#### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVANING TELEGRAPH.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

From the N. Y. Tribune, The tendency of the feminine mind to loose and hasty generalization was well illustrated by the smart remark of the young woman who lec-tured last Friday evening at the Cooper Insti-tute. "Polities," she said, "to-day means an indecent scramble for office, where every man is for himself, and the Devil takes the hindmost, As for the foremost, they are already safe in his Before going one line further we beg leave to call the attention of this lady to a commandment reputed to have been specially de-livered from on high:—"Thou shalt not bear

false witness against thy neighbor. In order to fully appreciate the breadth of this lady's accusation, it must be remembered that a large majority of all the men in the United States are living, earnest, active politicians, Whether they call themselves Democrats or Republicans, they maintain an unflagging in-terest in public affairs, read and listen that they may understand them, vote, each according to his conviction, and, to speak briefly, make politles a part of the business of their lives. we beg leave to say, makes them politicians. It s gross injustice to use the word in a bad sense and without qualification. If women should be admitted to the suffrage, they would be politicians. If Miss A. D. should be elected to Congress (as she tells us she expects to be), she, too, would be a politician, unless she should refuse to have anything to do with politics as a Congresswoman, in which case her Congres-

sional career would be a short one. There is one point upon which we must set this young lady right. She fancies that she has sounded the depths of our political depravity. and that she knows all the sins and iniquities of our political operations. Bless her innocent soul! she knows nothing about it. We are a hundredfold worse than she thinks us. Having been all our lives engaged in politics, trying nevertheless to keep a good conscience, we are free to own that, from one point of view, they are rather nasty. We wish it were otherwise. We have done what we could towards a general purification, with no great result, as, in mortification of spirit, we confess; for human nature is both vigorous and vital; the rogues will join us, will sell their votes, and will help to hoist fellowrogues to office. In short, if we may be per-mitted to express an opinion, the millennium has not yet arrived. Whether it will be here day after to-morrow is more than we know, but we fear that a coming so speedy is hardly to be expected.

Now, if from the Republican party (Divine grace having given us the power and sagacity to do it) we proceed to eliminate all the rogues -all persons who according to Miss A. D.'s charitable indement, are safe in the possession of the Devil-to make the lady's remark of much value, the spared remnant should be small indeed-hardly enough to save Washing-ton, to say nothing of New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and putting Albany altogether out of the question as not to be saved even by a regiment of the righteous. Now, does any hones nan, however active he may be as a politician believe this to be a probable result? His own sincerity and single-mindedness, he knows. He has faith in the truth and conscientiousness of his neighbors. He trusts them in trade; he takes their word, whenever there is occasion to do so and why should he refuse his faith in affairs of

public relation? If we consider the matter from still another point of view, we shall find that if eyer the political devil was unchained, it was during the half-dubious days of the Rebellion. The merely self-seeking politician did his worst to ruin us, with what success all the world knows. The momentum of public virtue carried us safely through, and nothing else could have saved us. There was a very considerable opposition to the re-election of Mr. Lincoln—how happened it that he, pure, noble, single-minded, thoroughly honest was re-elected? The mere traders for office could hope for nothing from him; the advacates of a dishonorable and cowardly peace knew that his face was set like flint against them; every wretched doughface was scowling at him; but he was carried again to the place of enormous and unspeakable responsibility upon the shoulders of the grandest constituency which the world ever saw! Was this a victory of political vice or of political virtue?

Again: men in office are human beings: some of them are honest, some of them otherwise; but a wholesale accusation of them disproves itself, for if all of them, albeit they call them selves politicians, were absolutely selfish and irrevocably sold to the Devil, it is evident that his Majesty would take that opportunity of tumbling all our institutions into his very deepest and hottest pit. In other words, an absolutely corrupt government, void altogether of virtue, could not go on for a day. There must be a little leaven left in the lump. There must be something to save us from undistinguished ruin. We put forward these suggestions with due

modesty. We are answering the accusation of We are guilty of being one of Miss A. D.'s politicians, and all our lives we have been But we say nothing for ourselves. would only utter one humble word in behalf of thousands of honest and honorable "politicians whom it has been our good fortune to know.

### THREATENED SCHISM AMONG EPISCO-

PALIANS. From the A. Y. World.

While the Presbyterians of the United States are endeavoring to close up the division in their ranks which has separated them for thirty years, the Episcopalians of the United States, after remaining united for more than a century, are threatened with a serious and perhaps a fatal schism. The irrepressible conflict between the "Protestant" and the "Catholic" party in the Church has broken out into open war, and fiftysix clergymen belonging to the Low Church wing of the organization have united in a call for a convention, to be held at Chicago on the 16th of June, for the purpose of preparing for a secession and a setting up in business on their own hook. These are the days of lifting up of testimonies, and of late we been called to listen to many very carnest appeals from divers ecclesiastical bodies; but this protest of the Protestant Episcopalians exceeds them all in impassioned fer-yor, not to say bitterness. It had been fondly hoped that the temporizing policy adopted by the bishops at the General Convention of the Church held in this city last summer would suflice to preserve peace within the Church until the meeting of the next convention in 1871, by which time, as was believed by the "Catholic party, the entire Church would have been won over to their views. Thus the quarrel which was frequently on the point of breaking out House of Delegates was smothered and the bishops, sitting in secret con-clave, kept their own counsel. But just as in 1853 the Democratic and Whig National Conventions solemnly resolved there should be no more agitation of the slavery question, only to find the country convulsed in 1854 with Nebraska bill fight and the Kansas war, so do the bishops now see that their resolution to suppress the agitation of the ritual question has resulted in the breaking out of a flerce contention, and a proclamation of secession on the part of fifty-six of their clergymen. For the movement originating at Chlcago, and united in by these fifty-six clergymen, residing in fourteen different States, means secession, if it means anything. They do not expressly say so, it is true; and we know that, just as temperance men always talk temperately, clergymen-who are, in an especial manner, men of peace-are prone to use warlike and combative language, even when their inten-tions are pacific. But nothing can be plainer than the declaration of these fifty-six clergymen that, for the evils against which they protest, there is no remedy save in secession. They reason just as the Southerners did-when they declared that nothing was left for them but a

disruption of the Union:-"Our autagonists are

In the majority; the control of the machinery of the Government is in their hands, they are bent on their own course; the minority, so long as it remains in the Union, is powerless; it must withdraw and set up for itself." "No hope of reform draw and set up for itself." "No hope of reform or release from unwarranted ecclesiastical thralor release from unwarrance ecclesiastical thraidom can be expected in the future official acts of our General Conventions," exclaims the call for the Chicago meeting, which bids fair to be as memorable an event in the history of the Church as the Charleston Convention of 1860 is in the history of the nation. "A

dicial, on the part of a ruling majority, pro-ribing and repressing the principles of Evan-elical Episcopallans," continue the protesting Protestants, 'unmistakably indicates the policy that will be pursued hereafter." Just as the Southern leaders deemed it impossible to remain and fight for their rights in the Union with any hope of success, so must these clergymen feel that under the circumstances it is useless, and worse than useless, to longer attempt to make headway in the Church as it exists against "the doctrinal errors and superstitious practices that are becoming widely prevalent, and which threaten the rapid extinction of its Evangelical and Scriptural principles." Fearful, indeed, is the catalogue of these "false doctrines and superstitlous practices" which the fifty-six clergymen recount as the proofs of the assertion that "a powerful party dominant in the Church is not devoid of sympathy with the Protestant pirit of the age, but in many cases hostile to its ims, principles, and institutions," There is manifested, say they, on the part of many high in authority, "a desire to affiliate with the corrupt Roman and Greek Churches." Touching the core of the whole controversy as with the point of a needle, they declare that "a sacerdotal system is made to take the place of the simple Gospel." The 'saving grace' of the sacraments is taught, and, instead of limiting the sacraments to the two recognized by Protestants, three others are enumerated as having an outward sign and an inward grace. Transubstantiation is "almost baldly taught;" "Manual of Instruction for Confirmation Classes," by Rev. Dr. Dix, laying it down that the bread and wine used in the Eucharistic sacrament "undergo a mystical change, whereby they become the forms under which Christ is present, \* \* \* after a manner inexplicable and without a parallel in the range of our knownot bodily or physically, but supralocally, hyperphysically, and spiritually, in some way believed in by the Church, but known only to God." The confessional is "puerile and cumbersome cereadvocated: monies" are substituted for "sober" worship; the principles of the Reformation are derided and denounced; and "the grand historic name which expresses them is repudiated with scorn." From the pulpit "priestly claims" are put forth, and into the services of the Church an unspiritualizing symbolism" is introduced. Co-operation with other Protestant bodies is opposed and ridiculed; "their ministry is denied and coolly committed to uncovenanted mercies." And Mariology is taught by ascribing to the Blessed Virgin Mary the titles of "the Bringer-forth of God and the Ever-Virgin All this is confirmation strong as writ, in the opinion of the fifty-six protesting Protestant elergymen, of their assertion that "a scheme exists to under-Scriptural foundation" Protestant Episcopal Church "on the specious plea of a revived Catholicity," and is sufficient not only to justify but to constrain them in protesting against these "teachings, innovations, machinations, and devices for unprotestantizing this Protestant Episcopal Church, corrupting her doctrine, debasing her worship, and

ponding addition to the number of our sauces. This movement cannot be surprising, although it may be grievous, to those who have watched the progress of the so-called ritualistic sentiment in the Episcopalian Church, and have remembered at the same time that the Protestant right of private judgment was secured to any of its members who chose to exercise it. Leaving the theological view of the case out of the quetion, it is interesting to inquire what is the prospect for the success of the movement for sion? It must be observed that, among the fifty-six elergymen who have given their adhesion to the movement thus far, there is no Perhaps, however, Bishop McIlvaine, who is about to discipline one of his elergymen for the offense of ritualism, may go with the seceders, if they so secede. If not, what are they to do for bishops when they have set up for themselves? And how are the questions which will arise concerning the church roperty to be settled? Shall we see the civil ourts appealed to in order to decide whether Irinity Church, which was endowed for the surpose of maintaining one form of religion has so far departed from that faith as to forfeit its right to its property? Of these fifty-six protesting clergymen, ten are in New York, six in New Jersey, two in Iowa, ten in Pennsylvania, six in Massachusetts, six in Ohio, two in Kentucky, seven in Illinois, and one each in Michi-Rhode Island, Maryland, Maine, Tennessee and Mississippi. The number, compared with that of the entire number of clergymen belongng to the Church, is small; but they are enough if they remain in their present temper, to rend the Church in twain.

overturning her long-established rites, cere-monies, and usages." As it is useless to hope for reformation or relief inside of the Church,

they must seek it outside: and the French your

mand who complained that we had a hundred

religions and one gravy, will have to add one

more to the list of our sects without a corres-

THE WORKINGMEN'S MOVEMENTS.

From the N. Y. Times. Let our workingmen fight it out, if they like against the laws of political economy which all the rest of the world have long ago found it use less to oppose. If kept within bounds at all, no great harm, we think, will come of it. But, at all events, let them make no more sacrifice about it than necessary. Let them remember that they have an old, well-established good name to maintain. Even Don Quixote, in filt-ing with windmills, kept up his dignity and sense of personal worth.

Yet really, in looking over the reports of the numerous strikes and "eight-hours-law" meetings, one cannot help asking himself the question whether our laboring men are losing, not simply their old intelligence, but their old selfrespect. It seems that they sit patiently listenby the hour, not only to absurd fallacies about the relation of capital to labor, but to appeals carrying the idea that they have a peen liarly hard lot, and so are entitled to peculiarly generous treatment. These are strains of absolute whining, such as the fathers of these men. so far from indulging in themselves, would have

never listened to from others for an instant. It is high time that our laboring men who are so concerned about what is due to them from others should begin to consider what is due to themselves. All this lamentation and complaint about their condition unworthy of them. They are not the poor unfortunates demagogues would make them out to be. Their round day's work is not the peculiar hardship they represent. In some shape, it is the lot of all men who deserve to be called men, of all human beings who are not content to be mere drones, sluggards and loafers, pests and burdens to society, instead of a benefit. And nowhere is this lot more inevitable than in this free young republic of ours, with its magnificent destinies yet to be worked out. Nowhere is the attempt to shirk that lot more discreditable. Complain from American freemen of labor as a misfortune Why, the only unfortunates are those who can-not labor, not those who do and can. The stalwart sinewy men who make up those meeting are the last objects for pity in the world. It is an abuse of language for such Americans even to style themselves poor. Men with sound minds and sound arms are not poor. Real poverty in this land is to be found only in orphan infancy, languishing sickness, or decrepid age, or other conditions which make labor impossible. The mere lack of the superfluities of the rich does not make a man poor, for every element of true well-being and happiness may, and usually does,

lie outside of these. The superior condition of the American is borer is abundantly shown by the undisputed fact that no other laborer in the world gets anything like such wages, and that laborers every-

where else seek America as a land of compara-tive ease and plenty. You seldom or never hear an American workman complaining of his hard lot without seeing in him a bad specimen. He is almost sure to be one who has made himself unhappy by his own misconduct, one who has sought success where success is never found in any vocation-somewhere else than in his own persevering Industry, sobriety, and frugality. The only positive result of all this workingmen's agitation is just this same positive evil. It demoralizes the younger and less experienced portion of the laboring class, saps the manly, independent, self-controlling spirit which should animate them, dissatisficand unsetties them, makes them ever ready to curse their fate for trials which belong to every human condition, and ever prone look away from themselves for relief. It is this which insensibly shapes so many of these meinto mere tools for demagogues, speculators, and all kinds of selfish schemers. when the average American workman would as soon have thought of denying the broad daylight as of ignoring the truth that labor is a commodity whose price, like that of every other comme dity, must rise or fall according to the rela tion of supply to demand. He no more dreamed of quarrelling with this law of the nature of things than of quarrelling with the law of gravitation. In that day strikes were unheard of and all devices to force up wages to an unnatu ral level. Least of all did the absurdity get cir culation that eight hours' work should bring the price of ten hours' work—that a market com-modity curtailed by a fifth should bear the price of the whole. The plain truth was universally understood and acted upon, that the best inte-rests of the workman and employer are inseparably connected; that no matter what the sphere or gradation, all engaged had a stake in the common prosperity. There was, then, a high feeling of self-reliance and personal indepen-dence which would have made it morally impossible for workmen to delegate to a committee or association, as they now so often do, the de cision whether they should continue work, or, in other words, whether they should continue to earn their own living. There was too much of the pride and jealousy of American freemen, at that day, to allow an American workman to subject his dearest domestic interests to the will or caprice or passion of others. Such a spectacle as that witnessed in the Pennsylvania coal mines three weeks ago-thousands of workmen suddenly throwing down their implements and refusing work or affecting to refuse work, and paralyzing the industry of three teeming counties, and all without the least knowledge of any cause or reason, but simply because orders to that effect had been received from a so-styled "Central Committee, namely, a dozen men who probably had been tampered with by unserupulous speculators, bent upon raising the price of coal—such a spectacle, we say, never was, and never could be, seen in this country be-

fore this present a sitating generation.

This new spirit, we believe, cannot have a very long run. It is in conflict with the whole genius of our institutions, with all the sense and character of our people. Like all other follies, it must encounter the correcting lessons of bitter experience. In all likelihood it will die out in due time, and American labor will be itself gain. The great question is: How much misshief will be wrought to itself, and to the capita that employs it, before that happy consumma-tion is reached? It should be the mutual endeavor in the meantime to cut down that amount of mischief as much as possible.

CUBA AND THE SISTER REPUBLICS OF AMERICA. From the N. Y. Herald.

The Cuban question grows apace. A few weeks since we announced the opening of the ports of Mexico to the Cuban flag, by special lecree of President Juarez, and the last mall from South America brings the intelligence that Peru has formally recognized the new republic. Chili, it is stated, will do the same, and we may reasonably expect that all the sister republics of America will follow at an early day. They all have a feeling towards Spain similar, but far more intense, to that which animated the people of the United States, towards Great Britain dureration after our war of inde or the first endence. That feeling was not satisfied until t culminated in our second war with England in 812, and a like result is evident in all the South American colonies. In fact, war exists to-day between Peru and Spain, the truce between the belligerents having been extended to enable peace to be restored through the good offices of our Government.

In addition to the request for recognition, the Juban envoy in Peru has asked for a loan of the two monitors recently purchased in this country. and one of which was examined by some of the republican officials during a short visit to the ay of Nipe, in Cuba. The spirit which and mates the Cuban government, and which will produce fruit in some if not in many of the housand ports of the sister republies, will be seen in an extract from a private letter written by General Quesada to a naval officer in this The writer of that letter holds the impertant position of commander-in-chief of the patriot forces, and it will be seen that he looks orward to combinations which shall drive the Spanish ships from the sea. Our own experience luring the late war shows how great is the evi which may be inflicted by a single armed cruiser against merchant vessels. Spanish ships are no exception to the laws which govern commercial transactions, and intercourse between Cuba and Spain would find a refuge only in powerful ships of war or under a neutral flag. We should see a return of the condition of affairs in 1830, when he complete disappearance of the Spanish flag from the ocean marked the era of greatest decay n the monarchy.

With the state of feeling which the Cuban revolution has brought out in all the Spanish-Ame rican republies, we shall not be surprised to see ill their ports opened to Cuban cruisers and their prizes—a measure which of itself would give a great impulse to the war against Spain, both on the part of Cuba and Peru: and a rapture of the peace negotiations between the lat ter power and Spain would be no very difficult matter to accomplish. The vital point in the question would be the attitude which the nited States might assume. If Mr. Secretary Fish should determine to carry his interpreta tion of our absurd neutrality laws to the extents of trying to suppress American sympathizers with free Cuba, we might find purselves in an anomalous position. of these anomalies would be the fact now before us. Spain is building thirty steam gunboats in our shipyards, and we could not refusthe same privilege to any of the sister rep that might ask it. But should it be denied by Mr. Fish, there can be no doubt that American capital would find a way to put cruisers on the ocean against Spain, if there were profit in i and harbors to use, and we should find our Government and our citizens engaged in a ver-strange conflict with each other. These and similar embarrassments are destined to spring up continually as the Cuban question grows and it will grow, for it is the living quest among the nations of the New World to-day.

The complication opens a field of vast extent for a truly American state-man, and we hope to see some one occupy it. With all her curious crotchets about and against us, we owe a debi to Spain that it would well become us to repay to her to-day in the hour of need of her new and freedom-impelled movement. She was one of the first of the nations of Europe to recognize our independence in days when the founders of our republic were beset with enemies, and doubt attended them on every hand. To-day she is in stress from the complications which attend both her home government and her administration

Let the United States propose that a truce shall be established between the belligerents in Cuba, and that commissioners shall be sent by both parties to Washington to see if some arrangement cannot be made between them, satis factory alike to the honor of Spain and Cuba and consonant with the interests of both parties. That such a solution can be found we do not entertain a doubt, and when found it will contribute largely to the establishment of the new government now germinating in Spain and to the general interests of all the sister republics A WORD TO YOUNG CUBA.

From the N. Y. Sun. Has it ever struck the Directory of the Cuban Junta in this city that there are-well, just say a few-too many young Cubans in this city for the benefit of their cause? In all the elegance of unexceptionable clothes, with fresh gloves and patent leather boots, they throng our fashion able assemblies, our leading hotels, and our pub-

lic places of amusement.
We do not throw out this hint for any benefit likely to be derived by the fighing men of Cuba from any such assistance; because if the hearts of these pseudo-exiles were in the cause, they would long since have found their way to me of the camps of the patriot army. But the mimadversions on the absenteeism of these onne centlemen are so frequent and so univeral as to have become a byword.

We believe the subjects of these lines are prinsipally from the larger cities, particularly from Havane, the sons of wealthy men, and utterly unused to the hard life and out-of-door exercise which is the habit of their compatriots of Camauegy and of the Eastern district. If, however, they cannot be induced to risk their lives for the liberation of their country, it would be as well to remove them from public view and

public contempt.

The Cuban Junta and the Cuban ladies have proved that they are all that is required for the progress of the cause in this city, To the front, Young Cuba, or vanish!

# GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY



SAFE, RELIABLE, AND ECONOMICAL.

#### PLACED OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS! FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

Have been in successful operation for cleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KERONENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLVING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given.

FERRIS & CO.,

6 Itaths Smip) No. 327 CHESNUT Street, Philada. Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MARY E. FOX. by her next friend, vs. ADAM FOX. December Term, 1898, No. 8. In Divorce.

To ADAM FOX, respondent:—The depositions of witnesses in the above case on the part of the inbellant will be taken before ISAAC S. ATKLINSON, Esq., Examinor, at the office, No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, June 4. A. D. 1899, at 3 c'olock P. M., when and where you may be present if you think proper. Personal service having failed on account of your absence.

51815t Attorney pro Labellant.

ESTATE OF WASHINGTON BROWN, DE-Lotters Testamentary upon the Estate of WASHING-TON BROWN, deceased, having been granted to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Grant-ing Annuties, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, without delay, to the office of the said Company, No. 344 WALNUT Street. 51 tuths31? CHARLES DUTILH, President.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC. ESTABLISHED 1795.

# A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,

BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,

PAINTINGS, Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS.

PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES. NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

3 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila. JOHN SMITH,

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER, BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,

And Wholesale Dealer in AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGU-LATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Ceffee and Tea Pets—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent. Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

15 m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE. THE NEAPOLITAN ICE CREAM AND WATERICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD. This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be This celebrated Brick Ide Cream and water Ide can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you ould candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of thom are kep constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any fee Cream made in Europe.

Principal Depot—No. 1824 WALNUT Street.

Branch Store—No. 1826 SPRING GARDEN Street, 5 18

WINES.

### HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON. 215 SOUTH FRONT ST.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRASE IS ited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Mon-tabollo, Carte Bisne, Carte Blanche, and Chas Yarre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayenoe, Sparking Moselle and RHINE WINES, MADERRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve, SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Val-iette, Pale and Golden Ber. Crown, &c. PORTS.—Vinho Veiho Real, Vallette and Crown, CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montierrand and Bor deaux, Glarets and Sauterne Wines. GIN.—"Meder Swar." BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages.

CARSTAIRS & MCCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets, Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHIS-KIES. CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL-AN INVOICE

of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & MCCALL, 5 28 2p! Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sta MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO., No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, TERRAPINS \$16 PER DOZEN. FOR FAMILY USE INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSUR-ANCIE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Light-lature of Pennsylvania, 1835. Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses,
Etc. ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November I, 1928,
82:0,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan,
10:40s...
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan,
1831
180,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for
Pacific Railroad).
180,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent.
Loan.
201,375-95

125,000 State of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax). 50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. 20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds. 25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cont. Bonds. 25,000 Western Penn. Rail Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee 30,000 State of Tenressee Five Per Cent 5,031.25

50,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent.
Loan.
15,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent.
Loan.
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock.
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 300 shares Stock.
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock.
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties. 15,000'00 3,500'00

15,000 00 \$1,109,900 Par. Market value, \$1,130,325'26 Cost, \$1,090.604'26.

the company
Stock and sorip of sundry corporations, \$3156.
Estimated value.
Cash in bank \$116,150.08
Cash in drawer.
413.65 1,813 00 116,563 78 @1,647,367 80

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophius Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, James Traousir, James Traquair, Fdward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre,

DIRECTORS.
Edmund A. Sonder,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Slean,
William C. Ludwig,
George G. Leiper,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Hernadon,
William G. Boulton,
Jacob Ringel,
Spencer McIlvaine,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
John B. Semple,
A. B. Berger,

"AS C. HAND, Pranidom

dward Lafourcade, oshua P. Eyre, A. B. Berger, "THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President. HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St. Assets on Jan. 1,1869, \$2,677,37213

CAPITAL ACCRUED SURPLUS. PREMIUMS. UNSETTLED CLAIMS, \$23,788'12. INCOME FOR 1869, \$360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Jasac Lea,
George Fales,
George Fales,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Ustavus S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson,
ALFRED G. BAKER, President,
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President,
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

28

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 291 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.

third made when desired.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.
For all further information, adress
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Dolaware.
Office, No. 322 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4185

STRICTLY MUTUAL. Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET. Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends. Good risks of any class accepted. Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are un-

INSURE AT HOME. IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY. No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, \$2,000,000.

ICHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE. MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS. LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID. POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18] 

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Gerner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.
Cash Capital.
Cash Assets, May, 1889, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DOLLARS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbre Frazier.
John M. Atwood,
Henjamin T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardons risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President,
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President,
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.

262 DHEINIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF

PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture,
etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by

ctc., for limited periods, and permanency of deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

John L. Hodge,
M. E. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
B. Clark Wharton,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lewis C. Norris, John L. Hodge,
M. E. Malhony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Lemming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, J.C.H.N. R. WUCHERER, President.
4 285 SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

—Incorporated Reb—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, expected independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, sither permagently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandine generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most carrell manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Dovereux, Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith, Isaac Hazleburst, Henry Lowis, Thomas Robins, Daniel Haddock, Jr., DANIEL SMITH, Jn., President, WM. G. OROWELL, Secretar 215

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 222 WALNUT Street, Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpotual. Capital, \$500,000. MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE. #2,350,000 OVER \$20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGAN

John Mason, Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison, ARTHUR G. COVFIN, President,
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-Proxident,
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 219 IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, 2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS, P. HERRINO

SHIPPING. CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J.
W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN, will sail on
THURSDAY, June 3, at 4 P. M. Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
DOCH STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIO
COMPANY'S MAIL STRAMSHIPS
BREST.
BREST. The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as fol 

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine) BREST OR HAVRE.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHARDAN AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY, THE SOUTH WHARF Shove MARKET

Atf noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

6 15

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK. Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. REDUCTION OF RATES. Spring rates, commencing March 15, Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be

taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance\_charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf. JOHN F. OHL, Pier 19 North Wharves. N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. NEW EXPRESS LINE TO
Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D.
Connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for
Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street. Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown: M
ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. FOR LIVERPOOL AND

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Imman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—
Unity of Paris, Saturday, June 15, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, Saturday, June 12, at 1 P. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 15, at 11 A. M., And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL REAMERS SAURGE SYERY SATURDAY.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold.
FIRST CABIN. \$100 STEERAGE.
To London. 105 To London.
To Paris. 115 To Paris.
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
STEERAGE.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Pelsware and Raritan Canal, SWIFT-SUR: TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFT-SURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,

No. 13:2 South Wharves. NOTICE,-FOR NEW YORK

FURNITURE, ETO. JOHN F. FOREPAUGH & SON.

Successors to Richmond & Forepaugh, FURNITURE WAREROOMS NO. 40 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

West Side, Philadelphia, DR, KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON 8. No. 58 S. ELEVENTH Street. Office hours, 8 to