TUESDAY'S WORK.

ADDITIONAL NEWS AND GOSSIP RECENT TO THE ELECTION.

The First Ward Said to Have Elected a Democratic Councilman—The Contests in the Fifth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Wards—A Contest in the Eighth.

All classes of men yesterday made the results of Tuesday's election in this city the theme of discussion. There were congratulations interchanged with successful candidates and their friends, and expressions of confidence with the defeated candidates.

The State House pavement, on Chestnut street, resumed its wonted aspect by reason of the gathering of statesmen whose absence on the previous day gave the street a deserted appearance. These gentlemen entertained each other with tales of their prodigious labors in the interests of this or that candidate; how if it hadn't been for them, this or that would have been very different, &c. The results in the Fifth, Fifteenth and Twenty-ninth Wards were most generally commented upon, though there were few wards in which the contests and their results did not furnish themes of interest for discussion.

In the First Ward, where Mr Spear, Republican was reported elected to Common Council by 15 majority, it is now stated that on recount of the votes will show the majority to be the other way, electing Mr. Hamilton, a Democrat candidate. The general vote was about six or seven hundred less than the usually cast in that ward and the loss came principally from the Republican vote.

In the Second Ward the local "managers," of whom there are four was begin to be furnished with considerable food for reflection. The fight was not only triangular but quadrangular, with the small party of "leaders" who acted on the guerilla plan against the other four sides. The contest (Neligan's candidate for Common Council were Frank McGrath and George Mc. Cloy. The candidates of the Republican, or Sheriff's faction, were Mr. James Moran, present member, and Dr. A. W. Dunlap.

The Republicans had nominated two candidates for Council they could have succeeded in electing them without trouble, as they did their whole school ticket, but they also had two tickets in the field, representing, respectively, the warring factions, which acted by the Liberals, Edward Hartley, Jas. S. Hay and others. On the face of the returns it looks as if there had been a contest between Mr. Green McGrath and Moran, who were elected, but the friends of the former deny that there was anything in the nature of a bargain, and that the thing they assert that a scheme was discovered by them during the day to elect Mr. Cully and Faton, the Republican, and that they turned in for Moran and McGrath on that account. McCully's friends, however, insist that he was cut.

Just evening Messrs Moran and McGrath, the Democratic candidates in the Second Ward who were elected in Common Council on Tuesday, were seen at their residences. Both had great numbers of friends with them.

A meeting of 30 representative Fourth Wards is that the Squires friends were held at a late hour yesterday morning at Sixth street, and it would be a pretty figure against fifteen or sixteen hundred if the Squires adopted tactics and allowed themselves to be elected where eight or nine hundred people who didn't know anything about elections would go to sleep.

Last night the "Squires" friends, preceded by a band of music, paraded Chestnut street. They carried a transparency with the words, "The Fourth Ward's Compliment to the *Record*," and when they reached the *Record* office, the band struck up the "Dead March." The transparency also contained a picture of the "Squire," and a very ugly one at that, and gave his majority at 1237. There was a chorus singing the words, "Hail Columbia" while it was steadily. The *Record* accepted the character of the serenade as a compliment, rather than as a reproach, and in its editorial on the election of "Squire McMullin to Select Council.

The Fifth Ward fight, the closest and bitterest in the city, with the exception of that which was conducted in the Twenty-ninth Ward, was fought out some of the officers of the ward into trouble if allegations freely made by some of the parties to be true. The missing Twelfth Division return was taken to the Prothonotary's office yesterday afternoon, it appears, in violation of the Act of Assembly Laws Covert, 145, Page, 22. This, with the figures taken from other divisions of the ward, still leave Mr. Tage a majority of 17 votes.

In the Twenty-ninth Ward there is still bitter contesting contesting the election of Mr. Kerr, whose majority as returned is 11.

The defeat of the Fifteenth School ticket in the Fifteenth Ward came in for its share of discussion. It is said that Mr. Thomas W. Price who led that ticket, was voted for on the Democratic Council ticket against Messrs. Crven and Collins, in retaliation for the refusal of the Republicans to support Price's ticket.

The returns from the Twenty-fifth Ward, published yesterday, made it appear that the Democratic candidates for Common Council had been elected, but it was shown at night the Republican candidates were elected. The vote was as follows David Wallace, R. and J. First; John Thompson, R. 1, 1060, Andrew Detwiler, D and T., 1238.

When the Democrats saw what a fine chance they had of electing their men in the Select Common Council they were rather disgusted with themselves for having thrown away so good an opportunity. The Democrats were of course happy, and the Boston Republicans are correspondingly sad. It is charged that a prominent Democrat of the ward, one of the candidates of that party, Messrs. Veale and Crich, distributed a fabulous Democrat and Reformer, and who turned up in the Twenty-ninth Ward as a tiger or regular Republican after ensuring from a down town ward.

The Thirtieth Ward fight between the Cope and Ewing factions was very bitter, and the results will be spit to make themselves felt. The Hitter faction, it is alleged, stuffed the ward. Yesterday a hack, with passengers enough inside to make the upper parts of the vehicle resemble the bow of a Noah's Ark, and with the driver with a live rooster in his arms, was driven about the streets, decorated with Cope banners.

To day the judges will commence to count the returns of the Twenty-fifth Ward. The results will be spit to make themselves felt. The Hitter faction, it is alleged, stuffed the ballots was deposited with the officials destroyed to prevent them. The box for ballots no room was found in the basement under the Sheriff's Office was placed by the Mayor's Clerk, Mr. Chillingsworth, in the office occupied by the Chief of Police.

The election officers, according to the instructions received from Jas yesterday at the office of the City Commissioners to receive their warrants, but those of the Ward had to issue warrants to them until after the judges shall have made the official count. As most of the election officers were anxious for the ready money, this decision occasioned no little disappointment and growling.

Last evening Isaac E. Lander, aged fifty-seven years, living at No. 957 Franklin street, in jumping from a car at Franklin and Poplar streets, slipped on a crossing and fell, breaking his knee cap.

Operations of the Boiler Inspection Department.—John Orem, inspector of boilers, sent to the Mayor yesterday his report of the operations of the department for the year 1878. The report has follows:

"Hon. William S. Stokley, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia.—Dear Sir: In accordance with your request I respectfully submit to you the report of the operations of this department for the year 1878 previous to which it is to be noted that during the year closed no loss of life or injury to any citizen has occurred from the bursting of a steam boiler nor from any dangerous sort of the same within the charge of this department. On the morning of the 1st of April, 1878, the flesh of the boiler used and owned by Mr. Lee Miller, located on Broad street, above Lehigh avenue, exploded, sending much flying to the building in which it was located, but fortunately no personal injury was sustained. This boiler was old boiler, and had not been inspected since the year 1874, but was known to have been condemned by inspector as being out of use and no longer to be used.

"After a careful examination of the scene of the explosion I was fully impressed that the explosion was the result of negligence.

"Repairs and alterations have been made of considerable value in our services. Many these were of a minor character, involving no immediate expenditure, but in a manner to expedite immediate and instant attention during the year it has been necessary to make an alteration in the number of the Wards, owing to their extremely dangerous state, being, in the judgment of the inspectors, worn out and unfitted for use.

"The year passed has been noted for the great expansion in the manufacturing boiler of the City. Quite a number of new boilers have ensued. Notwithstanding, you will observe the gradual increase of the work of the department.

"During the year ninety one new boilers have been inspected and 1,178 re-inspected. The following is a statement of the work of the department for the year 1878

Boilers inspected	1,269
Boilers inspected	1,178
Increase	91

"From this the receipts were:

Boilers inspected	$1,127 00
Engineers' certificates	1,191 13
Engineer's certificates	51 00
Engineers' certificates	1,000 00
Incidentals	3 00
Amount of appropriation	$4,370 13
Amount expended	10,117 16
Balance owing	$5,747 03

CASH ACCOUNT.

Dr.	
Inspectors	$12,791 07
Engineers' certificates	51 00
Renewal certificates	1,000 00
Incidentals	3 00
	$12,781 07

Cr.	
Amount paid to City Treasurer	$9,029 67
Amount due and to be collected	3,743 10
	$12,781 07

Hoping that our work has been such as deserved, and to have your approval, I am your obedient servant, JOHN ORFEY, Inspector."

The Diocese of Leit.—The first day of Lent, Ash Wednesday, falls on the 26th of February, and the following rules for the observance of Lent in the Diocese of Philadelphia have just been issued by Bishop Wood:

All the faithful who have completed the twenty first year are bound to observe the fast of Lent, unless dispensed for legitimate causes.

One meal a day only is allowed, except on Sundays.

This meal is not to be taken until about noon.

On those days on which the meal is granted to eat meat, fish and eggs may be used at the same meal, even by way of condiment.

A collation or partial meal is allowed in the evening. The general practice of pious Christians limits its quantity to the fourth part of an ordinary meal.

Bread, butter, cheese, fruit of all kinds, salads, vegetables and fish are permitted at the collation. Wine is also permitted.

Cocoa has made it lawful to drink in the morning and afternoon, tea, chocolate and coffee, or thin chocolate made with water.

Necessity and custom have authorized the use of lard instead of butter in preparing fish, vegetables, etc.

The following persons are not bound to observe the fast: Children between twenty-one years of age, the sick; those who are obliged to do hard work, and all who, through weakness, cannot fast without great inconvenience.

By dispensation, the use of flesh meat will be allowed in Lent on Sundays, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with the exception of Holy Thursday and Good Friday, when it is forbidden.

Persons exempted from the obligation of fasting, by age or laborious occupation, are not bound to eat meat on days when meat is used only on those days on which its use is granted by dispensation. Others dispensed from the fast or abstinence, have reason to be under obligation to fast, are permitted to use meat only at a meal.

Archbishop of Philadelphia
Cathedral, Philadelphia.

Travel to Atlantic City.—Wintry as the weather continues, the officers of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company are now and have been for some time busily engaged in preparing for that business season of the year when the success of last summer assures for the coming season.

All that is possible in the way of speed, safety and comfort for the travel of Atlantic City seems determined to accomplish. It was the frequent remark of passengers last summer that "if there is any thing more in the direction is the Washington-in-Dalaware-Bay railroad." Speed, safety and comfort for months past, and the improved spark arrester, which has been in experimental use for some time, seemed to reach the climax of excellence. Last week, it showed as "the catch" of a single trip the almost incredible quantity of seventeen bushels of cinders. Not that there was so much, there will be but little left of that old time element of discomfort to distribute among the passengers.

While thus providing for the comfort of travelers and visitors to Atlantic City, it has not unmindful of the convenience necessary at the way stations

The Jersey Shore portions of the new settlement of Germania, railway between Egg Harbor City and Atlantic received its first consideration. Last week a car was sent by the officers of the road, for the purpose of laying off a sufficient number of lots for the erection of a substantial station house and the accompanying buildings, where a platform has been prepared for the purposes of the freight agent of the region

Robert H. Mackey's House.—At Harbours' Bazaar yesterday the horses, carriages, harness, etc., belonging to the estate of the late Robert W. Mackey were sold at public auction Lady Vaughan, with a record of 2:23, the property of the late or State Treasurer, was purchased by John F. Davis for $850. A brown mare, known as Baron mare, sired by Mambrino Pilot, was sold for $750, the purchaser being a resident of Pittsburg. A bay mare, six years old, with a record of 2:16, was bought in by Charles Kendrick for $400. The carriages and harness brought fair prices.

The Charity Relief Organization in Working Order.—The Central Board of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicancy is organized and in full working order, the committees having transferred to it all its functions and assets. This was accomplished at the final meeting of the society held the other evening, when the following address was adopted:

To the People of Philadelphia. The committees appointed by the joint resolution of citizens in June last, to establish the "Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicancy," have the pleasure to inform the citizens that instructed to them to the Central Board of the society. They think it proper, however, to report to the public, from whom they received this trust, as to the manner and to the extent to which it has been executed.

During the past fall and winter the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Wards have been organized by the formation of sub-committees, in conjunction and harmony with the "Plan of Organization" instituted by the Central Board, which has been carried out in other wards. These wards have been actively engaged in it. But this has been limited and by the cordiality and even enthusiasm with which this new system of relief and charity has been welcomed in all parts of the community. Where an anticipated indifference was encountered, the cordiality of the proposition was met with all. Those who had never been associated with benevolent organizations of any sort, and those who had been the representatives of long established charities in giving liberal society and liberal organizations every remunerative or pecuniary reward, whatever suspicions and antagonisms its first proposal evoked, have uniformly expressed the hope that it could be better understood. We feel assured that it has secured a full upon the judgment and the sympathy of our fellow citizens of which it will not be easily deprived. The committee have endeavored to discharge their duties with as much economy as was possible, and we have every expense down to the lowest figure. The greater part of the organizing work has been done gratuitously by gentlemen already occupied with their business or professions.

In conclusion, we permit ourselves at the time of the new society It is one which we believe has large claims upon the sympathy and support of the fellow citizens. It is a plan of securing adequate and proper relief for the suffering and the destitute, it has a large organization, and it has the moral remedies to bear in the case of this large class, whose destitution is either voluntarily adopted as an accompaniment of their mode of life, or is due to defects of conduct and of character which have the curse of idleness for one and sympathetic influence in undoubtedly which we as this the society and its associations, especially, the cause of the poor, will not lose all the assistance which a sound public opinion can afford to their efforts. They will need to be encouraged, not only by the gifts from our substance, but by continual drafts of earnest workers to reinforce their ranks, and to carry the spirit of the Gospel and care in behalf of the good work. Upon obtaining them will depend the success of the new society and of the cause of our benevolent institutes. We commend it to your support, and to the blessing of the Lord, which has always been on the foremost in every benefit work will bless herself once more equal to every just demand which can be made upon her.

The following are the locations of the ward offices and the hours for receiving applicants:

Wards	Location of Office	Name Attended at
1	No. 1 Fifteenth street	Rev. Dr. Furness
2	N. W. Fifth & Washington ave	Jas. W. H. Hunt
4	Hamilton Market, Germantown	Robert Dobson
5	No. 6 Ontario street	Jas. Dobson
6	No. 528 Hickson street	S. Stallinger
7	No. 1 Ridge avenue	Jas. Dobson
7	No. 1349 Lombard street	J. W. Wilson
8	No. 1 Ridge avenue, Manayunk	Jas. Dobson
10	No. 1423 Market street	Dr. E. Phillips
11	No. 1 Ridge avenue	Jas. Dobson
11	407 S. 20 Pattison Houses	H. S. Dunscomb
13	No. 1027 Ridge avenue, Kensington	Jas. Dobson
13	No. 530 Thirteenth street	W. H. Patterson
14	No. 1528 Hollins street	J. Eckelman
15	No. 1 Ridge avenue	Jas. Dobson
20	N. W. Eleventh and Jefferson	R. Wright
21	No. 1 Ridge avenue, Manayunk	Jas. Dobson
23	No. 2537 Thirty ninth st	Miss Chalmers
24	No. 1 Ridge avenue, Manayunk	Jas. Dobson
27	No. 2578 Thirty seventh st	Rev. C. Pearson
28	No. 1 Ridge avenue, Manayunk	Jas. Dobson
30	No. 3913 Chestnut street	W. D. Thomas

By order of the commission.
JOHN MAGEE, Chairman.
JOHN C. MAGEE, Recording Secretary

Sons of America.—The fourth new camp of this Order in this city, since last October, was instituted on Tuesday evening in the Sons of America Building, North Sixth street, by State and District officers, and a number of delegates representatives of city camps. The first business transacted by the new camp was the appointment of a committee to represent it in the general representative committee, which will hold a celebration at Association Hall, into which it entered with spirit. The camp will convene weekly, regular in the blue chamber of the building, which it was instituted. Thirty-seven names appear on the charter, and nearly all were present at the institution. It bids fair to become one of the best camps in the city. The officers elect for the present term are: Past President—Samuel B. Hall; President—Henry B. Hemphill; Vice President—Charles Hesselpoth. Master of Forms—John Hartz. Secretary—Wm. Wilkie; Treasurer—R. Dobson. Financier—H. B. Hutchinson. Conductor—A. Witzel. Chaplain—David B. Hall; Sentinel—R. H. Lawson; Trustees—J. B. McGinnis, Trustees—J. Metzgar, Charles Keller and Chas. Witzel.

Board of Health.—At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health the Sanitary Committee reported the following:

Whereas, Messrs Lloyd, Davis and Hankins, claiming to represent the oil refining business of Philadelphia, have filed a paper presented to this board, through the Sanitary Committee, that the stoppage of the works of Cow & Hitchcock, and Kelly, interfere with the refining business, and

Whereas, at some gentlemen assure the board that if some time is given they will be able to add Messrs. Cow & Hitchcock in an effectual manner of the nuisance now existing, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Health Officer be instructed not to suspend operations in the case for two weeks

This report was accepted and the board adjourned.

Jewell Baby Organs.—Messrs. Ford & Zimmerman, of the South Broad Street Theatre, have notified Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, to whom the amusement world are indebted for *H. M S Pinafore*, which is having such wonderful success in amusement circuits, that 1500 await their orders. Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Gilbert are both expected in this country shortly. As they are at work on a new opera, which will sulprise the English army, it is but fair to presume that they are coming to this country to see what arrangements they can make to bring them a return from the new opera when produced here.

What Constitutes a Valid Will.—The case of Stokes vs. Miller, which has engaged the attention of Judge Brooke for the past day or two, is about to be decided. It was argued yesterday, and the many important points developed on both sides during the trial were fully considered upon at great length. Late in the afternoon the case was given to the jury, and a verdict had been arrived at up to the hour of adjournment of the court. Judge Brooke's charge to the jury was a very elaborate one. After remarking that the law required no particular form of words in order to make a testator into a valid will, the judge said that the law does require that at the time of making or execution of the will the maker should be of sound memory and have an intelligent consciousness of the nature and effect of the act, a knowledge of the property possessed, and an understanding of the disposition intended to be made of it. Testamentary capacity is presumed to exist until the contrary is clearly shown. The first question you are to determine is, Was the testator of her mind, and on this subject this is a peculiar case."

The judge then went on to explain that different degrees of mental capacity in testators can be applied to the consideration of such questions as this. Such cases might be viewed with the utmost circumspection, and the exercise of a sound judgment on the part of the jury is the only mode to determine such a case. Mere age alone allows a presumption in the admission of evidence, and allows witnesses to be called to give opinions as to the mental condition of the testator. Your intention should reach the whole life of the testator, from childhood to the time of the disposition and a delusion, if followed to its source, would be found to arise from early training or education. Your duty is to find the facts and judge the general soundness of the mind or judgment. Mere eccentricity of conduct or manner from a person of sound mind and judgment is what is an eccentricity, as I have before said, in a mind, and not in a person. The testator, mind, only by a review of the nature, education and habits of the person.

If we take the ordinary meaning of the strength of mind that is equal to the purpose to which it is applied, and the act of making the will requires no more than ordinary, it is not that it is mind the same as any other act of her life; but if her mental soundness is questioned, we must go back to the beginning of her life and her disposition or judgment, or the cause she had in deprive from them. Another question of the amount of sound and memory necessary to understand a will of this length and details? After quoting from the law, the judge said: Judge Brooke said: "Now the question to be gathered from this testimony is, whether this testator had in the time of making this will and could hold and memory sufficient to understand the subject in hand and to direct disposition of her property? With respect to the question of the influence to hold that "undue influence would be a fatal objection, and a sign of the mind of the testatrix in the very act of disposition." The law is, if the will was procured for persuasion to make a will, provided the will of the testator is left unconditional, and the persuasion ceased at the time of the making of the will, provided the mind and will of the testatrix is left free but no false influence or undue influence will be considered or tolerated by law."

Remarks were also made by Mr. A. A. Glassmann.

In the evening an address on "The Preacher" was read by Rev. Dr. Furness. The convention will reassemble this morning

Franklin Institute.—At a meeting of the Franklin Institute last evening, Mr. William P. Tatem presiding, Mr. John Richards read an interesting paper on "Measuring Implements," illustrated by full sized machines. The subject was divided into "Measuring Motion," said Mr. Richards, "and the system of gauging overbalances cheap labor and cheap material. The speaker then exhibited and described the various implements of which he showed the different kinds of calipers now in use and the method and machinery for testing and correcting them.

One of the most interesting pieces of mechanism which Mr. Richards exhibited was the calipering and measuring machine, used in manufactures, and differing from lead calipers in the following respects: It is a Washburn's little day, leaving their armory at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The following route has been agreed upon: Washington avenue, to Fifteenth, to Chestnut, to Fourth, to Walnut, to Nineteenth, to Spruce, to Broad, to Armory. A musical band will be provided. Major Colonel Patterson at his residence, Thirteenth and Lehigh.

This evening an entertainment for the benefit of the children will be given at the House of Refuge, when will be presented Wallack's comic opera entitled *Prologue, or, the Jilt's Ball*. An orchestra will render a number of musical selections during the evening.

Frank N. Hopkins, aged thirty-one years, who committed suicide at No. 1903 Chestnut street, yesterday morning, left a son of Mr. Gerard T. Hopkins, of Baltimore. He labored under an imbecoiled apprehension of business embarrassments, and left his wife and child to the task act. Deceased was married and in very comfortable circumstances.

Colonel Jacob M. Tomey, in the fifteenth number of *Dispatch*, just issued, pays this solid compliment to Wesley Frank Ewell, President Gowen, of the Reading Railroad, House of those days, living men, who are not only Ewell's friends but friends of the Reading Railroad. His recent exposure of another throughout feeling against property and life by the Reading Railroad Company, and the loss thereby, has made the Reading Railroad a very popular in the Reading Railroad, Company