

Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

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THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1871.

THIS 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 secured from this source. In March, 1870, 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 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2. 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 COAL TROUBLES.

The wonderful increase during the last few years in the productive power of the coal mining districts of Pennsylvania, and in the facilities for transporting anthracite coal to market, has exercised an important influence in engendering the troubles which seem to occur regularly every year. It is hard to realize that twice as much coal was mined in 1870 as in 1860, the aggregate last year reaching the enormous quantity of 15,849,899 tons. This no doubt exceeded the natural demands of the market; and the root of all the difficulties is to be found in this over-production, and in the desire of miners and operators to check the tendency towards ruinously low prices which springs from over-production. If all the anthracite coal mines now opened were worked to their full capacity, all the miners kept constantly employed, and if the facilities for transportation possessed by the existing coal-carrying railways were all brought into requisition, the product would immensely exceed the demand. Various circumstances, and more especially the high prices paid for coal during a period of temporary and partial scarcity during the war, have led the master-spirits of the coal trade to stimulate this over-production; and at the same time the high prices paid during the war for coal led to such an extravagant increase in the wages of the miners that they have never since been contented with a fair and reasonable recompense for their exertions. In their philosophy the whole question is narrowed down to this simple point:—If they can enforce a suspension of operations, and thus create an artificial scarcity, the price of coal will go up again to the old war prices, and they can once more earn from five to ten dollars per day with comparatively little labor. The great increase in facilities for mining coal, and in sending it to market, however, have increased the difficulties of enforcing this suspension policy; and the present dead-lock has only been produced by a resolute and tyrannical combination among the miners favorable to suspension, on the one hand, and by a counter-union as equally determined, on the other hand, among the coal-carrying coal companies. Whatever may be the details of the final settlement of this dispute, the object aimed at has been already accomplished—that is, the over-production of the coal districts has been checked—and through enhanced prices of coal the public will probably be obliged to foot the huge bill run up by months of idleness among thousands of miners and by the inactivity of coal-carrying railway companies. If about one-fourth of the miners abandoned their present pursuit, and a similar reduction were made in the facilities for sending coal to market, all the legitimate wants of the public could still be promptly supplied, and there would be no necessity and no plausible pretext for violent and dangerous combinations and complications.

At the present day the Wyoming region sends to market nearly half of all the anthracite coal mined in Pennsylvania, its products exceeding those of the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions combined. The wonderful increase of late years has occurred mainly in this comparatively new Wyoming district, and the coal troubles have been greatly aggravated by the rapid rise of its comparative importance and the relative decrease of the importance of the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions. In nearly all the disturbances a feeling of antagonism between the rival districts has exerted an important influence, and increased the difficulties of speedy and amicable settlements.

It is reported that a system of arbitration will probably soon be adopted which will furnish the basis for a settlement of the existing trouble, and we hope this report will prove well founded; but it is exceedingly doubtful whether a permanent settlement of any kind will or can be made before a considerable reduction in the number of miners, number of mines in operation, etc., is effected by a mutual understanding between all the coal railway companies and coal operators.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME.

A VERY large number of the young men who are commencing life in this and other great cities are deprived of the influences of home, and are thrust into the great world of business and pleasure just at the time when they most need to be surrounded by those moral and religious restraints that belong to the home circle, and it is not to be wondered at that the best-intentioned go astray and fall into evil habits simply because there has been no one to give warning or counsel in the time of temptation or danger. The great work that the Young Men's Christian Association has undertaken is to surround the young men who are working their way in the world with such influences as will tend to form their characters and to encourage them in good habits. It extends a cordial welcome to all young men and introduces them into circles of sympathizing friends who will take an interest in their temporal as well as their spiritual welfare; and by providing pleasant places of resort for leisure moments, it seeks to prevent the haunts of vice from becoming attractive. Many a young man has fallen into bad habits and has become a pest to society, not from any inherent depravity, but simply because circumstances have thrown him among demoralizing associations at a most critical period of his career, when his character is forming, and when he has not sufficient experience in the ways of the world to decide between good and evil; and there are thousands who become dissipated or vicious who might have been easily trained to walk in the paths of virtue if they had at the commencement of active life been kindly taken by the hand and encouraged to select their friends and companions from among the cultivated and religious members of society. The Young Men's Christian Association, with its pleasant reading-rooms, its popular lectures, and other appliances, has done and will continue to do a great and important work; but it is obvious that many young men will not be reached in this manner, and that something more is needed. The association, to carry out the objects of its creation in the fullest manner, must follow the young men to their homes, and it must provide many of them with homes where they will be made comfortable and at the same time surrounded by the best influences. The managers of the association have recognized this necessity for a long time, and they have now endeavored to provide for it by establishing a Young Men's Home, where, for a moderate rate of board, respectable young men can be provided with conveniences and comforts not obtainable in ordinary hotels and boarding-houses, and at the same time where they will be brought under good influences that cannot but have a powerful effect in forming their characters and in encouraging them to practise religion and morality. For the purposes of this Home the building of the Union Club, on Twelfth street, below Walnut, has been purchased. It will be necessary to make an addition to this for a dormitory, and in order that this may be done about \$30,000 will be required. There ought to be no difficulty whatever about raising this sum, for the enterprise is one that commends itself in the strongest manner to the business men of the community, who are directly interested in having the young men in their employ brought under just such influences as those exerted by the Young Men's Christian Association. This establishment is intended to be a home in the best sense of the word, and as it will be conducted in an entirely unsectarian spirit, it is entitled to the support of persons of all shades of religious opinion, as well as of those who have no religious opinions, but who are able nevertheless to recognize the moral value of the influences which will be brought to bear upon the young men who will reside in the home. The establishment of a Young Men's Home is a practical matter that requires no argument to demonstrate its value, and we sincerely hope that the comparatively small amount needed to make the scheme an entire success will be forthcoming without delay.

YESTERDAY a bill to incorporate a company to construct a tunnel or tunnels under the streets of Philadelphia and Camden was reported favorably by committee to the House of Representatives. We presume that this is Mr. W. F. Smith's great pneumatic scheme in a new shape, and we request the Philadelphia members who really have the interests of the city at heart to pay some attention to it and prevent it from becoming a law, in case it has any resemblance to the great boring bill that has been so frequently denounced by the press of Philadelphia. We are unable to imagine any legitimate ends, which a majority of the citizens of Philadelphia will approve, to be accomplished by the construction of tunnels of any description whatever under the streets; and while unwilling to oppose any enterprise of real value, we have, without being informed with regard to the details of the bill reported yesterday, no hesitation whatever in protesting against its passage. Mr. W. F. Smith and his friends will never be permitted to dig up the streets of Philadelphia after the fashion proposed in his great pneumatic scheme; and it will save trouble to all parties if the Legislature refuses to countenance anything of the kind.

IT SEEMS to be generally understood that a loan of \$500,000 to construct a new pavement on Broad street will be authorized; and, in that event, the citizens of Philadelphia should rigidly insist upon a wise expenditure of this money. The pavement should be laid down in the best manner that can be devised, and the whole subject of modern pavements should be fully investigated by competent authorities before a contract is given out. It will not do to waste this money in a foolish and extravagant experiment. The whole city ought to be repaved; and if this gigantic undertaking is to be commenced on Broad street, the appropriation for that famed locality should be expended in an especially judicious and effective manner.

THE PORTE.

Good Effect of the Results of the Conference.—The Situation and Prospects. Constantinople (March 15) Cor. London Echo. The result of the deliberations of the conference has been received with a general feeling of relief; for although the main point at issue was known to have been virtually settled some weeks ago, still apprehensions existed that some contingent question might crop up, that some difficulty as to the details of the treaty might arise, which, if it did not actually lead to war, would maintain yet longer the state of disquiet in which wars and rumors of wars have held this country for eight months past, to the great detriment of its commerce and finances. Turkey does not, it is true, reap any very substantial benefit from the treaty, yet the future dangers to which it exposes her are remote and less vital than the peril of present war would have been with an empty exchequer and allies only half-hearted in her cause. But the incident, which the treaty culminates, has not been without moral advantage to this country and Government; it has thoroughly justified the outlay of an iron-clad fleet, for which the Porte has often been severely criticized in financial circles at home; and it has also shown that the Turks know how to make the best of their position; that they possess political wisdom and foresight, and can play the only card in their hands, which in this case was their naval strength, to the best possible advantage. This ability on their part has staved off war when Western Europe was craving for peace, and England should not be backward in recognizing, by increased consideration and confidence, the statesmanlike qualities which have preserved peace without any sacrifice of national dignity.

NAPOLEON.

The Bonapartist Programme. The London Observer of the 26th ult. says:—The following statement of the programme adopted by Napoleon has been communicated to us:—The arrival of the Emperor Napoleon in England has given rise to a variety of rumors which have no authority whatever. Napoleon III may not be so solemnly reticent as he has been represented to be, but certainly he will not explain his views and intentions to every enterprising person who, per fas aut nefas, gets into Camden House. It has been asserted that the health of the Emperor is very bad indeed; but we are informed that, on the contrary, there is a marked improvement in his health. The story of the National Guards of Paris being bribed by Bonapartist gold is sufficiently refuted by the facts that Bonapartist gold is very scarce, and that the Belleville men and their adherents are and have been very short of money. The Emperor will not sanction intrigues on his behalf. Whenever he deems it necessary he will address the nation openly, as he did on the eve of the elections and after the anti-imperial vote in the Assembly. Napoleon III, it is stated, will not depart from the passive attitude he has maintained since his departure from France.

NOTICES.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRIPED SUITS. CHILDREN'S FANCY STRIPED SUITS. CHILDREN'S FANCY STRIPED SUITS. BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS. BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS. BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS. YOUTHS' NEW STYLE CHESTERFIELDS. YOUTHS' NEW STYLE CHESTERFIELDS. YOUTHS' NEW STYLE CHESTERFIELDS. YOUTHS' STRIPED CASSIMERE DERBYS AND SUITS. YOUTHS' STRIPED CASSIMERE DERBYS AND SUITS. FINEST NEATNESS IN GENTS' SPRING SUITS. PERFECT NEATNESS IN GENTS' SPRING SUITS. BEAUTIFUL SPRING OVERCOATS. BEAUTIFUL SPRING OVERCOATS. BEAUTIFUL SPRING OVERCOATS. AN EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK WILL PROVE THAT WE HAVE THE LARGEST, THE MOST COMPLETE, AND THE HANDSOMEST AS WELL AS THE CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING IN THE CITY.

GROCERIES, ETC.

MAPLE HONEY, Received Direct from Vermont.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE, (SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE), S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT, 131 tuthst4p PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

Steinway & Sons' Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Special attention is called to their Patent Upright Pianos, CHARLES BLASIUS, WAREHOOMS, No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET, 413 tuthst PHILADELPHIA.

SCHOMACKER & CO., GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Special attention is called to our Upright Pianos. They possess the highest improvements in instruments made, and are unrivalled for tone and durability. Also, sole Agents for the celebrated BURDETT ORGAN. SCHOMACKER & CO., No. 1108 CHESTNUT Street, 413 tuthst PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GEO. STEIN & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS., AND MARKED AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. GOULD & FISCHER, No. 322 CHESTNUT Street, No. 1018 ARCH Street, W. G. FISCHER, 117 tuthst PHILADELPHIA.

CHICKERING BROS' Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

GREAT REDUCTION. FIXED PRICES. DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, 325 tuthst Nos. 1125 and 1125 CHESTNUT St. PHILADELPHIA.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST

and best article in the market for BLEUING CLOTHES. It does not contain any acid, it will not injure the finest fabric. It is put up at WILBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 222 N. SECOND STREET, Philadelphia. And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists. The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEITS. BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 413 tuthst PHILADELPHIA.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE

No. 904 CHESTNUT STREET. FRESH CHINA MATTINGS.

WHITE RED CHECK, AND FANCY STYLES. 50 PIECES FRENCH AXMINSTER, \$3.25 PER YARD.

CLOTHING. APRIL! MAY! JUNE! ALL ROLLED INTO ONE! APRIL! MAY! JUNE! The sudden and wonderful arrival of warm weather naturally leads people to examine their wardrobes, and see if they are provided with thin Clothing.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE. ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM NAPLES. Just received, a fresh invoice of Pink Coral Jewelry. Also, just opened, New Styles in Yellow Gold Jewelry.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO., JEWELLERS, No. 902 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. Established in 1765. McCANN'S Art Galleries and Warerooms, No. 910 CHESTNUT Street. Oil Paintings, Mirrors, Tables, Frames, Cornices, Etc. All Chromos reduced 50 per cent. on former prices. 413 tuthst PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, GREAT BROWN HALL, 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET. HABILLEMENTS No. 324 CHESTNUT ST. CHARLES STOKES & CO. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TAILORS. Fancy Coatings, Exquisite Shades and Designs in French and English Pantaloon Cassimeres, Diagonal Coatings in great variety of Pattern and Color. Plain Cloths Of beautiful finish and hue. Ducks, Marselles, Fancy Linens.

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS, S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts., PHILADELPHIA. A full assortment now in store OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 433 Sprng

WATCHES. Established in 1854. EVERGOING STEM-WINDERS, KEY-WINDERS, QUARTER SECONDS, MINUTE REPEATERS, ETC. ETC. ETC. C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, No. 608 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC. Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices, HOLLAND SHADES, PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints. BLINDS painted and trimmed. STORE SHADES made and lettered. Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc. Repairing promptly attended to. B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr., No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, 37 tuthst PHILADELPHIA.

WINDOW BLINDS, CLASS. A large stock of very superior WINDOW GLASS, comprising AMERICAN AND FRENCH Single, Extra, and Double Thick ENGLISH CRYSTAL SHEET. FRENCH PLATE AND MIRRORS, SKYLIGHT AND FLUTED GLASS. For sale by BENJ. H. SHORRMAKER, 413 tuthst Nos. 900, 907, 909, 211 N. FOURTH St. PHILADELPHIA.

ANDERSON Insurance Co. OF CINCINNATI, JANUARY 1, 1871. CAPITAL STOCK PAID IN CASH - - \$1,000,000

ASSETS. Cash in hand of Agents, in course of Transmission \$101,500-97 Cash in City Banks 186,169-15 Cash on Hand 769-68 Loans secured by Bond and Mortgage, being First Lien in Real Estate 614,081-08 United States Bonds, par \$125,100 194,974-98 Alabama State Bonds, par \$10,000 9,750-00 Ohio City and County Bonds, par \$90,000 92,215-90 Loan on Collateral Security 5,600-00 Accrued interest, not due 28,017-09 Bills Receivable 11,850-72 Office Furniture, and Fixtures and Supplies 7,588-18 256-50 Premiums uncollected at Home Office 687-14 Total Assets \$1,305,420-95

LIABILITIES. Losses reported and being settled \$29,796-96 Amount due to Insurance Co.'s 150-00 Liabilities 29,946-96 INCOME. Cash premiums premiums received \$343,992-22 Premiums not paid in cash 23,652-17 Interest received on investments 22,677-10 Total Income \$390,321-50

J. D. BENNETT, PRESIDENT. DUY & WOODS, AGENTS, No. 300 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. FINANCIAL. HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE OF THE 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.

WALRAVEN, MASONIC HALL, No. 719 CHESTNUT St., Offers some new designs for CURTAINS AND LAMBEQUINS, FRENCH ORGONNES, STRIPED TERRY, and COTTONS. Also, GIMPS AND TRIMMINGS of entirely new patterns. An assortment of LACE CURTAINS of especial elegance and cheapness, some as low as \$1.00 a window. BROUHE TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS are offered greatly below intrinsic value, with a large assortment of EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. 315 tuthst PHILADELPHIA.

CUMBERLAND NAILS \$4.65 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. Sald Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store

J. H. SHANNON, No. 1009 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES. THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE. For Sale on Easy Terms. NO. 914 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS. 1871 SINCE 1853. SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, LINENS, CASSIMERES, ETC. ETC.

"AT THORNLEY'S OLD-ESTABLISHED CORNER." A LARGE STOCK, A FINE ASSORTMENT, VERY MODERATE PRICES.

To illustrate the varied and extensive stock of such a House as ours in a readable newspaper advertisement would be impossible, but to all readers of THE TELEGRAPH we extend a cordial invitation to look through and examine, and we shall feel gratified and obliged.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted, JOSEPH H. THORNLEY, NORTHEAST CORNER OF EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESTNUT STREET. 727 ALEXANDER RICKEY, Importer, Jobber, and Retailer of Dry Goods, DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF CHOICE FABRICS IN DRY GOODS, AT POPULAR PRICES, STOCK DAILY REPLENISHED With the CHEAPEST and CHOICEST OFFERINGS of this and other markets.

ALEXANDER RICKEY, No. 717 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

DIAMOND-MESH HERNANIES. We have received an invoice of these Desirable Goods, for which there was so great a demand last season.

PERKINS & CO., No. 9 South NINTH Street, PHILADELPHIA. N. B.—Every variety of HERNANI in stock.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. GEORGE FRYER, No. 916 CHESTNUT STREET, Invites attention to his stock of SILKS OF ALL KINDS, INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS, Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods, INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. (413 Sprng

OUR ENTIRE NEW STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THE NOVELTIES IN Spring and Summer DRY GOODS, NOW FULL.

ELY, HUNSBERGER & ELY, No. 1126, CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CURTAINS AND SHADES. WALRAVEN, MASONIC HALL, No. 719 CHESTNUT St., Offers some new designs for CURTAINS AND LAMBEQUINS, FRENCH ORGONNES, STRIPED TERRY, and COTTONS. Also, GIMPS AND TRIMMINGS of entirely new patterns. An assortment of LACE CURTAINS of especial elegance and cheapness, some as low as \$1.00 a window. BROUHE TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS are offered greatly below intrinsic value, with a large assortment of EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. 315 tuthst PHILADELPHIA.

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