in the future, with its new holocausts of human lives, and its new loads of taxation and debt or whether, by the full and final establishment of the true American idea of equal rights for all our citizens, we shall forever close this long contest and go on to the unhindered fulfilment of our grand destiny districts now are, there is a limit beyond

as the world's great exemplar of a free, Christian republic! This is not a question to be settled by the ordinary standards of partisanship. It is one for every good citizen to settle with his own conscience, and in view of the responsibilities he is under, not only to himself and to his fellows, but to the future and to the generations which shall come after him. We have paid the price in blood of our fa hers' errors; shall we send down a like fateful legacy to our children?

Pennsylvania Railroad Corporations Excluded from Doing Business in

A curious case has just arisen in New York, involving the right of railroads not incorporated under the laws of that State to sell tickets and keep offices within its limits. The Pennsylvania Railroad recently applied for a mandamus from the Supreme Court of New York to compel the Commissioners of Emigration to admit their agents to sell tickets to emigrants in Castle Garden, the great rendezyous of emigrants arriving at the port of New York. Judge Barnard decided against the application on the ground that, as a corporation formed under the laws of another State, it is prohibited by the laws of New York from selling tickets in that State. It seems there is such a law on the statute-books of New York, but that it has hitherto been regarded as a dead letter, and not enforced. The Herald remarks that if it is now to be enforced, "it prevents any railroads, not incorporated under the laws of New York, from opening any offices or selling any tickets in this State under a heavy penalty for each offense. It shuts up the offices of the Allentown line, the New Jersey roads, the Pennsylvania Central, the Great Western, and, in fact, every railroad chartered in any other State of the Union, and gives a monopoly of ticket-selling to the New York State lines. The Allentown line, now doing business in Castle Garden by a special favor, must, of course, be ejected therefrom, as every ticket sold there over that line is a violation of the law, whose enforcement the Commissioners themselves have invoked, and subjects the seller to a penalty. The law is especially hard upon the emigrant, who is almost compelled to buy his ticket in Castle Garden, and is thus confined to lines of travel which may take him many miles out of his way, as well as largely increase the expense of his journey."

We have no idea that any such absurd and narrow-minded statute will long be permitted to remain in force as a law in New York. It must have been adopted years ago, when the advantages of competition among railroads were less apparent than now. One of the great causes of the immense concentration of business at New York is the unexampled facilities which she has enjoyed for the distribution of trade and travel to all points of the interior. Were she now to enforce the above absurd law to the letter, she would cut herself off from all connection with the West except by her own two lines, the Eric and the Central. So far as the interests of Philadelphia are concerned, we should have no occasion to object plete realization amongst us. There has been to this exclusion of our corporations from New York. It might lead to the establishment o their own interests on a firmer basis by fostering the foreign commerce of this city. There is no good reason why nine-tenths of the foreign immigration should be concentrated at the port of New York. If the railroad companies of Pennsylvania would cease to look se much to New York, and would unite their interests with those of this city in the establishment of lines of steamers to foreign ports, they would soon be independent of such illiberal laws as those which have just excluded them from the sale of tickets in Castle Garden.

A HEAVY CAPTURE .- At the prize fight near Alexandria yesterday, the military and civil anthorities of Virginia made a descent on the spectators and all engaged, and captured some two hundred of the audience. They were marched to Alexandria, five miles, and there relieved on a legal quibble. We are glad that the authorities have taken a decided step in this matter. This prize-fight, thus interrupted, is but one of a series which have been disgracing the soil of Virginia for the past year, and the ignominious treatment meted out to the spectators will, we hope, act as a warning to deter the respectable portion of the citizens of Washington from patronizing such brutal exhibitions. It is the custom of the residents of the national capital to turn out en masse on such an occasion, and the fivemile march as prisoners is a needful admonition. We hope General Schofield will persist in his course, and break up all such disgraceful affairs.

ARKANSAS VOTES FOR A CONVENTION .- Arkansas has voted, by a large majority, to hold a Constitutional Convention. About four-fifths of the registered vote has been cast. This shows that the election has been participated in by the people generally. There is a strong loyal element among the whites in Arkansas, and we have no doubt that the Convention will frame a liberal and truly republican con-

It is evident now that the dog-in the-manger game of the Rebel element in the Southern districts is not to succeed. A majority of the people are determined to organize State governments, and get into the Union as soon as possible. They are not inclined to stay out in the cold to accommodate the supposed interests of the Democratic party.

THE ARREST OF LINDSAY .- We are glad to see that the United States military authorities in Richmond have arrested Lindsay, the colored delegate, for his recent foolish and incendiary speech. It is said that he is to be tried by a military commission. This is right. In communities situated as the Southern

which licentiousness of speech should not be allowed to go. But we trust that strict impartiality will be displayed in this matter. Lindsay is not the only man who has been using language calculated to array the two races in hostility. The Virginia conservative editors are many of them just as bad as Lindsay, and a good deal worse. They are constantly doing all they can to bring on a collision. Let General Schoffeld arrest them also. Let the military commission give an impartial trial to all these reckless and lawless malcontents, whether they be white or black, radical or conservative.

SPECIAL NO FICES

[For adaitional Special Notices see the Second Page.] THE SOUL OF FLOWERS .- POETRY has given the illie to the living orests of irrant blossome, and this floral sum—this quisteence of oliactory fuzuries—exists, in its full perform. In Phalen's "Night-Blooming Corens."—Brooming Corens."—Brooming Corens."—

REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D.

Will Lecture in
MUSICAL FUND HALL,
LOCUST STREET ABOVE EIGHTH,
BATURDAY EVENING Nov. 16.
Subject—'Missions to the Masses.'
Tickers for sale at ASHMEAD'S, No.728 CHESNUT Street, on and after Toursday morning, and at
the Hall on Saturday evening. Reserved seats 59
cents. Admission 25 cents.

THE BRANSONS BAVE NOT SOLD ut the old Cost Yard, No. 567 South BROAD selow Lombard, as has been reported, but BEST QUALITIES OF COAL at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN
9 18 2 m 45

THE GREAT REMEDY .-

THE GREAT REMEDY
For the Cure of Coughs Colds, Consumption,
Ashma, Bronchits, Splting of Blood, Hoaveness
or Loss of Voice, Night sweats, Sore Throat Pales in
the Side and Breast, Whodding Cough, Palpitation or
Discase of the Heart, and all Compisions of a Pulmotary Nature.

BWAYNE'S
SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
WILD CHERRY,
WILD CHERRY,
WILD CHERRY,
WILD CHERRY,
WILD CHERRY,
WILD CHERRY,

Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, No. 230 North SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadel 32 mwl

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM AND RESIDENCE at rubble Sale, on TUESDAY, II h and November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., Mansion H. as and Farm situated in the borough of Princeton, in the of November, 1867, at 2 o clock P. M., Mansoo House and Farn situated in the brough of Princeton, in the state of New Jersey, 126 scres of arable Land, two hours' ride from New York or Philipetahas. The mansoo is a comerciable frame structure, two stories and an attice if rook a large kitchen, commanding an extensive view lowards the Heights of Monmonth and Neversiak Hills, a distance of thirty indies; too laws anaded with evergreen trees and bedges; large green, with a wastery of units and berries. Out-buildings consists of two length thouses, two burds, wholes to two length characters, and are of woodland at the southern extremity of the farm, where rims a never falling stream of water, and also the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Also, a Stone Quary and a Brick Yard, with kills, and some Quary and a Brick Yard, with kills, and some Quary and a Brick Yard, with kills, and and books; its acres of superior clay, free from acones, and burns red, like the Pritadelphia pressed brick. The batance of the land is boamy and well watered, shaded, and sended and in a high state of cultivation. The real-oad station is about helf a mile diseast. The front of the farm private residences adjoin the roperty; very desirable as an investment. Forty acres might be sold within five years for building lots, leaving the balance clear of cold at and enhanced in value.

Terms easy, and not me e than a third will be required in cash, and the balance will be arranged to suit the purchaser. Possession, if required, within ten days after the purchaser. ten days after the

B. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, PRINCETON, N. J. II 13 we 21* A DMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE A DEMINISTRATURE SALE OF VALUABLE OF AREAL E-TATE.—By order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Monnouth, in the State of New Jersey, will be sold at Public sale, on the 28th inst., a TRACT OF LAND, containing about 16 acres, late the estate of Benjamin A. Shoemaker, decessed, situate at Long Branch, about a quarter of a mile from the beach, being very desirable for building lots. For particulars, address

ticulars, address

ROBERT ALLEN, JR., Attorney,
Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J.
WO. LMAN STUKES, Long Branch,
Or, EDMUND N. GHUNDY, No. 228 MARKET
Street Philadelphia, WILLIAM P. ELLIS, No. 1304
N. SEVEN'I H. St., Philadelphia, Administrators,
11 57 9 11 13 15 16 18 20 22 24 28 28 131

TO RENT.

To corporations and others

TO RENT.

The Large and Desirable Rooms OVER THE UNION NATIONAL BANK, NOW BEING ERECTED

AT THE N. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND ARCH STREETS, WILL BE READY FOR OUCUPANCY ABOUT

JANUARY I NEXT.

LET,

Large Third-Story Room, Well Lighted, with or without Power

NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

TO RENT-MARKET STREET.—THE house west of Eighth street, south side), 24 feet from by 130 feet deep, will be to rant an the 1st of November. Apply to GRORGE CUTHERRY, American Hotel, opposite Independence Hall, from 9 to 10 A.M. TO RENT-MARKET STREET .- THE

COMPLETE VICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.-Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! having received from the Emperor "The Legion of Honor," being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition, and in addition The First Crand Gold Med o Merit from the International Juries.

> W. H. DUTTON, No. 914 CHESNUT St.

LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN THE RECENT AUG-TION SALE PRICES. BLACK OPEN CENTRES. BOARLET OPEN CENTRES BLACK FILLED CENTRES. SCARLET FILLED CENTRES. BLACK THIBET SHAWLS

GAY AND PLAIN STYLE BLANKET SHAWLS EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CLOBE

NEW YORK.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.

CASH ASSETS

ORGANIZED JUNE, 1864

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFETTABLE PRE-MIUMS PAVABLE IN CASH. LOSSES PAID IN CASH, IT RECEIVES NO NOTES: AND GIVES

By the provisions of its Charter, the entire surplus selongs to Policy Holders, and must be paid to them a Dividenda or reserved for their greater security, Dividends are made on the contribution plan, and paid annually, con mencing two years from the date

An amount never before equalled during the first

FREE PERMISSION GIVEN TO TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR. NO POLICY FEE REQUIRED. FEMALE RINKS TAKEN AT THE UNUAL PRINTED RATES, NO EXTRA PREMIUM BEING DEMANDED.

Applications for all kinds of Policies, Life, Ten Year Life, Endowment, Term, or Children's Endow ments taken, and all information cheerfully afforded

RBANCH OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA,

ELMES & GRIFFITTS. MANAGERS.

CHARLES E. ELMES, late of Phila National Bank. W. J. GRIFFITTS, JR. Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance effected in the most rehable Companies of this city, and in those of New York. New England and Baltimora

C O.,

DIAMONDS. TOPAZ.

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

NO. S BUE ST. GEORGES, PARIS.

HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. who may wish to convert them into the

OF THE

We publish below the terms upon which they may

now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

		e the exchange to reace as follows:-	oday (November 7)	
On	\$1000 of	Five-Twenties, or	1864	\$159*76
	21	**	1868	
	×	++	1865 and 1867, July	
	44	Ten-Forties		89:78
	5.61	1881a		197 23
	786		Lies	
_	16	July "	***************************************	155 28

CHRISTMAS.

FANCY BAZAR,

NOVELTY,

11 12towfstrp

CORAL JEWELRY

TO WHICH THEY CALL SPECIAL AT-

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ANDREWS, HARDS NBERGH, Vice-Presidents. BENBY C. PREEMAN, Secretary.

...\$1,000,000

of the Polley. It has a ready made two Div.dends, amounting to

\$103,000.00. three years of any company,

No. 408 WALNUT Street.

Department of State of Pennsylvania.

BAILEY &

DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES,

DIAMONDS! DIAMONDS!

EMERALDS. SAPPHIRES. RUBIES, OPALS. PEARLS. AMETHYSTS. GARNETS.

BAILEY & CO.,

FOR THE INFORMATION OF

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Union Pacific Railroad Co.

WM. PAINTLE &CO.,

BENNETT'S,

No. 20 North EIGHTH Street, WEST SIDE, "ABOVE" MARKET ST.),

AN EMPORIUM OF

PLEASURE, and FASHION.

CLARK & BIDDLE.

No. 712 CHESNUT Street. Have Just Opened an Immense Invoice

PINK CORAL JEWELRY.

TENTION. [915 wimilarp

GREAT TRIAL OF SAFES TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!

TWO VICTORIES

HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND EVANS & WATSON'S SAFE, SEWING MACHINE COM-

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-

PANY are now getting ready

their splendid combination

FAMILY MACHINES, for

Christmas Presents. Nothing

could be more appropriate for

agift to a Lady friend than one

of these magnificent Ma-

chines. Beauty and utility

combined, it would prove a

constant, daily souvenir of the

For sale at S. W. Corner of

ELEVENTH and **CHESNUT**

THE GREAT SAFE TESTS

Lillie's Chilled-Iron Safes Master

of the Situation.

Impenetrable to the Elements of Fire or

the Burglar's Implements.

Neither five hours of the most intense heat in a flery

to their respective merits.

A full report will be made, as early as practicable

A full report will be made, as early as practicable, of the above afe fests, and signed by both citizens and operators.

M. C. S. DLKR. Agent,
No. 633 ARCH Street,
P. S.—I notice in a Sunday newspaper Evans & Wat son's charges and statements, and their self constituted committee's report, all of which will be properly answered in due time, and in their order. But I say now, here and everywhere, that every base and slamderous allegation made the clu against Mr. Lillie or myself 's absolutely untrue, and that neither Mr. Lillie nor myself require any such subterfages to sustain the media of Lillie's Chilled Irou Safes,
11 11 8t M. C. SAPLER, Agent,

BARCAINS

DRESS COODS,

And Every Bescription of

DRY GOODS.

MUST BE CLOSED OUT

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invite the attention of Ladies to their

IMMENSE STOCK OF

Dress Goods,

Which will be offered at SUCH PRICES as will

STORE OPEN and READY FOR BUSINESS

CROS CRAINS,

W. S. STEWART & CO.,

No. 305 MARKET STREET,

Invite the attention of the Trade to their Stock of

LYONS AND GERMAN VELVETS, from 24

to 48 luches.

GROS GRAINS, TAFFETAS,

GROS DU RHINES, ETC.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

(Successors to W. L. Maddock & Co.),

No. 115 South THIRD Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

CHOICE ALMARIE CRAPES

45 Cents Per Pound.

New Bethlehem Buckwheat.

NEW

WHITE MESS MACKEREL.

PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR slways on hand,

COPARTS ERSHIP NOTICE. - JOSIAH

NEELY has this day been admitted to bee a partner in our firm.
LIPPINGOTT, SONS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 349 MARKET Street

TAFFETAS, ETC.

[11 11 3t4p*

Silks, Shawls, Cloths,

INSURE RAPID SALES.

at EIGHT O'CLOCK A. M.

SILK VELVETS,

SALE!

CREAT

Streets.

FOR THE STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

Sanborn's Patent Steam Improvement. The Only Really Fire-Proof Safe.

Messrs. Lillie and Sadler Refuse to Submit the

Trial to the Control of a Disinterested Committee. THEY ADMIT TAMPERING WITH EVANS &

THEIR PROCENDINGS DENOUNCED AS UN-FAIR, AND THEIR TRIAL OF NO ACCOUNT. EVANS & WATEON MAKE A SEPARATE TRIAL

FAIR AND OPEN TO ALL, LILLIES SAFE CRACKED OPEN IN FORTY-FIVE MINUTES.

CONTENTS OF THE LILLIE SAFE TOTALLY DISTROYED IN LESS THAN FOUR HOURS. CONTENTS OF THE STEAM SAFE PERFECTLY PRESERVED.

Read the following Report of the Committee appointed to superintend the busning of the Safes:-

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The ondersigned having consented to act on the Committee to be appointed to witness and report upon the Fire Proof Tess of Lilie's Chilied Iron Safe and the Evens & Watson Safe, with Sanborn's Paseot Steam Imprevenent as per the challenge of M. C. Sader, agent of Lilie's Saies in Philadelphia, met on the worning of the 22d ultimo—the day designated in said challenge for said test—at 5 o'clock A. M., and there found Mesors. Evans & Watson, with two of their Saies of the size and make in said challenge mentioned, and with several plies of wood, ready and multy prepared for the test, and after waiting until nearly 9 o'clock, and the challenging party falling to appear or to send a safe to be tested, the Cummittee retried. COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

appear or to send a Safe to be tested, the Committee retired.

The said committee again repaired to the ground (Twenty-first and Arch streets) on the morning of the chi mat, and there found said Saider and Mr Lillie, with one of Lillie's Safes, as inches in width with sinch wall—said to have been made for the express purpose of said test—and one of Evans & Watson's, 315, inches in width, with 6-inch wall—soid by said Evans & Watson to a stranger about two weeks agobut ding a turnucs in which to burn said Sales; and they also found there the said Evans & Watson, with one of their own sives, such as they make for sais to any person wishing to purchase, and one of Lillie's, beinght at Mr. Sadier's tore on the tin mst. by a party who retained possession of it from the time of pur-Neither five hours of the most intense heat in a flery furnace, nor six hours of the most scientific drilling yet known in this country, nor the thorough use of the best steel wedges and the sleare for a long time could avait against it. The two Safes which stood the above tests are now on exhibition in my store No. 639 Arch street. Also, the Evans & Watson Safe, with the Beston Steam Patent, burned in the same fornace, with its back brossen and burst his sides caved in and twisted, much of the wood badly scorched in side; bedeed, to every appearance, on its last legs, only requiring a little longer time to have indished it solirely; and I simply ask any and all caudid and intelligent men, having any interest in a First Proof or a Burgiar-Proof Safe, to call and examine those three Safes for themselves, and form their own opinion as to their respective merits. beight at Mr. Sadiers tore on the sta disk. By a party who retained possession of it from the time of parchase to the time of delivering the same on the ground—and Sajes being as nearly equal in size and thickness of walls as the respective makers usually make them, ready for any test, or manuer of test, which a committee, but not yethers and thickness, might agree upon.

The committee making this report appointed by the said Evans & Watson, siverally waited up in the said Sadier and informed him that they were ready to contex with an committee then appointed by in

to confer with any committee then appointed by hum, or which he might appoint to conduct the test in ac-cordance with the terms of his one leage. His reply to each of said committee was that he had no committee, and that he would not submit to the dictate on of any committee as to how he should burn his safes, or clace them in position for burning. Mr. Lillie was then appeal of to by one of this committee to submit the test to the judgment of a committee to be joinly appointed, when he answered that "wa," meaning burse I and the agent Mr. Sadler, "will try this thing in our own way." And when interrogated as to whether he thought the public would be satisfied with such a test as he was preparing for, replied that he did not care for the public.

Failing to effect any arrangement for a test which the judy ment of any committee might agree upon, the undersigned reported to the said Evans & Watson that the said Sadler and Lillie, not withstanding end challenge for a I it test of the fire-proof qualities of their respective safe, declined to submit to any such test. It was claimed that the Lillie Safe brouged by Mr. Sadler to the grounds for burning had been made for that express purpose, and that the Evans & Watson as beautiful these forms a bottom. And the proposition was made by one of Mr. Sadler and sited that they bored holes in the bottom. And the proposition was made by one of Mr. Sadler's friends to form a joint committee to go to the respective stores of said Sadler and Evans & Watson, and solect a Safe from each to be burned under direction of said committee.

Evans & Watson egreed to add proposition, but Mr. o each of said committee was that he had no com-nittee, and that he would not submit to the dicta los which the second of said committee.

Evans & Watson sgreed to asid proposition, but Mr.
Sader positively decined it. With this the daries of
their appointment ended. But, as Mesars. Evans &
Watson bad anticipated a no --willingness on the part

of Mr. Sadler to submit to the terms which he himself proposed for a fair test, and so that the public, which had gathered to wheres the trial, should not be disap-poit ted, they determined to test, in an open manner, the fire proof qualities of the Safes, of equal sizes, brought on the grounds as above mentioned, and requested the undersigned to act as a committee to superintend the burning thereof, and to recort the co-cition of each Sate after burning. As such com-That said Safes were placed at an equal height from the ground, and about two feet apart, and the ground one wood placed equal y around them, and a fire lighted to both at the same time—9 30 A. M., and was kept up at an equal heat, as nearly as the same could be, until 230 P. M. That at 10 15 A. M. Wille's Safe creeked, and at 140 P. M. flame was seen to issue from a coveral creeked, and at 140 P. M. flame was seen to issue from a coveral creeked.

be, until 2.30 P. M. That at 10.15 A. M. Lillie's Safe cricked, and at 1.45 P. M. theme was seen to issue from several cracks in the Safe. Water was turned on at 2.20 P. M. and by 2 P. M. the Safes were cooled off, when Lillie's Safe was opened and everything in it found to be totally destroyed.

Evans & Watson's Safe was also opened, and its contents found to be in as good a state of preservation as when put in before the fire—nothing scorched or the sign of fire about them. Note paper, which had been loosely placed in the pigeon holes, came out as periect as it went in. The water tubes, which constituted the Sanburn Improvement in Evans & Watson's Fafe, were found to contain about two-thirds of the water originally placed in them, showing that the Safe would have sto d twice as much more fire as it had been subjected to.

The committee had nothing to do with the burning in the furnace exceted by M. C. Sailer and Lillie, except as spectators. They noticed that on account of the inequality in the size of the two Safes placed therein by Sadler and Lillie (being the first two a ove mentioned), one 3i inches, and the other six), and the furnace being of the same width, about 37 inches, Evans & Watson's Safe was subjected to much more fire than was that of Lillie's. Besides this, a roaring fire was made around Evans & Watson's Safe, and kept up for three-quarters of an hour before the fire at that end of the intrace in which Lillie's Safe was placed, was fairly started.

N. 215 N. Third street, JOHN G. KERSHAW,
No 1935 Eight and Lillie's Lillie's Lillie's No 1935 Eight and Lillie's Lillie's No 1935 Eight and Lillie's Safe was placed was fairly started.

N. 215 N. Third street, JOHN G. KERSHAW,

N. 215 N. Third street, JOHN G. RERSHAW, No. 112 E. Fourth street, JOSEPH WO'D, No. 41 S. Fourth street,

THE STEAM FIRE PROOF SAPE HOLES BORKD IN IT LII LIE AND SADUER. PERFECTLY PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS

PERFECTLY PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS

IN

LILLIE'S FURNACE.

LILLIE'S FURNACE.

LILLIE'S FURNACE.

LILLIE'S FURNACE.

THE STEAM FIRE PROOF SAFE.

(The Lillie Sam 8 Inches Thick.)

The Steam Safe 6 inches Thick.)

EVEN TAMPERED WITH IT!

It Preserves its Contents to Perfect Condition, white the Lillie Safe. Made Expressly for the Trial—"The Bet He Could Make"—has its Contents Damaged But He Could Make"—has its Contents Damaged Foded and Scorobed! Paners saturated in Alum Water Foded and Packed in the Lillie Safe Previous to the Trial!

the Trial!

Fed the following report of a Committee appointed
by Evans & Watson to superlate the opening of the
Saics on the morning of November 7:

COM MITTER'S REPORT. Saics on the morating of November, COM MITTER'S REPORT.

The undersigned witnessed the opening of the Safes burned in the furnace above-mentioned, Evans & Walson's heling that o'ened, and the contents found perfectly preserved from the flery ordes!; and the water tubes were found to be about half fall, showing that the Sale would have atood as rouch more fire as that to which it had been subjected. Allike's was that to which it had been subjected. Allike's was then opened and found to be newled with printed pater, some of which was wet, discolored, and not singled. That which was wet, discolored, and smoking, was taken from the back of the Safe, which would be as though 1: was taken from the books in said furnated.

We invite the public to call and examine the Steam Fire Proof Safe and the Lilite Safe, tested in the late trial, to compare their condition, and to examine the contents of the Steam Safe perfectly preserved. Also, to examine the condition of the wood fixings and contents of the Steam Safe tested in Lilite's furnice, both of which were seriestly preserved.

We also invite the public to call and examine the papers which were saturated swith almo water and then foided and packed in the Lilite Safe, tested by him in his furnace. We shall deem to the sure at any and all times to a groupily exp ain the construction of the Steam Safe.

EVANS & WATSON.

No. 28 South SEVENTH Street