THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH --- PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1871.

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Continued from the Second Paged

n the Schnylkill region, and representing a yearly tonnage of over four millions tons, refused to send one ton of coal at the exorbitant rate of wages de-manded by the Workingmen's Benevolent Associa-tion? and did not every operator belonging to that Board testify that charges upon the Reading rail-road had nothing whatever to do with the cessation of his shipments? It is true that one coal operator used the word prohibitory, in speaking of our pre-sent charges; but, as he is about the only one who has kept his collicrics constantly at work, it will readily be seen that the prohibition has in no munner affected him: and all the others have testified that at the rate of wages demanded by the workingmen, they would not have started their collierie ner sent one ton of coal over the railroad, no matter how low the charges for transportation might have

But if we have abused or misused our powers, it must have been to the injury of some one. Are the coal operators here to complain of us? Do the manufacturers who use coal say that our course has injured them? Above and beyond all, is the great body of consumers of coal represented here asking you for any relief against us? No! The coal operators say that our course is a justifiable one. The iron manufacturers have sent represen-tative men here to as that we have sent representative men here to say that we have reference in any manner, injured them-that our course has their entire approval. Who then complains? Who is our prosecutor? Upon whose information, and for whose benefit, have these proceedings been for whose benefit, have these proceedings baen instituted, and the great expense of this in-vestigation incurred? Why, solely upon the information, and for the benefit, of 6the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. And what injury have we done to them? Why, they tell us that we have prevented them from adding forever hereafter fifty cents a ton to the price of all the anthracite coal that will be mined in Pennsylvania; that we have prevented them from taking an additional eight or ten millions of dollars per annum out of the pockets of two mil-lions of people poorer than themselves, and divid-ing it amongst 30,000 members of their association, in addition to the exorbitant wages they are now enabled to receive. Weil, gentlemen, if this really has been the result of our action, if, while attempt-ing to save ourselves from ruin, we have also saved to the customers of coal this enormous tax, equal the customers of coal this enormous tax, equal at present to the interest upon \$150,000,000, then we should be considered as public benefactors rather than as criminals. If a man should attempt to blow up a house with gunpowder, for the more gratiblow up a house with gunpowder, for the more grati-fication of a taste for pyrotechnics, he should be treated either as a criminal or a lunatic; but if, during a raging confiagration in a large city, the spread of the flames is arrested, and millions of dollars worth of property saved, by a well-directed explosion which destroys some intervening house, then 1 apprehend that the man who applied the match to the powder would be entitled to the thanks and admiration of the community. The miners must be taught one great lesson, viz., that there are must be taught one great lesson, viz., that there are others who have rights as well as themselves. And it would be well for those who profess such profound sympathy for the Workingmen's Benevolent Asso-ciation to remember, that for every one of its members interested in keeping up the price of coal, there are one hundred other people-most of whom are poorer than, and as much deserving as, the miner-who are deeply interested in having a regu-lar supply of cheap fuel. But, for the sake of the argument, let me assume that an abuse or misuse of corporate franchise has been shown to exist. Does it follow that the Legis-lature of Pennsylvania has the power to determine that question, and, having determined it, to enter

lature of Pennsylvania has the power to determine that question, and, having determined it, to enter judgment in its own favor against the company? Can the legislative branch of the government act as judge and jury in its own cause? The charter of a company is a contract between the corporation and the State, in which it is provided that for any abuse or misuse of power the franchise can be resumed by the Legislature. But in a dispute as to whether there has been such abuse of misuse, can one of the parties to the contract undertake to decide the case in its own favor? The Constitution provides that in its own favor? The Constitution provides that the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; and the citizen whose property is represented by railroad shares or bonds is as much entitled to the protection of the Constitution as he whose property In houses or lands. The question of abuse or misuse can only be in-

vestigated and determined by the Courts, and ac-cording to the settled law of the land; and I shall say no more upon this subject than simply to refer you to the Connellsville Railroad cases, where, both in the State and Federal Courts, the doctrine for which I am now contending was fully sustained by

all the judges. It would perhaps not be courteous to my friend Mr. Brockway, who opened this case for the Work-ingmen's Benevolent Association, if I did not refer to two or three points made by him during the course of his argument. He had been poring over the report of the Reading Railroad Company to the Auditor General, and he discovered, by some nu-fathomable process of calculation, that the Railroad Company, out of about \$5,000,000 of gross re-ceipts upon coal, had earned over \$6,000,000 of net profits. Now we all know how valuable to his clients are Mr. Brockway's services as a lawyer; but if he can succeed in demonstrating to the shareolders of our Company that we made so much mo-y, I think his services as railroad expert would be ney. worth at least half a million of dollars per annum. I fear, however, that no other demonstration than the actual distribution of the money would satisfy those of us who have been accustomed to believe that net profits are simply the difference between gross receipts and actual expenditures. If this six millions of dollars or net profits exists, the money must be somewhere. As Mr. Brockaway has dismust be somewhere. As Mr. Brockaway has dis-covered the existence of the production of the money; and, on behalf of our shareholders, I must ask him to show me where I can lay my hands upon it, for it belongs to us. Until he does that, I must continue to believe that he will remain more celebrated as a lawyer than as an accountant. I trust that I will not be considered egotistical when I say that I believe I know more about this question of profits than Mr. Brockway does. I know that last year we transported 4,600,000 tons of coal, and that we made but 31 cents per ton, which is no more than could have been made if we had had simply owned our coal cars, and had hired them to other railroad companies. That is, in consequence of the long suspension caused by the order of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, we did not make any more money out of a capital of \$20,000,000 invested in railroads, motive power and cars than we might have made out of \$5,000,000 of capital invested in cars alone. When Mr. Brockway speaks of the enormous profits realized by coal operators, I think he is still further from the real facts than he was when he announced his discovery of railroad profits. I do not believe that the aggregate capital invested in ccal mining operations since the year 1820 has realized an average income of 2% per cent. to its owners. There have been, of course, some fortunate adventurers; but, taking the good with the bad, I very much doubt whether even 2% per cent. per annum has been realized upon all. But in his examination of that seductive volume the railroad reports, Mr. Brockway has found anthe rairoad reports. Mr. Brockway has found an-other mare's nest, and with great confidence he announced that he had ascertatued that the Dela-ware, Lackawanna and Western Bailroad Com-pany has actually cheated the State out of \$300,000 of taxes. Now, I know something about those two kinds of persons, natural and artificial—something about menand something about corporations. I know that all men must die, and that in Permsylvania, all corporations must hav they taxes, and so how all corporations must pay their taxes; and so long as my friend General Hartranft is Auditor General of the State, I believe that the doom of the corpora-tion is as inevitable as the doom of man, and upon this subject I speak from painful experience. I was somewhat at a loss to know why evidence was given to show that a proportion of the stock of the Reading Railroad was held abroad; but before Mr. Brockway got through with his argument I was enlightened. You know that parol testimony is frequently given to lay ground for the introduc-tion of some documentary evidence; and this testimony, it appears, was offered to lay ground for the introduction of the rhetorical flourish with which my friend closed his argument, viz: "That British 1 Id, which had driven his clients from the homes of their ancestors, still continued to parsecute them in the land of their adoption." Now, if my friend's client subprise." Now, if my friend's clients were really driven to this country by British gold, I don't think day have much cause to complain. I hardly think that my worthy friend Mr. Williams would have been a member of Parliament had he remained in Great Britain; and I feel confident that the average earn-ings of a blacksmith in England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales would not be average hard for the or Wales would not have enabled my slegant friend Mr. Haliman to array his person in French broad-cloth, and to support the dignity of his appearance with a gold-headed caue. Certainly they have nothing to complain of. It would be invidious to ask in what manner Great Britain has been in-jured by their departure; but if this complaint about the expatriating influences of British gold is really true, I fear that the United States are the really true, I lear that the United States are the only party who has been injured. If my friend, however, still persists in his lamentations, i will write in behalf of sis clients to some of the foreign stockholders of the Reading Kairoad Company, and, as they are so largely interested in the pros-perity of American industry. I have no doubt that I can obtain from them enough British gold to send the laws of the Weikingman's Banagolant Acco the leaders of the Workingmen's Benevolent Asso ciation back to the homes of their ancestors. If I cannot, I feel sure I can get a little American gold to eke out the sum, and I believe that it would be greatly to the interests and agreeable to the indi-nations of the members of the Association for each to contribute a triffe to the same object. Before I close, I desire to call your attention to tat I conceive to be the cure for the ills under which the coal trade has suffered during the last few years. I feel encouraged to advert to this subfew years. I feel encouraged to advert to this sub-ject by the preliminary report which you have alWhat are the proper remedies-First, for personal differences between the em-loyer and his workingmen."

pioper and his workingmen?" Second, for the evils of overproduction? I believe that the only permanent remedy for personal differences is arbitration, with an umpire whose decision shall be final. There never has been a time when we were not willing to resort to this plan. For two years we have been trying to bring it about. In the last annual report of the Reading Railroad Company it was suggested as the proper method of avoiding future troubles; but the Work-ingmen's Benevolent Association has never been willing to adopt IL. Acting entirely upon the priaingmen's Benevolent Association has never been willing to adopt IL. Asting entirely upon the pria-ciple that no one had any rights but themsives, and that what they did not know was not worth know-ing, they have persistently refused to accept any other arbiter than that of their own wills. Whatever we suggested has been considered as the advice of an enemy; and they have never yet arrived at the conclusion that the interest of the workingman and his employer is identical, and that both can be best subserved by unity of action. Even so late as this afternoon, Istated to the officers of the association that if they would agree

Even so late as the attended, react would agree officers of the association that if they would agree to the postponement of this argument for one week I would call a general meeting of the railroad and mining interests for to-morrow, and would hand to them on the following day (Friday) a proposition-that work should be resumed on Monday in all the distribute automatic automatic should work and districts, without any agreement about wages, and that before the end of the mouth a board of arbitration and conclilation, with an unpire whose de-cision should be final, should meet in each district to adjust the wages; that whataver such board agreed to would be paid, and that the charges for transportation should be reduced as soon as work was commenced. But this proposition was promptly rejected, and I was told that the argument should

From this you will see how little we have to ex-rect from the managers of this association. The time will come, however, when the workingmen themselves will discover that their real friends are those who try to keep them constantly employed, and have the conrage to tell them when they are wrong, rather than those who, by pandering to their prejudices, seek to enlist their sympathy, while de-priving them of the means of subsistence. And now a few words about the proper remedy

or overproduction. You can no more legislate to keep up the price of coal, than you can to keep down the price of gold. We all remember that during the war a very prominent member of Congress introduced a bill mak-ing it a criminal off mee to pay more for a gold dollar than for a paper one. With all his ability as a lawyer, he was as ignorant of the laws of finance as the leaders of the Workingmen's Benevolent Aesociation are of the laws of trade. The sovereign panacea for overproduction is to reduce the supply by the abrupt suspension of mining, though they thereby deprive themselves of bread, and decrease the demand as much as they decrease the production. The result of every suspension has been to drive so many customers to other fuels that the demand soon falls behind the supply, and the ne-cessity for another suspension. to be followed in turn by another decrease of consumption becomes more urgent. Thus, in a few years, the course pursued by these leaders would destroy the entire trade, and reduce the workingmen of the coal region to star-

wation. We have said to them that the proper remedy for an overproduction is the increased demand which always results from low prices, and that if, which always results from low prices, and that if, instead of doing nothing for three or four months out of the year, they would work for moderate wages, the low price of coal would so extend its use that new markets would be opened to take up any temporary overproduction. There can be no doubt that the interests of the miner, the coal operator, and the transporting company are identical; but the course pursued by the men-has so injured both of the other interests that neither has been able to do much more than to save itself. For every month a large colliery is stopped, there is a loss incurred which requires a profit of from lifteen to twenty-five cents per ton upon 10,000 tons to make up. If a colliery can ship upon 10,000 tons to make up. If a colliery can ship 100,000 tons of coal a year, and its owner realize a 100,000 tons of coal a year, and its owner realize a profit of twenty cents a ton, it would be a fair busi-ness; but if the collery is stopped for the first six months of a year, and ships but 59,000 tons the next six months, it will require a profit of sixty cents per ton upon the reduced product to enable its owner to realize at the end of the year the same amount of money that he would have derived from a full year's business at a profit of twenty cents per a full year's business at a profit of twenty cents per

Last year, the suspension of over four months involved a loss to the Reading Railroad Company of more than \$1,000,000; the consequence of which was that, upon the 2,000,000 tons sent to market after resumption, it required an additional charge of resumption, it required an additional charge of fifty cents per ton to yield us the same amount of money that we would have received at the de-creased charges, if we had been permitted to do a full year's business. The lower the charges upon the road, the better it is for the workingmen; but by depriving us of business for so many months out of the year, the latter effectually prevent us from assisting them by low rates. If the workingmen would agree to work during the entre year the cost of their labor might be the entire year the cost of their labor might be reduced twenty-five cents per ton, and each man would have more money at the end of the year than he has had during the last two years. If the operator could have eleven or tweive months of unin terrupted trade, he could take twenty-five cents per ton off his profits and be richer at the end of the season than he has ever been at the end of any since the war closed. If the railroads could keep since the war closed. If the rairoads could keep their equipment busy during the whole twelve months, the cost of transportation could be re-duced 25 cents per ton, and more money could be made than has ever been realized with higher rates during the reign of the Workingmen's Benevo-lent Association. Thus, constant' employment, at moderate rates, would reduce the price of coal at tidewater at least seventy-five cents per four and tidewater at least seventy-five cents per ton; and such a reduction in price would extend the use of anthracite coal one hundred miles beyond the territory on which it is now consumed. It is a safe calculation that one ton of coal will be used for domestic purposes for every inhabitant of the dis-trict that adopts it for fuel. As the area of country in which anthracite coal is used is ex-tending in the form of a circle, of which the coal region is the centre, it follows that every additional 100 miles added to the radius of this circle increases its area very much more than the preceding 100 miles; and there can be no doubt, that if at the end of the present radius a belt of 100 miles in width was added to the circle the increased consumption of coal would at once furnish a market for any overproduction. A few words more and f have done. Throughout the whole of this investigation it seems to have been assumed by our friends on the other side that we had no rights which you were bound to respect but that the members of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association possessed some inherent charm which gave to them a peculiar claim upon your favorable consideration. We have been repyour favorable consideration. We have been rep-resented as hard taskmasters, seeking to make slaves of our workingmen; and they have been held up to you as a patient, down-trodden and long-suffering class, feebly struggling to emerge from the degradation into which they had fallen. It seems to have been assumed that all your praju-dices would be availed against the rights of prodices would be excited against the rights of pro-perty, and that all your sympathies would be enlisted in favor of the rights of labor. I gladly admit, that the man who earns his dally bread, and decently maintains his family by the labor of his own hands, is a far better citizen than the miser who hoards his gold through life, only to relinquish the glittering store when the icy hand of death has chilled his grasp. As between these two classes, the laborer as much deserves our encouraging sympathy as the miser deserves our de-estation and reproach. But are we in the same category as the miser? Has the talent given to us been hidden in a napkin? Or the wealth, for the protection of which I am now a suppliant before you, been hearded up and withdrawn from those uses which make wealth a blessing to the whole com-munity? Without it, where would Pennsyvania be to-day? What position in the sisterhood of States would she occupy if the capital here represented had been driven from her borders and invested elsewhere? Has it not dug our canals and built our railroads? Has it not bridged our rivers and tun-nelled our mountains? Has it not penetrated into the bowels of the earth, and wrung from the unwilling hand of nature those inestimable treasures which are the pride and boast of our great Common-wealth? If this cause is to be won by those most entitled to your sympathy and respect, I shall have little cause to fear from any comparison which may be made. But all that I ask is justice. I neither fear your prejudices nor invoke your sympathy. And having discharged the duty which I owe to the cause, I commit it to your hands, in the confiden hope that your report will do justice to us all.

his pocket picked of \$140 last night, in the vicinity of Fifteenth and Walnut streets.

-Jeremish Pratt, of Newtown, Delaware county, was robbed of over \$500 last night, on Market street, near Fourth, by three men

who jolted him on the sidewalk.

Domestic Affairs.

-The corner-stone of a new Masonic tem-

ple in Norfolk, Va., was laid yesterday. —At many points throughout the United States the colored people yesterday celebrated the anniversary of emancipation. -D. W. Church, City Marshal of Newton, Iowa, was stabbed so badly while attempting to arrest a colored man, on Monday night,

that he died soon after. -The President stated to several Senators vesterday that he thought an extra session of that body would be convened about the 20th of next month.

-The New York Assembly yesterday passed to a third reading a bill providing for separate ballot-boxes at elections for congressmen and State officers, so as to prevent the interference of United States officers,

-Daniel Hadden was found dead in a house of questionable repute in Omaha, Neb. from the effects of a pistol ball through the heart, a few nights ago, and a coroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide. Since then a young woman named Flora Clinton accuses herself of having murdered him.

Foreign Affairs.

-Breaches have been made in the walls of

Fort Valerien. -Marshal MacMahon's headquarters are now at Fontenoy aux-Roses.

-A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Scotland yesterday morning.

-After a severe battle the Communists reoccupied the whole of Neuilly.

-An iron-clad railway battery has been captured from the insurgents at Colombes. -The Prussians have agreed to stop the revictualling of Paris by way of St. Denis. -Scarcely a church in Paris remains open, and already many of them have been pil-

laged. -The American guns used in the defenses of Paris are highly praised by the London

Times. -The Commune is discussing questions of commerce preparatory to a restriction of

trade and credit. -The London Times contains a report that Prussia will intervene in the affairs of France in case the Commune should be victorious over the Versailles Government.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS .- The following sales of real estate and stocks were made at the Exchange yesterday at noon by M. Thomas & Sons:-

share Pavonia Land Association 1 share Pavonia Land Association 3 shares Insurance Co. of Penna. 20 shares Union Mining Co. 400 shares Honeycomb Petroleum Co..... 100 shares Sugar Dale Oli Co. 100 shares Oli Basin Petroleum Co. \$2000 interes I in the Dallas Oli Co. Lot No. 203, Philadelphia Cemetery. 55 chemes Eidelphia Damasi Co. 15 shares Fidelity safe Deposit Co.....

14 617 Honeycomb Oil Co \$1000 Chesnut and Wainut Streets R. R.... 5 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co.....

.... 200 shares Philadelphia Slate Co..... \$500 Allegheny B. E. and Coal Co... 100 shares American B. H. Sewing Machine. \$1000 Connecting Railroad bonds 1 share Mercantile Library 1000 shares McClintockville Oil Co.....



1871.

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year begins February 33.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

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J. W. HARRIS,

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presents. Repairing done in the best manner and guaran. 5 11 fmw§ Theological School.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSBLL.

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter :--

TRANSLATION. "I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goode of my manufacture. He will be

able to sell them at the very lowest prices. "GUSTAV BECKER, Turus Manufacturer of Regulators, "Freiburg, Germany.

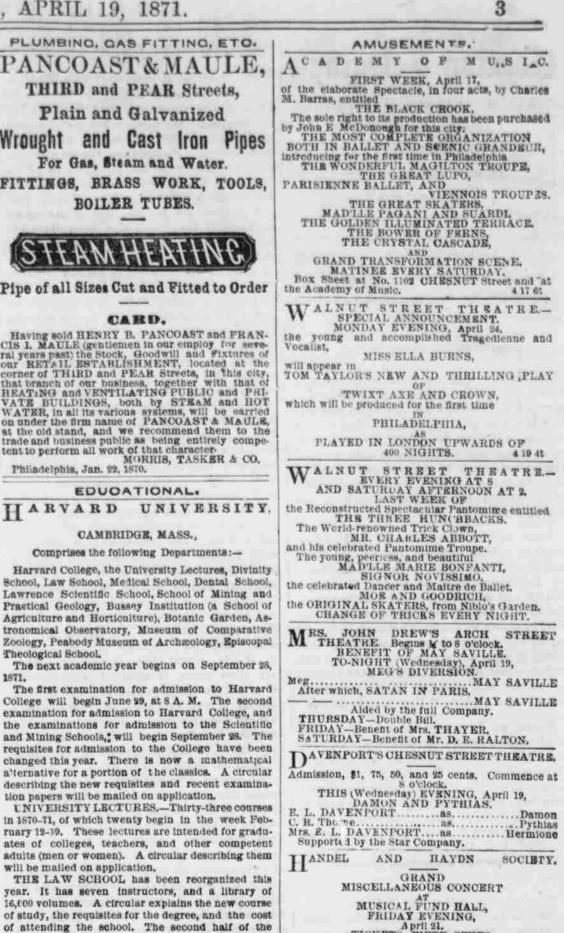
BOARDING.

SUMMER BOARDING. The elegant building known as THE EXCELSIOR NORMAL INSTITUTE.

located at Carversville, Bucks county, Pa., two miles from Ball's Island Station, on the Belvidere Railroad, will be opened to accommodate CITY BOARDERS from July 1, 1971, to September 1. For healthfulness of location and beauty of surrounding scenery this institution can hardly be surpassed.

Those wishing to bring their own teams into the 491.00 country can be accommodated with stables, sheds, and feed at reasonable rates. 482.50·20

The proprietor will be found at the Merchants' Hotel, THIRD Street, above Callowhill, on SATUR-DAYS, April 15 and 22, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 1871.



April 21. TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. At Music Stores. 4 18 45 SSEMBLY BUILDING. A MARVELLOUS SUCCESS ! Dr. Cory's great Diorama of INELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE, EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATUR-DAY AFTERNOONS. [4 17 6t Accompanied and illustrated by that talented troupe of IRISH MINSTRELS AND VOCALISTS, Admission, 35 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Admission, 35 cents ; Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

-The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias met yesterday, admitted delegates, and read reports showing a large increase in the membership of the Order. The Order has extended to New Brunswick and Canada, and contained m all, on the 31st of December last, 615 lodges, with a total membership of 58,557. The expenditures last year amounted to \$878,027, and the cash on hand was \$226,294 '28,

-W. H. Lord yesterday was bound over by Alderman Smith for awindling A. D. Campbell by means of a worthless promissory note, which he induced the latter to discount. -Jasper Cooper, of Bridgsport, N. J., had

11,000 0 Mansion, stable, and coach-house, River-side, Burlington co., N. J.... Store and dwelling, Fifth and Christian 5,000 (streets, 18 feet front. Brick dwelling No. 152s Marshall street, 25 5,200 0 feet front. 5,500 0 No. 1237 Warnock street, subject to a ground rent of \$60 ... 1,050.0 No. 513 Franklin street, 22% feet front.... Three-story brick residence, No. 225 N. Twentieth street, 25 feet front.... 9,550.0 8,000.0 Residence No 1206 Arch street, 25 feet front, 173 feet Jeep; 2 fronts 29,200.0 Lot, Second street, between Market and Edgemont, Chester, Pa Dwelling: No. 810 Carlisle street, subject 2,800 0 to an irredeemable ground rent of \$42 ... 1.500% Fround rent, \$600 a year ... 9,000.0 Eight building lots, Pavonia, N. J., 20 feet 15.0 front, each. Irredeemable ground rent, \$60 a year 950-0 (silver) Centre, Manayunk, together 89 feet front. Dweiling No. 706 Marshall street, 30 feet 60010 6,225-00 front Lot of ground, Ho *ard street, between Cresson and Towers, Manayunk, 60 feet 300 (Three lots, Howard street, Manayunk, 60 600.0 leet front Lot, Howard street, Manayunk ... 4 lots, Washington street, Manayunk..... 4 lots, Washington street, Manayunk..... 545 5551

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 Sout FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871. Aspecial meeting of the Stockholders of the Phila delphia and Reading Railroad Company will be hel delphia and Reading Rairoad Company will be held at he office of the said company, in the city of Phila delphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 octock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphin and Reading Rairoad Company and the Board o Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Rairoad Campany, for the consolidation, of the said com panies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremon panies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremon Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Read ing Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote, by one or rejection of proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of J. W. JONES, stockholders, and a vote, by ballot in person, or 4.18 Secretary

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAI ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

Street. PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of th Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will b held at the Office of said Company, in the city o Philadelphia, on the 5th day of May, 1871. at 12% F M., when and where the joint agreement entere into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphi and Reading Railroad Company and the Board o Directors of the Northern Liberties and Penn Town ship Railroad Company for the consolidation of th said companies and the merger of the Norther Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Com pany will be submitted to the said stockhol lers, an a vote by ballot, in person or by proxy, taken for th adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES, Secretary

ROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1871.

4.18

8 80 11

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election for President and six Managers will take place at the Office of the Com-pany on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 1 o'clock M. ALBERT FOSTER, A the Sweetary. 4103W

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-THIS SPLEN. did Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only irue and perfect Dye. Harmless-Reliable-Instan-taneous-no disappointment-no ridiculous tints-"Does us 'contain Lead nor any Vitable Poison to in-jurcit. Hair or Sostem." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Soid by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

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Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fi Extinguisher. Always Heliable. D. T. GAGE,

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All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others,	Corner ELE
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ALL NEW STYLES,	· · · · ·
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"The Beautiful Snew," size 16x22, a very impres-	CORD
sive picture.	Manilla, Sisal and
"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem. "Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful au-	At Lowest New York
tumn scene.	EDWINE
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3 18smw3m Philadelphia, second floor.	Store, No. 15 R. WATER
LEGAL NOTICES.	Avet
IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE	JOHN S. LEE & CO MANUFACTURERS
CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. March Term, 1871, No. 14, In Divorce.	DEALERS IN N
March Term, 1871. No. 14. In Divorce. WILLIAM HENRY STEEL vs. JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL.	ANCHORS A SHIP CHANDLE
To JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL, Respondent:- Please take notice that testimony will be taken in	Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH
above entitled cause on behalf of the libeliant on THURSDAY, May 11, 1871, at 3% o'clock P. M., at	00
my office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa., before F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Jr., Esq.,	R. P. OWEN & COAL D
the examiner appointed by the Court to take and report the same. HENRY C. TERRY,	FILBERT STR SCHUY
4 15 15t" Attorney for Libellant.	SNOWDON & RAUS
S EPT. T., 1870, No. 14IN DIVORCE-SALLIE A. LOWE VS. EDWARD S. LOWE.	O DILLWYN and WILL Schuylkill COAL, prepare
To EDWARD S. LOWE, Respondent. Tlease take notice that the Court has granted a	at the lowest cash prices.
rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case,	COP
eturnable on SATURDAY, April 29, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M. Personal service having failed on	Just r
account of your absence. PHILIP H. LAW, No. 615 WALNUT Street,	intent of
4 17 mw 4t* Attorney for Libellan'.	Contraction of the
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Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,	Galvanized Elasti
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413m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.	ing, etc. etc., No. 228 CI
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