SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Lending Journals Upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

OUT OF WORK.

From the N. Y. Tribune, There are always thousands seeking employment in every great city—this one espe-cially—and many more at this season than at others. They may generally be classified as

1. Those who know how to do nothing: 2. Those who can do something, but nothing that any one wants to pay them for

3. Those who are not willing to do what they can do and might find to do, but will only work at something lighter, more genteel, and better paid;

4. Those who insist on staying where there is no work for them, instead of seeking it where it might be found.

This last-named class is very large, very miserable, and quite undeserving of sympa-thy or pity. If one were to go blubbering about that he had fished for pearls in a Long Island pond, or dug for gold in the South Jersey sands throughout the last six months, yet had not realized one cent from the proceeds, people would reasonably ask what right he had to squander his time on such a hopeless folly; yet day by day we hear this story:—"I came to New York in search of a clerkship-have been looking for one intently these three months-have not yet found an opening-have spent all my money, and pawned my spare clothes—won't you lend me money to get away with?" What right has one who acts thus madly to help or sympathy? What right had he to idle away genial months in evidently hopeless quest of employment in an overcrowded pursuit, when he might have found work in a week if he had chosen to do such as was needed, instead of persisting in a vain quest of that which was not?

There is not a man or woman too many in the world, and not one more than might have work if he or she would seek it aright. Though this is the dull season, yet there is still work to be had. But a few days since planters were in New Orleans hiring stout laborers (white) to work on sugar estates for \$45 per month and board. This is a high rate; but there are tens of thousands of mere diggers now grading new railroad tracks at \$1.50 to \$2 per day all over our country. Men are wanted to cut timber in Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the South: chopping cordwood is just beginning in the vicinity of most railroads: ditching and draining were never more active than now. and a good deal of building or repairing is in progress all over the country. Here and there work stops and men are discharged; as the premium on gold declines nearly everything else is sold cheaper, and wages share the downward tendency; but there is still work for those who can do and will seek it aright.

But here is the difficulty. Too many imi-tate the drunken vagabond hired to dig potatoes, who, reproved for not doing so, managed to hiccough out, "If you want your potatoes dug, just fetch em on: I ain't going to run all over the lot after them." They squat down in great cities till they overcrowd them, and then grumble that work is so scarce and rents so high-both their own fault. Here are scores of servant girls applying to the Labor Bureau for places, but when offered them a few miles in the country, turning away abruptly, and saying, "I won't leave the city." Had they been born here, this would not seem so irrational and infatuated.

We object to this crowding into cities that it tends inevitably to the degradation of labor. The employer and the employed should stand on a footing of perfect equality so far as obligation is concerned. A wants B's work; B wants A's money; they make a bargain and exchange commodities to mutual advantage. If B does his work faithfully and well, he is under no more obligation to A than A is under to him. But if A don't want B's work, but is importuned into hiring him in order to keep him out of the almshouse. then the case is bravely altered. B is now a cringing beggar, eating the bitter bread of dependence and virtual charity. He has sunk from manhood's high estate, and has dragged labor a good way after him. Every working man is injured and degraded by him.

There are a hundred thousand men in this city to-day who ought to have long since found their way to the public lands, each secured a quarter-section thereof, and made of it a home evermore. Had they done this, they would have aided to elevate labor instead of conspiring to drag it down.
"But," the slothful man says, "there is a

"But," the slothful man says, "there is a lion in the way!" It costs money to reach the public lands; it costs years of patient, earnest labor to make of a wild quarter-section a comfortable home. The poor pioneer must put up a very rough log cabin and be content with its shelter for years; he must live on coarse, simple food, and wear coarse, patched clothing; and he must work hard through nearly every hour of light, Sundays excepted. He must "work out" for the means which pay for breaking up his virgin prairie; if he gets each acre broken for a week of his own faithful labor, he must be thankful. The life of a thrifty pioneer is by no means an easy one; and it will take him from ten to twenty years to improve and fence his tract so as to secure him the comforts of life. And yet there are hundreds of thousands now living who have reason bitterly to lament that they did not attempt this ten to thirty years ago.

No man is obliged to be a pioneer; but it is every one's duty to find something to do and then do it. And it is very dubious charity and worse economy to set men or women to doing work that is not wanted rather than feed them and start them along to some place where their services are really needed.

In summer, when almost every farmer wants more help and pays good wages, and when travelling is a luxury, even though you go afoot and sleep under a tree, thousands cling to the city in idleness, vainly looking for "something to do." Now that winter is at hand, this class say, "Why should we go into the country? The weather is inclement, and nobody wants to hire us." Perhaps not, if you are a dead beat who can do nothing; but you should look for labor where it may possibly be found, rather than where you know that it cannot be. If you can render aught of real service to mankind, in the way of productive labor, you will find a chance, if at all, where much is to be done and there are but few to do it. Don't settle down into hopeless beggary, but put off while you have still shoe-leather, and keep on till you find something to do!

Y RUMORED FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We have a rumor from Washington to the effect that the President, in his forthcoming message to Congress, will make particular reference to the national finances, and that he will suggest the desirability of adopting mea. | the bitter memories of Sadowa. And Russia sures to insure a speedy resumption of specie might hope to drive out the Crescent from

finances nothing can be said but in commendation. The President set out with the purpose to execute the laws and to collect faithfully the revenue, and he has succeeded. We see the result in the enormous returns of the revenue, in the expenditures that have been cut down, and in the surplus of forty-five millions applied to the reduction of the debt, in excess of the sinking fund, during a period of eight months of his administration. So far, then, as the administrative action of General Grant's Government in this matter goes, the President can speak proudly to Congress, and the country will endorse what he may say.

The policy, too, of the President, as indicated by our Washington news, relative to funding the debt at a lower rate of interest and of keeping up the income of the Treasury till that can be accomplished, will meet with the approbation of both Congress and the It is the common sense view of the subject. In all such matters General Grant is eminently practical. Every one, except, perhaps, the bondholders, will admit that the interest on the public debt is too high-that the burden upon the people is too heavyand that the result of this high rate of interest and untaxed investments in Government securities is to absorb the active capital of the country and to check our material progress. People will not invest in enterprises which tend to develop the country while they can get six per cent. in gold or eight taxation. In every way, both as a heavy burden upon the taxpayers and as absorbing active capital that would be employed in the development of the country, the present high rate of interest on the debt is a great evil and ought to be reduced. Then it is a wise and statesmanlike idea to keep up the large income of the Treasury by not prematurely taking off the taxes, so as to raise the credit of the Government and to fund the debt on the lowest terms possible. It is evident, too, that the President does not regard the national debt a national blessing, for he wisely desires the liquidation of it as soon as possible. A large permanent debt, like a great standing army, is inimical to republican institutions and freedom, and should be got rid

of as soon as practicable. Now, however, we come to a subject on which the President is less practical, if his views be reported correctly—that is the subject of returning to specie payments. It is said he will suggest the necessity of speedily returning to or forcing specie payments. True, this report comes with the qualifying remark that the President has not yet determined upon the manner of effecting this object, and that he may leave the entire question to Congress, after merely suggesting that something should be done. have more confidence in this last statement about the President not having determined upon the manner of returning to specie pay-ments than in the practicability of the idea. The truth is General Grant will go beyond his depth if he attempts to carry out the notion of the on-to-specie-payment theorists. Eminently practical as he is in military affairs and in administrative action, and remarkable as he is for strong common sense, he will plunge into waters beyond his depth if he should take up the old bullionist theory of forcing specie payments. General Grant, we suppose, knows little on this subject, and may be influenced by the Secretary of the Treasury and other narrowminded men who have but one crude idea on the currency question. If a metallic basis for the currency be desirable, we can never reach that by any forcing process without overwhelming disaster. Unless we are prepared to bankrupt the whole country and to create such a revulsion as has never occurred before in this country, we must let the currency alone and leave the return of specie payments to the laws of nature and trade. However, there is little for Congress doing anything so reckless and destructive. The country is doing very well under the presene currency, and if the debt be funded at a lower interest and the burdens of the people lightened, it will do still better. With our enormous debt now held abjoad and the exchanges so much against us we should, with a gold basis, be at the mercy of foreign capitalists. The Bank of England could at any time cause a suspension of specie payments here again and throw the whole business of the country into confusion. The late Wall street operation of locking up gold was nothing to the effect that would be produced by the drain of some millions of specie whenever foreign capitalists or the Bank of England chose to put on the screws. Specie payments would prove a fiction, and probably we should soon have to suspend again. The only safe course to pursue is to leave the currency alone and to let the country grow up gradually to specie payments in accordance with the laws of na-

THE NEW ALLIANCE IN EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Times.

ture and trade.

The announcement from our own correspondent at St. Petersburg foreshadows a new and startling complication in European politics. The statement is that a proposal has been submitted by Prince Gortschakoff to the French Minister for an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Russia, France, and Austria. The alliance is to exist for three years; it binds each party to maintain a standing army, and the treaty is renewable upon six months' notice.

It is true that this plan is only as yet pro-posed by one power to another, but Prince Gortschakoff is too cautious and experienced a diplomatist to venture publicly on a move of great importance unless he had ascertained beforehand the reception it was likely to meet with. The suggestion, we may be very confident, will not take the Emperor Napoleon by surprise. It may be one of the direct results of the meeting between the Czar and the Emperor some time ago-agreed upon at the time, but delayed by motives of policy. The Russian Government would never have invited the attention of the world to a project which had not been privately discussed between the powers principally concerned in it.

The new alliance would almost certainly be the harbinger of new troubles in Europe. Two out of the three powers thus leagued together have been with difficulty restrained from springing at the throat of Prussia.

Austria has great losses and terrible defeats to avenge, and France has wounded pride to appease, and the long-desired rectification of frontiers to accomplish. If Russia can be induced to connive at these designs, neither France nor Austria would begrudge the Muscovite the gratification of striking a deadly blow at Turkey. It is easy enough, then, to estimate what each party to the alliance has to gain by a scheme which is a serious menace to the peace of Europe. France might recover her old place in the world, and humble the pride of Prussia. Austria might at least partly repair the ravages which the needle-gun inflicted upon her, and wipe out

payments. With regard to the action of General Grant's administration on the national Central-Asian outposts still further towards British India.

We are only discussing probabilities, and it may happen that the rumored alliance will never come into existence. Our correspondent at St. Petersburg, from whom the news comes, has access to special sources of information, and he is not likely to have been misled in a matter of so much consequence. But the attitude of England may induce Napoleon to pause before entering into a league which undoubtedly could bode no good for any but the contracting powers. We need not recount the obligations which Napoleon owes to England. Great Britain recognized him first, and her countenance and support have enabled him to pass safely through many critical stages of his career. Hitherto he has clung closely to his alliance with England, and certainly has not shown himself ungrateful for it. But the new alliance would indicate a change in his feelings and his policy. The event would render the close of this year memorable, for in all probability it would prove the letting out of the waters of strife. and no man could tell how far the flood might extend.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

From the N. Y. World. We do not propose to derogate in the least from the special dishonesty of the persons especially implicated by the disclosures of the per cent. on currency on money put into United States bonds, which are free also from taxation. In every way both recklessness with which it has appointed incompetent persons to office. But behind all this is the fact that the tariff under which these swindles have been brought to light, and under which far greater swindles have doubtless been perpetrated with impunity, is one which offers every facility to unscrupu-

lous placemen to aggrandize the mselves. This tariff is perhaps the most unintelligible piece of legislation which has been put upon the statute book of any civilized nation in our day. In England, in France, and in every other country which has enjoyed enlightened economical legislation, the import duties are levied upon comparatively few articles, and those of luxury rather than use, in accordance with a predetermined principle which the mind of an average custom house official is capable to apply to the particular cases which come before him. Here, however, not only is there an absurd multiplicity of dutiable articles, but there is absointely no common scale of charges upon these.

In other words, our tariff is no tariff at all. The difference between the simplicity of the European system and the complication of our own is easily accounted for. There, duties are levied for revenue. Here, they are levied for protection. As no Congressional committee is competent, of its own knowledge, to fix a general scale of duties sufficient for this purpose, it is obliged to take counsel of the American producer or manufacturer in every instance. According to the varying incompetence or the varying greed of these classes the duties are fixed—a moderate rate upon this article, an exorbitant rate upon that other of the same species-and the result is an amorphous botch of incongruities and compromises.

No man can understand it. No man can explain it. No man can apply it. Amid this universal and inevitable ignorance, thieves thrive and honest importers suffer. If the collector were an archangel, with a staff of appraising scraphs, they would not be able to administer such a set of unwise and dishonest laws wisely and honestly. And when they are mere fallible mortals, it is not to be looked for that irretrievable errors and gross and undetectable frauds should not occur in the collection of revenue. Of course this does not relieve the immediate delinquents of their responsibility. If such offenses must needs come, nevertheless woe unto them by whom they come.

An Awful Old Musket.

Mark Twain tells the following story, related by a fellow passenger, who, being ban-tered about his timidity, said he had never been scared since he loaded an old Queen Anne's musket for his father once, whereupon he gave the following:-

You see, the old man was trying to learn me to shoot blackbirds, and beasts that tore up the young corn and such things, so that I could be of some use about the farm, because I wasn't big enough to do much. My gun was a single barrelled shot gun, and the old man carried an old Queen Anne musket that weighed a ton, made a report like a thunder clap, and kicked like a mule. The old man wanted me to shoot the musket sometimes, but I was afraid. One day, though, I got her down, and so I took her to the hired man and asked him how to load her, because it was out in the field.

"Hiram," said he, "do you see these marks on the stock, an X and a V, on each side of the Queen's crown? Well, that means ten balls and five slugs-that is her load."

"But how much powder?" "Oh," he says, "it don't matter; put in three or four handfulls."

So I loaded her up that way, and it was an awful charge—I had sense enough to see that—and started out. I levelled on a good many blackbirds; but every time I went to pull the trigger, I shut my eyes and winked. I was afraid of her kick. Towards sundown I fetched up at the house, and there was the old man resting on the porch.

"Been out hunting, have ye?" "Yes, sir," says I.

"What did you kill?"

"Didn't kill anything sir-didn't shoot her off-was afraid she would kick (I knew blamed well she would).

"Gimme that gun!" the old man said, as mad as sin. And he took aim at a sapling on the other side of the road, and I began to drop back out of danger. And the next moment I heard the earthquake, and heard the Queen Anne whirling end over end in the air, and the old man spinning around on one heel, with one leg up and both hands on his jaw, and the bark was torn off from that sappling like there was a hail storm. The old man's shoulder was set back three inches and his jaw turned black and blue, and he had to lay up for three days. Cholera nor nothing else can scare me the way I was scared that

PERSONAL.

C A U T I O N!

REMOVAL.

DONNELLY'S OLD ESTABLISHED

PHŒNIX MONEY LOAN OFFICE.

removed from No. 228 SOUTH Street, cornes of RONALDSON, to his new and large building No. 1423 SOUTH
Street, above Broad. Entrance to private since at door of
Dwelling: also on DOYLE Street, in the rear, where
money will be loaned as usual on Diamonids. Watches,
Jewelry, Silverware, Dry Goods, Clothing, Beds, Bedding,
Carpots, Furniture, Pictures. Faintings, Guns, Pistols,
Musical Instruments, and goods of every description and
value. Secure safes for the keeping of valuables; also
ample accommodation for the care and storaws of goods.

VINCENT P. DONNELLY Broker,

10 30 Im

No. 1423 SOUTH Street.

DAVID FLEMMIN OIGAR BOX MANUFACTURER. No. 625 COMMERCE Street, above Market Orders filled at the shortest notice.

SILVER PLATED WARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

MEAD & ROBBINS.

SUCCESSORS TO JOHN O. MEAD & SON,

Monufacturers of the Finest Grades of

SILVER

PLATED

WARES.

We make our own goeds; deposit the Silver accurately by weight, and Warrant each article by our Trade Mark on the base, and by written guarantees if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French Wares, and artistic in design and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.

Pearl, Ivory, and Rubber Cutlery in great variety, plate and unplated, in quantities as required.

N.E. Corner Ninth and Chesnut,

PHILADELPHIA

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.

No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS. GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS. GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS. GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS, GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. LADIES' MERINO VESTS. LADIES' MERINO BRAWERS, LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS. CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR.

LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS. Also, a very large assortment of

COTTON, WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

MILLINERY.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM. NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET. OPEN THIS DAY.

10 PIECES ROMAN STRIPED SATINS, at \$2, \$250, and \$3 per yard; one dollar per yard below former prices. 40 PIECES SATINS, 16-inch, of all desirable shades, \$150 per yard; reduced meh, or
m \$2

16 PIECES

sarranted all silk, at \$4, \$450, and
below the real value.

Also, a full stock of all kinds of
RIBBONS,
SHLKS,
HATS,
FRAMES,
FEATHERS,
ETO, ETO.,
SICES,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WEYL & ROSENHEIM. NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

PIANOS. STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos,

With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the

BLASIUS BROS., No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

5 27 wstf PHILADELPHIA. ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street. LUMBER.		

HEMLOCK. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.

FLORIDA FLOORING.
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.

RAIL PLANK. 1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1869 WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1869

UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 21869
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. 1869 1869

WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' -CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, 1869

FOR SALE LOW. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

CEDAR SHINGLES. 1863 CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2000 SOUTH Street. 1869 1869

[]NITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors. WOOD MOULDINGS.

BRACKETS, ETC. BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK. A Large Stock always on hand. UMBER UNDER COVER

ALWAYS DRY. Wainut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates. WATSON & GILLINGHAM, No. 224 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SOCOND Street,

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS. J. B. KIMES No. 21200HESNUT Street. (Usefun)

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERS ohante and Manufacturers of Conestogs Ticking, etc. No. 20 CHESNUT Street. Philadelphia. 41 wfm! DR. R. J. LEVIS HAS REMOVED TO THE Streets, northwest corner of ARCH and THIRTEENTH 11 to 10th

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

CHOICE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET. Correspondence with the leading Parisian and Continen-

tal Houses enables her to receive the latest povelties

Black Guipure Laces. Black Thread Laces. Peinte Applique Laces. Valencienne Laces.

Pointe Collars.
Thread Collars. Lace Veils. Pointe, Applique, and Valenciennes Handkerchiefs.

Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap. Alter Laces, all widths. Bridai Veils and Wreaths. Kid Gloves, 75c, and \$1 a pair.

White Coats, Cloaks, and Dresses. Also, elegant aTrimmings, Velvets, Flowers, Ribbons Particular attention given to

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING. Satisfactory system of DRESS CUTTING TAUGHT.

Sets of choice patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready, at reduced prices. Roman Ties and Sashes. Paris Jewelry, newest styles of Jet, Gold, and Shell, the

rarest and most elegant ever offered. Hair Bands, Combs, Nets, Zephyr, Slippers, Cashions, and Brackets. Corsets and Hoop Skirts.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety

FULL AND HALF-BOUND BLANK BOOKS,

> MEMORANDUM, PASS, COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.

To be found in this city, is at the

OLD ESTABLISHED

Blank Book Manufactory

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St .. 9 23 thstn3m PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WARE-ROOMS, UP STAIRS.

WANTS.

WANTED-AGENTS, TEACHERS, Students, Clergymen, Farmers' sons and daughters, and

BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS AND BEHIND THE SCENES.

BY OLIVE LOGAN. The Great Reformer of the Stage,

who, having abandoned stage life, now exhibite in vivid colors the whole ahow world REVILLE AND BRHIND THE SOENES. Being Truthful, Moral, and High-toned, as well as Sensational, Rich, and Racy, it outsells all other books. Beautifully illustrated with 40 spirited engravings, 24 full-page cuts, 550 pages, on rose-tinted paper, Greatest inducements yet offered. Prospectus, Sample Copy, Boxes, and Stationery Free. For circular, explaining, address, immediately, PARMELEE & CO., Publishers, either at Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Middletown, Conn.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING. CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Stree BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES

INCLUDING

Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuth

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

FOR SALE.

RAILROAD FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE undersigned grantee in trust, and as Special Master Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Southern District of Ohio, in the case of Charles Moran, Trustee, against the Cincinnati and Zaues-ville Railroad Company, pending in said Court in Chancery, by authority of the decree rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1869, will, on the first day of December, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of said Court, in the city of incinnati, Ohio, offer and expose to sale by public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, payable on confirmation of said sale by said Court, but not for less than the minimum sum fixed by said Court, namely—one million three thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars (\$1,003,968). THE RAILROAD, OTHER PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES, IN-CLUDING THE FRANCHISE TO BE AND ACT AS A CORPORATION OF THE CINCINNATI AND ZANES. VILLE RAILROAD COMPANY IN THE STATE OF OHIO. If no sale shall be effected at the time and place above designated, the biddings will be adjourned from day to day, or time to time, by proclamation, and pursuant thereto, will be continued to complete the sale. Posses-sion of the premises to be delivered to the purchaser en confirmation and psyment of the purchase money—compliance in other respects with the terms of the order of sale by the purchaser being also required. OHARLES MORAN, Trustee,

And Special Master Commissioner. Address, New York Oity. HUNTER & DAUGHERTY, Solicitors for Complainants.
Address, Lancaster, Ohio. 10 27 thurlis 1

L OST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HERE-by given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following de-scribed certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—No. 495, 8100, dated October 5, 1894. 4958, 8500, " 25, 1884. 4958, 84500, " 25, 1884. 5271, 82500, " November 30, 1884.

\$8500, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in AUSTIN & OBERGE, No. 813 WALNUT Street. p 9 ths26t

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIthe improved fashious of the season. OHRSNUT Street, next door to the Post Office.

W WIRE R

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouswindows, for churches and cellar windows. IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices

cemetery and garden fences. Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptnes. and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO., No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

AUOTION BALES. M. B. POURTH STREET, NOS. 139 AND 100

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE PLATED WARE, HAND SOME TEA SETS, FINE IVORY TABLE OUT-LERY, ETC.

LERY, ETC.

On Wednesday Afternoon,

At 3 o'clock, and Evening, at 7% o'clock, an ercalless, collection of Fine Plated Ware, including handsoms teasets, ice-water pitchers, castors, butter dishes, forks and spixons, fine ivory table enthery, etc.

RICH IMPORTED FANCY GOODS.

Also, in the evening, an invoice of rich imported fancy goods, satchels, cabas, companions, pert-monnaies, etc.

II 15 %

NOTICE.—Thursday next, November 18, being Thanks giving Day, our regular sale of furniture, etc., will take place on Friday, November 19th.

giving Day, our regular sale of furniture, etc., will take place on Friday, November 19th.

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141

Superior Household Furniture, Plane, Mirrors, Burshill, Alar Proof. Safe. Office of Furniture, Plane, Mirrors, Burshill, Alar Proof. Safe. Office furniture, Hair Mattresses, Frather, Beds, Stoves, Handsome velvet, Brussels, And Other Carpets, Fro. On Friday Morning,

November 19th, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household, furniture, comprising—2 handsome valuat parior suits, covered with plush; wainut parlor furniture, covered with reps and hair cloth, library and dining room furniture, walnut chamber suits, superior rosewood 7-octave plane, walnut chamber suits, superior rosewood 7-octave plane, if orte, 2 rosewood grand planes; French plate mantel and pier mirrors, handsome walnut wardrobes, bookoasas, sideboards, extension, centre, and bouquet tables, lounges, sofa bedstaads, arm chairs, etageres, hat standa, othog furniture, oil paintings and engravings, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, china and glassware, sewing machines, chandeliers, gas-consuming and cooking stowes, cabinetmaker's bench, handsome volvet, Brussels and other carpets, oil cloth, etc.

TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

Also, 2 large burglar-proof safes, with patent combinanation locks, made by Evans & Watson.

PliANOS.

Also, superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Hillelm & Schuler.

2 rosewood grand pianos.

BOOKCASES.

Also, 4 superior oak bookcases, made by Moere & Camspion.

Peremptory Sale at the Fairmount Iron Works.

Peremptory Sale at the Fairmount Iron Worka.
FRAME BUILDINGS, PIG IRON, CAST WHEELS,
STEEL, IRON FLOOR PLATES, OFFICE FURNITURE, FIRE-PROOF, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning.
November 24, 1569, at 11 o' alock, at the Fairmount Iron
Works, Coates street wharf, river Somylkill, will be sold
at public sale, without reserve, 20 tons mottled pig-ron,
coast-iron whieels, etc.; pedestals, assorted sizes; iron floor
piates, cast steel; blacksmiths' bellows; large Frame Mill
Building (to be sold in sections); board and rail fencing,
old lumber, empty barrels, office furniture, fire-proof, by
Herring, etc.

11752

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTION-BERS, Nos. 222 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC. Con Friday Morning.

Nov. 19, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 300 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc.

LARGE SALE OF DAMAGED GOODS FOR CASH.

On Friday Morning,

November 19, embracing the stock of Measure. Herzberg,
Goodman & Co., damaged at the late fire, consisting of
hosiery, gloves, white goods, shirts and drawers, corretatrimmings, hoop skirts, veil baroges, suspenders, cutlery,
etc.

ALSO, SOUND GOODS.

On four months' credit, including travelling shirts, clothing, shirt fronts, ties, tallers' trimmings, fancy goods, etc.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN
DRY GOODS,
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 16 4c
A SPECIAL SALE OF SHAWLS, BY ORDER OF
KUTTER, LUCKEMEYER & CO. Particulars bereafter.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., ETC. On Tuesday Morning, Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 17 46 MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Miner.

SALE OF A RETAIL STOCK OF DRUGS, GLASS JARS AND BOTTLES, SHOW-OASES, FANOT GOODS, ETC.

Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, the entire stock of a rotail drug store, fine glass bottles and jars, show eases, etc. SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.
On Monday,
Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Rg.
hange, Third and Wainut streets, will be sold, without

STOCKS.

Estate of James J. Martin, deceased.
Si shares Steamship Dock Company.
Di shares do. do. do.
do. do.
do. do.
do. do.
do. do. 20 shares do. do. do.
26 shares do. do. do.
26 shares do. do. do.
24 shares do. do. do.
1-10 interest in the Big Hickory Association of Warren

county.

189 shares Wood Preserving Co. of Pennsylvania.
50 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad.
1 share Mercantile Library.

THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 704 S. THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 703 Wys-

ming street.
BUILDING LGT, S. Sixth street, above South.
THRESTORY DWELLING, N. Thirteenth street,
THRE STORY DWELLING, N. Thirteenth street,
III IS 7t Executor's Peremptory Sale—Estate of the late John
Bartram, deceased.
VERY VALUABLE NUMISMATIC COLLECTION.
Rare American and Foreign Coins and Medals, Etc.
On Monday and Tuesday Afternoons,
Nov. 29 and 30, commencing each day at 35 o'clock, the
estire large and very valuable Numismatic Collection, rare
American and foreign specimens, etc.
Particulars hereafter.
Catalogues one week previous to sale.
[II 13.7t]

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETO. ETO.

On Friday Morning,

Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods, to which we invite the attention of the trade. THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1119
OHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1197 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

KLEGANT CABINET FURNITURE: CHICKERING.
Hailet & Davis, Meyer, and Fisher Piano Fortes; Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; Mantel and Pier Glasses; Mattresses and Beds; Velocipedes; China; Glassware; Paintings and Engravings: Fire-proof; Office Desks and Tables; Cottage Suits; Tin Toilet Sets; Stoves; Kitchen Utensils, etc.

On Friday Morning.

Nov. 19, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, will be sold, a large stock of elegant cabinet furniture, both new and second-hand, comprising—12 suits of parlor furniture, covered with brocatelle, plush, rops and hair cloth; library suits, covered with plain and striped rops; about 39 wainut and cottage suits of chamber furniture, with wardrobes to match; large and small book. cases and sideboards; chairs, tables, and lounges of every various kinds; line hair and spring mattresses; feather beds and bedding; china and glassware; velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; chandeliers; gas-consuming and cook stoves; cabinet makers' bench; cooking utensils, etc.

ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES.—Also, 8 rosewood Piano-fortes, by Chickering, Hallet & Davis, Meyer, Flaher and others.

L PPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, BSCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1006 OHESNO

WILLIAM S. IRWIN. GENERAL PATENT AGENT,

PATENTS.

No. 406 LIBRARY STREET.

OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON 09.'S MANU PACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, ETO.
TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC
LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE. BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC.

INITED STATES PATENT OFFICE. UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

On the petition of HENRY BESSEMER, of London,
England, praying for the extension of a patent granted to
him on the 11th day of November, 1896, for fourteen years
from the 12th day of February, 1896, for an improvement in
MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL, at is or
dered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 11th
day of January next, that the time for filing arguments
and the Examiner's report be limited to the flat day of
January next, and that said potition be heard on the 26th
day of January next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL S. FISHER,
Commissioner of Patents.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE .- STATE Fights of a valuable invention just patented, and for the SLICING, OUTTING, and OHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc. are hereby effected for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TRLEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J. STATE STATE.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Sain, Ulcers in the throat, meuth and nose, see less and select of overy competable character. Office, No. 12 South KLEVENTH, between Chasarot and Market but six