## Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1869.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY A VONDALE.

terrible accident at the Avondale mines followed close upon the heels of another similar conflagration at a mine near Wilkesbarre, from which a number of miners were providentially rescued. The imagination can scarcely conceive anything more distressing than the spectacle of six kundred widows and orphans peering down a dark cavern in which two hundred husbands and fathers were suddenly entombed. The horrors of this scene are terribly intensifed by the fact that it could and should have been averted by timely precautions. There are hundreds of other mines in the coal regions so defectively arranged that accidents of the same description may happen at any moment. Lives are lost or endangered every day. A large portion of the Pennsylvania Hospital is concolliery, on another occasion of a fire-damp fallen and buried a number of workmen be-

Whatever may be the details of each particular disaster, they all point directly to one conclusion. Pennsylvania, the great mining State of the Union, has failed utterly, totally, and criminally to provide proper safeguards whatever against the constant repetition of these accidents; and inasmuch as the necessity of this legislation is painfully evident not only by the constant wail of anguish that goes up from bereaved women and children, but by the example of other countries where it has been beneficially invoked, it is scarcely too much to say that the blood of the two hundred men just slaughtered at Avondale, and of hundreds of others, rests upon the heads of the neglectful legislators of this Commonwealth. In Great Britain, where more than one hundred millions of tons of coal are taken every year from mines at a great depth below the surface, the total number of accidents, in proportion to work done and difficulties encountered, falls below the average in Pennsylvania. But there the mines are carefully inspected; where the ventilation is defective the owners are required to improve it; the cause of every accident is investigated, the number of deaths or injuries is fully reported to Parliament, and where mine owners have been wilfully and criminally careless, they are branded with infamy in the eyes of the whole United Kingwatchful supervision instituted, which, although it cannot in all cases guarantee absolute safety, throws around the British miners hundreds of safeguards that are not afforded here. We have not the exact figures at hand, but we think that, as a rule, nearly twice as many tons as the total annual product of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania is mined in Great Britain without a greater loss of life than that which has occurred at the single tragedy at Avondale; and this result is directly traceable, in a large degree, to the humane interposition of Parliament on behalf of the English miners on the one hand, and the stolid neglect of the lives and safety of the miners of Pennsylvania by our Legislature on the other.

At the last session of the Legislature, on the 21st of January, Mr. Randall, of Schuylkill county, presented to the State Senate a petition "of citizens of Schuylkill county praying for the passage of a law compelling a more perfect ventilation of mines," which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. At a later period the same subject came up for consideration in the House, in which body an act to promote this object in Schuylkill county alone was passed finally in March by a unanimous vote. When this bill reached the Senate a remonstrance against its passage was presented by Mr. Coleman, the Senator from Lebanon county, opposing it on the ground that it contained 'many impracticable and useless provisions.' Mr. Randall, however, zealously defended it. Mr. Coleman contended that the law should be made applicable to all the coal mining districts of the State, and not to Schuykill county exclusively. His objections were overruled, however. When the bill came up on the second reading the same ground was taken by other speakers, but Mr. Turner, of Luzerne county, thought that while the bill might be very useful in Schuylkill, it was scarcely necessary in his district. He confessed that he had not even read the bill under discussion, but he thought that the protection it would afford was not yet needed by his constituents, alleging that he could remember but "one instance where fire-damp explosions resulted in injury to miners in that county." Finally, in April, the bill came up for a third reading in the Senate, and after various amendments it was passed finally, but it is doubtful whether the House approved these amendments in time to send the bill to the Governor, and to make it a law. At all events it provided for Schuylkill county alone, leaving all the other mining districts of the Commonwealth unprotected.

CONTRARY to our expectations the Republicans of Wilmington, Del., have, by a gallant fight, re-elected Valentine, their candidate for Mayor, as well as a majority of Councilmen. The Democratic election officers reduced the Republican majority from 300 to 50, but the any such disaster. rooster has no chance to crow, after all. If

the Delaware Legislature wants to make a sure thing of it, next time, they should invite the leaders of our Fourth ward crowd down to conduct the election.

HOW THE COAL OIL INSPECTOR NEGLECTS HIS DUTIES.

THE startling facts published in THE TELE-GRAPH yesterday exposed the negligent and careless manner in which refined petroleum is inspected in this city, and the freedom with which oils that fall far below the legal standard are offered for sale. Petroleum is one of the greatest staples of the State; it forms the most important export from this city, and as its peculiar properties are well understood here, there can be no valid excuse for the criminal neglect which daily jeopardizes property and life. Coal oil, properly prepared, is one of the most harmless of illuminating compounds, but when it is adulterated or suffered to fall below the legal standard, it is as inflammable as gunpowder and as dangerous as nitro-glycerine. A very complete test of its condition has been devised, which will enable any honest and efficient Inspector to protect the public. If it does not explode or ignite when subjected to a temperature of 110 degrees Fahrenheit, it is as safe as tallow candles or fish oil; if it ignites or explodes below that temperature, it constantly endangers the lives of those who use it, unless they are extremely vigilant and cautious. To adulterate a material like this, or to sanction such adulteration, is an offense a few degrees less heinous, morally, stantly crowded with the maimed victims of than downright arson and murder, and in this mining accidents. Now we hear of a fire at a city it is properly prohibited by a law imposing the penalty of imprisonment as well explosion, and on another the telegraph brings as a fine. When Robert M. Evans advocated the sad tidings that the roof of a mine has the passage of this law, his heart seemed to be filled with a tender regard for the welfare of the community, and no tongue discoursed more eloquently than his on the dangers from which he proposed to rescue the public. More fortunate than many other benefactors of the human race, he not only secured the passage of the bill conceived in his philanthropic brain, but Governor Geary made him the agent to give practical force to his noble conception. But after he got the office, the public good soon ceased to be an object of solicitude. How he has discharged his duty we told at length yesterday. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the overwhelming evidence that he has used his important office as a mere convenience. Instead of possessing increased protection, those who burn oil are now subjected to greater dangers than ever, They have been taught to trust to the vigilance of the sagacious and publicspirited Evans, and to console themselves with the belief that the oil must be all right because "Fighting Bob" has examined and approved it. But it now turns out that while he has suffered his official brands to lie around loose at some of the refineries, five out of six lots purchased at random in city stores are so far below the legal standard that their use is fraught with constant peril. House after house burns down, family after family are either killed or maimed for life, but as a few cents extra profit are made on each quart of explosive oil that is sold, the Inspector redom. A public opinion is thus created, and a mains in a blissful state of ignorance of the facts which are painfully apparent to the community. He is empowered to enter any of the stores where oils are sold to Philadelphians, and to condemn those which are found to be deficient. It is only through the palpable neglect of this duty that the continued sale of the dangerous compounds can become possi-

> six is fit for use. By far too many offices have already been created for the benefit of officials rather than the promotion of the welfare of the people, but the extension of this system to an inspectorship which may, on the one hand, save many lives and much property, or, on the other, grant a free license to the worst of fraudulent adulterations, is more than an overburdened community can be expected to bear with equanimity. If citizens are to be robbed with impunity, let some little regard be at least paid to their lives; and Governor Geary cannot be too prompt in finding a competent and faithful successor for the present untrustworthy inspector of refined petroleum and burning oils in Philadelphia.

ble, and yet it seems that but one pint out of

THE WATER SUPPLY.

YESTERDAY afternoon the water passed over the Fairmount dam for the first time in five weeks, and the turbines were immediately put in operation to pump as much as possible into the reservoir while the supply lasts. This relief to our necessities was effected by the opening of the dams of the Schuvlkill Navigation Company, and it will not take very long to exhaust it. We will then be placed in the same predicament as before, and the water famine will continue until heavy rains raise the river to its proper level. The indications are now, however, that we are likely to have a bountiful supply of rain, which will afford a permanent relief, leaving us with good cause for congratulation that we have managed to get through the drought with such comparatively little loss and suffering. It is easy to understand how the consequences of the sudden failure of the water supply in a great city like this might be much more disastrous than they have been, but we have certainly endured enough to induce our authorities to take ample precautions against any such occurrence in the future.

In addition to the water thrown into the reservoirs by the turbines, there has been put in operation at Fairmount a powerful steam floating engine from New York, which is estimated to pump about a million gallons per day. This engine takes the water from below the dam and forces it up about a hundred feet to the reservoir. The expense of running it is about \$500 per day, which will serve to swell the bill of expenses which the drought will entail upon the city, and which will be a severe practical demonstration of the necessity for furnishing adequate machinery in the future which will prevent the recurrence of

requirements, and that the necessity for strict economy is as great as ever. It is only by extreme care that we have been enabled to get through the dry season as well as we have, and until the Schuylkill rises permanently to its usual level, any waste of the water is nothing less than criminal.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

THE cable informs us that rumors prevail in Madrid that Minister Sickles has represented to the Spanish Government that public opinion in the United States will shortly compel the recognition of the Cuban insurgents. An explanation is added that the note of our Minister is merely a protest against executions without trial in Cuba, and an intimation that Spain cannot carry on the war in a way repugnant to the civilized world, and that the American people, in the name of humanity, may find it necessary to recognize the insur-

This move on the part of our Minister has produced much excitement, and the papers are protesting that Cuba must be retained at every cost, and the Government is urged to despatch troops there without delay. The truth is, however, that the Government has no troops to spare, and no money to carry on the war with, and yet they dare not run the risk of the unpopularity which any action on their part looking towards the independence of Cuba would produce. It is certain, however, that the moral pressure which the Government is bringing to bear is having its effect, and the probabilities are if the Spaniards cannot be persuaded to give up Cuba without waiting to be driven by force from the island, they will at least make some effort to conciliate the United States by mitigating the horrors of their style of warfare. It scarcely seems possible that Cuba can now be held for any great length of time, and it is not unlikely that the Spanish Government, unable to reinforce its troops there, will be obliged to abandon it as it has abandoned its other American colonies, sullenly refusing, however, to acknowledge its independence, and keeping up a state of nominal warfare, until the United States steps in and puts an end to the trouble by taking possession.

SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION. THE new scientific course at the University of Pennsylvania will be open to students at the commencement of the next term, on September 15. The very considerable number of students wishing such training has induced the Trustees to offer every advantage which the funds of the institution will allow. Heretofore, scientific students in the Freshmen and Sophomore years have had from six to seven "vacant" hours a week; i. e., during so many hours, while their classes were reciting Greek and Latin, these students were idle. By the enlargement of the course, these hours will be filled with extra lectures on scientific subjects, and extra recitations in mathematics and modern languages. The course will then be fully preparatory for any technical scientific school.

The endowment of the technical schools so badly needed is necessarily postponed; but, it is hoped, not for a long period. The chroni disease of our University-poverty-is somewhat better, but not cured. If our city is to have a great university, the present institution must be liberally endowed. The efforts its Trustees have made during the past two years, in the teeth not only of poverty but of discouragement even from its professed friends, are meeting their reward, though slowly. Our citizens are beginning to realize the importance of the University to the educational interests of our city, and large contributions to the endowment fund are expected during the coming winter. A speedy removal of the academical department to West Philadelphia is no longer problematical. If Councils, in November, persist in their ungracious refusal to sell the ground near Thirty-fourth street, another site will at once be purchased, and contracts made immediately. Ground will be broken early in 1870, and the session of 1872-3, certainly, will be held in the new buildings. New life will thus be infesed into the whole institution, and still further progress must follow.

OBITUARY.

William Pitt Fessenden.

A telegram elsewhere printed announces the death of the Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, whose condition has been critical for several days past, rendering his death at any time not a matter of surprise. He was a son of the Hon. Samuel Fessenden, and was born in Boscawen, Merrimack county, N. H., October 16, 1806. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1827, opened an office in Bridgton, Cumberland county, Me., and in 1829 removed to Portland. In 1831 he was elected to the State Legislature, and though the youngest member, he rose at once to distinction in that body, both as a debater and a legistor. In a debate on the United States Bank the youthful orator displayed remarkable spirit and ability. From 1832 to 1839 Mr. Fessenden devoted himself exclusively to his profession, in which he very soon rose to the first rank both as a counsellor and advocate. In 1838 he was solicited to become a candidate for Congress, but declined. In 1839 he was again chosen to the Legislature from Port-The House was largely Democratic. Mr. Fessenden was placed on the Judiciary Committee, and though a Whig from the first, and always distinguished for uncompromising assertion of his principles, he was made Chairman of the House Committee to revise the statutes of the State. In 1840 he was nominated by acclamation as the Whig candidate for Congress, and was elected, outrunning the strength of his party. In Congress he participated in the current debates, and made speeches on the loan bill, bankrupt act, army appropriation bill, against the repeal of the bankrupt law, and in reply to Caleo Cushing on Mr. C,'s personal position. He was nominated for re-election in 1843, but declined, preferring to return to the practice of his profession Meantime he received in the Legislature of that year the votes of the Whig party for a vacant seat in the United States Senate. In 1845 he was again induced, by considerations growing out of the position of parties on the temperance question, to become a andidate for the State Legislature, to which he was chosen, as also in the succeeding year, when he declined to serve further. While a member in 1845 he again received the votes of the Whigs of the Legislature for a seat in the United States Senate.

From 1845 to 1852 he was in private life, devoting himself to his profession with a constantly extending practice and reputation. During this period he was ociated with Daniel Webster in an important case Our citizens should bear in mind that the | before the Supreme Court at Washington, involving

water supply is still inadequate for the usual | a legal question never before discussed in that court, viz. : how far the fraudulent acts of an auctioneer in seiling property should affect the owner of the property sold, he being no party to the fraud. Mr. Fessenden had to contend against the weight and influence of Judge Story's opinion and decision against his client in the court below. He was successful, and Judge Story's decision was reversed. Mr. Fessenden's argument on that occasion was remarkable for its logical force and legal acuteness, and won the highest admiration from the most fastidious judges. Once during the period (in 1850) Mr. Fessenden was elected to Congress, but his seat was given to his competitor through an error in the returns. Mr. Fessenden declined to contest the case before Congress from an unwillingness to serve in that body, which he had decisively expressed in advance to the conventions of the Whig and Freesoil parties, which, against his wishes, had insisted upon nominating him.

> He was elected a member of the National Convention which nominated General Harrison for the Presidency in 1840; was a member of the convention of 1848 which nominated General Taylor, in which he supported the claims of Mr. Webster; and a member of the convention of 1852, which nominated General Scott. He was opposed to Mr. Webster on the last occasion, and advocated General Scott's nomination, but was one of the 67 who opposed and voted against the platform at that time set up by the Whig party. In 1853 he was again returned as member of the State Legislature from Portland, and was chosen by one branch (the Senate as United States Senator. The Democrats had a majority in the House, and that branch failed to concur in the election by 4 votes; a concurrent vote being requisite to a choice, no election of Senator was effected at that session. The same House, though opposed to Mr. Fessenden in politics, assoclated him with the Hon, Renel Williams in negotiating the purchase of the large body of wild lands of Massachusetts lying in Maine, which was successfully accomplished.

In the succeeding year (1854) Mr. Fessenden was again a member of the Legislature, which was Demogratic in both branches. The Kansas-Nebraska question operating as a disturbing element, Mr. Fessenden was now chosen Senator by both branches on the first ballot by a union of the Whigs and Freesoil Democrats. Though he declined to be elected except as a Whig, this event may be said to have been the preliminary step towards establishing the Republican party in Maine, the necessity of which new organization, after the action of the main body o the Southern Whigs on the Nebraska bill, Mr. Fessenden was one of the first to proclaim and advocate. He took his seat in the Senate, February 23, 1854, and on the night of March 3 following, at which time the bill was passed, delivered one of the most electric and effective speeches made against it. This effort established his reputation at once as one of the ablest members and most powerful debaters in the Senate. During his first term he served as a member of the Committee on Finance. Among the great speeches which he delivered in the six years were those on our relations with England. on Kansas affairs, and on the President's message. in 1856; on the Iowa Senatorial election, in 1857; and on the Lecompton Constitution, in 1858. In 1859 he was re-elected to the Senate for another term of six years, by a unanimous vote of his party in the State Legislature, without the formality of a previous nomination, this having been the first instance of the kind in the history of the State. He continued to serve on the Finance Committee, being elevated to the chairmanship, and was also a member of the Library Committee, and a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He also participated in the proceedings of the Peace Congress of 1861, as a member of that

In July, 1864, he was appointed by Secretary Lincoln Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Salmon P. Chase, who resigned to accept the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. During the same year he was again elected to the United States Senate for the full term commencing March 4, 1865, and resigned his seat in the Cabinet to resume his old position in the Senate, where his admirable debating powers always caused him to figure in a prominent and influential way. He was again placed at the head of the Committee on Finance, and at the subsequent session of Congress was made chairman of the Special Joint Committee on Reconstruction. Previous to the attempt of Congress to get rid of Andrew Johnson, Senator Fessenden worked and voted with the Republican majority, but he was always regarded as a man of somewhat conservative views, and had the reputation of being sufficiently independent in spirit to take a stand upon his own convictions, in case they should happen to conflict with the course of the majority of the party. Hence his vote upon the question of guilty or not guilty in the impeachment business was looked forward to with great anxiety, and when it was cast in favor of acquittal, his friends and the country at large were not greatly aston-

As a Senator, Mr. Fessenden was almost without a peer. He was peculiarly fitted by nature and education for the position, and was ever found an earnest and powerful advocate of what he regarded as the right. His firmness and independence was an inheritance derived from his father, who was a noted man in New England politics many years ago, and who, during the war of 1812, made a speech in the Massachusetts Legislature in which he proposed to "go to Washington with the sword in one hand and the Constitution in the other, and demand that this nnrighteous war shall cease." But in the Treasury Department he found himself quite out of his sphere, and his management of the affairs of that office was practically a failure. He had been inducted into the office against his own desires, having no liking or capacity for the peculiar duties of the position. although he had attained great popularity and induence in the Senate as a financier, and had given a lasting impress to the financial legislation of the country.

From the great height of popular esteem to which his stern and unyielding record during the war had elevated him, his vote on the impeachment business brought him down. Whatever may have prompted his vote, the country, and especially the State which he represented, chose to regard him as a faithless renegade, and as the result, his days of usefulness were fairly numbered months before death called him to another world. For several years previous to his death he had been in shattered health, being a sufferer from chronic dyspepsia. It is also said that he had never wholly recovered from the effects of the poison taken into his system years ago at the time of the wholesale poisoning at the National Hotel, in

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES - Opening of DUTTON'S NEW PIANO ROMNS, Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street, Chickering Pianos. Immense Meduction in Prices and Introduction of the One Price System. Great Success of the New Price List in New York and Boston. Strict justice to all purchasers by means of the ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES, and unalterable New Price List.

9.7 lm Nos. 1126 and 1128 OHESNUT Street.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE—SIX-TEENTH ANNUAL SESSION, 1869-70.
The SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Natural History, begins Trussday, September 18.
The TECHNICAL SCHOOLS for students of Civil, Mine and Mechanical Engineering, Analytical and In-dustrial Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Architecture, begin Tuesday, September 21. Apply at the Collage Build-ing, MARKIT Street, above Seventeenth. Tuesday, September 21, 100 Seventeenth, ing, MARKET Street, above Seventeenth, ing, MARKET Street, above Seventeenth, President of Faculty,

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is delictiously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by droggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of REVEN POLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 18th inst.

1852. WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION. OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHA, September 6, 1869.

WHEREAS, James J. Brooks, a detective officer in the service of the United States Government, and a resident of the city, whilst in the discharge of his duty, was this day cowardly shot, with the intent to assassinate him, by two or more wickedly disposed persons, in a store situated in the neighborhood of Front and Arch streets, about 2:30 P. M. The assassins hastened to a chaise with two horses attached, which was in waiting close by the scene of outrage, and which, after the dastardly deed was done, was driven furiously, the driver lashing his horses, up Front street to Callowbill street, thence to St. John street, thence to Buttonwood street, thence to Sixth street, thence to Spring Garden street, thence to Fairmount Park, where the trace so far has been lost-

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me, I do hereby offer a reward of

(\$1000) ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

for information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the guilty perpetrators of this dreadful act. The attention of all good citizens is called to this out rage, and their assistance is most earnestly invoked.

> DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE R. W. THE GRAND
MASTER OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF PENNSYLVANIA. ETC.
MASONIC HALL, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1869.
The Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge who desire to participate in the Laying of the Corner Stone, by Masonic ceremony, of the Humboldt Monument, at the Park, on MONDAY next, are hereby notified to be at the Mansion House, at the Park, at 11 o'clock A. M., PRE-CISELY, of that day.
The procession will form at the Mansion House, in the Park, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely. Same Masonic dress as used at the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple—black slik hat black dress, white gloves, white aprons. The Grand Officers will wear their regalia. The Officers of Subordinate Lodges will wear their proper jewels and aprons.

By creater of the R. W. G. MASTER.

ewels and aprons.

By order of the R. W. G. MASTER.

GEORGE W. WOOD,

Grand Marshal.

BOY CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, City Warrants registering to this date. sentation, interest ceasing from this date. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer. SEPTEMBER 7, 1869. City Warrants registering to 47,000 will be paid on pre-

BOY" UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE. EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1869. FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the persons who assaulted and shot JAMES J. BROOKS, United States

Revenue Detective, on the 6th inst., or for information that will lead to their arrest and conviction A proportionate reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of any person concerned in the said assault and shooting, or for information that will lead to such arrest E. M. GREGORY. and conviction. United States Marshall

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVE

vania.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1869.

NOTICE—INTERNAL REVENUE.

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on THURS-DAY, Sept. 9, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 114 WILLOW Street, the following distillery, apparatus, and appurtenances, viz. purtenances, viz.:—

I Steam Engine and Boilers, Mash Tubs, Copper Pumps, Office Furniture, etc.

The said articles are seized and distrained upon for non payment of taxes, etc., due United States Internal Revenue.

James N. KERNS, 828 lot

Deputy Collector and Distraining Officer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSUR-ANCE COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on Monday, the 5th September, 1869, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.—

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith, Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis, Thomas Robins, Daniel Haddook, J. Gillingham Fell,

September, 1889, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.;—
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson, John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day,
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., was unanimously re elected President.

27 4t
WILLIAM G. CROWELL.
27 4t

J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros'. Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs assaying as

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. 1027 WALNUT St. 1267 QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL. £2,000 000.
SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,
FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

OLOTHING.

THE FALL CLOTHES BUSINESS!

Hark ye! neighbors! Good folks al!! Fine Fall Clotnes, at GREAT BROWN HALL! Clothes for Autuma, rice and nice! Splendid goods, at lowest price! Clothes for lads: for youth ; for age ;

Young folks, old felks, great and a mall Rush to buy at GREAT BROWN HALL! Clothes for stout men and for thin ;

Gorgeous patterns! All the rage

Clotnes for boys to study in : Every kind at GREAT BROWN HALL!

Clothing sure to fit you well; See the price! How cheap we stil! Come and see the goods for Fail!

Splengid goods at GREAT BROWN HALL! Unparalleled Satisfaction

Is the portion

Of everybody Who buys Fall Clothing

AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CHESNUT STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BROTHERS

UNDER LOCK AND KEY;

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1869,

THE GREAT MOGUL DIAMOND.

BY T. W. SPEIGHT, Author of "Brought to Light," "Foolish Margaret," etc. 880 pages. 12mo. Cloth. Price, \$175. This novel is equal in interest to Wilkie Collins "Moonstone." We quote from the preface:

"In justice to himself the author thinks it requisite to state that the entire plan of this story was sketched out, and several of the chapters written, before the first lines of Mr Wilkie Collins' 'Moonstory' had been given for the public.

stone' had been given to the public.
"He has jurther denied himself the pleasure of reading 'The Moonstone' till after the completion of his own story, so as to preclude any possible charge of having derived the outline of his plot from the work of another writer. "London 1869. T. W. Speight."

New edition of "BEAUTIFUL SNOW," with Adlitional Poems. Wine and Green Cloth. Price,

Publishers of all of Mrs. Newby's celebrated novels. and dealers in American and Foreign Chromos, the largest assortment in the city; also manufacturers of all kinds of Frames.

TURNER BROTHERS & CO., PUBLISHERS.

No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

GALLERY.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869. MESSES. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street. Gentlemen :- We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.

We find the contents, without exception, entirely inharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in condition to commence our business again, having

We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you. Very respectfully

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADRIPHIA, August 27, 1869.

MESSES, FARREL, HERRING & CO. Gentlemen :- In the year 1856 I unfortunately was n business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could de-

pend upon, and purchased one of your Safes. The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any

other make of safes.

CHARLES WILLIAMS. Marble Paper Manufacturer.

most reliable protection from fire now known. HER-RING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and from with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

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SOCIETY.

TO BE GIVEN TO THE NATIONAL POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 17.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are now being solicited for this ot -SUBSCRIPTIONS are now being solicited for this object, and with good success.

The members of the Horticultural Society are earnestly invited to make contributions of Black Hamburg Grapes, and other fine fruits, for the occasion.

Tickets for members of the Society will be offered for sale in a few days.

H. A. DREER, No. 714 CHESNUT Street, and A. W. HARRISON, No. 15 North NINTH St., Secretaries.

WHOLESALE OPENING.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, 1869.

CARY, LINCOLN & CO.

Will open on this date to the MILLINERY TRADE a full line of French Pattern Bonnets and Hats.

ALSO, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, ETC ETC. Comprising all the LATEST NOVELTIES OF OUR

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