CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. The following are the Congressional proceed-

ings continued from our Fourth Edition of yes-Senate.

At 12.20 P. M., there being no further new business before the Senate, the bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia was

taken up.

The pending question was upon Mr. Cowan's amendment to strike out the word "male."

The CHAIR said Mr. Brown, of Missouri, was

amendment, offered by Mr. Cowan, was intended in good faith for practical legislation, if it were intended to be put into practical effect. He was one of those who believed it would be necessary to accompany it by a good deal of other legislation to reserve in the deep server in the above and core prevent it from degenerating into abuse and corprevent it from degenerating into abuse and corruption; but, accepting the matter in the light he had stated, he, for one, was willing to express his opinion freely on this subject. I have to say (said Mr. Brown) that I stand for universal suffrage, and do not recognize the right of scolety to limit it on any ground of race, color or sex. I will go further, sir, and say that I recognize the right of franchise as being an intrinsical and natural right, and I do not believe that society has the right to impose any limitations upon that right that does not arring out of the necessities of the that does not spring out of the necessities of the social state itself. These may seem extreme views, but they conform to the rigid logic of the question: and I dely any Senator on this floor to escape from them. I have been shocked, during the course of this debate, at expressions which I have heard so tially no right at all—that it was simply a priviiege conceded by society for the government which represents society; that it was a gracious boon from somewhere, and for which we should feel prond and thankful. In other words, it was not

prond and thankful. In other words, it was not a right in any sense.

Mr. President, I do not hold my liberties by any such tenure. I should grieve to think that I was dependent exclusively in a matter of right upon the views of society which may represent only majorities for these rights. On the contrary, I because the state of the contrary of the contrary of the contrary of the contrary of the contrary. majorities for these rights. On the construction is the doctrine, whenever you establish that as the doctrine, whenever you crystalize that idea in the public mind in this country, you ring the death knell of American liberty. You ring the death knell of American liberty, because you lay it open to everthrow whenever corruption shall prevail to such an extent, and whenever majorities shall besuch an extent, and whenever majorities shall become sufficiently exasperated. Mr. President, so important and critical, so to speak, do I deem this position, that I trust I may be pardoned if I refer to the abstract ground upon which I deem it to rest, and I do this the more readily because, in my belief, ultimately the metaphysical always controls the practical in life.

Now, sir, what are abstract rights, and are thereany intrinsically necessary conditions that yo to

now, sir, what are abstract rights, and are their any intrinsically necessary conditions that go to constitute liberty in society? I had occasion, a year or two since, to discuss this question very fully before my ewn constituents, and reviewed this subject, and as I then and there presented the argument perhaps more succinctly and briefly than I may do now in the course of debate, I will beginner to refer to the necessity.

leave to refer to it on this occasion.

Mr. Brown then read lengthy extracts from the speech above referred to, and having done so, replied to some arguments advanced by the oppon-ents of female suffrage. The argument that women could not participate in the turmoils of elections and political campaign was an argument against the hastings, not against female suffrage. The argument that women ought not to vote because they could not be embodied in the militia was not founded on fact. Men were exempted from mili-tary service for a variety of reasons, among them physical inability, and were yet allowed the right of suffrage. The same inability could apply in the case of women.

Mr. DAVIS succeeded Mr. Brown on the floor.

He had given his views on the subject of negro suffrage during the last session of Congress, but he could not let this bill pass without again entering his protest against it once more. He then proceeded to speak against the pending measure and the pending amendment. To grant the right of suffrage to woman would be to drag her the the corrections of politics and make here into the corruptions of politics, and make hera political hack. He was opposed to negro suffrage because he believed the negro inferior to the white man, and did not believe a superior race should grant political power to an inferior race resident among it. The proposition to do such a thing was fanatical and revolutionary, contrary to the teachings of history and the writings of the best philosophers. Ethnologists had described the skulls, which and feet of the negrous decidedly marking shins and feet of the negro as decidedly marking him as belonging to an inferior race. The negro race had been engulted in the deepest ignorance for four thousand years without making the least progress. Providence had set him off by himself, and never intended that he should mix with the white race as its equal. He might be its slave, but never its constant or supported as a particle of the should mix with the white race as its equal. never its equal or superior, as fanaticism now pro-

posed to make him.
Mr. SPRAGUE followed Mr. Davis in a written speech of considerable length, taking ground in favor of universal suffrage. The people at the south were kept in poverty and ignorance, he said, in order that a class might be elevated to rule. Such was not the case in the north, where the masses had opportunities for information and education. Society in the south was not capable of free government, and would not be until moulded with northern ideas. Whenever it was necessary for the cause of liberty and equality for men to have the elective franchise he would vote for such a measure. At present it was necessary for the cause of liberty and equality that the colored man should have the franchise, and he would therefore yote for the bill now before the Senate.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, said he

wished to explain why he should vote for Mr. Cowan's amendment. He did not understand himself as casting a final vote on the bill, he only wished to affirm by his vote that the arguments for excluding the suffrage to negroes applied with greater force to women. As a final question, he was opposed to the extension of suffrage. The question of suffrage must be taken out of the domain of theory into that of practical effect. It was placed by the founders of the government on the ground that it should be exercised by those who could make the best and most efficient use of it. He objected to the extension of suffrage, because it would corrupt and degrade elections. By pouring into the ballot-box a large number of votes, subject to influences either social or pecuniary, you will degrade elections, and on that ground he would oppose the extension of suffrage, either to females or to negroes. He would be less opposed to this measure if there were a different mode of conductmeasure if there were a different mode of conducting elections. The effect of the present mode was to divide people into parties, and to create a struggle for the baiance of power, which led to all manner of corruption. It was possible to turn the scale of the great State of Pennsylvania, for instance, by introducing pernicious influences and bringing them to bear upon a very small number. This was an evil inseparable from governments of mere majorities. The class of men now proposed to be introduced into the political system would to be introduced into the political system would be more approachable than any now in it; more ac-cessible to demagogues, and more easily corrupted. The reform ought to be in another direction. I ought to be toward organizing the system, instead of its enlargement. As a mere choice between the two kinds of extension, he should vote for Mr. Cowan's amendment.
At 3 P. M. Mr. DOOLITTLE moved that the

Senate adjourn. Disagreed to.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—This amendment, in my judgment, opens a very grave question; a question graver than appears at first blush; a question upon which the ablest minds are distinct here and elsewhere a question, however, upon which we are called to vote, and therefore one upon which I desire very briefly to state the views which con-I desire very briefly to state the views which control my judgment when I say that I shall vote against the amendment which is now offered. For myself, sir, after giving some considerable reflection to the subject of suffrage, I have arrived at this conclusion—that the true base or foundation upon which to rest suffrage in any republican community is upon the family—the head of the family; because, in all civilized communities the family is the unit, and not the individual—what is meant by man in that relation where he is placed both according to nature, to reason and to religion. And if it were left to me to determine what should be the true qualification of a placed both according to nature, to reason and to religion. And if it were left to me to determine what should be the trne qualification of a person to exercise the right of suffrage—if it were a new question, I would fix it upon this that the head of a family, capable of supporting that family, and that had supported a family, should be permitted to vote, and none others. And, Mr. President, while I know that the question is not a new one, while it is impossible for me to treat it as a new question, because suffrage has been extended everywhere beyond the heads of families, yet, sir, the reason, in my judgment, why it has been extended is simply this; if certain men have been permitted to vote who were not heads of families, it was because they were exceptions to the general rule, and because it was to be presumed that if they are not now the heads of familes they ought to be, and they probably will be.

I say, Mr. President, that, both according to reason, nature and religion, the family is the unit of human society, and so far as the ballot is concerned, in my judgment, it represents this rundamental element of human society; it, therefore, should be cast by the head of the family, and according to reason, nature and religion the man is the head of the family. In that relation, while every man is king, every woman is queen, and apon man devolves, the responsibility of controls.

ling the external relations of his family, and these external relations are controlled by the ballot; for that ballot or vote which he casts goes to choose the legislators who are to make the laws which are to govern scalety within the family diele-within the family. Man is supreme. He governs by the law of the family, by the law of reason, nature and religion. Therefore it is that I am not in favor of conterring the right of suffrage upon woman.

Now, Mr President, one word further upon the subject of suffrage, as it cond rus he other races. We are Caucasian, and represent that race. From history, from our education, from our experience, every man of full age of the Caucasian race in this country, as a general rule, is competent to exercise the right of suffrage. In relation to the Africans, Mongolians, Indians and Asiatios in this country, from their history they are incompetent, as general rule, the exceptions only being competent. Now, we may as well speak truly on this querion. When a man tells me, for instance, that the Indians of the States and territories are competents as a second of the states and territories are competents.

the Indians of the States and territories are competent to exercise this great right of suffrage, he tells me what I cannot be made to believe, and what seems to me impossible for any man to believe. When a man tells me that the Africans in this country, just let free on the plantations, speaking of them as a mass, not exceptional cases—for there are a great many exceptional cases of intelligent colored men who are competent to exercise this right—but when a man tells me that as a mass these men just set free are competent to exercise the right of suffrage, to help to make the laws of this great republic, he tells me what is perfectly abnorrent to my sense of just reasoning and propriety.

Sir, it would be a burlesque on republican intitutions, and we would make ourselves the have just been set free from a bondage of two hundred years in this country, and who in the coundred years in this country, and who in the country from which they came have never risen from a position the most degraded of any on the face of the earth—to tell me that they are educated and experienced now, the moment their shackles are stricken off, and are in a condition to exercise this high right of suffrage. It is contrary to reason, in my judgment. It seems to me perfectly impossible.

Mr. Declittle then referred to the assertion that the people had decided this question at the polis in the late elections. The issue, he said, instead of having been made, was avoided everywhere. The idea of universal negro suffrage as the basis of reconstruction was avoided everywhere in every State of the Union. It may be possible that in Massachusetts it was not—I am not so sure about that—but in every State where there was any fear of losing the election it was avoided. In conclusion Mr. Doolittle said he could not

possibly vote for a universal suffrage bill. Perhaps he might vote for qualified suffrage.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, explained briefly his opposition to the pending amendment. He did not wish to complicate the question before the Senate, which was for colored suffrage only. The bill now pending was to be a model for others on the same subject, and be did not wish to bring the question of female suffrage into it. The yeas and mays were then called on Mr. Cowan's amendment to strike out the word "male"

before the word person.
Yeas—Me ars, Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Cowan, Foster, Kesmith, Patterson, Riddle and Wade—9.
Nays—Messrs, Cattell Chandler, Conneas, Gresswell, Davis, Dixon, Doolitie, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Klikwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Poland Pomeroy, Bamsey, Boss, Saulsbury, Sherman, Eprague, Stewart, Funner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—37. before the word person.

Absent or not voting-Mesars. Cragin, Fowler, uthrie, Johnson, McDougail, Nye-6. So the mendment was not adopted.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, offered the following amendment:

Insert at the end of the first section of the proposed substitute of the Committee on the District of Columbia the words: "Provided, that no person who has not heretofore voted in this District shall be permitted to vote unless he shall be able, at the time of offering to vote, to read and also to

at the time of offering to vote, to read and also to write his own name."

Mr. Dixon said his amendment was intended as a protection to the ballot. He intended to vote for the bill it thus amended. Color or race should not be a test of the right to vote, but he doubted the propriety of giving the suffrage to any man who could not read or write.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, said that, as a grant of the propriety of the propriety

general proposition, he was not in favor of busing the right to vote upon intelligence, and in regu-lating the right of suffrage among white people he should vote for such a proposition as was contained in Mr. Dixon's amendment, but as it was now proposed to introduce into the ciuzenship of this District a very large class of persons who are known not to be qualified for the exercise of the franchise, he felt it to be his duty to vote for this condition. qualification.
Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said he be-

hered that upon the passage of this bill the never-satisfied abolition element of this country would put itself to work to flood the District with as many free negroes as possible, so as to get the Dis-trict under negro control—a negro Mayor, a negro Common Council-so that there should be at least Although he was not in favor of female suffrage. for the reasons so well stated by others, still, with a view of delaying as far as possible such a catas-trophe as was proposed, he had tried to bring his mind to vote for female suffrage, but it would have been to vote for negro as well as white women, and, under no circumstances, here, in his own State, or wherever upon this continent he might be iccated, would he vote for negro suffrage. It was but the beginning of the forcing of negro suffrage every where throughout this country. This bill was, in the language of the Senator from Kansas (Pomeroy), a model to be copied throughout the States, at least throughout the States of the nothwest; and neither could be vote for the proposition of the Senator from Connecticut. What was the test? A person who could read and write his name:—a wonderful amount of education to qualify a man for the discharge of the high office and trust of voting—great knowledge of the sys-tem of government under which we live! Did this imply that to vote for that he also world have to

He (Mr. Saulsbury) had no more prejudices against the negro race than gentlemen who assumed to be their warmest ireinds. He knew them much better than they did. He had received many more acts of kindness from them, and done many more acts of kindness from them, and done many more acts of kindness for them, than their prethe date of his differences for them, that their pre-tended friends. If he knew his own heart to-day, the early recollection of his childhood and the ex-perience of his life would teach him that whenever it was proper to extend to them an act of kind-new which it was in his power to do, he would

Born in their midst, with them as the playmates of his childhood, and as members of his own fa-ther's household, he had no unkindness for them. He believed their true friends were not to be found among that class of men who are clamoring for their equality of rights. Their true friends were those who had known them and had been taught from early infancy to treat them with that kindness with which an inferior race ought to be At the conclusion of Mr. Saulsbury's remarks,

the Senate, on motion of Mr. HENDERSON, ad-

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported back the Senate bill confirming the title of Alexis Gardassier to a certain tract of land in Brown county, Wisconsin. Read three times and passed.
Mr. DARLING, of New York, presented the petition of fifty Sandy Hook pilots, praying for an

appropriation by Congress to remove the wreck of steamer Scotland. The bill reported on the 5th of December by Mr. Williams, from the Judiciary Committee, for the regulation of appointments to and removals from office, came up as business in order.

omce, came up as business in order.

After a great deal of discussion and action upon a variety of amendments, the bill was postponed until to-morrow, and the bill and pending amendments ordered to be printed.

The second and third sections of the bill as agreed to are as follows:

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the refusal of the Senate to advise and consent to the renomination of any officer whose term of service may have expired by its own limitation, the place filled by the person so renominated shall be regarded and is hereby declared to be vacant from the time of such refusal; but should the Senats adjourn without action on such renomina-tion, either in the way of consent or disapproval, the same shall be held and is hersby declared to be vacant immediately after such adjournment; and in no case shall any person who has been nomina-ted by the President for any office, and rejected by the Senate, or on whose nomination that body has failed or declined to act, in the way of consent has failed or declined to act, in the way of consent or refusal, he appointed or commissioned by him after the adjournment, and during the recess of that body, to hold the same office for which he had been previously nominated. Provided, however, that so much of this section as makes the office vacant from the time of the refusal of the Senate to advise and consent to a renomination, shall not be held to apply to cases of commissions to fill vacancies happening during the recess, and which under the Constitution are made determinable at the end of their next session.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever a vacancy in any office happening during the

ever a vacancy in any office happening during the Jeres of the Senate may have been filled by the President, in accordance with the provisions of the

Consultsion, by granting a commission to expire at the end of their next session, it shall be the duty of the President to make a nomination for the said flice before the end of the next ensuing selection of c flier before the end of the next ensuing section of that rody, and if no appointment, by and with the advice and consect of the Serale, shall be made to such affice so vacant or teme early filled as aforesaid during such next easion of the Senate, such office shall remain a beyance without any salary, fees or emolutions attached thereto, until the same shall be fitted by appointment thereto, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and during such time all the powers and duties belonging to such office shall be exercised by such other officer as may by faw exercise such powers and duties in case of a vacancy in such office.

The fourth asction, as modified by Mr. Williams, rends as follows:

reads as follows:
And be it further enacted. That the heads of the And be it further enacted. That the heads of the several departments of the government shall hold their offices respectively for and during the official term of the President by whom they were appointed, unless removed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall severally appoint their assistants and all other subordinate officers appertaining to their respective departments, subject to the approval of the Senate, on report to be made to that body, if then in session, or if during the recess, at the next meeting thereof, to hold for like period, unless removed with the like concurrence of that body.

Mr. HALE, of New York, moved to strike out the last portion of the section commencing "and it

Mr. HALE, of New York, moved to strike out the last portion of the section commencing and it shall severally appoint their assistants."

After a long discussion, the question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in the rejection of the motion—yeas ??, pays ?8.

The question was then taken on the whole section, and it was rejected—yeas ?6, nays 81.

The position of the New Orieans riot of 30th of Joly last.

July last, The House at 3 35 adjourned.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PRICE & WOUD,

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DAILY RECEIVING NEW GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FANS! FANS! Just opened, 1000 Paris Silk Fans, of our own importation, very cheap, less than importers' prices. Several lots of Toilet Sets, Fancy Boxes, Glove Boxes, Pencil Boxes, Ash Stands, Match Sates,

Cigar Stands, Purses, Ladies' Companions, etc. JUST OPENED. 500 dozen Ladies' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, of the celebrated make of Bertrand Milcent, France. Gents' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs. Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs. Ladies' and Gents' Linen

Cambric Handkerchiefs. A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves and Hostery, etc. etc. Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Vests and

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MUSLINS! MUSLINS! Bleached Muslins one cen, a yard less than any ther store sells them.

Best Canton Flannels in the city, 25, 28, 31, and 374 cents. Flannels from 31 cents up. Best American Prints, 18] cents.

12-4 Premium Rochdale Bankets, \$11. 18 4 Premium Rochdale Blankets, \$12, Misses' Balmorals, \$1 10, \$1 25, \$1 45, and \$1 65. Ladies' Balmorals, \$1-875, \$1-75, \$1 95, and \$2 00, Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75 cents, \$1 00, £1:25 \$1.50 etc.

Ladies' Merino Vests, \$1 25, \$1.874, \$1 50, etc. Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

100 dozen below importer's prices. Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, 50 cents, worth 75 Ladies' Cioth Gloves, 40, 50, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc.

Boys' and Misses' Gloves. Gents' Cloth Gloves, 50, 60, 75 cents, \$1, \$1 25, and Misses' and Ladies' Fancy Colored Gloves.

Gents' Colored Bordered Linen Hdkts, '871 cen s worth 50 cents. Misses' and Ladies' Iron Frame Hose. Closing out balance of Wax Lolls, etc. etc. GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES! WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!

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JAMES MCMULLAN. Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first FALL MPORTATION ENCLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made e pressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same ma facturer that J. V. COWELL & BON were supplied for many years, and will be found very superior family use. A LARGE SUPPLY OF

## AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICA FLANNELS always on hand. His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DR GOODS is complete, with the very be goods at th lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE. 11 28 1m1 No. 700 CHESNUT Street.

WHOLESALE COTTON YARN COMMISSION WAREHOUSE R. T. WHITE & CO.,

Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all umbers.
HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.
COITON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPE!

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JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets
GILLING, SEINE, AND FLAX TWINES.
EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR
CLOTHIERS' USE, Etc. No. 237 MARKET Street, Phila. J. B. DU BOIS.

DAMAGED BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER a good fine double sed all-wool White Blanket for three dollars and fity cents (83 50) per paar; better for 84 per pair; better for 84 50 per pair; extra large size for 85 per pair; better for 87 per pair; extra large size for 86 per pair; extra larges 124 for 87 per pair; extra for \$8 per pair.

This stock of Blankets is very slightly stained on about one-half of them; the others are perfect. They are direct from the mill. They are less than the wool cost; less than they were sold for before the war, and as good a bargain as we ever sold.

B. D. & W. H. PENNELL.

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MILLIKENS LINEN STORE.

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Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

Gents' Handkerchiefs,

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THE LARGEST STOCK

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IN THE CITY, 1917 (1231rp TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

We have now received, directly from the manu

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EMBROIDERED CLOTH

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS

Comprising a Large Assortment, which we are Selling

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SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

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GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES Having purchased at the late Auction Sales goods of late importation, sold at a great sacrifice, and with a general reduction of prices of my entire stock, I am enabled to offer great inducements to buyers. LADIES, NOTE THE PRICES!

LUPIN'S FABRICS Lupin's Merinoes reduced from \$1.25 to \$1. Lupin's Merinoes reduced from \$1.37% to \$1.12%. Lupin's Merinoes reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.25. Lupin's plain Rep Poplins reduced from \$1.25 to \$1. Lupin's best quality reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.25. IN ALL THE CHOICE SHADES.

40 pieces of Empress Corded Poplin, a yard and an eighth wide, a full line of colors only \$1'25 Rich Plaid Poplins, at \$1, \$1:12\forall , \$1'25, \$1 37\forall . Our \$2 rich Sik Plaid Poplins reduced to \$1'50. FROM AUCTION.

Several lots of Striped Poplins, a bargain. JUST RECEIVED. One case of corded Silk Epinglines, price \$1:56.
These goods are novelties, and are selling with gr a rapidity.

A complete assortment of Irish Poplins; best good 82 50. Daily receiving New Goods from auction. BALMORALS! BALMORALS!

Full, large size, in bright colors, beavy, only \$2. A full line of Sheeting, Shuting, and Pillow-case FLANNELSI FLANNELS!

A large stock at low prices One case of extra heavy Canton Flannels, only 25c. C. D. WISHAM, No. 7 N EIGHTH Stree 9 92 srutb3m

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In Anticipation of Removal to N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

White Goods, Laces and Lace Goods, Hardker cliefs, Ladies and Gents, every Linen Comars and Cuffs, Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc.,

Embracing Novelties Adapted for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

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FROM \$1.50 UP TO \$50. Micst of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination. Long and Square Fassley Shawis. Long and Square Brecke Shawis. Long and Square Brecke Thibet Shawis. Long and Square Blanket Shawis. Stella Shawis, Breaknat Shawis, etc. etc. We would also invite attention to our

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In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap. JOSEPH H. THORNLEY. N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

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Besiers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries. Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchleis Plain and Hemstitched, Harr, Nail, Tooth, and Plaite Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic, Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions. variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Boslery in Cotton. Merino, and Wool.

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Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored
Bordered, German Roll. Russia and American Grash,
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Ballandvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flaunels in all grades
A juli line of Nursery Diapers of all widths, at

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JOHN W. THOMAS, Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

Have now open a full assortment of the following Goods, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

SILES,

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PIM'S IRISH POPLINS,

DRESS GOODS IN every variety,

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SHAWLS AND CLOAKING,

LADIES' CLOAKING,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS, ETC. ETC.,
Together with our large start of DC MESTIC GOODS.

All of which will be seed at prices as low as any establishment in the city.

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