DICKENS ON EDUCATION.

ence of "One Atom" of Useful Knowledge any Scientific Classes for Artisans-The Age-Persevere in the Path of Science. he winter session of the Midland Institute as inaugurated in the Town Hall, Birming-

ham, England, on the 27th ult. Mr. Charles Dickens, as president of the institute, delivered the following opening address. Mr. Dickens said:-It was suggested by Mr. Babbage, in his mth "Bridgewater Treatise," that a mere spoken word-a mere syllable thrown into the air-may go on reverberating through illimitable space for ever and forever, seeing that there is no rim against which it can strike no boundary at which it can possibly arrive. Similarly it may be said -not as an ingenious speculation, but as a steadfast and absolute fact-that human calculation cannot limit the influence of one atom of wholesome knowledge patiently acquired, modestly possessed, and faithfully used. (Cheers.) As the astronomers tell us that it is probable there are in the universe innumerable solar systems besides ours, to each of which myriads of ntterly unknown and unseen stars belong, so it is certain that every man, however obscure, however far removed from the general recognition, is one of the group of men impressible for good and impressible for evil, and that it is in the external nature of things that he cannot really improve himself without in some degree improving other men. And observe, this is especially the case when he has improved himself in the teeth of adverse circumstances, as in a maturity succeeding to a neglected or an ill-taught youth, in the few daily hours remaining to him after ten or twelve hours' labor, in the few pauses and intervals of a life of toil; for then his fellows and companions have assurance that he can have known no favoring conditions, and that they can do what he has done, in wresting some enlightenment and self-respect from what Lord Lytton finely calls "those twin jailors of the daring heart, low birth and iron fortune." Mr. Dickens proceeded:-"oYur institution, sixteen years old, and in which masters and workmen study together, has outgrown the ample editice in which it receives its 2500 or 2600 members and students. It is a most cheering sign of its vigorous vitality that of its industrial stadents almost half we artisans in the receipt saying that four hundred others are clerks, apprentices, tradesmen, or tradesmen's sons. I notice with particular pleasure the adherence of a goodly number of the gentler sex, without whom no institution whatever can truly claim to be either a civilizing or a civilized one. The increased attendance at your edueational classes is always greatest on the part the artisans-the class within my experience the least reached in any smallar institutions, and whose name is oftenest and the most constantly taken in vain. But it is specially reached here, not improbably because it is, as it should be, specially addressed in the foundation of the industrial department, in the allotment of the direction of the society's affairs, and in the establishment of what are called its ponny classes-a bold, and, I am happy to say, a triumphantly successful experiment, which enables the artisan to obtain sound evening instruction in subjects directly bearing upon his daily usefulness or on his daily happiness, as arithmetic (elementary and advanced), chemistry, physical geography, and singing, on payment of the astounding low fee of a single penny every time he attends the class. I beg emphatically to say I look upon this as one of the most remarkable schemes ever devised for | the pleasure of meeting you again before the educational behoof of the artisan (cheers), | Christmas is out | cheers)—and shall have and if your institution had done nothing else | the great interest of seeing the faces and in all its life, I would take my stand by it on | touching the hand, of the successful competiits having done this. ers.) Apart, however, from its industrial department, it has its general department, offering all the advantages of a first-class literary institution. It has its reading-rooms, its library, its chemical laboratory, its museum, its art department, its lecture hall, and its long list of lectures on subjects of comprehensive interest, delivered by lecturers of the highest qualifications. Very well. But it may be asked, what are the practical results of these appliances? Now, let us suppose a few. Suppose that your institution should have educated those who are now its teachers. That would be a very remarkable fact. Supposing, besides, it should, so to speak, have educated education all around it, by sending forth numerous and efficient teachers into many and divers schools. Suppose the young student, reared exclusively in its laboratory, should be presently snapped up for the laboratory of the great famous hospitals. Suppose that in nine years its industrial students should have carried off a round dozen of much-competed-for prizes awarded by the Society of Arts and Government departments, besides two local prizes originating in the generosity of a Birmingham man. Suppose find an artisan well fit to receive the Whitworth prizes, should find him here. Suppose that one of the industrial students should turn his chemical studies to the practical account of extracting gold from waste color water and of taking it into custody in the very act of running away with hundreds of pounds down the town drains. Suppose another should perceive in his books, in his studious evening, what was amiss with his master's until then inscrutably defective furnace, and should go straight-to the great annual saving of that master-and put it all right. Supposing another should puzzle out the means-until then quite unknown-of making a certain description of colored glass. Supposing another should qualify himself to vanquish one by one, as they daily arise, all the little difficulties incidental to his calling as an electro-plater, and should be applied to by his companions in the shop in all emergencies under the name of "Encyclopedia." (Laughter and applause.) Suppose a long procession of such cases, and then consider that these are not suppositious at all, but are plain, unvarnished facts (hear, hear), culminating in the one special and significant fact that, a single solitary exception, every one of the institution's industrial students who have taken its prizes within ten years have since climbed to higher situations in their way of life. (Hear, hear.) As to the extent to which the institution encourages the artisan to think, and as, for instance, to rise superior to the little shackling prejudices perchance existing in his trade when they will not bear the test of inquiry, that is only to be equalled by the extent to which it encourages him to feel. There is a certain tone of modest manliness pervading all the little facts which I have looked through which I found remarkably impressive, decided objection on the part of industrial students to attend classes in their working clothes breathes this tone as being a graceyet at the same time perfectly independent recognition of the place

mirably illustrated in the case of a poor brick-

quently been obliged to part with his best clothes; and being therefore missed from his classes, in which he had been noticed as a very hard worker, was persuaded to attend them in his working clothes. He replied, "No, it was not possible. It must not be thought of. It must not come into question for a moment. It would be supposed, or it might be thought, that he did it to attract attention." And the same man being offered by one of the officers a loan of money to enable him to rehabilitate his appearance, posi-tively declined, on the ground that he came to the institution to learn and to know better how to help himself, not otherwise to ask help, or to receive help from any man. (Applause.) Mr. Dickens then went on to combat at considerable length the assertion that this is a material age, and thus concluded: -To the students of your industrial classes generally I have had it on my mind, first, to commend the short motto in two words, "Courage—perseverance," (Cheerse) This is the motto of a friend and worker. Not because the eyes of Europe are upon them, for I don't in the least believe it (laughter), not because the eyes of even England are upon them, for I don't in the least believe it; not because their doings will be proclaimed with blast of trumpet at street corners, for no such musical performances will take place (laughter); not because self-improvement is at all certain to lead to worldly success, but simply because it is good and right of itself (hear, hear), and because, being so, it does assuredly bring with it its own resources and its own rewards. I would further commend to them a very wise and witty piece of advice on the conduct of the understanding which was given more than half a century ag by the Rev. Sydney Smith-wisest and witti est of the friends I have lost. He says -and he is spenking, you will please understand, as I speak, to a whool of volunteer students he says:-"There is a piece of foppery which is to be cautiously guarded against, the foppery of universelity, of knowing all sei ences, and excelling in all arts-chemistry, mathematics, algebra, dancing, history, rea soning, riding, fencing, Low Dutch, High Dutch, and natural philosophy. (Laughter, In short, the modern precept of education very often is, Take the Admirable Crichton for your model. I would have you ignorant of nothing." of weekly wages. I think I am correct in says he, "my advice, on the contrary, is to have the courage to be ignorant of a great number of things, in order that you may avoid the calamity of being ignorant of everything," (Laughter and cheers.) To this I would superadd a rittle truth, which holds equally good of my own life and the tife of every eminent man I have ever known. The one serviceable, sab- certain, renamerative, attainable quality in every study and in every pursuit is the quality of attention. My own invention or imagination, such as it is, I can most truthfully a same you, would never have served me as I has bott for the babit of commonplace, humber, patient, daily, toiling, drudging attention genius, vivacity, quickness of penetration, brilliancy in association of ideas—such mental qualities, like the qualities of the apposition of the externally armed head in World, will not be com- of the peaks directly around it, the people of manded; but attention, after due term of the neighborhood will not yield their possible submissive service, always will. Like certain plants which the present persant may grow in the poorest will, it can be cultivated by any one, and it is cartain in its own good season to bring for h flowers and fruit. In acknowledging the vote of thanks, Mr.

Dickens said: - Ladius and Gentlemen: -- As I hope it is more than possible that I shall have upon that auticipated meeting the terrible foreshadowing of dread which must inevitably result from a second speech. I thank you most heartily, and 1 most sincerely and fervently say to you, "Good night, and God In reference to the appropriate and excellent remarks of Mr. Dixon, I will now discharge my conscience of my political creed, which is contained in two articles, and has no reference to any party or persons. My faith in the people governing is, on the whole, infinitesimal; my faith in the people governed is, on the whole, illimitable, (Cheers.)

## WONDERS OF THE WEST.

The Highest Mountains in the United States.

no the Springfold Republican. The progress of exploration among the high mountain ranges of Western America is narrowing down the question as to where is the highest mountain peak in the republic. The Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevadas, the latter's extension through Oregon, the Cas. cades, and their further extension into British America, and Alaska, have all been contestants for this distinction; and very wild statethat the Town Council, having it in trust to ments have been made of the heights of the representative peaks of each of these sections. Several peaks need yet to be more accurately measured before the contest is fully closed; but at present California, in her Mount Whitney, carried off the palm. This mountain, which lies in the Sierra Nevada range, in the southern part of the State, was ascended by Mr. King, one of the State geological survey, in the summer of 1866, to a point of 11,710 feet in height, where he took accurate measurements. Beyoud that point the peak was "inaccessible; but his skilled judgment was, that the summit rose from three to four hundred feet above him, and he therefore reports Mount Whitney as 15,000 feet high-a claim which may be held to be substantially correct. In the neighborhood of Mount Whitney are Mount Lyell, 13.217 feet high, Dana 13,227,

Brewer 13,886, and Tyndall 14,386 feet,

But next to Mount Whitney, in California, stands Mount Shasta, in the northern part of the State, and perhaps the most magnificent snow-covered mountain in the United States. It is 14,440 feet high, and is apparently destined, more than any other mountain in the republic, to become the object of curious interest and pleasure-seeking for travellers. Mount Hood, its Oregon rival, and nearly its equal in beauty of shape and extent of snow fields, is but 11,225 feet high, Mounts Baker and Rainer, still further north in Washington Territory, are respectively 10,780 feet and 12,800 feet high. They are also distinguished for the extent and magnificence of their perpetual snow fields. The encyclopedia puts down two mountains (still further north in British Columbia) -Brown and Hooker-as being 15,990 and 15,700 feet high, respectively; but they prove never to have been accurately measured, and these figures are but the wildest guesses of superficial travellers, no more to be depended upon than the claim of the Oregonians to a height of over 17,000 feet for Mount Hood, which has only been overthrown within the last three years. It is not probable that either of these peaks in British America ascend so high as either Shasta or Whitney, in Califorand of one another. And this tone is ad-

nia; but still they need to be accurately mea-

layer, who, being in temporary reverses sured before the question can be held to be through the illness of his family, had conse-finally closed against them.

finally closed against them. So, too, of Mount St. Elias in our new territory of Alazka. Heights of 16,000 and 17,000 feet have been claimed by travellers, and soberly put down in books for this grand old volcano. But the measurement of Sir E. Belcher, which is the highest put forth by any one of respectable authority, claims only 14,970 feet for it, and other observers make it much lower. The mountain has really never been accurately measured.

Thus stands the case in the Pacific coast. States and Territories. Of the coast mountains in California, no one rises above 5000 feet, that being the figure for Panache Grande. Mount Diable, so conspicuous an object in the country about San Francisco, is but 3857

feet high Coming east to the Rocky Mountains, Colorado, which holds the highest peaks of that range, has four mountains which are profty certainly between 14,000 and 14,500 feet each. There are Long's, Gray's and Pike's Peaks, and Mount Lincoln. Dr. Parry, of St. Louis, has made the most reliable measurement of the Coloradian Heights; but since one of the barometers which he depended upon for the calculations was stationed at St. Louis, there was some liability to error even in the most accurate of his figures. He measured the lower of the two Gray's Penks, and made it 14,251 feet. The other, to which be endeavored to give the name of Torrey's Peak, but which the people of Colorado join with its twin in the same name of Gray, is evidently from one to two hundred feet higher, but has not been accurately measured. Pike's Peak is reported by Dr. Parry at 14,216 feet, and by Fremont, who ascended it, at 14,300 feet. Mount Lincoln has never been accurately measured, though often ascended It is more likely to be lower than higher than Gray's Peaks. Dr. Parry did not succeed in reaching the summit of Long's Peak, but made an approximate measurement, which he reported at 14,056 feet. But this last season the first successful ascent of the notable mountain was made by Professor Powell and Mr. Byers, of the Rocky Mountain News, and their measurement, the first reliable one ever made, gives the figures of 14,250 feet. The New York Nation, therefore, showed more presumption than knowledge, when it undertook to criticize Mr. Bowles, in his "Switzerland of America," for not being more exact in reporting the heights of the leading mountains in Colorado. The Nation says "he ought to have known that Long's Peak was 14,506 feet," which, in fact, nobody did or could know outside of the Natio

There are numerous other peaks in Colorado of 13,000 feet and upward. Among these are Mount Audebond, Veilies Peak, Mount Guyot, and Parry's Peak; while those of ten, eleven, and twelve thousand feet in height lie everywhere about in the central portions of the territory. To the west of the peaks, constituting the dividing range of the continent, lies a huge mountain known on the maps as Sepri's Peak. It seems, both from the summits of Gray and Lincoln, to be still higher than those. It never has been measured, and though its apparent superiright to claim for Colorado the highest mountion peak in the United States, until a actual measurement of Sopri's Peak shall decide it

against them. The question, as it now stands, seems therefore narrowed down to Soprie Peak and Mount Whitney, in California. The peaks of the Rocky Mountain range, north of Colorado, in Montana and beyond, offer no competition to those of the former territory. But when we annex Mexico, that country will bear off the palm in North America for the mountain peaks. She has, too, Popocatenetl and Orizaba, whose heights seem to be definitely settled at 17,720 feet and 17,380. feet, respectively.

There is nothing in our mountain ranges in the Atlantic States to at all compare with any of these figures. Mounts Clingman and Mitchell, in North Carolina, 6940 and 6732 feet respectively, are the highest mountains east of the Missouri river. Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, ranks third, with a height of 6285 feet. The highest mountains in Switzerland are Mount Plane and Mount Rose, 15,775 and 15,150 feet respectively, South America has several mountain peaks. ranging from 20,000 to 25,300 feet high. But the Himalayas, in South Asia, carry off the palm of the world for high mountains. There are several peaks in that range between 25,000 and 29,000 feet in height, Mount Everett reaching the last figure, and, to be precise, adding two feet more. These latter igures almost take one's breath away, even to think of them. To mount the heights which they rep esent would do it actually; for the air at such an elevation is so rare as to make human existence there dangerous, if not im-

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETO.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND
BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY,
PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL
ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER,
HAREES, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, inving
for many years been in successful operation, and been ex
clusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and
River Engines, high and low pressure, from Boilers, water
Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their eervices to the public as being fully prepared to centract for
engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having
sets of pattern 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 Cyfinder Beilers of the best Penngyravia. Charceal from. Forgings of all sizes and kinds,
from and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning,
Serew Outting, and all other work connected with the
above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the are business.

It wings and specifications for all work done at the cablishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are proled with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy lied with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights. JACOB C. NEAFIR, JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines
for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Casometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc. Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass. Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and silrong Stallong, etc. Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Fifters, Pumping Engines etc. Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Drain-

CIRARD TUBE WORKS

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS. Blanufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc. PHILADELPHIA, PA. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

No. 42 North FIFTH Street. EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B

OFFICE,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RALLROAD COMPANY, No. 301 WALNUT Street. Philadellenia, Sept. 18, 1889.
The Stockholeers of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe at par, for SNE SHARE OF NEW STOUK for each eight shares or their respective names at the closing of the books on the

Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscription, or in instalments of twenty five per cent. each, perable in the months of October, 1829, and January, April, and July, 1836. A took paid for in full by Novamber I, 183, will be eati-tled to participate in all dividends that may be declared

On stock not paid in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed on instalments from date of payment. Subscription Books will be opened October I and closed

UHAS, C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer. THE LEHICH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY has declared a Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their Office, No. 23, WALNUT Street, on and after FRIDAY, October

CHAS, C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer. OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE GOMPANY.

PRILADELPHIA, October H., 1869.

At an election held purpoant to the charler, on the 4th inst., the following cannot goint longen were chosen to serve an Direct cup for the enting year.

Alfred C. Baker.

Alfred G. Baker.

Samuel Crast.

Thomas Sparks,

Samuel Crant,
Count W. Richards,
Issue ten,
George Fales,
George Fales,
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors bold this clotted.

ALFRED C. BAKER, President, GEORGE PALICS, Vice President, J. W. McALLETFER, Secretary, 10 12 3t

B- OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 2665 WAS NUC SUCCE.

Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 353, for ONE
HIRDER ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, is send to
Chura G. Stees, dated July 18, 1866, has been
transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate is not been surraidered. All persons are hereby
cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate beleman to the company.

R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Fallatelphin, Sept. 21, 1862.

PERMITTER OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a summanian dividend of SIX PER CENT, and a special dividend of TWO PER CENT, myship to the stooghtidors or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th mistant, elser of laxes.

10.41t. J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary.

LED COUPONS .- THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of

No. 3d S. THIRD Street, Philadelonia.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
No. 3d S. THIRD Street, Philadelonia.
WILLIAM S. HILLES,
Scorptary and Treasurer. REMOVAL THE PHILADELPHIA

SAVING FUND SOCIETY Commenced business at its WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALRUP STREET
ON MONDAY, 11th inst 10 12 Im

I. O. O. F .- THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF PARADISE LCDGE, No. 127, I. O. O. F., will be celebrated by a Grand Entertainment of Music and Electrical in the MUSICAL FUND HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, October 15, 189, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COL

LEGE,
No. 657 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.

Practical Instruction in
BOOKEEPING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
PENMANSHIP. COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
BUSINESS PAPERS, Etc.; Etc. DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS. Students received at any time, and instructed contrately at such hours as may best suit their convenience.

A FAIR IN AID OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR

WILLIAM TABUSTRIAL TOOLE FOR BLIND WOMEN
will be held at the Hall of the Philadelphia City Institute,
N. E. corner of CHESNUT & ELECTREENTH
STEEETS, commeacing on MONDAY, October 11, and PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH Street, south of Locust. Medical Dep Session 199450 commences October 6, at 736 o'cl a General Introductory by JOHN O'RVRNE, E

to the public. Students degrees of attending College will call upon the Dean, W. PAINE, M. D., at the Uni-versity, from 9 to 4. 913 fmw lbt

MORNING GLORY.

It is an admitted fact that the
MORNING GLORY

EASE-BURNING HEATING STOVES
keep steadily shead of all competitors. For superiority
and economy in fuel they are manaproscened. Call and
see them.

BUZBY & HUNTERSON.
18 6 limits Nos. 388 and 311 N. SECOND Street. FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT

sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycorine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, CAPITAL, 22,000,000, SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American news-paper building, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the dislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a sk, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth centitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at the property of the control of the control of the control of the laws of the lamb red thousand illadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dlars, with a right to increase the same to a million 6 30 wijl(

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bark, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dellars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled Title BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dellars. 6.30 wt J 10 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of Bark, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealit to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to blocated at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundre themsen d dollars, with a right to increase the same to twe millions of dollars.

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, b fresh nitrous exide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 207

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the snly true and perfect Bye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, back or truen. Sold by all Druggiets and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana recibe censultas de 9 a II de la manana y de 3½ a é de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 755. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH PORY, & Graduate of the University of Habans (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 785 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours -0 to 11 A. M. 35 to 6 P. M. DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETO.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS AND Drawing Materials

Of all kinds.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION. JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

9 ggwfmtf DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON No. 13 S. ELEVENTH Street. FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,

PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF

STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

rich sgricultural and manufacturing district

the acove Bonds at

This road runs through a thickly populated and

For the present, we are offering a limited amount

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania

and Reading Raffronds insures it a large and remu-

nerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the

wm. Painter & co.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

DUE 1889.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE

IN GOLD.

INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.

COUPONS MAY AND NOVEMBER.

BANKERS,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

BANKING HOUSE

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought ad sold

Special business accommodations reserved for

We will receive applications for Policies of Life

Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company

of the United States. Full information given at our

B. H. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST M/ RKET RATES,

N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS

in New York and Philadelphia Steck Boards, etc.

ELLIOTT & DUNN.

BANKERS.

NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION

BANK OF LONDON.

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest,

Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New

York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office, [1225

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

York, Boston, and Baltimore.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

on Commission.

office.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

PHILADELPHIA.

7 1 3m

PHILADELPHIA.

cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

Fer particulars apply to

DE HAVEN

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

INTEREST 6 PER CENT. IN GOLD.

FINANOIAL.

Since the opening of the Pacific Railroad, May 18, its carnings have been at the rate of about EIGHT MILLION DOLLALS PER YEAR. The earnings for September

\$762,177.43.

The First Marigage Bonds of the Company amount \$28.81c,000, and the interest liability to \$1,728,930 gold, or about \$2,034,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus,

## THE LAND GRANT BONDS.

To the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to linish the read, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. The select land were opened in Omaha July 27, and average at the rate of \$200,000 per month.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED IN payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay soveh per cent. interest in

Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market, we continue to fill We have no hesitation in recommending both the First

Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment DE HAVEN & BRO.

BANKERS. No. 46 South THIRD Street.

PACIFIC BAILWAYGOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE Street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay Seven Per Cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant, the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market-this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTE-REST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps, and Circulars furnished on application.

We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, and offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO., NO. 309 WALNUT STREET.

9.24-fmwrolm

PHILADELPHIA. MITH, RANDOLPH & CO.. BANKERS.

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK;

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEM-BERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Libera Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London. B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort, JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris. And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit 12 tf Available Throughout Europe.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

CITY WARRANTS

10 5 3m BOUGHT AMD SOLD. P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers.

NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET. Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—
A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—
How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc., Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, ou receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 128 BORTH WHARVES No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, 9 295
ALEXANDER G CATTELL, ELIJAS CATTELL