CHILDREN

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet). or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1871.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from Its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered Into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the exclusive use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record, and German Democrat, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the only evening paper published in this city in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 11 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 21, 31, and 41. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early

edition. THE NEW CITY COMMISSIONS. THREE of the bills creating commissions for the future government of Philadelphia were introduced yesterday in the State Legislature, and we publish them in full in to-day's TELE-GRAPH, that our readers may comprehend the nature and extent of the extraordinary powers that are to be taken from the people and vested in the hands of a few citizens. It matters little that some of the gentlemen named as commissioners enjoy a large share of the confidence of the community. There is no assurance that their names will not be stricken out before the bills are finally passed, but whether they are retained or not. the principle of conferring such vast powers upon men not elected by the people is in the highest degree dangerous; and if the people quietly submit to it, the next step may be a complete annihilation of their few remaining local political rights. It will be seen that the commissioners are to be placed entirely beyoud the reach of popular indignation. boards as now constituted to serve for five years before an election takes place, or, in other words, the men chosen by the Legislature are to rule the city absolutely in the matters designated until 1876, and at the end of that time the wise and virtuous men in the State Capitol graciously propose that a small share of the blessing of sel'-government shall revert back to the people from whom they are now attempting to steal it. Attentive readers will observe that the commissioners are entrusted, within their respective domains, with nearly absolute powers. The city is not only to be ruled by men in whose selection she has no voice, but they are authorized to rule despotically. The Metropolitan Police not only to Board with entrusted the appointment, control, and entire government of the police, but it is authorized to make all needful rules and regulations, to increase the number of officers, to erect new station:houses, etc., and it is made the imperative duty of Councils to appropriate such sums of money as the Board of Commissioners shall require. The Water Commission is to have "all the powers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the Water Department, and of the Chief Engineer of the Water Works, and of the Register of Water, and whatever other authority may be necessary to give tuem the exclusive right to furnish and regulate the supply of water to the city of Philadelphia and the inhabitants thereof." But even the powers entrusted to the Police and Water Commissions shrink into insignificance when compared with those entrusted to the Board of Public Works. There may be some excuse in the present condition of the Police and Water Departments for an extraordinary new policy. But the Board of Public Works was manifestly and clearly created for the express purpose of providing unlimited opportunities for plunder. It is to have exclusive control of all highways and public works not now under the control of existing commissions; and in addition to the exercise of many other excessively dangerous powers, it is authorized (see section 5), to determine what material the streets shall be paved with, and to issue city bonds for the payment of all the paving contracts it chooses to give out. If the Commissioners of Public Works are

Philadelphia, and the erection of palaces built with the proceeds of public plunder. If the legislative programme is carried out, taxpayers must expect exactions such as they have never known before, while the community will be at the mercy of a small band of politicians who will live in princely magnifi-

THE COMING MAN.

In the whirligigs of American politics during the last ten or twelve years the interests of nearly every distinct class has been made an object of national solicitude. The especial favorites of the Government, under the old regime, were the slaveholders, and the whole country was turned upside down that they might enjoy, without restrictions, the inalienable right of oppressing, in their own way and on the broadest possible area, their plantation chattels. In the reaction against the slaveholder the victim of his tyranny rose in public favor, and his rights have been battled for so persistently and successfully that there is nothing left to demand his behalf, nuless be the largest possible share of offices and of public plunder. The Indian, too, has found active, zealous, and generous friends who are constantly devising new methods for advancing his welfare and protecting his interests. The heathen Chinee, although he may be oppressed in some quarters, has devoted champions to shield him. The advocates of woman's rights increase rapidly in laquacity, number, and influence, and already they have achieved, in some quarters, brilliant victories. The cause of one nationality after another has in turn been an object of intense solicitude; and thousands have been ready to fight with the Fenians, to coalesce with the Cubans, or to glorify the Germans. Meanwhile, every year has witnessed a growing disregard of the wishes, wants, and welfare of the class most powerful in numbers and least potent in influence, and it is high time to inquire when the coming man shall consist of that most unobtrusive but most important of all individuals, the able-bodied American tax-payer. Of all the victims of injustice, folly, rascality, oppression, tyranny, and corruption, no class has suffered so much. In his zeal for helping others he has so often been destroyed and robbed by his accredited agents that he has suffered in the aggregate more misfortunes and misadventures than ever befel Don Quixote in his chivalric crusades. The hour must be near at hand when the instinct of self-preservation will force kim to abandon the part of knight errant in politics, to treat government as a sober business, and to carry with him to the polls some of that desire to take care of number one which he displays in his private transactions. When this period arrives he will cease to mistake a thief who seeks his suffrages for an immaculate representative of noble principles, and he will force the partisans of high and low degree, of all creeds, to acknowledge once more the forgotten truth that he has some rights still left which plundering politicians may and must be forced to

THE APPORTIONMENT OUTRAGE. It appears that, in 1857, an amendment to the State Constitution was adopted, providing that "no city or county shall be entitled to elect more then four Senators." At the time the people of the State ratified this amendment, the allotment of only four Senators to this city may have been fair and just, certainly much more so than it is at present. As we showed on Saturday, the average constituency of the Senatorial districts throughout the State is 26,036 taxables and 106,545 inhabitants. Philadelphia has 158,986 taxables and 673,726 inhabitants, which would entitle us to more than six Senators if this outrageous constitutional provision were not in the way. Under the circumstances, there is no help for the people of this city until the Constitution is again overhauled.

But, bad as the limitation to four Senators is, the scandalous manner in which the Senate Committee on Apportionment proposes to gerrymander the boundaries is even worse. The following table shows the number of taxables and inhabitants in each of the proposed districts, with the vote cast at the last election for Receiver of Taxes, in which the party lines were drawn more closely than for any other office: -

 Dist.
 Taxables.
 Pop.
 Voic.
 Rep.
 Dem.
 Mzd.

 1.
 89,637
 168,6099
 23,725
 11,911
 11,814
 97 K

 2.
 39,007
 197,911
 23,502
 14,219
 9,383
 483341

 3.
 31,860
 127,779
 19,087
 8,905
 10,182
 12771)

 4.
 48,482
 212,327
 29,721
 17,053
 12,663
 4395 H

Total .. 159,986 673,726 96,135 52,093 44,042 8951R A mere glance at these figures serves to reveal the "little game" which the Democratic Senate proposes to play. Philadelphia being entitled under the Constitution to but four Senators, the districts should average 39,746 taxables, 168,431 inhabitants, and 24,034 voters. The First and Second districts approach this standard as closely as is perhaps practicable, without dividing the wards; but the Third and Fourth districts are grossly disproportionate to each other and the true standard. The Third district, which is to embrace all that is included in it at present, with the addition of two election divisions of the Eighteenth ward now included in the Fourth district, is situated along the river front, and will barely hold its own in population. It is strongly Democratic, and will doubtless remain so for some years. If the Senate committee had, however, annexed a contiguous ward to it, the Democratic ascendancy would have been imperilled, and it is for this reason that it is proposed to keep its boundaries almost the same as they are at present, although by so doing the 19,087 voters residing in it are able to offset the 29,721 who reside in the proposed Fourth district. But this is not the whole extent of the fraud which the Democrats in the Senate propose to perpetrate, Not only is the new Fourth district made half as large again as the Third, but there is to be entrusted with this privilege, nothing but the such a redistribution of several wards as will entire destruction of the city credit will prematerially affect the political prospects in the

vent the development of a race of Tweeds in | First district. The Twenty-sixth ward, which | is Republican by over twelve hundred, is CHILDREN taken from the First district and given to the Fourth, its place being filled by the Ninth ward, in which the Republican majority is about one thousand only. This gives the Democrats a fair show in the First district, which is now safely Republican on a full vote. The place now held by the Ninth ward in the Second district is to be filled by the Twentieth and Twenty-ninth wards, which are torn from the present Fourth district to make room for the Twenty-sixth ward. As the result of the whole distribution, the proposed Fourth district is made to stretch from the extreme northern limit of the city to League Island, embracing all the rapidly-growing suburbs of the city, in which the increase in population is bound to be much greater than in its overcrowded Democratic rival, the Third district.

The Senate committee apparently had two prime objects in view in rearranging the Senatorial districts—the retention of a strong Democratic majority in the Third district, and the chance of a Democratic victory in the First district on a full vote. If the Nineteenth ward were allotted to the Third district instead of the Feurth, there would be a show of fairness in the apportionment. The relative standing of the four districts would then be as follows:-

 
 Titacables
 Page
 Vote
 Rep.
 Dem.
 Maf.

 89,637
 166,609
 93,725
 11,911
 11,814
 97R

 80,007
 167,011
 23,562
 14,219
 9,383
 4835R

 44,775
 173,920
 24,769
 12,166
 12,524
 423D

 38,547
 107,086
 24,048
 13,797
 10,251
 8536R
 Total .. 158,986 673,726 96,135 52,903 44,042 8951R

This arrangement would render the Third district the largest of the four; but six out of the eight wards of which it would be composed are decreasing in population, if we are to believe the census marshals, and at best will prove comparatively stationary. This, however, is not the serious objection in Democratic eyes. The Democratic majority would be cut down from 1277 to 428, and the district would become debatable ground. As the voters of the city are nearly equally divided between the two parties, it is just that their representation in the Senate should approximate to equality. If Philadelphia were allowed the seven Senators to which the city is entitled, a fair apportionment would give four of them to the Republicans and three to the Democrats. As this is impossible, the boundaries of the districts should be so arranged that there will be an approximate equality in taxables, population, and voters, leaving the two parties to take their chances, until the revision of the Constitution shall enable each of them to have its full and fair representation in the Senate.

THE READING RAILROAD AND THE W. B. A.

A MIMORIAL from the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, over the signature of its President, Franklin B. Gowen, Esq., explanatory of its recent action in increasing the tonnage upon coal, was yesterday presented to the Legislature. This memorial is gard to the whole matter of miners' strikes, and it is an unanswerable accusation against the miners and their leaders as the really guilty parties in the present disorganization of the coal trade. Mr. Gowen shows that the last strike in the coal regions was not only totally unjustifiable, but that it was not desired by the miners themselves. It was ordered by the Grand Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association at a time when there was no contest about wages, no design to reduce them, and when the rate of wages for the entire season of 1871 had already been definitely settled upon by the representatives of the workingmen and those of their employers. The strike was reluctantly acceded to by a vast majority of the miners, many of whom had worked but five months out of the preceding twelve, under the promise of their leaders that it would result in their obtaining much higher wages than they had agreed to take for the ensuing year. The strike was not only a violation of a solemn agreement, but it was an attempt to establish rates of wages which would be ruinous to the operators, which would disorganize the whole coal trade, and which would keep the price of coal up to a figure which would be oppressive in the highest degree to the millions of consumers of all kinds throughout the country. The strike was totally inexcusable, and the Reading Railread in taking the stand it did deserves thanks rather than censure. Every coal strike causes incalculable damage to thousands of industries, and if there is any authority which can control the Grand Council of the W. B. A., it is justified in saying imperatively that a new system must rule in the mining regions, and that the reign of violence must come to an end. The Reading Railroad Company is now fighting the W. B. A. with its own weapons, and when the miners are willing either to go to work upon reasonable terms or to allow others to do so, the rates of tolls and transportation will be at once reduced. As the matter now stands, the railroad company is acting in the interest not only of all consumers of coal but of the miners themselves, if they were only wise enough to know it; and if it achieves a decisive victory, as it will if

REPUBLICAN VOTERS who are not on the registry lists of their divisions should renumber that this afternoon, between 4 and 8 o'clock, the Republican Registration Boards will be in session for the correction of the lists. All who desire to have a voice in selecting delegates to the State Convention should attend to this matter.

there is no outside interference, all concerned

will be permanently benefited.

-An ingenious teacher down East has hit upon the expedient of keeping her pupils interested in their work by using magazines as readers. -A kind lady who sent up a mince-pie, with the request "please insert," is assured that such articles are never crowded out by a press of

other matter. -A senior gives a new version of the fate of Agricola. He translated a passage in Tacitus the other day, "His army having been divided, he himself marched in three parts."

TO LADIES,
AND ALL OTHERS WHO HAVE
THE SELECTING OF
BUYS' CLOTHING! ON OUR FIRST FLOOR BOYS'
HAVE A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT BOYS'
FOR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOYS' CHILDREN AND HAVE A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY Boys Boys Boys CHILDREN B CHILDREN FROM 3 YEARS UPWARD, EMBRACING CHILDREN Boys' Boys' Boys' BHILDRED "STRIPED SUITS," "PRINCE IMPERIALS," "CONTINENTALS,"
"KNEE BREECHES,"
"GARIBALDIB,"
BISMARCES," BILDRES "SCOTCH SUITS," MTC.

NOTICES.

WE HAVE ALL STYLES AND SIZES. WANAMARER & BROWN'S OAK HALL, LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THE SUDDEN CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE, together with the searching winds which are now so common, are causing severe Colds to prevail everywhere, and laying the foundations for many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pieurisy, Asthma, and other Lung Disorders. Prudent people should now take especial precautions to avoid unnecessary exposure, and if unfortunate enough to contract Colds, would do well to resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and reliable remedy, which will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

OLOTHING.

FINE OVERCOATS. CLOTHING. Great Hall. Brown CLOTHES CLOTHES READY TO MADE. MEASURE.

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.



To think of having your **New Spring Overcoat** made,

And to those desiring one for The coming season, the

Attractive Inducements Of a large and **Fashionably Complete** 

> Stock, With the best of Cutters, Are offered.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO. THE B NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S

WATCHES.

(Factory, Springfield, Mass.

In presenting their Watches to the American pubite, we done with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country. For sale by

ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,

Successor to John M. Harper, No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND STORY,

Salesroom of the American Watch. SELF-MADE MAN.-

Somebody has remarked that a self-made man is the highest type of mankind, possessing the noblest qualities with which God has endowed the race, and uniting with them the most energetic determination, a prerequisite to be useful in any avocation. Such a man, in our humble opinion, is Mr. John Mayer, who e regutation as a skilful designer and regenerator of hair is so widely known. This gentleman has talen s of no ordinary character, and his ingenuity, which has found culmination! 40 many valuable developments, is worthy of special mention. His boyhood was passed in the United States Navy, and he has visited nearly every part of the globe. His extensive travels have added to his rich fund of information, and ripened his "superior judgment and experience." Many important inventions have been made by this consummate genius, who unites a thorough knowledge of the mechanics with a fine architectural taste. His splendid new marble edifice on North Ninth street, above Arch, is a lasting monument to his enterprise. His noble structure, now nearly completed, should be seen and admired by all our wise citizens and every visitor to the city-how out of an incongruous mass of nearly a dozen different plans Mr. Mayer evolved a harmonious whole. The good points of each were taken and eventually developed into the beautiful and unique building we have spoken of above. In neanner Mr. Mayer is courteous; in dealing just; his movements are most active and rapid. It is stated that in his special business he is able to perform the work of three ordinary hands. Such a man is an ac-

THE ARABS TO-NIGHT! THE ARABS TO-NIGHT! THE ARABS TO-NIGHT AT FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Great ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE OF ARABS, eleven in humber, TO-NIGHT AT FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.

ARABS! ARABS!

Will positively appear TO NIGHT, in their great act.

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE. 15

quisition to the city and our people, and they should

be proud of him.

BEWING MACHINES

展展 WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms. NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

> DRY GOODS. 1871.

Specialties at Thornley's.

LINEN GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

SPRING SHAWLS,

BLACK SILKS.

Popular Usage at Thornley's.

LOW PRICES.

PROMPT ATTENTION. PROMPT DELIVERY OF GOODS. We have great pleasure in announcing that our Stock is now very complete in its assortment, and very reasonable in price. We invite an early in-

> JOSEPH H. THORNLEY. NORTHEAST CORNER OF

RIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sta. PHILADELPHIA. 98 thstus

P. S. -Centrally and conveniently located, easy of ccess by all modern modes of travel. PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 South NINTH Street.

Have always on hand a complete assortment of

BLACK GOODS.

N. B.-HERNANIES A SPECIALTY.

2 29 tuths3mrp

CHESNUT STREET. POPULAR PRICES

DRY GOODS, STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

ALEXANDER RICKEY. No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL. HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS

FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE

NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,

We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA

FOR SALE.—250,000 IN MORTGAGES AND Ground Rents, at a discount. Inquire of B. F. HESSER, 3 4 3t\* Nos. 12 and 14 S. SIXTH Street. HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS \$4'40 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands. Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails

Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class build-Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store

OF

J. B. SHANNON, No 1009 MARKET Street. 2 14 tuths5

FISHING TACKLE.

TO SPORTSMEN. THE OLDEST FISHING TACKLE STORE IN THE CITY.

(40 years established.)

SAMUEL SPANC,

No. 148 NORTH THIRD STREET. Just received direct from England, a full and varied assortment of FISHING TACKLE, as follows:

2000 dozen Best English Trout Flies, to suit the A full supply of Fine English Trout Rods and Books, 9000 Best Savannah Fishing Rods, 25 to 30 ft long. Also, a full supply of R. Hemming & Son's superior quality of Fish Hooks, Limerick & Kirby, setc. etc. Gut Snoods, Silk, Silk and Hair, Grass Lines of every description. Also, Bamboo Rods, 17 to 18 feet. Seines made to order.

Sole importer (for 40 years) of the GENUINE HAARLEM O'L.

3 7 tuthsim

QLOVES. CHESNUT STREET. We will open on Wednesday, March S, a first-class stock of Hosiery, Gloves, CHRSNUT BO CHESNUT ST CHESNUT ST CHESNUT ST CHESNUT ST CHESNUT ST Notions, etc., etc., with full lines of our celebrated CHESNUT ST Kid Gloves, of our several best

CHESNUT ST CHESNUT ST CHESNUT ST. CHESNUT ST. CHESNUT ST. guaranteed. If they rip or tear CHESNUT ST. CHESNUT ST. CHESNUT ST. on first trial snother pair will be given in exchange Men's, Ladies', and Children's, all sizes CHESNUT and all colors, and CHRSNUT CHE-SNUT A. A. J. B. BARTHOLOMEW, CHESNUT ST Importers of Kid Gloves.
Sole Agents for the celebrated "Bartley" and "La
Beile" brands.

GROOERIES, ETO. JAVA COFFEE.

Genuine Dutch Government Java Coffee

IN THE ORIGINAL BAGS, JUST RECEIVED IN STORE.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE.

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.)

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT. 1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADESPHIA.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.



ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,

**JEWELLERS** 

AND SILVERSMITHS.

Having made advantageous arrangements with the

Gorham Manufacturing; Company

(The largest manufacturers of STERLING SILVER-WARE in the United States), will keep constantly in stock a full assortment in

TEA SERVICES. FANCY PIECES.

TABLE SILVER. All the NEW DESIGNS OF THIS COMPANY, as soon as produced,

> WILL BE FOUND IN OUR CASES.

Also, all the desirable Patterns of the

CELEBRATED Corham Plated Wares.



1124 Chesnut St., 1124

PHILADE PHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Spring Horses,

Rocking Horses,

Children's Carriages, BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS, VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.

H. J. SHILL,

Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,

PIANOS. Steinway &

BELOW EXCHANGE

Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Special attention is called to their ne Patent Upright Pianos,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resenator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchiess in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability. CHARLES BLASIUS,

WAREROOMS, No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

PIANOS AND ORGANS. BRADBURY'S, BAINES' BROS', PIANOS, MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

No. 923 OHESNUT Street. No. 1018 ARCH Street. 1 17 trap J. R. GOULD. WM. G. FISCHER. MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETO. N. WEYL &

> (Late Weyl & Rosenheim,) DEALERS IN

Ribbons, Silke, Millinery, AND

Straw Goods, Have removed from No. 716 CHESNUT Street t No. 730 ARCH STREET.

SPRING OPENING. WEDNESDAY, March 8.

MARBLE WORKS. H. S. TARR & SON'S

MANUFACTORY OF Carved and Ornamental Marble

Work, GREEN Street, above Seventh, PHILADELPHIA.