# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOOM, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1867.

The Fenian Obsequies in Philadelphia. AT a meeting of all the divisions of the Fenian Societies, held'a few days since, it was unanimously agreed that on the first of the new year the organizations in our city should have a grand parade. From what we have been told, it would seem that the design is to follow the hearses containing three coffins, in which are supposed to be encased the remains of Allen, Larkin, and Gould, and by this public demonstration to do honor to the memory of the dead, and inspire the living to new acts of patriotic valor. So far as the first object is concerned, it is certainly meritorious. If a number of Irishmen see fit to meet together and pay a tribute of respect to their dead fellow-countrymen, it is a proceeding which reflects credit on their patriotism. So far, therefore, as the procession and obsequies are concerned, we think that the Fenians deserve praise. The men whose memory they thus respect died for the cause which called their associations into life. They carried into practice their purposes, and expiated their mistake by a felon's death. As honest martyrs for a cause in which they really believed, their names should be mentioned with reverent affection by their fellow-Fenians.

While, however, we commend the respect thus intended to be shown, we most earnestly condemn the use to which the occasion will be put. The exhibition of respect for the dead is, we anticipate, only the ostensible object of the demonstration. The opportunity will not be allowed to pass without an attempt to raise some funds for the Fenian cause, and to excite yet more the passions of the members against the Government of Great Britain. We most heartily oppose any further levy of contributions on the members of the associations. Already they have given with unprecedented liberality. From the class least able to bear it has been wrung a proportion of the capital which would not be tolerated by any but a most credulous and enthusiastic people. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been raised, spent, and utterly dissipated. To-day we ask what good has been accomplished by all the expenditure of the hard savings of the Irish-American citizens? It has been spent to support impostors, or it has been lavished in expeditions which do nothing but harm; it has cost the lives of three brave men whose funeral it is proposed to attend. It has sent to penal servitude scores of rash Irishmen. It has placed in jail dozens more, and unless it be at once discontinued, it will send to the gallows a far greater number than have yet been launched into eternity. By means of these demonstrations the Irishmen at home are deceived. They are induced to rashly attempt fruitless and hopeless revolts, and it is certain that if their course be now continued, England will send all taken prisoners to a felon's grave. Let the occasion of these obsequies, then, be made an opportunity for a display of sound common sense. · Let the leaders of this movement, while honoring and mourning for the dead, determine not to send any more brave men to such a doom. If some of them would speak like men of reason, calmly and dispassionately, it would check the wild enthusiasm and save the lives of hundreds of those who, if money and professions be forthcoming from America, will risk and lose their lives in a really hopeless cause.

DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL PALMER. -All of our citizens will learn with sincere regret that Rear-Admiral James S. Palmer died on the 7th inst., of yellow fever, at St. Thomas. Many of our readers were personally acquainted with that officer, he being intimate in our city and for many years a resident among us. He entered the naval service on January 1, 1825, and since that time has been for fifteen years on sea service. He was born in New Jersey, from which State he was appointed, and rose gradually through all the grades of the navy, until he received his present commission in July, 1866. He was an officer of great courage and experience, as a gentlemen courteous, a sincere friend and thorough patriot. His untimely death will cause much sorrow in many of the circles of our city society.

THE PRIGHTPUL ACCIDENT IN New York yesterday, an account of which we have already given in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, should at last arouse the authorities to the dangers of tenement houses. There is a law which requires that all such should have a fire exit. but it is a dead letter. Through the parsimony of the owners and the carelessness of the tenants these lives were lost, and hundreds more may be at any moment. As in the case of boilers, so it is with all the dangers to which we are subjected. It requires some fearful loss of life to make us conscious of our Insecurity. The matter should receive imme diate attention.

ADVICES FROM BOUTH CAROLINA indicate that sufficient votes have been cast to secure a convention. This was the most doubtful of all of the Southern States, and taken in connection with the assurance of Congress that reconstruction shall never go backwards, is a ganization of the South at an early day.

WR are glad to see that General Grant has withdrawn his recommendation of the contemplated increase of twenty per cent, in the salaries of the Department clerks. He has now placed himself squarely on the record as favoring economy in every branch of the Government. No aspirant for public favor can do otherwise with safety.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Kansas and its Products-Sheep Husbandry-Woollen Factories - Wheat-The Limestone Formations-Corn the Great Crop of the West-Miscellancous Farm Products - Farming Interests versus Speculation.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Dec. 12, 1867 .-- I have spoken somewhat at length in my former letters of the adaptedness of Kansas to stockraising and dairy purposes. I find that sheephusbandry is attracting pretty general attention from the people, and that the number of sheep in the State is being rapidly increased. Large flocks are being almost daily driven into the southern part of the State from Illinois, Indiana, and Onio, where sheep at present are very cheap. Several woolien factories have been established-two in this city, one in Fort Scott, one at Leroy, in the Neosho Valley, and others, I believe, in the northern portion of the State. I visited one of those in this city the other day, and saw some specimens of various kinds of cloth, blankets, etc., which would have done no discredit to our Eastern factories. The machinery was, in part, of Philadelphia manufacture. I was pleased learn that both the establishment I visited, and its neighbor, were doing well, finding a ready market for their cloth, and at remunerative prices. The attention of the Western people is being quite generally attracted to the subject of manufactures, and many branches are already well established The great distance from the manufacturing centres of the East gives the Western manufacturer the advantage of a tariff over his Eastern competitor, besides the additional compensation, in many cases, of being nearer the sources of the raw material. For instance, at the woollen mills here in Lawrence they can buy all the wool they need at from afteen to twenty cents a pound, according to quality.

The cost of keeping sheep in Southern Kassas is hardly more than that of watching and herding them. The pasture ranges are boundless, and the winters are so mild that the sheep rarely need foddering. Kansas farmers could make money as fast as men ought to by raising sheep and selling wool, even at twenty-five cents; pound, in Eastern markets. The greatest drawbacks to sheep raising here are the depredations of dogs and wolves. The true method of management is to have shepherds to attend the flocks

by night and day, after the oriental method, When Kansas was first settled it was the general impression among the early immigrants that winter wheat could not be successfully cultivated here, but that notion has long since been exploded and the men who are getting rich the fasiest here are the farmers who for a series of years have turned their attention to the growing of winter wheat. The crop, when well and seasonably put in, is a very sure one, and the yield is large. Thirty bushels to the acre are frequently obtained, and forty, and even flity, are not uncommon. There is more or less of time in the soil even of the bottoms, for the binffs are composed of limestone rock, which disintegrates by the action of the elements and enriches the alluvial deposits below-Thus the best wheat crops in this neighborhood are raised in the bottom lands situated nearthe conference of the Wakanusa and the Kausas rivers. Lime may be burned along the bluffs almost anywhere, and in this fact Kansas has an element for the restoration of her soil, when worn, which in after years may be of great value. The West does not yet know what an exhausted soil is, but the time is coming when that condition will have to be provided for, and then the ease with which such a fertilizer as lime can be obtained will be a matter of great importance to Kansas.

Corn is the natural product of the West. It is the great staple. With a good crop of corn the Western farmer feels safe and contented. It furnishes an excellent article of food for himself and family. It makes pork and beef. He feeds it to his oxen and horses. It supplies the place of food for his cattle and sheep in winter. Other crops may fail, but if the corn yields its increase, the great operations of the farm go on. Corn at the West is a different article from that at the East. The stalk is stouter and larger, the kernels deeper the ears larger, and the whole plant is gotten up on a scale of richness and amplitude corresponding to the fertility of the soil from which it springs.

I have rode through a Kansas coinfield in September, on a tall horse, and found the stalk . still towering above me, while the ears were just in fair plucking distance. When I was a boy we used to hoe corn twice or three times in Western New York, and very tiresome, backaching work it was, too. There is no such 'nonsense" practised "out West." The horse and the plough or cultivator do the entire work. The weeds have no show; the corn grows too fast, and soon overshadows and chokes them out. "Sod" corn receives no cultivation whatever. This is corn grown the same year of breaking up the sod. The methods of planting it are either to drop the kernels just at the edge of and in the furrow, during ploughingso that they will come up between the furrows' or else to cut deep gashes in the inverted sod and drop the corn therein. In a favorable year such corn will yield as high as thirty or forty bushels to the acre. Should the season be a dry one, however, the crop thus planted is likely to jail. Corn grows equally we'l, apparently, upon the high prairies and upon the bottom lands, the difference being in lavor of the high prairie in a wet season, and in favor of the bottoms in a dry one. The cob is smaller in Western corn. according to the size of the ear, than it is in Eastern. Fifty-six pounds of shelled corn, or seventy pounds of corn in the ear, constitute a bushel. Western corn is said to be less oily than Eastern. It is fed here with impunity to horses engaged in all kinds of work. Oftentimes corn in the West is left to stand in the field ungathered during the entire winter. The ears hang down, and the thick, enveloping husk proves an ample protection against the elements. The jay rite corn crib out here is a huge four-square pen, built up of rails or long poles. Some farmers indulge in the extravagance of a roof over it-others do not. In some portions of the West, where steek-raising is carried on on a large scale, the corn-fields are harvested by first turning the fattening cattle into them, and after they have consumed and broken down the corn, then following with hogs to glean the remnants.

Corn has an element of beauty as well as of use. Hardly any sight is more beautiful than that of a great field of corp, dark and rich in color, its tassels waving and its myriad leaves rustling in the wind. Western people say that harbinger of the peaceful and thorough reor- in the height of the season they can hear the corn grow. I do not vouch for the truth of the

statement. With good outture the farmer is tolerably sure of from fifty to seventy-five bushels per scre, and one hundred bushels are

Potatoes, both sweet and Irish, grow here in great abundance. The latter are in good demand this winter for the market west along the railroad, and bring a high p ace.

The bottom lands are admirably adapted to the growing of hemp, and it is cultivated quite extensively in some parts of the State. It has always proved a very profitable crop in Missouri, and I do not know why it should not pay equally well here. Preparing it for market is said to be very hard and disagreeable work, so much so that it used to be averred that while laborers would not engage in it. I have never seen any work yet so hard that white men would not do it, if paid enough for it. I opine "breaking" hemp will prove no exception to the

The great trouble in Kansas, as elsewhere in our country, seems to be the growing disincilnation of se many people to be contenied with the moderate gains and placid experience of a farmer's life. There is too great a tendency to aggregation in the towns. Those who ought to be successful cultivators of the soil, and thus adding to the common wealth of the community, are speculating in corner lots or town sites. Not one acre in ten, even in thickly settled counties, like this county of Douglas, of which Lawrence is the shire town, is cultivated -and this too when corn is worth fifty cents a bushel, potatoes a dollar, and wheat two dollars and a quarter, There never was a finer opening for industrious, hard-working farmers than in Kansas at the present time. Railroad enterprises are being prosecuted with great vigor in several sections of the State, and a constant flow of immigration is pouring in. Lands are cheap, and farm products are high and in good demand. Thousands of men who are clinging to our great Eastern cities, barely securing a subsistence, might here speedily rise to competence and wealth. T. D. T.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICERS WHO HAVE RETURNED from the war to lay their laurers at the feet of the ladies, find it expedient to perfume the leaves with Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." A few drops of the perfume takes off the odor of the gunrowder acquired smid the smoke of battle.—Springled Republican.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNI I Stress to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. THE LECTURE OF THE SEASON.

B STOCHETT MATREWS. OF BALTIMORE. WILL DELIVER HIS GREAT LECTURE.

"THE FAR WEST" AND

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17, 1867.

Twkets 50 cents, at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street, and at the Hall door on evening of lecture. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to begin at 8

A FAIR FOR THE SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, will be held in the Lecture Room of the

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GERMAN STREET, BELOW THIRD, Rev. A. CULVER, Past

commencing on TUESDAY, December 17, and continning for ONE WEEK. Proceers to be devoted to necessary repairs and alterations to the Church building and the payment of outstanding Habilities, [12147]

LADIES' FAIR .- A FAIR FOR THE sale of USEFUL and FAN: Y ARTICLES, in aid of the ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN OHURCH, will be held in the New Church Building. N. E corner et NINETEENTH and GREEN Strees, commencing on MONDAY, December 16, at 5 o'clock P. M. and continuing during the week.
Tickets of Admission—Season, 50 cents; Single, 25 cents; Children 10 cents; to be had at the door, [12 16 6t]

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 13, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attention of the citizens of Philadelphia is especially casled to the following section of an Ordinance declaring Public Nuisances:—SEC. 8. To suffer or permit snow to remain more than six working hours after the aame may cease to fail, on any paved FOOTWAY or GUTTER of the city, in front of or adjoining any church, public building, house, store snop, stable, or tenement of any kind, or the adjoining side yard thereof, or vacant lots; and the occupier or the owner of such premises, if unoccupied, shall be liable for the penalty reginaler prescribed for such offense.

PENALTY—TWO DOLLARS,
Mrasures will be had to enforce a strict compliance to the above, and all officers of the Police Department are hereby directed and required to prosecute all offinders against the provisions of this Ordinance. By order of the Mayor.

SAMUEL G. RUGGLES, Chief of Police, H. G. CLARK, High Constable.

12 13 34

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL ROAD COMPANY, No. 84 WILLIAM STreet New York.

The Coupons of the First Morigage Bonds of the Central Pacific Ratiroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1888, will be paid in full, in gold coin, en and after that date, at the Banking House of PISK & HATCH.

date, at the Banking House of

Bankers and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.
C. P. HUNTINGDON. Vice President.

Above Coupons bought by BOWEN & FOX. Special
Agents, No. 18 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. [1217145]

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 481 WAL-

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Manulactures' Ioanirance Company, and election of the Directors for the enauling year will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 6, 1868, between the hours of tand 6 o'clock P. M.

12 16 18t

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—
Stated Meeting and Display THIS
EVENING.

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA PHILADRIPHIA Dec. II, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIXTY-NINE CENTS per share, as of July 1 last, SIXTY-NINE CENTS per share, as pay-ble on demand.

The dividend due to stockholders resident in this city, if not called for before the 20th lustant, will be applied to payment of the amount demanded by the Receiver of Taxes for State Tax on assessed value of their stock.

JOHN HOCKLEY.

(Cashler.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1897.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o ctock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
126118
W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier,

UNION NATIONAL BANK.—
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Eauking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1898, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.

N. C. MUSSELMAN,
Oashier.

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. young and old, desirous of having their Hair look besuiful during the Holidays, should get a bottle of Chevalike's Lipe for the Hair at once, it quiets the nervous action of the over-taxed brain, restores grey hair to its original color, stops its falling out at once, and keeps the head clear. Sold by all drugglass, bair-dressers, and fancy goods dealers. 12 12 tuthedt Sarah A. Chevalien, M. D., N. Y.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENE. RATOR is chesp, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSI-BILITY OF EXPLOSION Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. cor-Ber of THIRD and DOCK Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES. UNION BAPTIST FAIR.

AT CONCERT HALL,

Will Continue Open Until

FRIDAY NIGHT, DEC. 20. [121641 REDUCTION IN PRICE OF STECK A DEONS, Etc., to rul the times. 12 12 im

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

LONDON HAIR COLOR. LONDON HAIR COLOR. NOT LONDON HAIR COLOR. DYR. The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair

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It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to
the weakest hair, fastens and stops its failing, and is
sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to
grow thick and strong.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, \$4.
Bold at
No. 250 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. \$2 tuth \$\frac{1}{2}\$

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STECK & CO,'S PIANOS, MAINES BROS! PIANOS.

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PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. 12 11 2wip

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION. Paris, 1867 -STEINWAY & SONS

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Baving been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal
for American Grand, Square and Upright Planos, by
the unnnimous verdict of the International Jury.
This Medal is distinctly classified first in order of Over all other American Exhibitors, And over more than four hundred Pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manu-FOR SALE ONLY BY [5 20 tuthstf

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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 Grand Gold Medal of Merit from the Inter-

national Juries. W. H. DUTTON. No. 914 CHESNUT St.

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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Diamond Dealers & Jewelers,

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JEWELRY.

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Having greatly increased our Stock for the approaching Holidays, the attention of purchasers is invited to our elegant assortment of DIAMONDS, Ladies' and Gents' WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, of our own importation; Etruscan, Coral, Garnet, and Enamelled Jewelry of the latest style; Ladies' and Gents' Chains, etc. etc., together with a large assortment of solid Silver and Plated-Ware, suitable for Bridal Presents, all of which will be sold at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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WALNUT TABLES, BEDSTEADS, BU-REAUS, BOYS' TOOL CHESTS, SLEDY, IRON AND TIN TOYS. WALNUT CARVINGS, BOOT-BLACKING TABLES, SMATES, CUTLERY,

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AND LARGE CONSUMPTION. When the above amount is subscribed and paid for, the business will be immediately started upon a liberal scale, as everything else is ready.

Satisfactory parties, who feel inchined to invest when convinced of the advantages of the business will be furnished with full and reliable information; such as will enable them to form a correct opinion of the whole or eration. A thorough investigation will cutablish its merits, and conclusively prove that it

can be profitably extended to any amount. Box 1258 Philadelphia P. O. 12 12 614p

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

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Make a Specialty of the Importation and Manufacture of

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We offer these bonds to the public, with every con fidence in their security. Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 2 4p

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A large Wholesale Boot and Shoe House, intending to change their business on the first of January next, will rent their store, and transfer about \$100.000 worth of good trade. A part or all of the stock will be disposed of if the parties desire.

All communications confidentia', Address MOROAN," this office.

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H. H. HAYDEN, Secretary.

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OFFICE, NO. 430 WALBUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

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AN ORGAN.

AN OPERA GLASS

AN ELEGANTLY BOUND MUSIC BOOK; A MUSIC POLIO. C. W. A. TRUMPLER,

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