Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. The Price is three cents per copy (doub'e sheet); or eighteen cents per wick, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1869.

The Suffrage Question.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE is but another name for simple justice. If any question should be decided without regard to the prejudices of classes or races, without regard to the present or past, it certainly is that question which touches the highest privilege that a free man can enjoy-the right of participating in the choice of the men who are to make and administer the laws to which he is compelled to submit. The fundamental principle of the American system of government, as enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, is that governments "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," by the side of which all "glittering generalities" about equality, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, so lavishly scattered through that celebrated document, dwindle into mere rhetorical flourishes. You may dilate upon these things to a man until yeu succeed in talking him blind, without convincing him of their utility, if you continue to deprive him of a vote. They look very well upon paper, and sound very pretty on the Fourth of July; but, after all, the grandest theory proclaimed in the Declaration is this one which declares that governments "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Any community, whether it the insignificant State of Delaware, with its 25,000 blacks, or the more pretentions State of Kentucky, with full ten times that number, which studiously denies the right of a man to participate in the formation of the government, simply because of his color, is guilty of an unreasonable and unwise violation of the principle in question, is hostlle to the most essential doctrine of our professed governmental system. If all the instincts of the colored race were necessarily as brutal as are those of "Brick" Pomeroy and some other white men whom we could name: if a white man be, as some quack savans would have us believe, merely a highly-developed oyster, and if the negro be, as the Pomeroys profess to believe, an oyster in an inferior stage of the developing process, there would be a show of reason in denying him a participation in all the rights of citizenship until his skin should become bleached by the lapse of time to the Caucasiau standard of whiteness. On any other grounds the denial of the right of suffrage to the colored race as a race is a defiance of common justice,

common sense, and common decency,

Yet, holding these views, as we do, we confess that we entertain but little expectation of witnessing the speedy triumph of common justice, common sense, and common decency, through the agency of a constitutional amendment. The subject was brought before the House of Representatives at Washington on Saturday, and the greater portion of the session consumed by Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, with an elaborate argument in its tavor. Mr. Boutwell and the other Republican members of Congress who have enlisted in the cause justly regard their time as short. Thirty-three working days only are left to the Fortieth Congress, in the lower house of which the Republican side counts 174 votes to 48 on the Democratic side, This gives the two-thirds vote requisite for the recommendation of a constitutional amendment, with a handsome margin for absentees and other contingencies of weakness. In the next House, however, when the elections yet to be held have transpired, the Republican force will muster only 143 votes, while the Democrats will have 82, the Republicans thus lacking seven votes of two-thirds Several seats for which the Democratic candidates have received the certificates are being contested, but there is no likelihood of the Republican strength being in this manner swelled to 150 votes; and when the three States not yet readmitted to representation are fully restored to their former relations to the Government, it will be necessary for the Republicans to make a clean sweep of them to attain a two-thirds vote. In this state of affairs, if a constitutional amendment is to be submitted by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States, prohibiting any State from abridging or denying the right of a citizen of the United States to the ballot by reason of race, color, or previous condition of slavery, it must be done before the fourth of March, or postponed for two years at least. This statement, as a matter of course, assumes that the Democratic party shall adhere during that period to its timehonored maxim that "a nigger has no rights which a white man is bound to respect;" and shall have no rights conferred upon him which the Democratic party can possibly prevent. No test vote has yet been taken, so that we are unable to predict positively the action of the House when the issue is brought before it in such a way that it cannot be dodged; but if we are to judge of the present temper of that body from its past record, we are justified in believing that the measure will receive a two-thirds vote, with a possible defection in the Republican ranks sufficient to imperil without defeating it. While the different States would thus be given an opportunity to declare their sentiments on the question, no harm could result from it, and it is therefore perhaps advisable that Congress should sub-

fate with the Legislatures of the States, which, under the Constitution, are its final arbiters. At this stage in the process, the proposed amendment is certain of defeat.

Mr. Boutwell professed to believe that the

amendment would certainly be ratified by twenty-five States, leaving but three more necessary to render it a portion of the fundamental law of the land. The result of the recent elections in several States which have voted upon the subject would seem to indicate that these expectations are not to be realized at present. Connecticut, Ohio, Kansas, and Missouri, each of which endorsed the Republican ticket at the November election, have within a few years unqualifiedly repudiated negro suffrage for themselves, the vote in Missouri, especially, presenting a striking contrast to that for President. In November Grant's majority was nearly 26,000, while an amendment to the State constitution striking out the word "white" was on the same day defeated by nearly 19,000, and if a full vote had been on the proposition there is no doubt but that the majority against it would have been swelled to 30,000. We have no need of going to Missouri to obtain a test of public sentiment in our own State, in which negro suffrage will undoubtedly be unpopular with a majority of the people for several years to come. Altogether there are at least twelve States which are morally certain to reject the proposed amendment, viz.: - Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, Indiana, California, and Oregon, while but ten adverse votes are required. The prospects at present, therefore, are very slim; but if Congress sees fit to try the experiment, it can do so without retarding its final achievement. In due time manhood suffrage will be established as a measure of policy as well as justice, either by separate State action or by a general amendment to the Federal Consti-

The Land to the North of Us.

tution.

existence to the northwest of the United States of a great expanse of fertile territory, devoted at present to the buffalo and beaver, and owned by the famous Hudson Bay Far Company. From it all are excluded: emigration is not allowed, settlers are driven off, and the wilderness preserved. Hence it is only natural that popular attention should not be generally turned towards it. But the thinking minds of the country, the sagacious statesmen and anticipators of the future necessities of our nation, are already looking at this world of nature, and devising means to secure its annexation to the United States. As the magnitude of the subject is more and more generally appreciated, the eminent propriety of our securing it will become universally evident. The tenure on which whole of this land is held is a curious one, and is illustrative of how slight may be the present foundation of a great future evil. King Charles II gave to Prince Rupert and a number of noblemen all the land lying north of a certain line of longitude, on condition that they should give to him or his successors two beaver skins whenever he or they should enter the territory. Of course even this rent has never been paid, for it is hardly possible that the King or Queen of Great Britain should visit the land in question, unless, indeed, the same fate should be in store for them as the merry Charles had himself previously experienced British law has decided this grant to be good. and hence this quarter of a continent has for two hundred years been deprived of all the advantages of civilivation and, we may add, of Christianity. Reports, however, which come to us from time to time, imperfect as they are, testify to the fertility of the region, and the curious as well as valuable fact, to which Mr. Connell has invited attention, that in that latitude the deep snow storms which render so dangerous the success of winter travel over the Pacific Railroads, do not exist, and for the entire year the roads are open. This alone is sufficient to make us covet this region, and to

envy the bears and beavers their homes. It is a subject worthy of statesmanship whether it will not pay the United States to secure possession of the territory and turn it into a land of civilization. It is not a cold, desolate region. It is fertile, well watered, and healthy, and could be made the residence of millions of happy people. Shall this vast land, so near us, and to which we have a title, be kept dead and torpid because Charles II exhibited his after-dinner jollity by giving it to his boon companions? We think not. The destiny of the United States is to govern that country, and the present is an opportunity for success We have claims against England which are being eaten up through the cuisine of Lord Stanley's and Mr. Laird's cooks, and which will, we fear, be frittered away in an interchange of elegant compliments. Let the United States offer to assume these claims, and receive as a recompense the lands of the Hudson Bay Fur Company. This is feasible, and, if properly put before the Cabinet of Great Britain by the Cabinet of President Grant, would receive attention and probable assent. The land to England is a wildernessto us, with Alaska on one side and Oregon on the other, it will complete the connection of all our possessions and aid the great march of our national improvements.

The Woman Question. This subject is just now enveloped in such a wordy froth of fuss and franchise, suffrage and suffering, talk and tyranny, that the generally befogged and bewildered observer must welcome any point of stability among the chaos of generalities. We hall the practical test of a woman's right to hold the position of principal in a grammar school to be really of more value to the sex than miles of petitions and oceans of oratory.

This simple question, now open for decision mit the proposed amendment and leave its

the obscurity of generalization to the plain | matter of the legal right of the sex to fill the more remunerative and important educational stations. We do not believe that the justice of this claim will be denied, and public opinion will decide that the fact of a woman having won her way to the office, and having successfully filled it, proves so incontestably her right to its possession that she can be dispossessed only by a legal quibble.

The inalienable right of the sex either to bloomers or ballots may prudentially be postponed for the moment by the most fervent partisan in favor of this apparently trivial opportunity for industrial advancement in a case where the circumstances are so much in favor of success.

In the first place, popular sentiment gives the guidance and education of young children almost exclusively into the hands of women, and from this undisputed vantage ground they have been slowly but surely proving their eminent fitness for teaching, and their capacity for assuming the duties of higher grades of instruction, until a majority of female over male instructors may be now considered as an almost certain index of the degree of enlightenment of a community, and a glance at the tables of statistics will show that general ignorance and the prejudice in favor of male teachers are pretty surely co-existent.

Leaving all other considerations aside, an excers of female teachers becomes a matter of economic value too important to be overlooked. It is an indisputable fact that for a given amount of money the public can secure better work in this department from women than from men. This is of course one of the special grounds of complaint from the advocates of woman's rights, and we would not now enter upon the vexed question whether for the same work a woman should be entitled to the same wages as a man, but restrict ourselves to the assertion that she can now afford to do the same work for less salary, and that since the world began success has ever attended the individual who has done whatever his hand has found to do, and defeat has as surely been Few of our citizens know or think of the the inevitable fate of all those who stickle for privilege, or even equality, before they have won it by industry and fitness.

Social prejudice is the real enemy against which women have now to strive, and as they have themselves done so much towards the formation of it, the duty is now specially incumbent upon them to earnestly correct the evil. Although many industrial avocations have been entered by women, the feeling in favor of their domesticity is still so deeply rooted in the heart of the community that we unconsciously seek for some cause whenever we see a woman laboring for her bread. Instinctively, we presume that she is the sufferer from the misfortunes or neglect of father, brother, or husband, and that nothing but the pressure of poverty or domestic unhappiness could urge her to the step. Here is the very root of the evil, and although it is manifestly time that a woman's first and strongest ties and duties are at the fireside, it is a cruel pr judice that puts such obstacles in her way; an t the whole matter will never be established on a just basis until public opinion makes it as necessary and as honorable for a women to support herself, or at least to be able to do so by some remunerative employment, as it now does for a man. Most fortunately for our community, the position of a gentleman of leisure is universally considered anomalous; public opinion decides that every man should have some avowed avocation or object in life, and this wholesome rule extended to women would give that persistency and direction to their energies which are alone wanting to bring their peculiar talents and powers into direct service to the world at large.

American and English Oratory.

As English journal, in mentioning General Grant's habitual and persistent reticence, describes him as a sort of self-elected Mentor, determined to teach us the folly of a national sin-public oratory, overabundant and deficient in weight-and quotes in proof of its assertions the superiority of Mr. Gladstone's Lancashire canvass, in practical information and instructive detail, over even the most able of our political encounters-that of Lincoln and Douglas. In the instances chosen for comparison, it should be remembered that there was a very striking and essential difference. Mr. Gladstone had the advantage of broader grounds and the defense of general principles, while the question in America was narrowed to a single issue, and that even restricted to a shade of opinion instead of a broad difference-a greater and less degree of radicalism upon the subject of slavery extension. Subsequent events have shown the vital importance of the question in debate, and that it was really worthy of the apparently undue preponderance given to it, but for a display of mere oratory it would have proved but meagre grounds for any men who had not the weight of Douglas or the wit and acumen of Lincoln.

The true Englishman is so thoroughly and naturally destitute of all oratorical power, that this self-instituted comparison is almost amusing in its freshness. It is one of the stock wittieisms of their own humorists to hold up to ridicule the after-dinner eloquence of the true Briton with his "Oh! Ah!" à la Lord Dundreary. When unleavened with the acuteness and wit of the Scotchman, or the humor and fluency of the Irishman, the Euglishman stands mute among the nations.

In America, on the contrary, there seems to be a preponderancee of the "talking element." Ireland, Scotland, and France have each furnished a quota towards an almost superabundant supply of wit, acuteness, vivacity, and fluency that must find an utterance, for which the form of government gives ample opportunity. Our whole educational and societary system tends to fostering the oratorical power, and our youths unjutentionin our own city, brings the subject down from | ally become "speakers" at the age when the |, and every MONDAY HYENING.

British lad is cramming the Latin and Greek for which he will never have any use, unless circumstances permit him to startle the House of Lords with a classic quotation.

Our House of Representatives and the House of Commons might be chosen as fair instances of the respective characteristics of the two nations, and it would be just to say that the British representative body, with twice the numbers, contains about as many talking members as ours does of silent ones. Our institutions lead inevitably to more stump oratory than do theirs, and, of course, it is a peculiar style that can "hold its own" against brass bands and torohlight processions, but we seriously doubt whether Great Britain can to-day furnish, either in quality or quantity, a band of lecturers or orators, either on science or politics, capable of competing with their American compeers.

A MEMBER of the Pennsylvania Senate de. clares that some of the new officers employed by the House have "sold out their places for 300 and gone home." As their duties were merely nominal, it matters little whether they provide substitutes or not, and for all practical purposes they might as well dispense with this formality. As no real service is to be rendered to the Commonwealth, tax-payers will derive no benefit from the occasional appearance of idle loungers among pasters and olders, or the actual attendance of an unnecessary number of doorkeepers and messengers. The people understand that the public money is to be squandered among friends and favorites, and the paltry attempts to conceal this fact only add insult to injury.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S
ALCONA EDGLYARIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED
CLYCKRIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant,
trensparent, and incomparable as a Tollet Soap. For
sale by all Druggists,

A & Q. A WRIGHT.

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No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE RE PHILADDEPHIA, Jan. 12 1869,
At an election for Directors held THIS DAY the
following named gentiemen were duly elected to
serve for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, JR.,
SAMUEL A. BISTHAM,
FREDERICA, HOYT,
JOHN PEARCE,
ALFRED DAY,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT
CHARLES RICHARDSON,
J. BARLOW MOORHEAD,
WIFLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES L SHARPLESS,
WILLIAM S. BEMEENT.
And at a meeting of the Board held THIS DAY
WILLIAM H. RHAWB was elected President.
113 wifest JOSEPH P MUMFORD, Cashier.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
NATIONAL BANK.
At an election held on the littiday of January, 1899, Lee foliowing named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:
ELWIN M. LEWIS, J. B. LIPPINCOTP, JOHN ASHHURST, J. B. LIPPINCOTP, JOHN ASHHURST, J. B. LIPPINCOTP, J. ROWARD FARNUM, ANTHONY LANTELO, GRORGE W. FARR, JR. BENJA. A FARNHAM.
FRANCIS TETE, LINDLEY SMYTH, RICHARD C. DALE, And at a meeting of the Directors this day, EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President. W RUSHTON, JR., Cashier,

"UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSUR-"UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENN.
SYLVANIA." Office, S. E. corner of FIFTH and CHENUT Streets Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Company held on the 13th ins an', the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—
(ieo. H. Stuart, Philada., Hon. Ass Facker, Philada., Geo. W. Ohlids.

Anth. ny J. Drexel, "Win. V. McKean, "Jos. Patterson."

Francis A. Drexel. "Win. C. Kouston."

S. H. Horsiman.

Jas. M. Morrison N. Y.

Joseph Stuart.

L. Z. Leiter Chicago. on, E. S. Tobey, Boston Prescott Smith, Ball Leiter, Chicago, Chamberlain, Cin. F. Yestman, St. Louis f. Yestman, St. Louis | t a meeting of the Hoard, held the same date, ORGE H. STUART was e ested President, OMAS W. EVANS Vice-President, and C. F.

BETT: Secretary. OFFICE OF THE HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIPE INSURANCE COMPANY Philadelphia, Jan. 20 1869. At the Annual Election held on the 11th inst, the following Stockholders were elected Directors, to

following Stockholders were elected Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, v/z.:—
William F. Smith,
Joseph Collins,
Nicholas Rittenhouse,
Joseph Bickhaus.
Philip Gilenger,
John Ph. Trau.
At a meeting of the Directors head this day, wILLIAM F. SMITH was elected President, JOSEPH
COLLINS Vice-President, BENEZET F. FOUST
Solleitor, and
122 31
ROBERT M. FOUST, Secretary, 2 ROBERT M. FOUST, Secretary,

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENN SYLVANIA, No. 308 WALNUT Street.

PRILADELPHIA, Jan 21, 1869. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY February 2d, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year. E. G. GILES, Secretary

DIVIDEND NOTICE.-

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, January 29, 1889.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual division of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Commany, clear of tases, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1898, payable on and after February, first proxime, to the holders thereof as they stood registered on the books of the Company on the 15th inst.

J. PARKER NOIRES,

170 lot Treasurer,

1 20 lot THE ATHENEUM OF PHILADEL

The Annual Meeting and Election for Directors of this Institution will be held.

ON MONDAY.

the first day of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

As there are several shares on which the Annual Dues remain unpaid, the owners of them are hereby notified that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the Crarter and Laws of the Company, unless the arrears are paid on or before the first day of Warch next.

GFORGE F. MOULTON, Secretary and Librarian.

January 18, 1869 COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The annual meeting of the Commercial Exchange will be held on TUES: DAY, January 25, 1869
The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read at 11% o'clock A. M.
The poils will be open from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year.

G. R. TISDALL.

Secretary.

CFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL

(OMPAN) No. 205% WALNUT STREET.

The Annual Meeting of the Street Monday.

MONDAY.

February 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an ection will be held for seven Directors to serve the spauling year.

1 19 114 Secretary.

COLUMBIA MINING COMPANY. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY. ebruary 9 at 3½ P. M., at No. 380 S WHARVES, when an election for officers will take place.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA Pe., January 23, 1809,
Mail for HAVANA, per steamer STARS AND
STRIPES, will close at this Office on WEDNESDAY,
January 27, at 7 A. M. HENRY H. BINGHAM,
1 25 2t Postmaster.

MR. CHARLES F. HASELTINE'S ART GALLERIES will be open to the public daily

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR .-Office of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia Notice is hereby given that the following ordinance to prove t the killing of birds in the city of Philadalphia will be strictly enforced from and after the above date:—

An Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Prevent the Killing of Birds in the City of Philadelphia," approved January 1, 1889.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That any person or persons who shall capture trap, snare, stone, throw at, shoot, wound, or kill any bird or birds within the limits of the city of Philadelphia aball Incur a penalty of five dollars for each and every such offense, such penalty to be sued for and recovered in 11>e manner as other penalties are now recovered in the whole of which penalty shall go to the informer or prosecutor, such informer to be a competent witness: Provided, however, that the provisions of this ordinance anali not apply to the killing of reed birds, rall birds, partridges, snipe, black birds, or woodcock, when these birds are in easy to the second. birds are in season.
Section 2. It is hereby made the duty of all the offi-

cers and members of the police of the city, and these having charge of the public squares, to see that the provisions of this ordinance are cavried into effect.

DANIEL M. FOX.

1233t Meyor of Phicadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, S. E corner of SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.-The Publ'c Office will be closed for the present, until the ftooks for 1869 are reopened by the Board of Revision, of which time due notice

JOHN M. MELLOY,

Receiver of Taxes

Philadelphia, Jan. 25 1889 OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYL VANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Wainut street, Jan. 6, 1889.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed

on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 s'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst. A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT, clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cent. Mor gage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May 1st next. The said dividend will be credited to the stock holders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on SATURDAY, the 9th Inst.

1 sim wim WILLIAM WISTER, Tressurer. ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.
SECARTAS'S OFFICE, No. 40 Broadway.
New York, 28th December, 1868.
Notice is hereby given that aspecial meeting of the
Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of
the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the Chty and State
of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY,
the 86th day of January Lext, to consider and approve of, or reject, certain convacts entered into
with the Eric Railway Company, and the Columbus,
Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and
for other purposes. The transfer books will remain
closed until after the meeting. cicsed until after the meeting.
W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING OF. FOURTH Street.

FOURTH Street.

PRILADELPHIA. December 80, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Bocks of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUE-DAY, January 12.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 25, 1859, to the holders thereof, as they Shail atand registered on the people of the as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and

stamped. 12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAIL btreet.

The Angual Meeting of the stockbo'ders of the PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAIL OAD COMPANY will be held at the office on MONDAY, the sth of February next at 10 o'clock A.M. At this meeting an election will be held for ten managess of the company, to serve for, one year. The polis to close at 12 o'clock noon

lose at 12 o'clock noon 23 smwth 9t] GEORGE P. LITTLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.

CAMDEN, N. J. Jai uary 16, 1889.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of national fax, payable to the Stockholders of this date on and siter WEDNESDAY the 3d day of February, 1889, at the Treasurer's Office in Camden. The Stock Transicr Books will be closed from the date hereof, until the 4th Jay of February, 1889.

1 19 14t Treasurer W. J. R. R. Co.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the lif effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or bold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and p sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 18 BO XI btreet, New York.

MESSRS. STEWART & CO. Upholsterers, Brooklya, N.Y., state, in regard to Elastic Sponge, that they 'furnished several churches with cushions to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested, after putting it to the thousand and one tests of Church Committees. 83 mwf?

DU CHAILLU:

LION AND GORILLA HUNTING: OB.

TWO YEARS IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA. M. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU will give ONE LEC-TURE on the above subject, profusely illustrated with palatings, maps, etc., and describing his unique and thrilling adventures in Africa, at

CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH, On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1.

The sale of tickets for reserved seats will take place at Trumpier's, No. 928 Chesnut street, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week, where also tickets without coupons may be had, and at the Hall on the evening of the Lecture. 1 25 71*

The Business Man's View of the Matter. Forth from his door, on his way to the store,

The business man set out, With a suit of black on his manly back, Ard an overcoat warm and stout.
"I have much to pay," thought he, "to-day,
But I've cash in bank, I suppose; d little I cave, for folks know I wear The ROCKHILL & WILSON clothes.

Said be, "Small thanks to the men at the banks That I get so bravely through; For it's known that those who wear such good

Stand well at the banks—they do. The directors know where their customers go For clothes, for they ask them all, And they're always kind to the men whom they

Buy clothes at the GBEAT BROWN HALL."

Poor economy to go shabby, good friend! The cetter your ciothes the better you will get along in your business.

The Business Men of Philadelphia are invited to make it their particular business to come and look at our Business coats, and splendid

piece goods of every description, which we make up to order in the shortest time and at the lowest prices. Exactly the things to suit everybody. Winter stock in rapid motion. ROCKHILL & WILSON, GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

[For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.]

C. D. MCCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No.

SALE OF 900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Jan. 28, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 900 cases men's, boye', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.
Also, a large line of ladies', misses', and children's city made wear.

SWEET CIDER-PURE CIDER,-30 BARrels for saie in lots to suit, by THOMAS ALLMAN, 25.21* BROAD Street, above Ruce.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FAME

No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, uary 13, 1889.

This Company, incorporated n 1856, an1 doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EX CLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, in-

CAPITAL STOCK FROM \$100,000, its present amount, to

\$ 2 0 0,0 0 0,

In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each.

And for which subscription books are now open at this office.

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