The Independent says: - "We publish the following letter, bearing the signature of a woman-a clerk in the Treasury Department -though we have no personal acquaintance with her. If her statements are true, they should arrest the attention of the public; if false, let them be exposed: -

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. D., March 19, 1869 .- In the last number of the Independent I noticed a paragraph stating that the compensation of the women employed in the departments at Washington was about to be made the same as that paid to men; and as a woman, and an employe of the Government, I trust there can be no objection against my expressing my views regarding the subject.

"The masses of women at the present time employed in the departments are not possessed of very brilliant clerical abilities. On the contrary, very many of them have scarcely education enough to tell the day of the week by a counting-house calendar; and they owe their appointments and continuance in office to their personal advantages. When a man receives an appointment to a clerkship he is obliged to appear before a board of departmental officers, and undergo an examination; and although the examination is not so strict as that imposed on the graduating class of a New England college, it is so difficult that not one woman in a hundred could pass it satisfactorily.

"I, for one, claim that women-educated women, of course-are as competent to perform brain labor as men; but I do most emphatically object to having girls in their teens, with no other recommendation than a pretty face or a pretty foot, place themselves on an intellectual par with men and women of edueation.

"I am sorry to make the confession, but the truth forces it, that the departments are filled with females-crowded, I may say, with those who serve the Government in no other way except to embarrass the public officials in the discharge of their duties. I could furnish the names of scores and scores of women, whom the heads of departments have tried to get rid of for months and years, as being utterly worthless, yet have been unable to do so owing to outside influences. I could furnish the names of scores of women who do not perform an hour's work per diem for the Government; not in every instance because they are unwilling, but because they do not have the workthere being too many engaged in the same labor. In the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, for instance, one-third of the force employed would be quite sufficient to perform the labor. This is no speculation on my part. I know whereof I affirm.

"In the Post Office Department the law provides for fifty female clerks, and desks are arranged for that number; yet ex-Postmaster-General Randall appointed one hundred and five. During the two weeks immediately prior to his exit he appointed thirty female clerks; and for what reason heaven only knows, since nearly one-fifth of those already employed had nothing to do-nay, not even a seat in the office. I can conceive of no earthly object Randall had in appointing these women, unless it was to embarrass his

"In conclusion, I hold that women who are competent to perform the same labor as men should receive the same compensation, and be subject to the same conditions, for violating which they should be dismissed.

"Every woman employed should be subjected to the same examination as men, and personal beauty or laxity of morals ought not to be a recommendation, as is too often the case. The examining board should be women. In order to prevent corruption in all bureaus where women are employed, there should be female anditors. I have an instance in my mind where one malicious woman-clerk caused the removal of some five or six faithful men, simply because they refused to lend money to her husband (1), a worthless blackguard, who never paid his debts. I am happy to state that the auditor who made these removals has just resigned and gone to the West.

"Congress or the President ought to afford us some protection, if they allow us to occupy offices. We ought not to be insulted by having the paramours and mistresses of members of Congress forced upon us, and be obliged to tolerate their society day by day. Let Mr. Boutwell clean out the riffraff and the pollution of his department. Let him appoint moral and competent women; then let us be paid according to our merits. Such is the earnest prayer of every honest woman-clerk. "HANNAH TYLER."

Absinthe and Alcohol.

Some interesting experiments have lately been made in Paris with the view of determining and comparing the effects of absinthe and of pure alcohol. We do not wish to give unnecesary offense to a large, and perhaps, in some respects estimable class of persons; but the most fitting subject for these experiments was thought to be-a pig! A man in a state of intoxication has often been compared to a pig; and it is said that a pig under the influence either of absinthe or of pure alcohol—a guinea-pig, but a pig all the same—exhibits precisely the same symptoms as an intoxicated man. A question had arisen as to whether the pernicious effects known to be exercised by the liquor called absinthe were due to the essence of wormwood, from which it derives its flavor and its name, or to the spirit which enters so largely into its composition. Absinthe drinkers maintained that their beloved stimulant was not injurious if taken in moderation, and that, taken in excess, it did neither more nor less harm than brandy or any other preparation of alcohol. The medical profession were of a contrary opinion, and several mad doctors (significant testimony!) adduced cases in which insanity, they declared, could be directly traced to an immoderate indulgence in absinthe, or, to use the technical word by which the irresistible passion is expressed, "Absinthomania."

Several books and pamphlets have lately been published on what has been dignified by the title of "La Question d'Absinthe;" but, as generally happens in such discussions, no one has been convinced. The enemies of absinthe prove it to be poison. The "absinthers," or devotees of absinthe, say that it is at least a very agreeable poison, and that it does not kill quicker than any other intoxicating liquor. Some three or four years ago the drinkers of absinthe seemed really to have been alarmed by the numerous and persistent attacks made upon their favorite retreshment. Perhaps the rumored approach of cholera made them reflect. At all events, absinthe was, for a time, all but banished from the boulevards-to be replaced, it is true, by a much stronger, though perhaps less brain-exciting, liquor known as "bitter." After a time, however, the lovers of absinthe returned to the poison of their predilection; and a champion appeared from among them who boldly -perhaps we should say recklessly-asserted that the beverage, which is known to have been the favorite one of Gustave Planché. perhaps the soundest of modern French critics, and of Alfred de Musset, certainly the most brilliant of all French poets, is a very esti-mable beverage indeed, which, fairly used, does much more good than harm. To be sure, | sians !" (Loud applause on the left.)

Alfred de Musset's end was tragic enough; but it is by no means certain that it ought to be attributed to absinthe rather than to any other strong drink. Balzac, in his "Essay on Modern Stimulante," confines himself to wine, coffee, and tobacco, and, by a strange omission, makes no mention of absinthe. But the champion of absinthe has borrowed from Balzac his short and easy method of testing stimulants; and he devotes one of the most curious chapters in his book to the "experiences of an absinthe drinker," who, it appears, went to a cafe on the Bonievard Montmartre, and deliberately drank four glasses of the mixture; for absinthe, we need hardly say, must be taken with water. After his first glass the absinthe drinker was supremely happy, and felt that his intellectual power had been in-creased tenfold. Here, of course, he should have stopped. However, in the cause of science, he repeated the dose and then took a third and a fourth glass, cutil, at last, instead of feeling supremely happy, he became "dull, heavy, silent, and morose." He wandered about, and at last found himself seated on a bench in one of the outer boulevards. After that he had "a vague notion" that he went into a low restaurant, ate some duck stewed with turnips, walked about for a couple of hours, and, finally, "with a dead eye, a heavy heart, and a tottering gait," got home and went to bad. This condition had been brought about by four very small glasses of absinthe, and it is asked by the absinthe drinkers' critics whether four very small glasses of brandy could have produced the same effect, more especially the "vague notion."

It appears that until 1864 the belief that there was nothing injurious in absinthe except the alcohol was general enough. In that year, however, a mad doctor named Marci communicated a paper to the Academy of Sciences, in which he demonstrated that the essence of wormwood was contained in the liquor called absinthe in the proportion of twenty grammes of essence to 100 litres of alcohol, and argued that this essence had a peculiarly injurious effect on the brain. In 667 a petition was presented to the Senate, praying that the sale of absinthe might be absolutely forbidden. Nothing came of it; and now the "question of absinthe" has been once more brought forward by two physicians, MM. Magnan and Bouchereau, who, for the first time, have made regular scientific experiments with the questionable stuff. The object of the experimentalists was to show what the effect of pure alcohol would be on a guinea-pig, and what the effect of absinthe. With this view they placed a guinea-pig under a glass case with a saucer full of essence of wormwood by his side, another guines-pig being placed under another glass case with a saucer full of alcohol. The guinea-pig, who, so to say, was being "treated" with absinthe, sniffed at the fumes, and for a few moments seemed. like the absinthe drinker before mentioned, "supremely happy." Gradually, however, he became heavy and dull, and at last fell on his side, agitating his limbs convulsively, foaming at the mouth, and presenting all the signs of epilepsy. The same epileptic symptoms were manifested on the part of a cat and a rabbit who, in a similar manner, were made to inhale the fumes of absinthe. On the other hand, the guinea-pig who was forced to get intoxicated with pure alcohol behaved like an ordinary drunkard. He became lively, then reeled about, and at last lay down and fell into a heavy sleep.

These experiments will, probably, have no effect whatever in diminishing the sale of absinthe; but that absinthe produces results other and more injurious than those brought about by pure alcohol seems to have been clearly demonstrated .- Pall Mall Quzette.

The Miseries of Reconstructed Paris. M. JULES PAYRE ON THE PREFECT OF THE SEINE

The renovation, reconstruction, Hausmann ization of Paris has again and again been se; verely criticized from almost every point of view, but never with so much effect as by M Jules Favre in his speech of the 6th instant in the Corps Législatif. Close observers have remarked as a singular coincidence that whenever a new boulevard was to be opened, the line ran directly through property belonging to the friends and relatives of the Prefect of the Seine. M. Hausmann has also been made the subject of strong animadversion because of his ruthless demolition of some of the most venerable historic buildings of ancient Paris, in utter disregard of sentiment, association and archeology. But M. Jules Favre strikes deeper than this. He demolishes the author of the "demolitions" with figures that are harder missiles than the fragments of brick and stone from his wide ruins.

Not only has the ornamentation of Paris proved contagious, causing all the cities and towns of France to emulate the squares, fountains and monuments of the beautiful capital. and thereby greatly increasing the local burdens of taxation, but the taxes of Paris have increased from 42 millions of francs, paid by 960,000 inhabitants, in 1852, to 135 millions, paid by 1,825,000 inhabitants in 1867; or from an average of 48 francs to an average of 80 francs. Upon all articles of prime necessity, such as coal, iron, meat, butter, oil, the duties have been most oppressively increased, and pauperism has shown a most painful augmentation. The report of the Bureau de Bienfaisance, in the Thirteenth arrondissement (that in which the famous tapestry and carpet manufactory of the Gobelins is situated) gives the number of indigent persons therein whose names have been registered as 15,000, representing 5000 families, while a famished multitude of 30,000 were clamoring to be entered on the registry. In the Eighteenth arrondissement (that including the heights and well-known windmill of Montmartre) there were 9258 paupers, as compared with 2830 a few years ago. In like manner the Twentieth arrondissement of Menilmontant gave an increase of from 2000 to 6000.

Nor was this all. The total number of houses torn down for the improvement of new Paris was 18,000, and the buildings which replaced them fell far short of furnishing accommodation for the eccupants who had been turned out of doors. The consequence was that hordes of werkmen "may now be found encamped beyond the fortifications, sleeping on the bare ground, or in hovels made of rough brisks, deal plank, or even tarred paper." We do not wonder that statements like these were received with outcries in the Corps Legislatit, and that the parentheses of "uproar" should be frequent in the official report, and loud "exclamations" and 'applauses'' might well follow such a perora-

"After all this you say that the present is not a political question. Such an assertion could only have been made in time of confusion, frivolty, and anarchy like the present. The situation of a city of two millions of inhabitants in respect to one individual is eminently a political matter; and the man in question is not the Prefect of the Seine, but the Emperer, who is responsible by the Constitution which you cannot misinterpret. (Uproar.) And you, Monsieur le Ministre, can only disengage your responsibility and save your port-folio by exposing the sovereign, and leaving him face to face with the justly-offended Pari-

Miscellaneous Items.

-The Diogenes is the name of a comic jour-nal published in Montreal. -The daily business of the gambling hells

in Helena, Montana, averages \$250,000 in gold dust and greenbacks. -The French International Marine Exhibition at Havre, last summer, was a financial

failure. Its projectors lost \$20,000. -San Francisco has no free delivery of

letters, because no carriers can be got at the low salaries offered by the Government. -A grand exhibition of implements of war will take place in April in Amsterdam, under the patronage of the King of Holland.

-In the last budget for public worship at Holland there appears the sum of 38,034 florins for the expenses of the Jewish religion. -Louis Philippe's son, the Duke of Aumale, is a regular contributor to the London Times, and writes sharp articles on Louis Na-

-The richest man in Vienua is Baron Sina, the banker. His wealth is believed to be much greater than that of any member of the Rothschild family.

-There are 550 American students in the various German universities, and over 1000 male and female American pupils at first-class boarding-schools.

-The authorities of Waldeck, a German town, have given public notice that no ticense to marry will hereafter be granted to any habitual drunkard.

-Two magnificent antiques have been dug up at the excavations at Otiha-one a bronze statue of Venus, about four feet in height, and the other a marble figure of Hermaphroditus. -Whittier is the name of a new first-class

ship, owned chiefly by the Cushings of Newburyport. It was named in honor of the poet because he has done so much to enhance the fame of the Merrimac. -Superstition lately led to a horrible out-

rage in the commune of Jabalca, in Bulgaria.

The body of a woman suspected of witch-

craft was disinterred, and the heart having been cut out, was burned to ashes. -The "Queen of Borrowdale," well known in England, and frequently called "Old Sally Youdale," died recently at the age of 101

She never, except on one occasion, was out of the parish in which she lived. -There is a sore famine throughout Abyssinia, owing to the anarchy which has prevailed since the departure of the British force. The demands of rival factions have prevented

the peasantry from tilling the soil. -A clergyman was shot while performing the marriage ceremony at Andersonville, Ga. recently, by the drunken stepfather of the The reverend gentleman, however, completed the ceremony, propped up by pil-

CARPETINGS.

OPENING

SPRING CARPETINGS,

No. 729 CHESNUT Street.

E. H. GODSHALK & CO.

SPRING-1869.

LEEDOM & SHAW, No. 910 ARCH Street.

We are now receiving a very large stock of

NEW GOODS for SPRING SALES,

Embracing all the new styles of CARPETINGS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, 3 11 wfm3m ETC. ETC.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT.

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to Announce his New Styles of Gents' Boots and Shoes, for Spring Wear, and is now ready to receive and fulfil all orders which the public may favor him with.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be
effered for sale, at public auction, at the St.
Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on
MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10
o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting
in part of the following articles, viz.:—
fi cast iron field guns, with carriages and
implements.

implements. 189 cast fron guns, various, total weight about 530 tons. 480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.

80 artillery carriages, various, 600 sets artillery wheel harness, for two norses. 4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.

10,200 carnines and rifles, various. 14,411 sabres and swords, various. 128.000 cartridge boxes, various. 15 000 cavairy saddles, various, 3,000 artillery saddles, various, 23,190 curb bridles, various.

10,000 watering bridles, various. 15,000 nalters, various. 14,480 leather traces, various.

16,480 leather traces, various.

14,480 leather traces, various.

401,985 pounds of cannon powder.

828 450 pounds of mortar powder.

777,680 pounds of musket powder.

18,260 pounds of fife powder.

18,840 pounds of damaged powder.

90,884,060 musket and pistol percussion caps.

Wrought and cast ironscrap, etc. etc.

Persons destring catalogues of the storesto be sold can obtain them by application to the Unief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this attendal.

F. D. CALLENDER,

Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,

Commanding.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTI lated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHES NUT Street, next door to the Post Office, 11 19 top

GOVERNMENT SALES.

O V E R N M E N T S A L E—
Auguste, Ga., on the 21st of April, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clook A. M., the following articles will be sold at public auction, viz.:—
29,000 pounds unfinished (mill-cake) Powder,
Confederate States' manufacture,
Augusta Mills, 1865.

Augusta Mills, 1805,
4 000 pounds Blasting Powder (damaged).
4 000 pounds Powder, mixed sizes (damaged).
23,045 pounds Wrought Iron Scrap (axies and
tires), obtained from breaking up
guu-carriages,
20,634 pounds Cast Iron Scrap,
8,484 pounds Cast Iron (field shot and shell).

8,028 pounds Gunboat Iron Plates, 2)/2x7x 8 and 10 leet. 292 pounds Scrap Brass.

1.000 younds Street Tin (damaged).

112 pounds Type Metal.
12.896 pounds Woolien Rags.
1.691 pounds Cotton Rags.
212 Cavairy and Artillery Blankets (worn and damaged).
70,600 Unflied Canister Tins and Cartridge Box 70,000 Yards of Grey Webbing, I tuch wide, for manufacture of halters and reins, new, and of good quality.

4,000 Yards of the same, 2 inches wide.
S80 Gross White Bone Buttons, English
manufacture, new, and of good quality.
520 Gross New Iron Buckles and Rings, for

harness, etc.

23 Citizens' Saddies, with a large lot of Halters, Bridles, Spars, etc.

A large lot of Artilliery Harness, with spare Traces, Harness, Breast Straps, Breechings, Harness, Irons, etc.

A lot of spare Implements and Equipments, Tools, etc., for field batteries.

A lot of old Marnines, and worn-out Carpenters', Biacksmiths', and Saddlers'
Tools.

A few old Carbines, Muskets, with a lot of

spare parts and appendages for the same. Catalogues of the above stores can be ob tained from the Ordnance Office, Washington; from the Commanding Officer, Frankford Arsenal, near Philadelphia; from Colonel S, Orispin, Ordnance Agency, corner Houston and Green streets, New York City; and from the undersigned.
Terms cash. Slores to be removed within ten days.

D. W. FLAGLER, Captain of Ordnance, Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A., Commanding. A UCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PRO-

PERTY.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 17, 1869. Will be sold at publicanction, at SCHUYL-KILL ARSENAL, Philadelphia, Pa., at 10 o'clock A.M., on THURSDAY, April I, 1869, the following articles of clothing, new, but rated unsuitable for issue to troops, viz.:—
3,147 pairs Pegged Boots.
19,639 pairs Pegged Bootees.
25,700 grey Flannel Shirts.
At d the following articles of Clothing and Equipmes, unservices ble:—

Equipage, unserviceable:—
4550 Blankets.
852 Coats, privates'.;
31 Great Coats, lined.

1246 Sack Coats, lined, 48 unlined, 681 Canteens, complete. 254 Jackets, privates.
788 Fiannel and Knit Shirts,
381 pairs Stockings.
7701 pairs Trowsers, mounted.
2127 pairs "foot.

Also, at the same time and place, a large quantity of old rope, tent cuttings, burlaps, petroleum paper, cotton cuttings, old packing boxes, and other articles of clothing and equipage.

Terms—Cash in Government funds. Cash at time of purchase for all sales below \$25. A deposal of \$5 per cent will be required on all sales. posit of 25 per cent, will be required on all sums above that amount. Catalogues of the property to be sold will te

furnished upon application to this office,

H. M. ENOS,

Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A.,

3 18 10th Depot Quartermaster. PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORD-A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ord

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Ancilon, at BOCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1889, at 16 O'clock A. M. The following comprises some of the principal clee to be sold, viz:—

28 Iron Cannon, various calibres,
1100 Field Carriagra and Limbers,
180 sets of Artillery Harness,
16,000 pounds Shot and Shell,
45.000 sets of Infantry Accontrements,
2200 McClellon Saddles,
700 Artillery Saddles, 2000 McClellnn Sadales,
700 a rilliery Saddles,
700 a rilliery Saddles,
700 Saddle Blankets,
700 Saddle Blankets,
8000 Watering Bridles,
200 A tilliery Traces and Hames,
Fersons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold
can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S,
CRISPIN. United States Army, Purchasing Officer
corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York
City, or upon application at this Arsenal,
T. RODMAN,
Lientenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.

Rock I land Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 80 ta7

INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH ST.

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

AND

No. 432 WALNUT STREET,

(Penu Building),

KSTABLISHE D1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continue at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, imme diately upon receipt, a matter of great impor-

United States Notes, National Bank Notes Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders, received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished. Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks. Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:-On \$25 and upwards..... .2 per cent. 100

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MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of
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\$208,500,00 186,800.00

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24,000:00 20,625.00 21,000.00 5,031-25

cipal and interest guaran-teed by City of Philad's, 15,000.00 10,000 Penn'a Railroad Company. 11,300 00 200 spares Stock... 5,000 North Penn's Railroad Co., 20,000 Phila and Southern Mall 8,500:00 15,000.00

207,900 Loans on Bond and Mort-gage, first Hens on City Properties...... 207,900:00 Market value, \$1,130,825-25 \$1,109,900 Par. Cost, \$1,098,604 26. Real Estate. Bills receivable for insurance made Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued inter-est, and other debts due the com-40,178 88

pany.... Stock and scrip of sundry corpora-1,813:00 Cash in drawer 116,563 78

\$1,647,367.80 DIRECTORS. Edmund A. Sonder, Samuel E. Stokes, Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand Theophitus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Daliett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadon, William G. Boulton, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, Edward Darlington,
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Organized to promote Life inculance among
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SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowestates.

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BAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
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The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Onice South west Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sta.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERFETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

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Cash Capital
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This Company Insures only first-class risks, tasting to specially fiazardons risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

ries, mills, etc.

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ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

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ENTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

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WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—
The following Managers and Officers have been

VV The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1899;—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore.

Samuel S. Moon,
Gillies Dallett,
Rdwin Greble,
Secretary and Treasurer, JOHEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers bave passed a resolution requiring to the Managers bave passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrasse for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 318

ARC Sirect, or of any of the Managers.

1829. -CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA

Office, Nos. 485 and 487 CHESNUT Street. Assets on Jan. 1,1869, ACCRI ED SURPLUS

INCOME FOR 1869. UNSETTLED CLAIMS, \$23,788-12. Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,000 Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all Kinds, Ground Rents and Mortgages, DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Batter,
Allred Filler,
Allred Filler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Eills,
George Fales,
ALFRED G. BAKER, President
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President,
Whi, GREEN, Assistant Secretary.

32 Alfred G. Baker. Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, deorge Fales.

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FAME

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Has Removed to New Office.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street. W. I. BLANCHARD,

8 16 12t SECRETARY.

PATENTS. DATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT. (Entrance on FOURTH Street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS, Solicitor of Patents. Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relat-

ing to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circular on Patents. DATENT OFFICE. Patents Procured in the United States

and Europe: Inventors wishing to take cut Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sireets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Uffice are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be need on application. Models works agreedly.

C. H. EVANS. 34thstu! N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT. OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS.

FORREST BUILDINGS. No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia, AND MARBLE BUILDINGS. No 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington. D. C. H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents, C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law, Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia, 31 lm⁹

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STATES AND EUROPE. EDWARD BROWN.

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No. 311 WALNUT Street, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

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A. S. ROBINSON. No. 910 CHESNUT Street.

Has just received exquisite specimens of ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCE-

LAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY. SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, Including a Number of Choice Gems. A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC. A180, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns: 31

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETO,

PENN STEAM ENGINE CAND PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS,—NEAFIE & LEVY MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLAOK, SMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boliers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sens of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch, Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Oylinder Boilers, of the best Fennaylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, from and Erass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above onshees.

Drawings and specifications for all work done as the establishment free of charge, and work gonerative seed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of bonts, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, fails, etc. one for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEABIR.

JOHN P. LEVY.

BLACH and PALMER Streets. OUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON SCREET.

WASHINGTON SCREEN.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

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MACHINISTS.

MISCHARLESS AND MISCHARLESS AND MACHINISTS.

MISCHARLESS AND MA improved construction of Plantation Machinery, also improved construction of Plantation Machinery, also dugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oli Steam Trains, Desectors, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Hole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Solling
Apparatus, Neemyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and
Aspinwall & Woolser's Patent Centringal Sugar
Draining Machines.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL The attending Managers are:

Wistar Morris, No. 200 S. Third street.
S. Morris Waln, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1065 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.

Spruce street, Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.

The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always, admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately hereafter.