THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1871.

Evening Telegraph

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THE BROAD STREET PAVEMENT.

As ordinance creating a loan of \$500,000 for repaying Broad street with an improved pavement was passed by Common Council yesterday. This is a considerable sam to devote to paving a single street, even if that street is to become a great fashionable thoroughfare. We would like to see the pavements improved not only on Broad, but on all other great thoroughfares in Philadelphia, and scarcely an argument can be advanced in favor of the loan bill referred to which could not be urged with nearly equal force in favor of loan bills to repave scores of streets. But such a sweeping measure is manifestly impracticable under the financial system applied to Broad street, for it would cost in the aggregate a hundred millions of dollars, and bankrupt the city treasury. What Councils should aim at is the discovery of some general system by through the joint action which. of property-holders and others specially interested in maintaining good thoroughfares, a universal improvement could be effected; and such moneys as can be spared from the municipal revenues should be devoted rather to assisting such a comprehensive effort than to the improvement of a single mile or two out of hundreds of miles of streets.

As a different policy is favored, it behooves Councils to exercise the greatest possible care in expending the \$500,000 loan. It would be monstrous to squander any portion of this fund after taxing the people of the whole city for the special benefit of a single section; and the best, if not the only, justification for the proposed measure, should be sought in an especially wise, thoughtful, and prudent provision for the Broad street pavement. If \$500,000 is thrown away upon a perishable clap-trap wooden structure, that will soon be filled with dangerous and unsightly holes, such a pavement give satisfaction only to will ring schemers and favorites in receipt of matters, it might be separated entirely from moneys filched from the treasury, while every oppressed tax-payer will be justly indignant. The true course to pursue would be for Councils to select a committee outside of their members and officials, and composed of men above suspicion, to examine thoroughly into the merits of the various pavements used in different sections of the world. and decide which one is best adapted to the improvement of Broad street, as well as to see that, beyond all doubt or equivocation. the city derives a full equivalent for every dollar expended. If this course is pursued, the \$500,000 loan may be defended on the ground that it serves a good experimental purpose: otherwise, the sober second thought of the city will inevitably condemn the loan: and if any portion of it is put into the pockets of mere jobbers and plunderers, all who are implicated in such a scheme should, and we hope will, be exposed to and condemned by an outraged community. THE REIGN OF TERROR IN PARIS. THE scene at the funeral of the insurgents killed a few days ago in the fight before Mont Valerien, which is described in our cable despatches, more vividly recalls the horrible picturesqueness of the Reign of Terror than anything that has occurred in Paris in our day. The slaughtered Communists are considered as martyrs, and their corpses were followed to the grave by thousands of weeping and howling men and women, who had worked themselves into a condition of frenzy, and it is evident that Paris mob law has assumed one of its worst phases, and that the unfortunate city will be again the theatre of a terrible dram ., unless the frenzied shriekers for the liberty of slaughtering all who will not countenance them are speedily overpowered. It would perhaps be the best thing that could happen, however humiliating it might be to the whole French nation, if the Germans were to return to Paris and restore order. The men who are now endeavoring to inaugurate a new Reign of Terror need to be zaught they have been conquered, and that for their conquerors Parisian mob law has no terrors. They need to be informed by actual contact with the victorious Germans that they have really found their masters; and while we believe that Bismarck would gladly avoid any interference, he would be a real benefactor to France if he would complete his work by demonstrating to those who refuse to submit to defeat that they can do nothing if he bids them keep the peace. The present situation in Paris confirms the worst fears of those who despaired of the French Republic, and unless the insurrection is speedily suppressed a return to imperialism in some shape or other can be the only result of the anarchy that now exists. Unfortunate as was the condition of Paris and of France when the terms of peace offered by the Germans were accepted, the present situation is far more lamentable, and the professed friends of liberty are apparently the ones who will complete the work of the Empire and sink France to a lower depth of degradation than that from which the despotism of the First N-poleon rescued her.

STORM SIGNALS. The Storm Signal Bureau has scarcely as yet got fully into operation, but its usefulness has been amply demonstrated, and its weather reports and predictions have already proved

of the highest value. There are innumerable interests in all sections of the country which are dependent upon favorable conditions of the weather, and millions of dollars can be saved annually if the progress, course, and nature of storms can be foretold with any degree of certainty. The weather bulletins which have thus far emanated from the Signal Bureau have been singularly accurate, and a great number of persons have already learned to rely upon them in the management of such branches of business as are affected by weather changes. Increased accuracy and a greater perfection in minor details of observation and management will of course follow as the officers of the bureau become more familiar with their duties and more skilful in noting the weather signs,

and it is scarcely possible to estimate the benefits that will be conferred in the future at an expense so moderate that it is not worthy of consideration in comparison with the advantages which the nation will gain. Indeed, it is somewhat remarkable, in view of the great value of a trained corps of weather observers, that an attempt has not been made before to organize one; and if the present signal system is carried to the proper point of perfection, it will be as highly appreciated by scientific as by purely practical men. and its statistics will be among the most valuable of any prepared under the Government auspices. An effort should be made to give the officers of the bureau the scientific training that will enable them to produce the most satisfactory results, and they should be encouraged to attach themselves permanently to this branch of the public service. We believe that under the present regulations the persons in charge of the various signal stations are non-commissioned officers of the army, but it is a question whether the efficiency of the Signal Bureau would not be increased if its attaches were formed into a regular corps, entirely distinct from either the army or the navy, but co-operative, when circumstances will permit, with either branch of the military service. The present organ zation of the Signal Bureau, we presume, is looked upon as an experiment, and in course of time improvements will doubtless be made, but it is important that at the very commencement the best men obtainable should be employed and trained to their duty, and encouragement should be held out to enterprising and intelligent young men of scientific tastes to enter upon this field of usefulness. A great many well-educated men would very willingly enter a civilian scientific corps when they would not accept non-commissioned army officer's positions, even if the pay were greater: and as the duties of the Signal Bureau have no necessary connection with military

Imperial Order of the Rose of Brazil, and was grand officer of the Imperial Mexican Order of Guadalupe. He also received the Ottoman Order of the Medjidie, third and fourth class.

Mr. J. Howard Wainwright,

the second son of the late estimable Bishop Wainwright, of New York, and a younger brother of Commander Wainwright, who fell gallantly but vainly contending against superior numbers in the defense of his ship, the Harriet Lane, off Galveston, died very suddenly yesterday morning at his residence in Thirty-third street, New York.

Although an energetic and enterprising man of business in that busiest centre of a busy city, Wall street, Mr. Wainwright has made for himself an honorable name in pursuits remote and allen from the affairs of the Exchange. He was an occasional but effective contributor to the press, a lover of letters and of the arts, and had long been conspicuous for his deep and intelligent interest in American yachting. He returned less than a year ago from an extended tour with his family and his father-in-law, the late Mr. Peter Stuyvesant, in Europe; and he was still in the prime of life, and to all appearance in the flush of health and strength, when he fell without a warning under his own roof, and in the midst of those whom he loved.

William J. Rose.

The death of Mr. William J. Rose, a prominent journalist of New York, is announced. Mr. Rose was a gentleman of fine talents, an accomplished linguist, and a man of marked erudition. He had travelled extensively in Europe, Asia, and Central and South America, and at one time held official positions under the United States Government. For some years past he resided in New York, and was at various times connected with the principal newspapers, and latterly held a position on the Herald editorial staff. Soon after the Burns anniversary he was stricken down by the malady which carried him off. Mr. Rose was a native of Pennsylvania, and was connected with several of the most prominent families of this State.

NOTICES.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY. NEXT SATURDAY will be the Tenth Birthday of Oak Hall.

Our First Day's Sales were \$24 67. During the last two years we have had many days in which our Sales at Retail were from \$15,000 to \$24,000.

Our First Year's Sales (1861) were \$24,125.62. Our Last Year's Sales (1870) were \$2,085,525 56. For 1871-We have made larger preparations than

ever. Mills have been running a large part of the past winter on goods expressly for us, and our salesrooms were never so full of Attractive and Substantial Clothing for the Men and Lads of our City and State.

The bearing of this vast business on the prices can be quickly seen by any one who stops to think of the large advantages in buying such loads of goods. To say that our Suits at \$10 are marvellously cheap

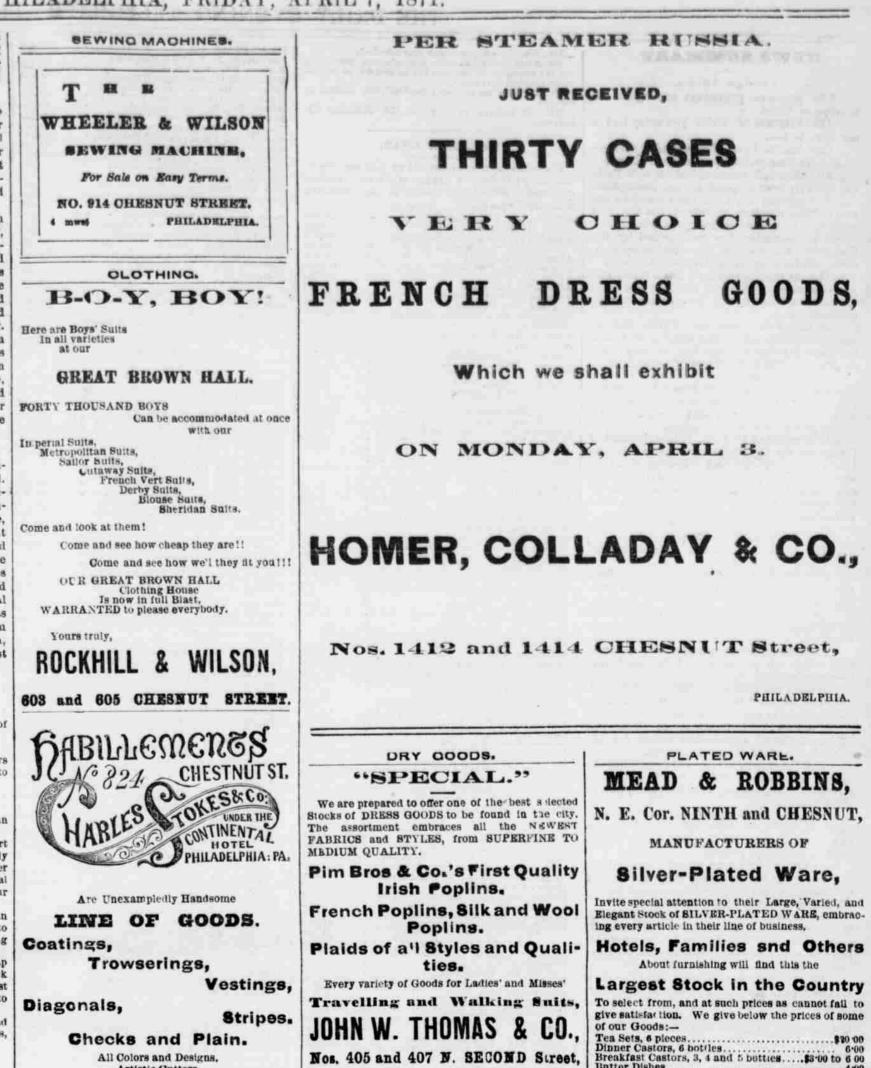
would say nothing, for the whole stock is just as cheap, and the higher cost goods are really a great deal cheaper to the wearer.

We have thought more of the Loys than ever, and can do better in Styles, Fits, Varieties, and Prices than last year.

The proof of it. The proof of it,

our

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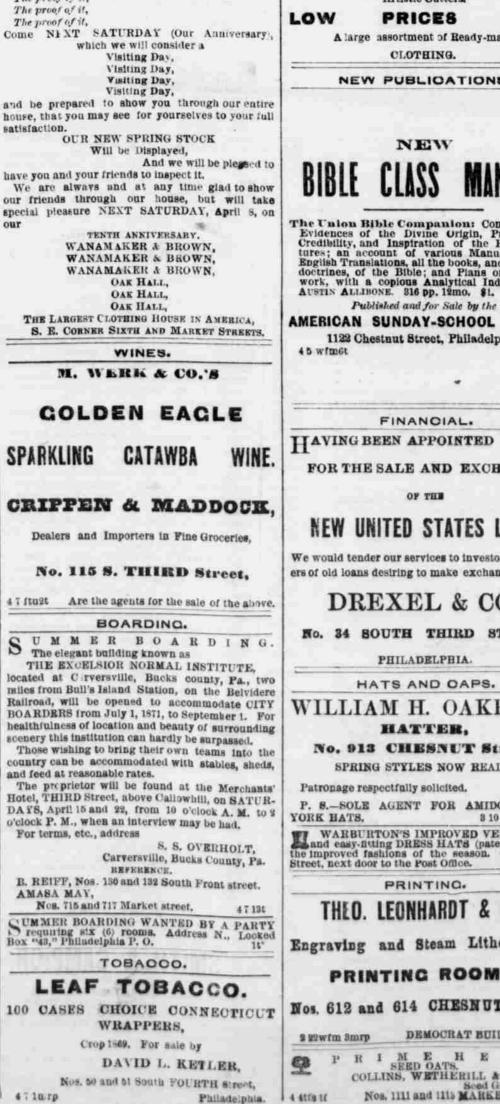
the army, and at the same time remain under the direction of the War Department, and under the immediate supervision of a skilful army officer. Such an arrangement would be more likely to enable it to obtain the services of men who would be able greatly to increase the efficiency and usefulness of the storm-signal system than the present one.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Zadock Pratt. Hon. Zadock Pratt, formerly member of Congress from New York, died yesterday at Bergen, N.J. He was born at Stephentown, Rensselaer county, New York, on the 30th of October, 1790. He commenced life without means, but by his great business talents and industry he succeeded ir gaining a large fortune. He devoted himself to tanning, and obtained eminent success in that branch of the mechanic arts. His vast tanneries at Prattsville were famous throughout the entire country, and previous to his retirement from active business. in 1846, there had been tanned in them more than a million sides of leather. In 1823 he was elected a colonel of militia, and in 1830 he was sent to the State Senate. In 1836 he was a Presidential elector. Mr. Pratt was elected to Congress in 1836, and afterwards in 1842, and he proved an active and efficient member of the House of Representatives. His Congressional career will be remembered on account of his efforts in behalf of the reduction of postage. He superintended the preparation of the plans for the new Post Office Department buildings, and for those of the Bureau of Statistics, which owes its origin to him. In 1852 he was again a Presidential elector. He established a newspaper and a bank at Prattsville, and was the president of a number of societies and institutions. In 1852 he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and also to a number of other Democratic conventions. For some years past Mr. Pratt had not taken any active part in politics.

Vice-Admiral Tegethoff.

Vice-Admiral Wilhelm von Tegethoff, a distinguished officer of the Austrian navy, died yesterday at Vienna. He was born at Marburg, In Styria, in 1827, and was educated at the Imperial and Royal Naval College at Venice, and became a midshipman in August, 1845. He served as aide-de-camp to Admiral Martini, and was employed in the blockade of Venice on board the corvette Adria in 1849. In June, 1851, he was promoted to lieutenant, and in 1857 he was sent on a special mission to Egypt. He became captain in December, 1867, and in 1859 he commanded the corvette Archduke Friedrich, in the war against France and Sardinia. Afterwards he became chief of a separate department of the Admiralty. He accompanied the late Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian to Mexico, and in 1862 he commanded the Austrian squadron is the Adriatic and Mediterranean. For his gallantry at the head of this squadron in the action with the Danish fleet off Heligoland, May 9, 1864, he received the military decoration of the order of the Iron Crown. Having been made rear-admiral, he received the chief command of the Austrian fleet in active service in January, 1865, and inflicted a crushing defeat on the Italian fleet commanded by Admiral Persano, off Lissa, in the Adriatic, on July 19th, 1866. For this victory he was made vice-admiral, the highest rank in the naval service of Austria. He was a commander of the Royal Greek Order of the Crown of the Hanoverlan Order of the Guelphs, of the 1 471mrp



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| PHILADELPHIA. | WM. G. FISCHER. 117 1/4p | NEW YORE, March 27, 1971. MESSRS, MARVIN & CO. |
| HATS AND DAPS. | Grand, Square and Upright Pianos. | Gentlemen:- Our store was entirely destroyed by the extensive confingration of last saturday night, corner of Canal and Mott streets. The fire was in- tensely hob, owing to the inflammable nature of the stock, being all furniture and uphoistery goods. |
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