## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Toples Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF CUBA?

From the N. Y. Times.

Some time has elapsed since we submitted this plain question to the public, and events since then have done very little towards clearing away the difficulties which surround We have used the best opportunities for gaining information which are open to us, and the result of it all is that we can hear of no facts which prove that the insurrection is making any progress. On the other hand, it which have urged the Government to "recegnize" Cuba are now rather ostentatiously proclaiming the total collapse of the struggle for independence. They profess to have ob-tained private information which leaves no doubt as to the accuracy of their news. But information of an exclusive kind from these particular sources is never decisive, and the only curious feature about the present state-ments is that they are made in opposition to the sentiments of the papers in which they

These journals appear to be smarting under the sense of failure. But if they have failed, it is more their own fault than that of the Government or the public. Are they sure that they have understood exactly what they wanted? "Belligerent rights for the struggling Cubans," some of them would answer. But that proves that they did not understand what they were asking for. If their demand had been complied with, the Spanish Government would have had the right to search every American vessel outside of an American port for contraband of war. We exercised the same right towards British vessels after the recognition of the South, and, as everybody will recollect, numerous captures were made. It would have been quite impossible to have conveyed any aid to the insurgents in Cuba after belligerent rights had been conceded, for our own Government would have been rendered responsible for the depredations of any vessels which escaped—just as we are holding the British Government responsible for the escape of the Alabama.

The journals, therefore, which cried out for the recognition of Cuba were really doing all that lay within their power to injure the

What besides this did they ask for? Cuba at any price? That would have been a very intelligible demand. But we do not believe that the mass of the people would have ap-proved of the United States Government setting out to seize Cuba in defiance of all law. and as an open act of buccaneering. We should certainly have had to go to war with Spain—possibly have drifted into a foreign contest of even greater magnitude than that. But let us put this consideration aside and come to another point. Are the American people really anxious to have Cuba at all costs and hazards? It would, in the present position of affairs, bring with it another slave problem for us to settle. The slave owners are certainly not prepared to give up their property without a struggle. Cespedes has not been able, even if he is willing, to abolish slavery. Cuba and slavery would come to us handin hand. No doubt we could decree the abolition of the institution. But would the planters be satisfied? Need we be

By waiting patiently we believe we shall be much more likely to get Cuba-to get her honestly, and free from the blight of slavery. The Spanish Government wants money—a Spanish Government always does. Purchase is one way of obtaining the island. But there is still another. The intelligent Cubans are growing more and more to see that in amalgamation with the United States rests their best hope of a great future. They have had nearly enough of foreign rule. The tender mercies of the Spanish are cruel, and Cuba is rapidly gravitating towards this Republic. But the "filibustering" journals have frightened her back. They have sucbeeded in exciting a strong patriotic feeling in Spain, and in stimulating a determination on the part of the Cubans not to be "bullied" even into an advantageous alliance. Their line of advocacy has, in fact, been at once short-sighted and ruinous to their own cause. Their bluster has caused Spain to send out more troops to Cuba than she would have dreamed of despatching if there had been less vaporing and threatenings going on in this part of the world. As for the journals which profess to be "Republican," and yet which have "dared" to express an opinion opposed to that entertained by the Govern-ment, their course is so abominable that we must hold them to be past all forgiveness. We have been given to understand lately by differ with the administration on any point of public policy is faithless to its party—a new code of morality, it is true; but we have had many new codes from the same source before now. We only hope that the Tribune will not circulate any more such statements as it published on the 27th December to the effect that the "Government will soon accord the rights of belligerents to the Cubans." That amounts to a clear conspiracy against the Government.

Cuba, as foreign observers besides ourselves plainly see, must eventually be an in-tegral part of the United States. But we can wait. We could not steal her, and the insurrection is and has been too weak to warrant interference of any kind on the part of the Government.

PERFIDY TO VIRGINIA AND AN INSULT TO THE PRESIDENT.

From the N. Y. World. The action of the House of Representatives on Monday on Mr. Bingham's bill for the immediate admission of Virginia, shows that the Republicans are divided on that question, but that the chances against admission preponderate. There are evidently some Re-publican members who have not yet made up their minds, as there was a majority of four-teen votes against putting the bill imme-diately on its passage. The fact that Mr. Bingham moved the previous question as soon as he had introduced his bill, and wished to press it to an instant vote, would seem to indicate his opinion that the chances of its passage were more favorable than they are likely to be after a further lapse of time. The postponement shows that its enemies expect to gain the doubtful members. If they judge correctly, the State is not likely to be ad-

The perfidy of Congress in dealing with the unrepresented States is as deep as the bottom-less pit. Nobody can look forward to the end of this disgraceful reconstruction business, because nobody can foresee or calculate the new freaks and caprices of Congress. That body has no sense of honor; it holds itself bound by no engagement; when all the condibound by no engagement: when all the condi-klons it prescribed have been fully complied with, it wantonly sports with its victims and disappoints the expectations which itself had

authorized. It is now nearly five years since the close of the war, and nobody yet knows, or can predict, what Congress means to exact of Virginia previous to her readmission. She was entitled to be told, at an early period, on what terms she could be restored to her rights in the Union. Whether those terms were to be lenient or severe, she was at least entitled to be informed what they are. All tyranny is hateful; but none is so odious and abominable as that which tempts people into compliances under a delusive promise of advantage, and then haughtily tells them that their humiliation is bootless.

The excuse offered for such perfidy is, that Virginia is not loyal enough. But have such exasperating indignities any tendency to foster loyalty? It is not in human nature that perfidy and tyranny should not provoke resentment. A just, considerate, and pater-nal government makes a submissive and loyal people; but arrogance, rancor, and tyranny are naturally repaid with hatred; and if these vices are joined with perfidy, hatred deepens into execuation and abhorence. Congress must expect to reap what it sews. If it desires the respect and attachment of the Virginians, let it demonstrate by its justice and magnanimity that it deserves a return of grateful and generous sentiments. It is absurd to complain of ill-feeling when everything is done to provoke and prolong it.

The refusal to admit Virginia is an insult

to President Grant, as well as a perfidy to the State. He has taken an active part in pre-paring the State for readmission, and all that he has done has been done with the express sanction of Congress. Near the close of the extra session, last spring, he sent in a message calling attention to the desirability of completing the work of reconstruction at the earliest period possible, and asking for authority to submit the Constitution of Virginia to the vote of its registered citizens, in such a manner that they could adopt the such a manner that they could adopt the main portions of it, and reject some of its most unpopular features. The authority was promptly conferred in compliance with the President's suggestion. Congress thereby consented to waive disfranchisement, and gave a virtual pledge to General Grant that it would admit the State, if it should be reorganized in accordance with his views. Everything has been done which he required, and he is perfectly satisfied with the result. and he is perfectly satisfied with the result. To reject Virginia now is an indignity to him. It is not treating the President with the respect which is due to his office to make him the instrument of futile and bootless proceedings. He exacted of Virginia all that Congress required, and held out a promise that compliance would be followed by immediate admission. To make him the vehicle of a perfidious offer and the agent of a hollow bargain never meant to be kept is an affront which he ought to resent. If Congress could point to any one thing required of Virginia as a prerequisite to admission which the State has neglected or left undone, that body would not be so wholly without excuse. But to keep her out now is not only a violation of the Constitution, but a wanton and disgraceful breach of faith.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The great telegraph monopoly has received a severe blow in the strike of the operators. It is in vain for the monopoly in its own interest to suppress the news in regard to the extent of the movement; for the grains that sift through its fingers are enough to show that the strike is not only almost as extensive as the wires of the company, but that it is bitter and persistent. Those operators who returned to work in several Southern cities have gone to the ranks of the strikers again on finding that the information on which they resumed work had been made up by the monopoly itself. From all parts of the country the Telegraphers' League is receiving encouraging reports. The other great trade unions have given them hearty support, both

in sympathy and money.

The managers of the Western Union Company have only themselves to blame. They have always been dictatorial and overbearing. The first cause of the strike is not merely the discharge of a few operators in San Francisco. The managers of the company claim so, but they know better. It is the culmination of a long series of tyrannies and oppressions practised towards their employes. They have been grinding their faces too hard. They have striven to drive the Associated Press as they please, and they have partly succeeded. They have coerced small country newspapers by threatening to deprive them, through the Associated Press, of their news. They have tried to coerce numbers of influential papers in the interior by this means, and at one time they even tried it on the *Herald*. But they failed. They have bought out or crushed out numbers of rival lines, and are steadily aiming to get under their own control all the wires and all the newspapers in the country. But they have been too grasping and avari-cious in view of a little gain, and too blind and unobservant of future results. They have gone the length of their tether. The strike of the operators is their deathblow, backed as it is by the trade unions, the independent press, the sympathy of the people, and the power of Congress. For Congress is bound to take the matter in hand. The people, for whose benefit Congress legislates, cannot have their business affairs deranged their credit impaired, and their commercial transactions stopped at the whim of a dictatorial monopoly any longer. The Government business itself is not safe. Our diplomatic machinery is liable to injury. The failure to transmit some important despatch through the Atlantic or Cuba cable might involve us in a diplomatic muddle or a foreign war. As long as the monopoly holds this unlimited power, and is so tyrannical and boorish about using it, the people and the Government are liable to fatal mishaps at any mement. The postal telegraph system in the hands of Government would be safe from strikes of this kind, and not until the Government takes the wire under its own control can we be wholly independent of the huge monopoly that now owns them or wholly se-cure from the repetition of the present mud-dle. Congress has the remedy in its own hands, and it is to be hoped it will use it firmly. General Washburn's bill covers the ground, and he shows that he understands the manœuvres of the monopoly when he proposes to hear the testimony of the operators themselves. They can give him the in-formation he wants, and they are not in-

monopoly. CONGRESS AND THE ARMY.

terested in giving him the wrong kind of in-formation. By all means let the bill be pushed. It is a blow for the people against

From the N. Y. Sun. We invite the attention of Congress to the following general order issued from the army headquarters. Would it not be advisable for that body to call upon the Secretary of War, through the President, for the names of the officers whose fraudulent acts have occasioned the publication of an official document that thus reflects disgrace upon the whole army?

"Headquarters of the Army, Adjurant-General and Software and Software

position of inadvertence or mistake, but rather of deliberate intention."

"Every officer's pay account contains the certificate that the officer has not aiready received pay for the same period. If, therefore, an officer signs two sets of pay accounts for the same month, one set must be false; and if the names and facts reach the Headquarters of the Army, as they surely will through the Paymaster-General (see paragraph 1379, General Regulations), the officer will be tried by a general court martial under the 14th Article of War.

"By command of General Sherman." By command of General Sherman.

(Signed) E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General,

Paragraph 1379, revised regulations for the United States army, edition of 1863, reads:— "Whenever the Paymaster-General shall discover that an officer has drawn pay twice for the same time, he shall report it to the Adjutant-General." And the 14th Article of War reads:-

"Every officer who shall be convicted before a general court-martial of having signed a false certi-ficate relating to the absence of either officer or private soldier, or relative to his or their pay, shall be carbiared."

Adjutant-General Townsend, speaking for the Secretary of War, seems to have no doubt the Secretary of War, seems to have no doubt that the Paymaster-General will comply hereafter with paragraph 1379, General Regulations for the Army; and he is equally certain that the Secretary of War will in the future do his duty as inculcated by the 14th Article of War; but would it not be a pertinent inquiry for Congress to make, why the Paymaster-General did not, previous to the date of General Orders No. 61, report the names of the offending officers as required by paraof the offending officers as required by para-graph 1379? and if he did so, why then did the Secretary of War not execute the act of Congress as expressed in the 14th Article of War, and bring those officers to trial? That Article of War was made a law of the land on the 10th of April, 1806; it has remained binding on the Executive ever since, and had its provisions been rigidly complied with, the army would not to-day be obliged to bear the odium incurred by the publication of such an order as that above quoted.

When the President shall have furnished

the names as required, we insist that they shall be placed at the head of the list of those officers that Congress proposes to muster out this winter; and we insist upon this the more particularly, as those officers, if the Second Auditor is to be believed, have violated the contract made between them and the Government, which contract was only binding upon the Government during their good behavior. Moreover, if there is to be any rule observed in selecting those who shall remain in the service, we must, as tax-payers, express our hearty preference for those gentlemen who are satisfied with drawing their pay but once for the same period of service.

## OUR NORTHWEST COAST.

The Const End of Puget Sound. Captain George Vancouver, in May, 1782, thus pictured the island which bears his name: -"To describe the beauties of this region will, on some future occasion, be a very grateful task to the pen of the skilful panegyrist. The serenity of the climate, the in-numerable pleasing landscapes, and the abundant fertility that unassisted nature puts forth, require only to be enriched by the industry of man with villages, mansions, cot-tages, and other buildings, to render it the most lovely country that can be imagined; while the labor of the inhabitants would be amply rewarded in the bounties which nature seems ready to bestow on cultivation."

We recently published a memorial of property owners and men engaged in business, residents of Vancouver's Island, addressed to President Grant, requesting that 'in any negotiations which may be pending or un dertaken between your Government and that of Her most gracious Majesty for the settlement of territorial or other questions, you will endeavor to induce Her Majesty to censent to the transfer of this colony to the United States."

SITUATION AND CLIMATE. Vancouver's Island lies between the paral lels of 48 deg. 20 min. and 51 deg. north lati-tude, and 123 deg. and 128 deg. west longi-tude. Its climate, in the succession of its seasons and general thermal conditions, approximates closely to that of Great Britain. The winter months ordinarily are the same as those in the west of England. When exceptional and severe they are like those of the English midland counties. The temperature is milder and the seasons are more equable than on the corresponding area of the opposite American main land. Winter disappears in March. The autumnal Indian summer is very long. Indeed, the isothermal relations between Vancouver's Island and Great Britain are nearly identical. The differences are that in Vancouver the springs are later and colder (good for wheat), the summers dryer (better for wheat and good for man), and the sun hotter—but the average mean temperature in Great Britain and Vancouver's Island is the same. Last winter roses bloomed in the open air in Victoria in January, and ice did not form thick enough on the fresh water ponds in the neighborhood to "outfit" a single drinking saloon in the city.

AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL WEALTH. The average yield of wheat on Vancouver is 30 bushels to the acre, 64 pounds to the bushel, of oats 40 bushels of 46 pounds, of potatoes 200 bushels and unapproachably excellent. The established reputation of vegetables grown in Washington Territory and Oregon stands high, though we have heard more than one American say that the vegetables of Vancouver's Island were better.

Vancouver has inexhaustible wealth in three seams of the best coal west of Pennsylvania, in myriads of salmon, cod, halibut, sturgeon, herring, smelt, haddock, whiting and pil-chard, and in the king-timber of the Pacific coast, the Oregon red pine. The coal is ex-tensively mined, and sold all over the Pacific coast, and in Japan and China. The fisheries are, indisputably, in connection with those of the waters of Puget's Sound, some of the richest on earth. Victoria is but 14 days sail from the best whaling ground left to the New Bedford harpooners. The timber of Vancouver cannot be surpassed. The Colonial au-thorities have declared that the supply of its red pine is inexhaustible. Its growth is enormous. It is often obtained 150 feet long, squaring 45 inches for 90 feet.

THE LUMBER TRADE. The extraordinary size, straightness, and uniform thickness of these wonderful trees, their strength and flexibility, the straightness and beauty of their grain, their marvellous durability and freedom from knots and sap-wood, place them beyond all competition in the masting, sparring, planking, flooring, and decking of ships. The French, Spanish, Sardinian and Dutch Governments are supplied with masts and spars by contract with a company which has saw-mills at the head of the Alberni Canal in Barclay Sound. This timber is the same which constitutes the principal item of the wealth of Puget's Sound, The report upon its qualities made by the

timber, ores, and fishes, is wonderful also in the number and excellence of its harbors.

The colonial authorities of Vancouver's Island have officially sanctioned the declaration that "her geographical position gives her commercially, and in a military point of view strategically, the command of the North Pacific;" and that "to the golden regions and fertile plains of British Columbia, Vancouver's Island will be as the strong man armed that keepeth the door."

EFFECT OF A NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. The people of the United States ought to have that door in their own hands, and the open-ing and shutting thereof. Particularly should they control this "command of the North Pacific," since it is certain that the North Pacific Railroad will soon be built from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound. The Strait of San Juan de Fuca will be the outlet of the road to the Pacific. Vancouver's Island walls the strait on the north. The commerce, the industry, the manufacturing, the agriculture, that will spring up on Puget Sound and its shores under the influence of this continental railway will be amazing. The shore lines of that inland sea are 1800 miles long. On the eastern side they are fringed to the water, and covered back to the mountains, with forests of pine, fir, and cedar of a height and diameter, of a clearness, strength, and straightness of cleavage that the Atlanticslope people cannot be made to comprehend and refuse to believe. So deep are these waters and so bold their banks, that in most parts of the Sound a man-of-war may anchor with twenty fathoms under her stern-post and have her jib-boom among the trees on the shore. Twelve huge saw-mills there are making lumber for the Pacific coast, the Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, and British India. Some of these out 150,000 feet a day. One of them owns and constantly employs seventeen large ships.

COAL SUPPLIES. And yet the lumber business of Puget Sound is in its infancy. Its fisheries are un-touched. The thirty miles' outcrop of excel-lent bituminous coal on the east side of the Sound has only been picked at in two or three places. The lower vein of this coal is sixteen feet thick. The upper vein, intermittingly worked back of Seattle, is four and s half feet thick. The soil all around the Sound is perfect for wheat and for fruit. Its natural grass is "bunch grass," which cures to hay on the ground, and in January and February combines the quality of timothy and oats. The cattle of Puget Sound are not sheltered in the winter, nor fed at the rack nor in the stall. They range the year through, and, reversing the proverb of Atlantic slope agriculture, come out spring fat. Ice for do-mestic use and saloon-drinking is not to be got around the Sound, save in exceptional years. The thickness of window-glass is the measure of the depth to which the prevailing climate freezes fresh water in the ponds in the woods east of Olympic two winters out of three.

The North Pacific Railroad will girt this vast body of water with towns, villages, and farms. It will build somewhere on its shores a vast terminal city, to which steamships, trading up and down the Pacific coast and with Japan, China, and India, will regularly run. That city surely will be the depot for the whaling business of the world. There will in time be a dense population on the will in time be a dense population on the Sound and in Washington Territory. Its lumber, iron, copper, coal, and water-power will develop a vast system of manufactures. There will be immense wealth in Puget Sound—and the door to the Sound is Vancouver's Island, and a "strong man armed keepeth it." Now the people of the United States should say to General Grant, the head of our Government, as have said to him the citizens of Victoria:-"We request that in any negotiations which may be pending or undertaken between your Government and that of her most gracious Majesty for the settlement of territorial or other questions, you will endeavor to induce her Majesty to consent to the transfer of this colony to the United States." It is neces-sary to us. The interests of Northern Oregon, of the future States of Washington and Montana, and of the whole country between Lake Superior and the Pacific, require that we should absolutely command the inlet and outlet to Puget Sound.—N. Y. Tribune.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

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

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS cited to the following very Choice Wines, etc.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Meselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Budolphe, Amentillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinhe Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cle., Montforrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—'Meder Swan.'

ERANDIES.—Rennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. DUNTON & LUSSON,

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 BOURSON WHIS-KIES. 5 28 201 CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & MCCALL, 5 28 2pt Nos. 128 WALNUT and 31 GRANITE Sta.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON, FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, A few doors above Obsenut st., Philade RIRDS! BIRDS!! BIRDS!!!

SAFE STORE.

What is nicer for a Christmas present than fine SINGING CANARY and a BEAUTIFUL CAGE! Cheaper than any place in the city. No. 144 North SIXTH Street, Odd-Fellows' Hall, 12 18 Im

19 18 Im Odd Fellows Hall.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1969.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholoom of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING OO SPANY respectively,
that excessments amounting to SIXTY PER UENTUM
of the capital stock of said company have been made and
payment of the same called for on or before the eighth
day of Fabruary, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a
proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is
called for and demanded from them on or before the said
time.

By order of the Board of Directors.
If 28 6w S. SHIGRRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1998.—Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, in terest cenning from date.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY
TIME INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA, S. K. corner FIFTH and CHRSNUT Streets. The Annual Ricction for Directors of this Company will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, January 19, 11 10t

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY,
Office No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1859.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the abovenamed Company, and an election of Directors to serve for
ensuing year, will beld at their Office on WEDNESDAY,
the 12th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 18 o'clock M.
12 31 16t.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 237 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cant., free of State taxes, has this day bean declared, parable in cash on the 15th day of January, 1870.

RICHARD COR.,
12 23 204.

Treasurer.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY. SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.

Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Preferred Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY and the Priority Bonds of the TIDEWATER CANAL COMPANY, isling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid at the offices of the Company in Philadelphia and Baltimore, on and after the 3d proximo, on presentation of the coupons thereof, numbered II.

12.31 2w ROBERT D. BROWN, Treasurer.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.

PHILADRIPHIA, December 30, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Common Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid on and after the 3d proximo, at the First National Bank of Philadelphia, on presentation of the coupons for the same, numbered 34.

ROBERT D. BROWN,

ROBERT D. BROWN 12.81.2w THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUMMIT BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 17th day of January,
1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the onsuing
year, and transact such other business as may be prenented.
18 28 17t

Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY .- THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUES-DAY, the 18th day of January next, at 40'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE. JOHN T. KILLE, Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1899.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCKRINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED
GLYCKRINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately
soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT.
245
No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. - THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of had dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

originated the annesthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.

Office, RIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office. 9II WALNUT St. 1265 QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

OAPITAL, £2,000,000.

BABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. I M P O R T A N T NOTICE.—WILL shortly open, a branch of the NEW YORK MU.
SEUM OF ANATOMY.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWER made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRES
GOODS in full variety. NO. 706 CHESNUT Street TRY OUR \$2.25 SHIRT.

TRY OUR \$2.50 SHIRT.
TRY OUR \$2.75 SHIRT.
TRY OUR \$3.00 SMIRT. TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS.

They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold. One trial will make you our customer. T. L. JACOBS & CO.,

No. 1226 OHESNUT Street HOLIDAY PRESENTS

> GENTLEMEN. J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, our doors below Continental Hotel. HOSIERY, ETO.

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 PRAWERS, LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS. CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR, GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of

COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY. ROOFING.

P. E. A. D. Y. R. O. O. F. I. N. G.—
A. This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can
applied to
STERP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on
Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoid
ing the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under
going repairs. (No graves used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WRITTON;
LASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at shor
notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel of gallos
the best and cheapest in the market.

8 175 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS,—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 548 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are soliting their colebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light Tight, Durable. No crack ing, pealing, or shrinkings. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good work men supplied. Care, preuspiness, occtainty! One price (Bail Rammine) Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

INSURANCE. 1829. OHARTER PERPETUAL Franklin Fire Issurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St. Assets Jan. 1, '69, \$2,677,372'13 CAPITAL. ACCRUED SURPLUS. PREMIUMS.

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1860, Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,00

DIRECTORS. JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORR M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 19 N B U R R AT HOME

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ABSETS, 83,000,000. CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE. MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID. OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS. Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [3 186

JAMES TRAQUAIR PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES. VIOE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR. A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS. SECRETARY

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of

Eleventh Street, New York. CASH CAPITAL.....

STRICTLY MUTUAL Prevident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET. Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among numbers 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-

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 222 WALNUT Street. iladelphia. Charter Perpetual. Charter Perpetual. Capital, 8800,000. MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER \$20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGAN.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
GHARLES PLATT, Vice-President
MATTHIAS MARIA, Scoretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. CAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 OHESNUT Street INCORPORATED 1886. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, \$300,000. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

Oharles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfort,
Henry Lewis,
Nathan Hilles,
Oharles Stokes,
Segoron A. W.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, Pr WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-Presid WILLIAMS L. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 125 Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite independence Squarifies Company, favorably known to the community over forty years, continues to insure against loss or datage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stoo of Goods, and Morchandise generally, on liberal torms. Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which smalles the to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the or of loss.

aniel Smith, Jr., John Daverour Lexander Benson, Hong Lewis, J. Gillingham J. Gillingham Daniel Haddock, Jr.
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Ja., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. DHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY - OF

PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—UHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange INCORPORATED 1894—CHARTER PERPETUAL

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from lose or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandles, furniture,
etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by
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. Learning,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
JOHN Re WUCHERER, President.

BAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

48

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accomplated Punds \$8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agenta,

No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philade CHAS. M. PREVOST

CHAS. P. HERRING