

Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1869.

THE WOMAN QUESTION IN THE LABOR CONGRESS.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY made her appearance yesterday as the disturbing element in the National Labor Congress, and the Congress, after hovering undecided for a time between gallantry and a desire not to be overwhelmed by the invincible champion of woman's rights, took the only course they could with safety to themselves, and excluded the lady from participation in their deliberations.

Miss Anthony in her two or three speeches explained her position at length, and if the matter stands exactly as she stated it, it is difficult to see why her association was not entitled to representation and a hearing as well as the other labor organizations of the country. The question of finding means for women to earn their living in a respectable and profitable manner is one of the most important of the day, and it has a bearing upon the good of society which demands for it the consideration of all thoughtful men.

One of the delegates yesterday, in protesting against Miss Anthony's admission to the deliberations of the Congress, contended that the Working Women's Association of New York, which she professed to represent, was an organization of male and female agitators for the advocacy of female suffrage, and that it was not in reality a labor organization.

That the right to vote would increase woman's wages is a notion as crude and illogical as any of the absurdities advanced by some of the male participants in this congress, and this is saying a good deal for its worthlessness as a practical question; and it is a very good thing that Miss Anthony was not admitted to the deliberations yesterday, as there will be enough nonsense perpetrated by the band of political economists at the Assembly Buildings without speeches from her every five or ten minutes.

The determination on the part of its advocates to have notoriety at all hazards has been the bane of the woman's rights movement, and the really important questions connected with it have been set aside or brought into discredit, in order that a set of noisy agitators, whose ideas are frequently as nasty as they are crude, may keep themselves before the public.

As for the Labor Congress, it has apparently as much as it can attend to with the knotty questions that have been and will be brought before it for discussion and decision, without having an additional complication to deal with in the shape of woman's rights; and the rejection of Miss Anthony's credentials is the less to be regretted, as it will give the Revolution a topic to vituperate upon for many weeks to come, and we may rest assured that it will receive full justice at the hands of the editors of that sheet.

THE TWO NAPOLEONS.

SUNDAY WAS the centennial anniversary of the birth of the great Napoleon. The event was celebrated in France with appropriate festivities, and by an act of amnesty on the part of the Emperor towards all press and political offenders, prisoners convicted of evasion of taxes, deserters from the army and navy, and sailors who had abandoned their ships.

The first Napoleon was the wonderful but legitimate product of the French revolution. Of all the men who figured during that terrible period, he was the only one who appeared to have a right understanding of the situation, or the ability to grapple with the shifting events and ideas of the day and mould them to his purpose. The elevation to the Imperial throne of this plebeian, who did not possess the merit even of being a Frenchman, excited the awe and wonderment of the other powers of Europe no less than their hatred and rage.

The first Napoleon was a man necessary for his period: he reduced order out of chaos, and with the intellect of a great statesman he not only rescued France from the ruins of the revolution, but by the encouragement he gave to science, art, manufactures, commerce, and all the devices that could promote the welfare and prosperity of the nation, he gave her a fresh start and a position as the first nation in Europe that she has continued to maintain until the present day.

The second empire is but a reflex of the first. It is founded on different principles and under different circumstances. The present Emperor obtained the throne by trick, intrigue, and violence, and he lacks that personal magnetism that attracted so many to his uncle. The policy which was well adapted to the condition of France at the end of the last century will not suit the present time, and after nearly twenty years of endeavor to make the French people esteem the revived Napoleonic system a blessing, it has resulted in a practical failure.

The present Emperor, it is true, has done much for France; but the conviction is deepening in men's minds that there can be but one Napoleon, and the son of Hortense is beginning to be the butt of the wits and satirists, whose hits at his weaknesses are hugely enjoyed by the people—a fact that proves conclusively how feeble his hold is upon their regards. When a man becomes ridiculous he is no longer either feared or admired. The first empire was a government of force, but then the times required a strong arm and a firm will. The second empire is also a government of force; but the times have changed, and the men of the present day ask why they should submit to be ruled like children; why the foremost nation of the world in science, art, manufactures, and all the evidences of the highest civilization, should be practically under the same system of government as the savage nomads of the Asiatic deserts?

The Emperor has been slow to read the signs of the times, and such concessions as he has made have been forced from him by an unmistakable popular demand that he could not resist. These concessions seem to us like mere child's play, and so they must seem to intelligent Frenchmen. The celebration of the great Napoleon's one hundredth birthday by an amnesty to political offenders has the appearance of a bid for popularity among the ignorant peasantry who still worship the name of Napoleon, but it will probably make but little impression on the men for whose benefit it appears to be particularly designed. Such men as Victor Hugo and Rochefort are not to be propitiated thus, for they do not acknowledge having committed offense, and it is their enmity that the Emperor has most to fear. The indications are clearly that another great upheaval in France is imminent. Napoleonism, whatever its other merits may be, has not apparently that of stability, and the world now awaits anxiously to see what the next change will be.

THE PRATT CASE was brought to a summary termination yesterday afternoon by the discharge of the prisoner from the custody of the United States, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant his detention. Although that model New York jurist, McCunn, had nothing whatever to do with his discharge, it is claimed by his friends that the result of the whole affair is a vindication of McCunn's course, and practically a victory for him. If this view of the case pleases the McCunn party, it would be cruel to contend that the reverse is the truth; but it is altogether probable that, if the United States Commissioner had concluded to remand Pratt to the custody of Marshal Barlow, the McCunn party would have been convinced that the victory was quite on the other side.

"A BIG JOB."

"We have a big job before us!" exclaimed Mr. C. H. Luckner, the President of the so-called National Labor Convention now being held in this city, in the course of his address yesterday afternoon. This "big job" is nothing less than the capture of Washington in 1872, "not with bullets, but with ballots."

Mr. Luckner proposes to go about the "big job" in systematic fashion. Mixed up with a great deal of frothy nonsense and tortured rhetoric, we discover here and there a sentence that reveals the horrible schemes which Luckner has espoused. For one thing, he proposes to go into wholesale agrarianism as a means of overthrowing our present "villainous land system." Landlords have no business to collect tolls on the food, shelter, and clothing of smart fellows like Luckner, who could set the Delaware on fire if they should choose to do so, and who do not set the Delaware on fire simply because they have another "big job" on hand of far greater importance.

Then there is "the present iniquitous money system," which Luckner proposes to upset while he is in the revolutionary business. He entertains as profound a regard for the Constitution as did the late Andy Johnson, and the present financial system, in addition to being so glaringly iniquitous, is not "consonant" with that wonderful document. Luckner proposes, moreover, to go into the legislative line, and "to restrict by law the gains of all distributors, both of men and goods," whereby he expects to overthrow another grand iniquity and establish "the principle that the trafficker is the servant of the producer, and not his master," or, in other words, that capital is the slave of labor, and that a rich man has no rights which a poor man is bound to respect.

But Luckner discovers one great impediment to the success of his projects, and that is the coming man, John Chinaman. This John Chinaman Luckner regards as the very quintessence and consummation of baseness—so base, in fact, that "in California, where he is known, all parties, by common consent, have, in their political platforms, condemned him as totally unworthy of being made a citizen of the United States."

Luckner, of course, believes that a Chinaman is a brute; that his very existence is an offense against the Almighty; that he deserves to be knocked down and dragged out whenever he appears in the presence of a genuine man; and that only by knocking him down and dragging him out can the "big job" be consummated, and the faces of all the toilers in the land saved from the fresh grinding process which is otherwise so imminent. From all of which it would appear that Luckner is about as narrow-minded a specimen of humanity as has lately embraced an opportunity for holding himself up to the ridicule of the world.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

PHILADELPHIANS may well rejoice over the showers which are falling to-day, and pray for their continuance. Never before was rain so essentially necessary to the health, comfort, welfare, and prosperity of the city. The main source of supply, the Fairmount works, is nearly exhausted, and nothing but rain, rain, rain, and plenty of it, will prevent a water famine productive of terrible inconvenience and fearful injury to manufacturing interests.

It is not difficult to discern the root of the evil. It consists in the perilous reliance upon water-power exclusively at the Fairmount works. Entirely too much of the indispensable fluid that becomes precious in times of drought is consumed in the mechanical operations by which the reservoirs are filled. The turbine wheels use twelve gallons in forcing up one, and the breast-wheels forty gallons. It is folly to pretend that the Schuylkill does not contain plenty of water to supply Philadelphia properly and fully, even in times of the greatest scarcity. Nature has been bountiful, and we must blame only our own deficient mechanical agencies. Within the last few days the Schuylkill Navigation Company released from its dams 800,000,000 gallons of water.

If this was utilized, as it nearly all might be by the use of steam engines, it would furnish supplies for a month, but under the existing system more than 700,000,000 of the 800,000,000 gallons was necessary to force into the reservoirs a few days' supply. An expenditure of a few hundred thousand dollars, followed by an annual outlay of a few thousand dollars to run the steam engines at times when the river is unusually low, would obviate the existing difficulty forever, and insure ample supplies in every emergency. The rain may help us out of the present trouble, but we trust that Councils and the Water Department will at the earliest possible moment adopt measures to prevent the recurrence of any similar dilemma.

EDUCATIONAL.

NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENTS' ASSOCIATION—ITS ORGANIZATION AND WORK—ATTENDING MEMBERS—PAPERS THEORETIC AND PRACTICAL—A NATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION FAVORED.

THRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16, 1869.—The Ninth National Educational Convention opened its sessions for 1869 to-day in this city. Three distinct societies are combined in this organization—the National Superintendents' Association, the American Normal School Association, and the National Teachers' Association. The first of these met to-day, the second follows to-morrow, and the other will assemble on the three succeeding days.

The National Superintendents' Association was organized at Harrisburg in 1866 by the assembling of a few earnest superintendents who appreciated its necessity, and the benefits to be derived therefrom. In February, 1867, eleven State and thirty County Superintendents discussed the importance of a National Board of Education, and appointed a committee to recommend the subject to the consideration of Congress. The effort was successful. The Department of Education was organized, with a commissioner and clerks. But, subsequently, it is claimed that the department was fettered by unwise legislation and deprived of the ability of maintaining a live organization.

The subsequent sessions were held in Indianapolis in August, 1867, and in Nashville in August, 1868. The programme for the present session as signed a morning session for an arrangement of business details, but nothing was transacted beyond the registering of the names of the visitors. The Normal School, in which the day meetings are held, is well stocked with samples of school furniture, and books from various publishers, and shrewd canvassers improve the time by commending them to the school dignitaries in attendance.

The prominent members who have thus far arrived are as follows:— President, J. W. Bulkley, Superintendent, Brooklyn, New York. Secretary, L. Van Bokkelen, Maryland. PRESIDENT MEMBERS: Warren Johnson, State Supt. of Public Instruction, Maine. S. S. Ashley, State Supt. of Pub. Instruction, N. C. W. M. Coiby, Supt. of Ed., Freedmen's Bureau, Arkansas. M. E. Wycant, Supt. of First Judicial District, Arkansas. Thomas Smith, State Supt. Pub. Instruction, Ark. B. C. Hobbs, State Supt. Pub. Instruction, Indiana. W. D. Meekie, State Supt. Public Instruction, Ohio. J. F. Wickersham, State Supt. of Public Instruction, Pennsylvania. Joseph White, Sec. Board of Education, Mass. E. A. Phelps, Agent Board of Education, Mass. E. A. Northrop, Sec. Board of Education, Conn. Daniel Reid, Supt. Public Instruction, Missouri. E. A. Aggar, State Supt., New Jersey. W. B. White, State Supt., West Virginia. Albert Marble, Supt., Worcester, Mass. W. B. Creery, Supt., Baltimore, Md. James Cruikshank, Supt., Brooklyn, N. Y. A. L. Rickoff, Supt., Cleveland, Ohio. George B. Sears, Supt., Newark, N. J. C. Shepherd, Supt., Trenton, N. J. G. F. Hood, Supt., Lawrence, Mass. E. A. Hubbard, Supt., Springfield, Mass. M. W. Tewksbury, Supt., Fall River, Mass. A. Armstrong, Supt., Council Bluffs, Mo. M. H. Martin, Supt., Troy, N. Y. A. Gilmore, Supt., Camden County, N. J. W. W. Condit, Supt., Franklin, N. J. D. L. Kiehl, Supt., Fillmore county, Minnesota. S. C. Northrop, Supt., Monmouth county, N. J. M. Warren, Supt., Stockbridge, Mass. B. F. Patterson, Supt., Pottsville, Pa. H. F. Harrington, Supt., New Bedford, Mass. E. E. White, of Ohio, and a large number of members, former Superintendents of schools, State, county, and city.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Richardson, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Trenton. J. W. Bulkley, New York, President, and L. Van Bokkelen, Maryland, remained in office from last session. By permission of the association, several papers not upon the regular programme were permitted to be presented, read, and discussed by various superintendents.

A paper from Rev. Charles Brooks, of Medford, Mass., was read by Professor Hart. The writer, as a septuagenarian and a faithful advocate of popular education, urged that Congress should be memorialized to establish a national system of education.

As Napoleon III was about to establish a system similar to that proposed, he trusted the United States would awaken to the fact that in this country one million of children cannot read, write, or cipher, and would devise liberal plans for the removal of such a blemish. His labors to accomplish this had convinced him that Congress did not possess the power to establish a national system of education, and he trusted a constitutional amendment would soon remedy that deficiency.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. An appropriation (\$50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 109 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. No. 678 BROADWAY, New York. No. 21 GREEN STREET, Boston. Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GARDNER, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 62 ARCH STREET, and by DRUGGISTS generally.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF THE DELINQUENT MILITIA TAX. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia that he is now prepared to receive the above tax at his office, No. 109 CHESNUT and Arch streets, second story, Office hours from 9 till 4. L. HARWOOD, Jr., Collector.

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS. For table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible bits. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 87

VERY SUPERIOR BOOLONG TEA B (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices. FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 305 N. NINTH and 1st Street, No. 1036 MARKET STREET.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 107 WALNUT ST. 126

JOSE P. POEY. Medico-Chirurgo de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 187, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la mañana y de 3 a 6 de tarde. DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Havana (Cuba), has removed to No. 187 Green street. Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 732H

ROCKHILL & WILSON. HAVE MARKED DOWN, DOWN, DOWN, THE PRICE OF EVERY GARMENT IN THE GREAT BROWN HALL!!! Think of it! Think of it! Think of it!!! There is positively no manner of excuse for going shabby now, for you can get Clothes for ALMOST NOTHING at the GREAT BROWN HALL.

EVERY INDIVIDUAL MAN of the great public has an individual interest in calling at THE GREAT BROWN HALL, And inspecting the FINE RAIMENT now offered AT REDUCED REDUCTION IN PRICE. Needn't buy unless you want to, But you will want to When you see the mighty array of SPLENDID CLOTHES AT THE GREAT BROWN HALL OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB HERRING'S PATENT FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST. PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869. MESSRS. FARRER, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Genls.—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few months ago. From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excels were left. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were alarm. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof. Respectfully yours, J. BALSBACK, Agent. 615 4D

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