SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDIYORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON GURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY . DAY FOR THE EVENING TRINGRAPH.

A Sensible Step for Congress. From the N. Y. Times.

We are glad to see that the House of Resentatives has taken time to provide for the investigation of a question of the highest practical importance to American prosperity. A select committee of nine has been provided for, whose duties are to inquire into and report at the next session the causes of the great reduction of American tonnage engaged in the foreign carrying trade, and the great depression in the navigation interests of the country. Alse, to report what measures are necessary to increase our ocean tonuage, revive our navigation interests, and regain for our country the relative position which it once held among nations as a great maritime

We suppose the committee will hold most of its sessions in this city, as it is here it will be most convenient to obtain the infornation necessary to the answering of these inquiries. We trust it will call before it some of our great ship-builders -- or those who once were our ship builders-some of our great shipping merchants, some of our great importers, and some of those concerned in the other great interests connected with commerce and our mercantile marine. We trust it will listen to the opinions of the Chamber of Commerce; and we have no doubt that for this occasion the Chamber will be able to agree as to certain vital interests that deserve the favorable consideration of Congress. After completing such investigations, the committee should visit Portland, Boston, and Philadelphia, so as to get a thorough comprehension of the matter in all its bearings.

When those of our leading men who repre-

sent the interests that are now broken down have visited Washington to lay facts and arguments before Congress, they have not been properly received. In many cases they have been treated as merely selfish schemers, as men seeking their own advantage at any sost, as men whose advances ought to be repelled, and whose projects or suggestions ought to be defeated. The great majority of the members of Congress know very little about the mercantile interests of the

They have made no investigations such as would fit them to legislate on these interests, and have no experience such as would guide shem in the right course of action. As a consequence, the representatives of our mercantile interests have long felt discouraged in regard to any intelligent action on the part of Congress, and have felt that it was hopeless to Impress their ideas on the law-making powers. It is on this account that they have drifted into a state of indifference, and have come to look hopelessly on the decay of the American

It is a good sign that Congress has now shown a desire to find out something about these matters. If it sets about the investigation in a right way, it will have no diffi-culty in obtaining information that will be exceedingly valuable in legislation.

Our National Finances.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Whoever gave any credit to the bulletin of Mr. Alexander Delmar, issued some eight or ten months ago, in gleeful response to a call from a few of our leading Copperheads, wherein he demonstrated that our Treasury would be empty and our finances utterly down at the heel by the 1st of July next, must be rather astonished to learn that, though no fraction of additional burden has since been laid on the people, we have still about one hundred millions in the Treasury, whereof seventy-five millions belongs there (the residue being balanced by certificates of deposit afloat), and are able to resume in earnest the extinction of our debt by buying up and paying off at least fifty millions of principal. We might do this to-morrow without endangering the prompt payment of our accruing interest; and we do earnestly hope to see the process of paying off resumed and vigorously prosecuted at an early day. We are tired of printing monthly statements that our debt is about twenty-six hundred and fifty millions, from which deduct cash in the Treasury one hundred millions, and there will remain due twenty-five hundred and fifty millions, or theresbout: we want to state at an early day that the cash lately on hand has been mainly devoted to the purchase or payment of debt, so that there remain but ten millions or so in the Treasury, while the debt has been actually reduced to twenty-five hundred and

We object to the retention of so much, or (indeed) or of any large amount in the Trea-

sury, on these grounds:—
I. It aggravates the premium on gold. The

Government makes gold needlessly scarce in the street by piling up cords of it in the Treasury. The gold certificates are the gold gamblers' chips or checks, whereby they are enabled unduly to depress the public credit. We insist that the Treasury shall desist from

banking their pernicious game.

II. It subjects the people to a heavy loss.

Had the surplus gold in the Treasury been persistently applied, from the 1st of January, 1866, to the purchase and extinction of public debt, that debt would have been at least twenty millions less than it is. We have seen the

millions less than it is. We have seen the time, not long since, when saventy millions of gold would have been the saventy millions of gold would have been to return the must now pay at least eighty millions for ninety millions of bonds, and perhaps more. But our bonds are creeping surely up to par, and we should buy while we can still buy at a considerable discount. At all awants we should no longer count. At all events, we should no longer keep the Treasury full of gold and pay interest thereon.

III. There is danger in this vast accumulation. We presume all our Treasury officials are honest men, yet they are subject to temptation, like the rest of us. Suppose one who had access to the treasure vaults should be persuaded, by some sanguine or desperate broker, that he could borrow \$100,000 from the millions without detection, and that the broker had a "dead sure thing" for making a fortune suddenly therewith, when the gold could be replaced, two families made happy, and no harm done; and suppose there should be a "slip-up" in the "dead sure thing," requiring another, and another, until the abstraction had run up to millions, and could no longer be concealed, would there be anything different in this tragedy from what transpires periodically all around us? When banks caunot protect themselves against defalcations, can we reasonably expect the Treasury to escape for-ever? We should feel a sense of relief if we should hear that all the spare coin in the Treasury had been converted into bonds, and the bonds burned to ashes.

We believe that such conversion, together with the redemption of the gold certificates, would take us at least half-way to resumption at once. We make gold scarce by hoarding it. Our hoard subserves no good purpose craft and ambition would lead General Grant whatever. It does not, as has been asserted, to treat the West less shabbily. In 1872it

maintain the credit of our greenbacks, bleause | will have a much larger proportion of the no amount of greenbacks will command a dollar of it. It does not buoy up the price of our bonds; for that depends on their market value out the support of the West. But the West. in London, and sinks or rises therewith. Au embarrassed debtor, who should hoard gold in vast amounts on pretense that he purposed to pay some of his debts with it several years hence, would be hooted as a swindler. Every one would say, "Pay what you can now, and the rest whenever you shall be able." That

We will not debate the comparative wisdom of paying bonds or paying greenbacks. We believe it best for all our oreditors that every dime the Tressury can spare should be devoted to buying up and cancelling bondsthat we can thus bring our greenbacks to par much sooner than otherwise. But only use the cash on hand to pay off some form of debt, and we shall be content.

Geographical Distribution of the Great Offices.

From the N. Y. World,

President Grant's first cast of a Cabinet so filled the country with amazement, and his own party with consternation, that the question of geographical distribution was sunk and overlooked in the astonishment felt at the weakness, inexperience, and unfitness of his selections on personal grounds. The pro-digious blunder of appointing a Secretary of the Treasury who was legally disqualified, and, when the blunder was discovered, of asking Congress to suspend one of the most wholesome laws in the statute book to enable him to serve, and then, when even a Republican Congress was shocked and revolted at so strange and impudent a request, backing out of the appointment and re-casting the Cabinet, so engrossed the public attention with shifting exhibi-tions of vacillating absurdity, that it is no wonder that the minor absurdity of the geographical distribution has, thus far, passed without much notice. Personal capacity is, of course, altogether more important than geographical fairness. A Cabinet of preëminent fitness for the discharge of official duties, and strong in public confidence, would not be very severely criticized on the ground of mere locality. But such mediocre statesmen as General Grant has selected can be found in abundance in every part of the country. There is hardly a State in the Union which could not supply materials for a Cabinet of more ability, weight, and experience than are comprised in either the first or the final cast of the new President. He has, therefore, no apology for his flagrant disregard of local fairness in the bestowal of the great offices.

It seems pretty well settled that the mis-

sion to England is to be conferred upon Mr.

Motley, which accumulates upon one of the small New England States three of the most honorable positions in the gift of the President. Massachusetts has the Secretaryship of the Treasury, the most important of the Cabinet offices, the Attorney Generalship, and the first in rank of all the foreign missions. But Messrs. Bontwell, Motley, and Hoar have no such superior qualifications, nor any such standing in public estimation, as vindicates this great accumulation of honors upon a little narrow district in the eastern part of Massachusetts. Mr. Boutwell has been the head of a bureau in the Treasury Department; Mr. Motley has held a second-class mission; Mr. Hoar is quite a novice in Federal politics. Nearly all the members of President Grant's Cabinet are taken from the Atlantic seaboard. Mr. Fish is from New York, Mr. Borie from Philadelphia, Mr. Creswell from Maryland, which, with the two from Eastern Massachusetts, gives five of the seven members of the Cabinet to a narrow strip on the coast between the mouth of the Merrimae and the Potomac. The whole vast region stretching from the Hudson river to the Pacific coast, and the the Rio Grande, have only two Cabinet offices, offices of minor importance, and filled by men of so little mark or note that no other President than General Grant would have ever thought of selecting them. General Rawlins was appointed for no other reason than because he has been General Grant's military chief of staff. Mr. Cox is a young man who has never been known in national politics. If the whole country west of the Hudson and south of the Potomac had been told that it was to have only two places in the Cabinet, and had been allowed any voice in the selec-

tion, most certainly these two men would not have been its preference.

General Grant is excusable enough for not recognizing the South in the composition of his Cabinet. He is under a party obligation to appoint only Republicans, and there are no Republicans in the Southern States who are fit for Cabinet places or foreign missions. The carpet baggers get a great deal more than they deserve in local offices, and positions in the bastard State governments. But the slight which General Grant has put upon the West is inexcusable. The Republican party has a larger proportion of capable men in the West than in the East. Moreover, that great and magnificent section has not that weight in the legislative branch of the Government to which its population entitles it; and there would be a fairness in redressing the inequality by giving the West more than a proportionate share of the executive offices. We are now in the last year before a new Federal census, and during the decade which is closing the growth of the West has altogether outstripped that of other parts of the country. In the redistribution of Congressmen after the new census, next year, the East will lose and the West will gain a great num-ber of Representatives. After 1870 the West, if united, will control the legislation of the country, and control the national conventions for nominating Presidential candidates. The West is equitably entitled to this superior weight now; but it cannot receive the benefit of its wonderful growth since 1860 until after the ten years are fully up, when, by a sudden stride or leap, it will make a great advance in political influence. Suffering, as the West does, from the inequality incident to the last year of a decade, it was entitled to a recognition of its real importance at the hands of the new President by receiving a number of the great offices bearing a fair proportion to its actual population. Instead of that, it receives next to nothing; for even the two paltry Cabinet offices which General Grant has seen fit to fill with two small Western men, are less a recognition of that great section than a recognition of personal services to himself. As some men in the wealthy Atlantic cities had rendered him more acceptable services by large presents of money, while the West gave him nothing but honor and votes, General Grant has shown his sordid nature by rewarding the money-givers with the lion's share of the spoils. The West has not showered down upon him gifts of houses, bonds, money, furniture, libraries, horses, coaches, plate, and wines; and so the West is treated with contemptuous neglect [in the bestowal of the patronage. Washburne is re-

One might suppose, at first view, that mere craft and ambition would lead General Grant

membered; Rawlins is remembered; not how-

ever in recognition of that magnificent and

populous section, but only in recognition of their personal devotion to Ulysses Grant.

no President can ever again be elected with-out the support of the West. But the West, when Grant has been weighed in the balance and found wanting, will doubtless prefer some other candidate; and General Grant seems to have decided that he will do nothing to promote, and everything in ble power to obstruct, the reputation of every Western man who is considerable enough to be feared as a rival. But this small, ignoble game has no chance to win. It gives a handle to active, canning From the N. Y. Times. politicians, like Colfax, which they will not fail to use and make the most of. All Western Republicans who have a natural ascendancy over public opinion will be secretly undermining Grant dur-

ing the first half of his term, and openly aiming to supplant him in the regard of the party during the last half. Grant is already jealous of Colfax, and appoints nobody to any office whom Colfax might be supposed to favor. Colfax is very much his superior in the arts of a demagogue; and resentment, ambition, and the abundant leisure of his present office will prompt and enable the Vice-President to practise such arts with considerable effect. Grant is destined to have no other friends in the West than the dependants on whom he bestows offices; and he will probably find, three years hence, that the outs are more numerous, capable, and influential than the

The Proposed Compromise on the Tenure

From the N. Y. Herald.

It appears that the difficulty in the Senate in reference to a repeal or a suspension of the Tenure-of-Office law has been settled among the Republicans in caucus in an agreement for a modification of the law. The main object of Congress in passing the law was to keep Secretary Stanton in the War Office during Johnson's administration. Johnson's policy of Southern reconstruction was not the policy of Congress. Johnson was dead-set against this policy, while Stanton was an active ally of Congress and a complete check upon Johnson in the matter of those Southern military governments. Hence, when it was hinted to Congress that Johnson had resolved upon the removal of Stanton, the two houses hit upon the Tenure-of-Office law, providing among other things that the members of the Cabinet shall hold their offices, respectively, during the Presidential term of their appointment and for one month thereafter, subject to removal only with the consent of the Senate. This section of the law the Senate has agreed in caucus to strike out, so that the President may remove any member of his Cabinet at discretion, leaving him subject here only to the constitutional requirement of a concurrence of the Senate in his appointments.

But the law, in view of the havoc which Johnson otherwise might make in the absence of Congress among the radical officeholders, including Stauton, was framed to head him off in the section providing that in the absence of the Senate the President may suspend any executive subordinate; but that within twenty days after the reassembling of the Senate he shall give his reasons for such suspension, and if voted unsatisfactory by the Senate the suspended officer shall be reinstated. Under this provision Stanton was suspended by the President and reinstated by the Senate, the reasons given for the suspension being voted insufficient. The Senate proposes so to modify the provision that the President may make removals from office during a recess of Congress, and that with the return of the Senate he shall not be required to give his reasons for removals made, but only to report them; whereupon, if the Senate consent, the removal shall hold good, but if otherwise the party removed shall be reinstated. Our Washington despatch states that the Senate Caucus Committee on Tueshole vast region between the Potomac and | day evening waited upon the President, and submitted to him these modifications, and that he expressed himself satisfied with the bill in its proposed form.

Here are some important concessions to the President; but the reservation of the power of the Senate over removals from office is still the main question. The Copperhead organ of the Manhattan close political corporation enters a just complaint against the shabby device of only suspending this office-holders law for the benefit of a Republican President, in order that it may come into full play again in the event of the election of a Democratic President. But this Copperhead organ, through its party spectacles, can see nothing in General Grant's desire to have the law removed as an obstruction in his way except a purpose to gain the power so to manipulate the Republican party in his appointments as to secure another term in the White House. Thus we are told that "General Grant wants a second term; he knows he can be re-elected only by getting the Republican nomination, and the power of removal during the last year or two of his present term is his chief reliance

for packing and controlling the Republican This is a Copperhead view of General Grant's policy. It covers, too, the old Demo-eratic game which smashed the party into flinders under poor Pierce and Buchanan; and yet our Copperhead Bourbons will learn nothing. They are firm in the fallacy that the President with the spoils at his command can buy another term as President, and that herein lie all the objections of General Grant to this Tenure-of-Office law. We presume. however, that the Copperhead oracle which has been flaunting these views of the Manhattan ring before the public will consent to the reported compromise as agreed on by the Republican majority of the Senate, because it still denies to the President a decisive voice in the matter of removals from office; so the Senate may still checkmate him if they eatch him "packing the Republican Convention" of But dismissing this absurdity in regard to General Grant, the question recurs, why is the Senate so tenacious of this appel late jurisdiction over removals from office? There may be a few Presidential candidates among the conscript fathers who desire to retain a check upon General Grant as a dangerous rival, but we apprehend that the infinences operating upon the radical majority in behalf of this proposed compromise have very little to do with the Presidential suc-

cession. General Grant contemplates a searching diagnosis of retrenchment and reform. He is evidently in earnest in this business. But the affiliations of the whisky rings, the tobacco rings, the various other internal revenue rings, the custom house rings, and the Indian treaty and railway land and bond speculating rings and their mercenaries of the lobby, encom pass the President on every side. This powerful coalition of Treasury leeches have their allies in office, who have, we fear, their friends in the Senate, and if so, General Grant must be careful in treading on the toes of these favorites, or the Senate may check him in his mad career. Here we suspect, at all events, may be found the solution of this proposed compromise. Where hundreds of millions of money in lobby jobs and whisky frauds, etc., are at stake, retrenchment and reform must not go too fast nor too far, for, after all, what is the Government to the powers that be without

Of the law in controversy we still trust that General Grant will insist upon an absolute

repeal. Fresh from the people, with the House of Representatives, he directly represents the will of the people. Only one hird of the Senate represent directly the elections of 1868. The other two-thirds, excepting reconstruction, were elected upon other issues. The House therefore should not yield to the Senate upon this office-holders' law, but hold fast to the ultimatum of the administration.

Cuban Conquests and Spanish Scrimmages.

Were not the memory of our own "little unpleasantnesa" so fresh, the daily Spanish official war news, whereby it is made to appear that "the Cuban insurgents have been defeated in a severe battle, and their cause is hopeless," might be deceptive; but "we have been there;" we, too, have seen times when every trivial skirmish was magnified by "official advices" into a great victory, and the accidental discharge of a musket might echo like the roar of a Waterloo from Maine to Missouri. According to the Government reports, the Cubans are worsted in every encounter, and the 'last spark of the rebellion" is just going to be "trampled out," precisely as, in our favorite figure, the "backbone of the Rebellion" was always on thepoint of being broken. Everybody remembers when, in 1861,

"heavy firing near the Chain Bridge" used to come off each afternoon with great punctuality-"just in time for the evening pa-pers." A satirist described one of these diurnal battles, which began, as usual, with "a series of loud explosions on Arlington Heights." Twenty-four reporters, according to him, immediately telegraphed to twenty-four papers that 500,000 Rebels had attacked our lines with 2000 rifled cannon, and had been repulsed with a loss of 14,000 killed-Federal loss, "one killed and two committed suicide." But when General McClellan came to inquire of an orderly about the particulars, there turned out to be "no firing at all, but only Villiam Brown, of Regiment 5, Mackerel Brigade, which has a horrible cold and sneezes in that way." Villiam was warned accordingly to telegraph to the War Department whenever he speezed, to avoid any more of those harrowing mistakes.

Spanish victories in Cuba remind one of such historic events. Our Havana correspondent has just shown up in a most ridicuious light the three last "battles" in Cuba, proving them to have not even the proportions of a cross road skirmish. He qualifies the affairs as "scrimmages," and of the grand storming of Mayari he remarks that this Sebastopol is "smaller than Miller's Hole, California, and its intrenchments somewhat larger than an apple-woman's

In plain truth, there has as yet been no measure of strength between the Spanish and Cuban soldiers, no "anaconda coil" drawn round the rebellion, and no 'backbone' broken; the accounts of battles are moonshine. But, on the other band, the present sluggishness of the struggle is no proof that it will not ere long break into fierce activity. As transatiantic spectators checked their mirth over the bloodlessness of Sumter and its sequence when the rain of battle pattered heavily on Bull Run, and the full thunderstorm broke over the blood-drenched field of Shiloh, so we may yet see terrible carnage in Cuba. It is for the advantage of the Spaplaids to settle the question promptly, but for that of the Cubans to delay it. The troops of the former are already disciplined veterans, those of the latter comparatively raw recruits. Time helps the latter, not the former. And, besides, while the Spaniard stands the winter's climate of Cuba very well, he will find fighting in summer to be another affair-We are probably at the beginning rather than the end of the insurrection.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad

MILES 1040

NOW COMPLETED.

The First Mortgage Bonds,

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN.

Principal and Interest Payable is Gold,

WE ARE NOW SELLING

PAR AND INTEREST

Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURI-TIES on the following terms:-

For \$1000 1881s, we pay a difference of \$148-54 \$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of 173-34 \$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of 128-34 \$1000 1865s, Nev., we pay a diff. of 153 34 \$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of 43-34 \$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 118:34 \$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of 118 34 \$1000 1868s, July, we pay adifference of 118:34

Or in preportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERN MENTS, GOLD, ETC.,

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA. P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers.

No. 39 South THIRD Street. Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city.

DR. F. GIBARD, VETERINARY SURdie, and all surgical operations, with efficient as modations for homes at his Infirmary, No. MARSHALL Birest, above Poplas.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC

RAILEOAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

COLD BONDS,

FOR SALE AT PAR

ACCRUED INTEREST.

DEHAVEN&BRO.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.,

No. 40 South 7 HIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA

BANKING HOUSE

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Stree

PHILADELPHIA. Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New A Liberal Difference allowed. Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits. COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sole

on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved

We will receive applications for Policies of L Insurance in the Nauonai Life Insurance Company

LEDYARD & BARLOW

Have Removed their

office.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Eu

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

No. 48 South THIRD Street. PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS. Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the

Philadelphia Office.

BKJAMISON & CO.

BUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds At Closest Market Rates.

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts. Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc.



Dealers in United States Bonds, and Memsbers of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on
Liberal Terms,
ISSUE HILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of
Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE CHAMPION SAFES

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1888 Masses. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Onesnut streat. Gentlement-On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the chisens of Philadelphia, on large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise. No. 902 Chemnt street was parned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and testructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your vaigable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE. PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicates your well-known reputation as manufacthrers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if anyfurther proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense neat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the rules, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condi-

Yours, very respectfully, JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILAUREPHIA, Jan. 18, 1589. Medera, FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street. Gentlemen;-On the night of the 18th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most 1 tense heat for over 50 bours, we are nappy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We encerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits. Yours, very respectfully,

HOWELL & BROTHERA

STILL ANOTHER. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1868. Messrs, FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

Gentlemen:-I mad one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 18th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and waten materials, etc., all preserved. I feel giad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when beet located. Yours, very respectfully.

F. L. KIRKPATRICK with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 819 Chesnut stress

No. 629 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA: CREAT BARGAINS IN SAFES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL HEALTH I WILL BELL MY STOCK OF

SAFES, ETC., With Two Years' Unexpired Lease of Store, No. 639 ARCH Street.

AND TWO VERY SUPERIOR DRAUGHT HOESES, WAGON, ETC., for cash or in axchange for desirable property.

Parties wishing to make such purchase will please call at my store betw.ed ten and three o'clock. BAFES SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED M. C. SADLER, Agent. 39 tutheim

O. L. WAISBR MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND SURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. LOCKEMITH, BUILDING HARDWARE

No. 484 BACE Street CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE. NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb, Are now receiving an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of

Spring and Sammer Coatings, To which they invite the attention of the trade and

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WIRE GUARDS.

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTO-RIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Bailing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by M. WALKER & SONS.

No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY, Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public, No. 405 LIBRARY Street. All Custom House Business transacted. **PASSPORTS PROCURED**

\$ smw}