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# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1873.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topies-Compiled Rvery Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE WESTERN UNION MONOPOLY AND THE TELEGRAPH STRIKERS. from the N. Y. Herald.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, it oppears that the strike among the telegraph perators is not at all at an end. Late inforation from the West, including Pittsburg, hicago, and St. Louis, and from the South nd Southwest, including Memphis, Louisille, New Orleans, Texas, and other points, s to the effect that the strike still continues, with no prospect of surrender or compromise. In Philadelphia it is affirmed that "the strike is not so near an end as previously stated in some quarters." A Philadelphia paper says the strike "not only continucs, but grows stronger every day.' In New York the strikers remain firm, with no indications of surrendering, their vacancies being imperfectly supplied by women 'pirates"-incompetent operators, who and have been dismissed for incompetency or for improper practices. The situation here may be comprehended at a glance by reading the following despatch from the superintendent of the Western Union Company in this city:

To all Offices in the City-Refuse business for all points south of Richmond. J. C. HINCHMAN, Superintendent.

This is conclusive evidence that the trouble south of Richmond still exists, and no doubt the same may be said in regard to other points-a matter which the company, of course, does not care to have ventilated. It is important here to state that the labor unions in this city unanimously sustain the strikers, and have already voted them supplies of the sinews of strikes as well as of war to enable them to hold out. It is expected that the same action will be taken by the tabor unions throughout the country, and in the end it may be found that the telegraph operators' progressive movement of to-day will assume a degree of importance which will make itself both felt and respected. Now, what is the cause of all this commo-

hion and all this disruption in one of the most Important elements of our business and social relations? It may be explained in a few words. It is the result of the grasping ra-pacity and unbridled tyranny of one of the most gigantic monopolies that ever over-shadowed enterprise in the civilized worldthe Western Union Telegraph Company.

Let us for a moment look at the extent of this ponderous machine-a machine moved and manipulated by the hands of a few greedy capitalists and millionaires. From the official records we find that of the 4014 public telegraph offices in the United States the Western Union numbers 3469, and all the rest, including the Franklin, Atlantic and Pacific, Pacific and Atlantic, and Bankers' and Brokers' lines, the balance, or only five hundred and forty-five offices. The number of miles of line in active use is as follows:-Western Union Company, 52,099; all the others, including connections, 17,500, giving the Western Union the enormous preponderance of 34,599 miles of telegraph wire in operation in the United States. And, not content with this huge Titan-like monopoly, it is now shuffling around the lobbies of Congress, in the committee-rooms, in the cosy private quarters of members, for a new deal with its already stocked cards for another little game of exclusive telegraph privileges, even to the absorption of all the Atlantic cables reaching our shores. In short, having checkered the territory of the United States with its telegraph poles and wires, it now seeks to girdle the earth with its galvanic withes. We ask, in all earnestness, is it not time Congress interposed its authority to check the growth of this mammoth monopoly? We have seen that it does not hesitate to throw into confusion the entire business of the country by an obstinate adhesion to an arbitrary determination to reduce the salaries of a few poorly paid operators. If it does not stop to do these arbitrary things in its present wealth of money and influence, what may we not expect when its powers shall be still further augmented, when it locks not only the land, but oceans within its embrace? Our readers have remarked that great care has been taken by the company to keep the Washington offices well supplied with operators pending the present difficulties. This dodge is transparent. It is to impress members of Congress with the idea that its affairs are not in disorder, that it is not tyrannical to its employes, that its usefulness to the community is not impaired, and that everything connected with its internal machinery is moving like clockwork. We admonish members of Congress to keep their eyes open, and not allow themselves to be hoodwinked by this or any other subterfuge of the company's lobbyists in Washington or elsewhere. We nrge them to go straight forward in the work of establishing a cheap and comprehensive postal telegraph system under the direction of the Government, thereby relieving the people of exorbitant telegraph tolls and a worthy class of the community from the oppression of a tyrannical and unscrupulous monopoly. Meanwhile, as everything now seems to indicate, the strikers' movement will continue to progress, and eventually, we repeat, make itself both felt and respected.

"Philosophy" course—and six, all ladies, the "Modern Literature" course. After all, it is not such a bad beginning: "good to count gains from," as the newspapers of the degains from," as the newspapers of the de-feated party are wont to say ofter an election. It seems, however, by the statements of the Harvard Advocate and the Boston Advertiser, that the whole system is to be remodeled, with some improvements for next year. Ex-President Hill's "University Loctures" and President Elliott's "University Courses" are to be thrown into one, and we have something which really begins to look like the arrangements of a Gorman University. In 1870-'71 the whole lecturing force is appa-rently to be drawn from Cambridge and vicinity; and of the twenty-nine lecturers all but nine are officers of the College. These nine are Messrs, G. E. Ellis, F. Bocher, W. D. Howells, A. Phelps, C. C. Perkins, C. Wright, J. Fiske, J. E. Oliver, B. J. Jeffries, and W. Everett. As to the departments, the courses may be thus classified; -- Natural Sciences (7) Metaphysics (4); Modern Literature (4) Ancient Literature (3); English Literature (3). Mathematics and Astronomy (3); Theology (2); Art (1); History (1); Political Science (1) There are certainly some great gaps here. History, for instance, seems to have very scanty attention, and Philology to be almost wanting. The classics, too, have to put up with rather short rations. But, on the whole, the courses bring us much nearer to a true university than anything which America has yet seen, and the names of the lecturers make certainly a respectable, though not perhaps a brilliant list. The names of Peirce, Agassiz,

Wyman, Hedge, Lowell, and Child would do honor to any university. We are sorry to miss the name of Professor Wolcott Gibbs. Among the new accessions the most important is doubtless Mr. Charles C. Perkins, whose European laurels have been an honor to his Alma Mater, to whom in turn he gives the fruit of his study of "Ancient Art. Mr. Howells, too, must be always agreeable, though he must remember that "New Italian Literature" is not an inexhaustible theme. Some of the literary subjects appear perhaps a little crude and ambitious, as that of "Modern Classics." assigned to Prof. Cutler. The most difficult theme perhaps in the list, and that requiring the maturest culture, on "The Study of Literary Models and on English Style," is ansigned to a gentleman not a graduate of the College, and whose name is not very familiarly known in literature at least-Mr. Austin Phelps.

But the principle involved in these lectures is of more value than any details of the new experiment. In time, pupils will inevitably be drawn, and the lecture-rooms be adequately filled. The proposed rearrangement of prices, fixing \$10 as the fee for each full course, and \$5 for each shorter course-giving each pupil his choice of courses-will afford the utmost freedom to students, while supplying a sufficient element of competition to lecturers. The ultimate result will be to bring round the University a class of learned men, varying in years, pursuits, and opinions, who, without official connection with its government, will increase its reputation and enlarge its intellectual atmosphere. This is precisely what gives to the German universities their peculiar value. Tetching is there not monopolized by the regular instructors, but they are always stimulated and kept awake by the competition of other minds. At Berlin, for instance, the number of extra professors and privat-docents is double that of the regular professors, 111 against 55, by the last accounts we have at hand. The consequence is an astonishing mental activity and a vast range of instruction. At Berlin, in 1865-6, there were delivered 175 distinct courses of academical copious array, the Harvard beginnings seem humble; but they lie in the right direction, and the end is sure. In one respect, too, these American "university lectures" are far in advance of any which Germany ever saw: they admit no distinction of sex in knowledge.

last two years can point you to sums amounting to not less than one hundred and seventy. five thousand dollars which General Grant has accumulated since his party first determined to place him in the Presidential chair, and since he first convinced himself that his occupancy of the White House was a foregone conclusion. None of this money he stole, but not one cent of it should he have received. It was the offerings of men who were known to have axes to grind. Indeed, the result shows that it was offered and received as the advance payment for executive patronage afterward to be delivered. In due time the axes were ground, and he had the sharpest axe who paid most liberally for the grinding.

With so high an example before them, it is little wonder that subordinate officers of the Government shrink affrighted but full-handed from the thought of dying poor, and that there is scarcely virtue enough left among the press of their party, or even in the ranks of that party, to brand with infamy their felonious though very profitable fear.

PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT THE INCOME TAX.

#### From the N. Y. Times.

It is very clear that the Tribune does not know what it means when it treats of financial questions. It opens an old bag stuffed with various crotchets, and gets itself so muddled among them that it can scarcely tell one from the other. Is there an intelligent boy in any public school in this country who is incapable of perceiving the fallacy contained in the following definition by the Tribune of its "views:"-

"The New York Times over and again asserts that "The New York Times over and again asserts that we propose the abolition of the income tax. We have already corrected this misstatement. We pro-pose the abolition of no tax—none whatever. By the iaw, as it stands, the income tax is to be assessed and collected once more, and that is the end of it. We think it right that it be not reimposed."

How is it possible to treat this sort of argument seriously? Is not the extinction of tax the same thing as its abolition? Or can you do utterly away with anything without abolishing it? The Tribune says, "We don't ask you to abolish the income tax-only don't put it on any more." It might in precisely the same way say to an agent in its employ, 'We don't say that we will not pay you any more salary, only after next Saturday you need not come here again." To recommend that a tax shall not be collected again is precisely the same thing as to recommend its abolition: but the Tribune smiles in sweet complacency over its quibble, and thinks that in constructing a ludicrous paradox it has solved a financial problem. We never remember to have seen reasoning so absurd put forward on a question of public interest. It is worthy of the famous Jack Bunsby himself. Let us put the positions taken up by the Tribune in a short form and one after the other:-

1. We do not say abolish the income tax.

2. Only, never levy the tax again. We are opposed to the reduction of taxa-3.

tion, believing that we ought to pay the debt first.

4. But-take off fifty millions of taxation at once.

Can any conjurer invent a better hocuspocus than this? And yet the Tribune is sublimely unconscious of the inconsistencies into which it wanders. It goes running after first one will-o'-the-wisp and then another, and tumbles into bog after bog with as much satisfaction as if it were on the road to Paradise itself. We can understand that the lectures on topics in philosophy (including | Tribune's legerdemain may confuse a few literature), 110 in medicine, 62 in law, 36 in theology-283 in all. Compared with this can it pretend to tell intelligent men that in demanding the withdrawal of a tax it does not ask for its abolition? It might as well advise us all to say to the Government at once:-'We don't ask you to do without revenue-Re but we won't pay any more taxes." The Tribune says the income tax is collected dishonestly. Then get rid of your dis-honest collectors. If the Tribune had a tenant who was dishonest, would it burn its own house down to get rid of him, or adopt the less eccentric method of giving the tenant notice to quit? Again, our contemporary objects that the tax is unequal in its operation. So are all taxes when you come to look into them. It is harder for the poor man to pay tax upon coal than for the rich man. We have our-selves shown some special inequalities of the income tax which ought to be levelled away. They, however, are not the fault of the im post, but only of the blundering, chaotic manner in which it is levied. Half of our taxes were applied by the rule of thumb. Scarcely anybody knew anything about such subjects. It is very hard-as a correspondent in one of our banks truly says-that a widow should have to pay five per cent. to the Gov-ernment on her dividend of, say, a thousand dollars, without deduction, while those who receive income from other sources may make many deductions. This hardship is the re-sult of sheer stupidity. A practiced financier would rectify all such injustices in a week. Again, it proves nothing against the merits of any tax to say that some people evade it while others are obliged to pay it. The very same thing may be said of all taxes. It may not be possible to obtain an absolutely true return of income from every man. But it is quite possible to prevent a rich man avoiding the tax altegether. One of the first duties of a government is to collect its revenue. If ours has not yet succeeded in regard to the income tax, it must try over again; but until we get men engaged in the work who understand their business, we shall have to grope about in the darkness. The World appears to think that it has adduced an unanswerable case against the income tax when it quotes certain passages from speeches of Mr. Gladstone adverse to it. It seems to us that a short answer disposes of this line of argument. Although Mr. Gladstone sees many objections to the income tax, he is obliged to keep reimposing it; he did so a few months ago, and will do so again next March or April. Precisely the same is it with our own Government. It wants a revenue, and to raise that revenue it has brought into existence an exceedingly elaborate and complex system of taxation. It has taxed articles innumerable; it has heavily taxed the industry of the country, the food we eat, the clothes we wear; it has taxed everything we can buy, make, grow, or import. Among other things it has taxed income. We say now that the time has come for the reduction of this large burden of taxation. The Trihune says "no" and "yes" in the same breath; take off no taxes till the debt is fully funded; take off fifty millions instantly. We cannot reconcile that inconsistency, but what we do contend for is this:--If we can lessen the taxes by fifty millions, do not study the inte-rests of only one set of tax-payers, especially when the set is the very one which can best Lower the income afford to pay taxes. Lower the income tax by all means: Do not make any man pay so much upon earnings as upon realized | cha

property. But remember these few points:--The income tax, unlike many other taxes, does not restrict trade or cripple commerce. 2. It is not so burdensome as taxes upon necessaries of life. 3. It falls upon the rich rather than upon the poor. 4. It is a tax for the benefit of Government, not of monopolists, whereas too many of our imposts fall under the latter category. Lastly, it would be unfair to take off the whele of the income tax until you have reduced the taxes which press heavily and harshly upon the poorer classes, or which injuriously affect the mercantile interests of the country-as, for example, the duties on food and clothing, and upon the raw material of a great variety of manufactures.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEY" OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COM-PANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 25, 1869 - Notice is hereby given, that the Transfor Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M, to enable the Cempany to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the

Pacific Express Company. The Transfer Books will be opened on the 23d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the

\$5,000,000 new stock will be delivered. Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Com-pany will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY. 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEB RUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary. 12 31 cF7

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIREC.

TORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, November 29, 1839. The Board of Directors of the American Merchants

Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS (\$3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of

January next, The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of De-cember next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next. By order of the Board.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary. 12 31 15t

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANU-FACTURING COMPANY. BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1899. Notice is hereby given to the astockholders of the BEL. VIDERE MANUFACTURING COSPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and thet payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

time. By order of the Board of Directors. 1228 ow S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL-ROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, December 17, 1859.-The SIX PER CENT. interest coupons of first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due Janu ary 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 NASSAU Street, New York 12 31 15t O. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

DO" OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND

TEXAS CENERAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1839.-The Coupons of the Mortage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New York. 12 31 15t D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL-

ROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1889.-The Seven Per Cent. Interest Coupors (Bonds of 1884) due Jan 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co.,

12 31 12t C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND ORE-GON RAILROAD, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17.-The Six Per Cent. Interest Conpons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch No. 5 Nessan stread

rates,



OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among

embers of the Society of Friends. Good risks of any class accepted. Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest

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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandris from the most direct route for Isnchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Daiton, and the

Is achours, Bratol, Andavide, Andavide, Andavide, Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street. Freight received daily. No. 14 North and South wharves. HYDE & TYLEE, Agents, at Georgetown; M. FLDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria.

E.-FOR NEW YORK, VIA and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE ORTATION COMPANY.-DES SURE LINE. lines will be resumed on and after which will be taken o

# UNIVERSITY REFORM.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Our older colleges, stimulated in part by "Cornell" and "Michigan," are making bold teps toward a true University system. No agle experiment in this direction is at this recise moment so important as that in proreas at Harvard College, in respect to "Uniersity Lectures."

It was among the triumphs of President /ill's administration to establish, amid many obstacles, a method by which the attainments of the college professors could be brought to bear on a maturer class of minds than undergraduates. To his "University Lectures" the present administration has added two "University Courses of Instruction"-the one in "Philosophy," the other in "Modern Literature"-these being designed for "graduates, teachers, and other competent persons, men and women." There is no examination for admission, and residence at Cambridge is not required. At the end of the year an exami-nation for honors will be held, at which attendance will be voluntary.

One course of instruction comprises six courses of lectures, the other seven. Of the thirteen lecturers, seven are non-Professors of Harvard College-these seven being Professors Whitney and Fisher of Yale College, with Mezers. R. W. Emerson, J. E. Cabot, W. D. Howells, F. Bocher, and J. Fiske These courses are now in progress, with en tire success, except as to the number of stuents, which is as yet small. Besides the ratuitous audience of professors and divi-ity students—a partial modification of the ractice on toll bridges in Vermont, where inisters pass free—there are thirteen paying pupils. Three young gentlemen attend both courses—four pupils (including one lady) the

#### OFFICIAL CORRUPTION. From the Louisville Journal

THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING TELEGRAPH makes this declaration, which would have seemed a very singular one ten years ago:-"Mr. Stanton had the handling and disposition of hundreds of millions of dollars at a time when it would have been easy for him to have accumulated immense sums without seriously compromising his reputation."

It has become so common an occurrence for officers of the Government to "accumulate large sums" while handling the people's money that one may now do it "without seriously compromising his reputation." Indeed, when one of them dies, and it is found that he has failed to make such an accumulation, the circumstance becomes the ninedays' wonder of his party. His political friends think his honesty was quite too much for his health, and are astonished that he lived as long as he did.

That Mr. Stanton might, while Secretary of War, have accumulated, through the ordinary channels of official corruption, immense sums of money-that he might thus have made himself a millionaire-without seriously compromising his reputation with his party, cannot be denied. The thing is done every day. THE EVENING TELEGEAPH, which apparently sees nothing seriously to condemn in it, could point you to a dozen men who went into office poor a few years since, and came out prepared to do a heavy banking business on the capital realized through their brief but earnest devotion to public duty. THE TELE-GRAPH declares that Mr. Stanton's expenses were far beyond his salary as Secretary of War, and that in order to meet them he was forced to draw upon his own resources, until he had nearly exhausted the accumulations of a laborious life, leaving little or nothing more for the support of his family than the sum of ten thousand dollars, for which his life was insured in Philadelphia. Under the circumstances, it is creditable to the memory of Mr. Stanton that he died poor, for he held a high office at a time when official honesty was the exception and official rascality the rulewhen, as his friends now tell us, he might have pocketed tens of thousands in gold without seriously injuring his reputation; but he would have deserved no credit for this in the purer and better days of the republic, when rascality was the exception and honesty the rule. Then honesty was one of the chief tests of a man's fitness for office. Then, the question, "Is he honest-is he capable ?" was invariably asked, and answered affirmatively. before an office was bestowed upon any applicant by the President. Now, "Does he vote the radical ticket?" is the only question asked of the applicant, and an affirmative answer is all the recommendation required by the Executive. Hence it is no wonder that the plundering of the people is carried on so extensively and so openly by the officers of the Government that the act of stealing immense sums by a member of the Cabinet

anking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street,	excelled. 1275	NOTICI
lew York. C. P. HUNTINGTON, 12 31 15t Vice President.	OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPAN OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 222 WALNUT Street	Y Delaware a TRANSPO
OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,	Philadelphia. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.	The business of these l
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1969 — Warrants registered o No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, in-	Capital, \$500,000. MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.	the 8th of March. For f accommodating terms,
prest ceasing from date. JOS. F. MARCER,		3 25
1223 City Treasurer.	OVER \$20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGA. IZATION,	R. FR. FLORI
Office No. 226 WALNUT Street. COMPANY,	Arthur G. Comn. Diagoroha Francis R. Cope.	The The
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-	Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, S. Morris Wain, John Magon, S. Morris Wain, John Magon,	after arrival of the New
amed Company, and an election of Directors to serve for naving yesr, will beld at their Office on WEDNESDAY, he light day of January A D 1870 at 19 o'clock M	Ambrose White, William Welsh, John P. White,	eastern Railroad train :- PILOT BOY (Inland ) ING at 8 o'clock.
he 19th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M. 12 31 16t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.		ING at 8 o'clock, DICTATOR, every TI CITY POINT, every F
EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COM- PANY, Office No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.	George L. Harrison, ARTHUB G. COFFIN, President, OHARLES PLATT, Vice-President,	Through tickets to be hand Steamahip Line Age
PITTADUTADUTA Dan 99 1800	MATTHIAS MABIS, Socretary. CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Socretary. 11	
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Com- any that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of State axes, has this day been declared, payable in cash on the bit day of January, 1870. RICHARD COE,	FAME INSURANCE COMPANY	- 14
12 23 20t. Treasurer.	No. 809 CHESNUT Street.	ZIL_I
Office No. 417 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1969.	INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUA CAPITAL, \$200,000.	Le Danse
Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on he Preferred Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL	FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Po	2id of every month :
COMPANY and the Priority Bonds of the TIDEWATER DANAL COMPANY, falling due on the lat of January,	petual or Temporary Policies. DIRECTORS:	These splendid steam at St. Thomas, Para,
870, will be paid at the offices of the Company in Philadel-	Oharles Richardson, Robert Pearce, William H. Rhawn, John Kessler, Jr.,	Janeiro, going and retur For engagements of fr
entation of the coupons thereof, numbered 11, ROBERT D. BROWN, 19 51 2w Treasurer.	William M. Seyfort, Kdward B. Orne, Henry Lewis, Charles Stokes,	14 No. 5 B
SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY,	Nathan Hilles, John W. Everman, George A. West, Mordecai Busby.	FOR FOR
Office No. 417 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.	CHARLES RICHARDSON, President. WILLIAM H. BHAWN, Vice-President	
Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Common Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January 1870, will	WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23	GEORGE WASH
be paid on and after the 3d proximo, at the First National Bank of Philadelphia, on presentation of the coupons for	THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE	E MARIPOSA, Ken Freight taken for St.
he same, numbered 34. 12 31 2w ROBERT D. BROWN, Trassurer.	No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Squa	ra. For passage (first and
12 31 2w Treasurer. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE	THE PENNSILVANIA FIRE INSURANC OMPANY. -Incorporated 1255-Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUTStreet, opposite independence Squar Thig Company, favorably known to the community if over forty years, continues to insure against less or da age by fire on Public or Private Buildings, seither perm nently ur for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stoo of Goode, and Marchandise generally, on liberal terms. Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables the to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the ca- of loss.	or <u>14</u>
Stockholders of the SUMMIT BRANCH RAIL- ROAD COMPANY will be hold at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COM-	nently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stoo of Goods, and Marchandise generally, on liberal terms.	U. S
PANY in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 17th day of January.	Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables the	in Sorth Lines So'cloc
870, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing ear, and transact such other business as may be pre- ented. WILLIAM B. FOWLE,	DIRECT RS.	COLUMBIA, Cap
12 28 17t Socretary.	Daniel Smith, Jr., John Deverenz, Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,	EAGLE, Captain For freight or passage
Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their	Isaao Hazleburst, Thomas Robins, Daniel Haddock, Jr. DANIEL SMITH, JR., President	14 No. 5 B
Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUES-	WM. G. CROWELL, Scoretary. 320	R
DAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.	DHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY C	DF READY This Boofing is ad
JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary,	1 PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED INA-CHARTER PERPETUAL	applied to STREP
Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1889. 12 18 256*	No. 234 WALNUT Street, opposite the Fichange. This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE.	at one half the expense Shingle Roofs without r
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY. (SOUTHERN BRANCH.)	on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furnitu etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings	re, ing the damaging of cell by going repairs. (No grav PRESERVE YOUR T
Coupons of the Six Per Cont. Gold Bonds of this road due on 1st prox. will be paid on and after that date, free	deposit of premiums. The Company has been in active operation for more th SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have be	I am always prepared
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