

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

A PROTECTIONIST SPIDER CAUGHT IN HIS OWN WEB.

From the N. Y. World. "There is no reason on earth for assuming that a given amount of labor would not, upon like machinery, produce cotton fabrics in Minnesota at least equal in quantity and intrinsic value to the product of as much labor in the mills of British Manchester. We all know that it would. And the goods so produced in Minnesota would and would not, throughout the entire area of our Union, without being obliged to 'underbid' Manchester. They would be dearer than those of Manchester only because labor is dearer in Minnesota than in Manchester, and to the extent of such difference, less the cost of sending the cotton to England and bringing back the fabrics, there are no doubt that such protection would increase her population and wealth, and elevate the condition of labor generally."

We know of no process so well calculated to abridge the tediousness of debate as to refute an opponent from his own admissions. This method saves all the labor of establishing premises, and leaves nothing to be done but to draw easy conclusions. The Tribune affirms (whether truly we stop not to inquire) that cotton cloth can be manufactured in Minnesota with as little labor as in Manchester. If this be so, the manufacturer obviously needs no more protection in one place than in the other. Distance and the cost of transportation are an effectual protection for both. If the Minnesota manufacturer should send his cotton goods to England, he would not sell there, because, with equal cost in the factory, they are burdened with the expense of freight. "It is no farther from your house to mine than it is from mine to yours." And so, vice versa, the Manchester goods would be delivered in St. Paul at an equal original cost (in labor) of the Minnesota fabrics, plus charges, profits, and five thousand miles' transportation. Why then (the original cost of the goods being equal) does one need protection more than the other?

Only, says the Tribune, because wages are higher in Minnesota. But for this there are several compensations. First, and chief, cloth is manufactured by machinery, and so far as wages is an element of its cost, the difference between a yard of cloth manufactured in Manchester and at the Falls of St. Anthony would be infinitesimal. Secondly, the Minnesota manufacturer could use water power, and save the expense of coal to run his machinery. Thirdly, the grounds on which his factories and warehouses are erected cost comparatively nothing. Fourthly, his personal expenses for food, rent, etc., are a bagatelle. Why then, with a thousand miles of costly transportation between them, does Minnesota need to be protected against Manchester, any more than Manchester against Minnesota? The cost of producing the goods in the two places being assumed equal, the thing is just as long as it is broad.

It must be apparent to every reader of common sense that a great fallacy lurks somewhere in the Tribune's reasoning. To make the absurdity still more glaring, let us apply to the self-same reasoning which the Tribune employs about cotton cloth. The soil and climate of England are well adapted to grain, the average crop per acre being as great as in the United States. We will assume, therefore, that what is produced in England with the same amount of labor as in America. Now, American labor being a great deal dearer, and more muscle without machinery being more largely employed in the production of grain than of cloth, why does not the American grower, as well as the American weaver, need to be protected against "the pauper labor of Europe?" The ready answer is that distance, the cost of transportation, and cheaper land afford superfluous protection. If land were equally high in this country as in England, and labor equally low, distance and transportation would still afford adequate protection. When the cost of production is equal, any other protection than distance is needless; and in all other cases it is mischievous, as preventing production from following their natural advantages. If Minnesota grain plus transportation is cheaper in England than English grain, it is an advantage to the English consumer to buy it. And so, on the other hand, if Manchester shirtings plus transportation are cheaper in Minnesota than cloth made in St. Paul, the wearers of the Minnesota chemises (of which the Tribune modestly suspects the existence) would be wronged if they were not permitted to buy it.

When cloth can be produced as cheaply in Minnesota as in Manchester, the manufacture of it will inevitably be established there without any other protection than the cost of freight and the profits of importers. If labor is too expensive to permit it now, it is because labor finds more profitable employment. Why are wages higher in Minnesota than in England? For no other reason than because there is greater profit in raising wheat for exportation in Minnesota, than in manufacturing goods for exportation to England. For wages are paid, in both cases, out of the prices received for the exported products, and if the Minnesota labor did not yield larger returns, it would not be possible for its employers to pay higher wages.

But why compare Minnesota with Manchester? Why not take Lowell instead, and free the question from one element of complication? If the same amount of labor will produce as much cloth in Minnesota as in Manchester, it will also produce as much in Minnesota as in Lowell. But the Lowell manufacturers pay American wages; so that in this respect the competition is equal. Why then have not Massachusetts capitalists built new mills in the Mississippi valley and saved the cost of transportation? When the Tribune shall have given a solid answer to this question, it will have laid bare the fundamental fallacy of its whole reasoning. We leave it to make the attempt, when we shall have a further word to say.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

From the N. Y. Times. Whether the somewhat summary action of the Superintendent of the New York Insurance Department, respecting the Great Western Life Company, is to end with this single demonstration, or is to mark the beginning of a stringent exercise of that official's prerogatives, becomes a question of rather serious import. That it is worse than useless to have an insurance department unless it can protect the public from scheming promoters on the one hand, and from organized financial debility on the other, must be apparent to every one. It would be too much to ask that the State should actually guarantee the solvency of our chartered companies; but, virtually, the existence of an insurance de-

partment, with supervisory powers, promising so much protection to policy-holders as may be included in restraining weak efforts, or decayed institutions from preying too long upon public confidence. That Superintendent Miller has done what he deemed to be immediately in the line of his duty we cannot doubt. And that he purposes to show no partiality in his investigations, we must also believe. There is, nevertheless, a peculiar mortification likely to be felt by the earliest victims of such a departmental scrutiny as we presume has been begun. It is not surprising, perhaps, that the gentlemen interested in the Great Western Company oppose the Attorney-General's motion, which aims at dissolving their organization and winding up its affairs. Having seemed a stay of proceedings for a period of ten days, they have undertaken to set their house in order by way of proving that the superintendent is in error, and that their assets justify their continuance in the business of promising to pay money to their policy-holders in the far future.

But if they do not succeed, what then? Are we to have an "Albert" panic here, such as no longer ago shook the whole fabric of life insurance in England? Over there, the discovery, one fine day, that the "Albert" Company had done such an unlimited business as to have no proportionate amount of funds to match, precipitated a panic throughout the kingdom. Nobody who held a life policy felt that he was insured, and there was no legal provision for satisfying a pardonable curiosity in that direction. It took a year to quiet down these thousands of startled nerves, and, as the practical effect of a law was enacted by Parliament compelling the companies to make annual returns of their financial condition. This innovation was so distasteful to many of the companies—whose operation had previously been shaded by habitual reticence—that they lent very little aid toward the passage of the law. But the world moved for all that, and it took them along with it. How many more "Alberts" will be unearthed and dragged into unwelcome sunshine, under the influence of the English Life Assurance act, will soon be known, for the first annual statements are due in January.

In this State, however, and in Massachusetts, insurance companies of every kind have for years been the subjects of official inquiry, and their status has been made dependent upon the sworn statements returned every year to the departments, and widely circulated in reports and by the press. It may be deemed almost certain that no company can continue to do business in either of these States many months after rendering a statement at all suggestive of depleted assets or demoralized administration. We may, therefore, feel reasonably assured of confidence that nothing like a widespread distrust in our life companies need be anticipated from the action taken in this particular case, and three-quarters of a million policy-holders (who have an aggregate stake of \$2,000,000,000 at risk in the American life companies) will cordially agree with us in the hope that this confidence may not be mistaken.

But the occurrence to which we have adverted is full of warning. The Superintendent has very clearly defined a remark made in his late report to the effect that he purposes giving less attention to his predecessor's figures, and more attention to facts. His process of reducing figures down from their swollen proportions to very hard facts, may as well be taken to heart by the companies. Let officers study economy, prudence, and careful selection of lives, and thus preserve their companies from a sudden blow at Mr. Miller's hands. But if they will not do this, they will sooner or later find the opportunity for study taken from them. The whole subject is one that cannot be allowed to sleep.

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE CABINET.

From the Pittsburg Commercial. One would suppose from reading the Washington reports that the Republicans of Pennsylvania, from one end of the State to the other, were in arms because they are not represented in the Cabinet, and that they are leaving their factories, mills, workshops, and fields to reinforce their Senators and Representatives in Washington in demanding instant compliance with their wishes. Now the fact is, they have very little feeling on the subject. Outside of the leaders and cliques it is scarcely talked about, except to comment on the fuss which clique leaders are making over the matter. We undertake to say that the Republicans of Pennsylvania fail to perceive how a Cabinet officer from this State is of such great political importance either to them or the country. They are quite content to allow General Grant to have his own way. While they would feel completely satisfied with an appointment from this State, they at the same time realize that, considering how matters are, were one to be made it would be a marvel if it did not dissatisfy as many as it pleased. What they desire most is, that General Grant may proceed with perfect independence of the cliques and interested leaders who have raised this clamor and who have some special object to serve, political or financial. Nothing assails the general health of the party so much as the contests in which the leaders are continually involving it about office and patronage, which cost infinitely more than they are worth—in fact, we believe, it is the liberal verdict of nine out of ten of all who are best prepared to render an impartial one, that the offices are the greatest burden the party has to carry, and that as a party measure, thoroughly carried out, civil service reform that would rid it of this encumbrance would, in this light, prove a great advantage to the Republican party, not only here, but everywhere. We have no apprehension that General Grant will be deceived by the clamor about a Pennsylvaniaian in the Cabinet. If in connection with a vacancy—no vacancy has not occurred in the natural way—he should find a Pennsylvaniaian who in his judgment is specially adapted to a Cabinet position, without particular reference to any clique, combination, or interest, we undertake to say that he could count on the support of the party in making the selection. But the future ascendancy of the party by no means depends on Pennsylvania having a Cabinet office, but very materially does it depend on the State not having a Cabinet officer selected in obedience to a clamor raised by some particular clique, combination or interest. If the Republicans of this State have any desire to express, it is that General Grant make no such appointment; and if there has existed any feeling on the subject, or any now exists, it is best he should be persuaded to make an appointment of such a character. As a rule, we think we are able to say that the great body of the Republicans of Pennsylvania will be content with General Grant himself as their representative in the Cabinet.

A REAL DEMOCRAT.

From the Hartford Post. The McCreeys are not so bad a lot after all. We like their frankness. The Kentucky Senator has done a service to the country. He is a Democrat of the first water, dyed-in-the-wool, true blue. He believes in Democracy. Believes in the whole of it, the old-fashioned kind; not in your diluted New York World stuff; but in the real genuine pro-slavery, pro-Rebel, anti-negro, Bourbon Democracy. And he believes the logical result of Democratic success throughout the country will be to restore to the late Rebels everything they have forfeited, from their right to vote and hold office, down to reparation for the damages done them by the war and compensation for unexcused desertion. He believes that nothing should stand in the way of this act of justice to a brave and unfortunate people, not even the graves of the misguided soldiers who died defending the Government. Mr. McCreey has a logical mind. He follows the cause to its sequence with unerring certainty. And we like him for it ever and ever so much. For look ye, if we had said in the course of a political campaign that Democratic success would lead to any such thing, or the proposition of any such thing, as the restoration of the confiscated estates to General Lee, and the removal for that purpose of the bodies of the Union soldiers to Arlington cemetery, we should have had no end of denunciation from our Democratic friends as slanderer, libeller, vilifier, and other such. We are under obligations to McCreey for unbooming himself. We like these fellows who have lost their front teeth and can't keep anything back. McCreey may have hurt his party—we observe that there is great anxiety lest the party shall be held responsible—but let him console himself; he has served his country. His resolution has opened the eyes of the people to the real tendency of the Democratic party.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PEOPLES BANK OF PHILADELPHIA. The Annual Election for President and Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 19, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. WM. H. TABER, Cashier.

donate protest against her lot. The average American jury has apparently adopted something of the same impious doctrine, and thinks itself called to right this wrong of creation in every possible way. The ladies of The Revolution inform us that women never get their rights at the hands of the men, and we heartily agree with this statement so far as jurors are concerned. Almost every week there is some scandalous case of breach of promise, where a woman brings a brass forehead and a package of love-letters into court, and her lawyer cajoles a jury into punishing a man by the confiscation of half his substance, for having found out that the woman he was engaged to was not the sort of person he wanted for a wife. If the man be old and ugly, and the woman young and pretty, the unfortunate wretch is lucky if the jury leaves him a cent to pay his funeral expenses. In that disgraceful case in Illinois, there is no doubt that poor Sprague's bad spelling cost him an additional fifty thousand dollars. There were no damages high enough to compensate a charming young woman for the cruel wrong of being jilted by a gray-headed miscreant who spelt the name of his Redeemer with a G. On several occasions in recent years indiscreet young ladies have shot their acquaintances whom they could not persuade into matrimony, and have been held blameless by fearful juries amid the snuffing of sympathetic bystanders. It is not the aesthetic sense that is appealed to in most of these instances. We cannot help making great allowances for those sensitive and beauty-loving Greeks who were the effect of a law was enacted by Parliament compelling the companies to make annual returns of their financial condition.

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It is, of course, unnecessary for us to repeat our conviction that the hanging of men and women is not a good or wholesome thing for society. It is altogether likely that with the abolition of the death penalty we would see the end of these ghastly farces where women are concerned. No one wishes to hang a woman, and therefore it is that men bring in these illogical verdicts. But while the law exists, the only way to be accepted, and thus the sooner amended. A jury has no right to consider the sex of a criminal in determining the degree of crime. But for these aberrations the public sentiment is more blameworthy than the irresponsible men who sit on juries. It requires a great deal of moral courage to pronounce a woman guilty of the crime of murder. The very people who believe in the justice of your verdict will denounce you for it some day when occasion offers. General Butler is a good enough lawyer to know that Mrs. Sarnatt was proven guilty of treason and murder, and yet he could not resist the temptation of saying in his smart way that Mr. Bingham had her innocent blood on his soul.

It is a fact not without significance that this sentimentality in courts of justice in regard to female criminals has rather increased than diminished in recent days. Amid all the changes of law and custom that have resulted in giving a larger freedom to women, both of person and property, there is no symptom that they are to be held to a stricter accountability as moral beings. Our ancestors used to hang a thief or burn a witch indifferently to the accident of short hose or farthingale. Perhaps, after all, this may indicate that in the broader and more humane civilization of the future woman is to find her condition improved by the general advance of the race, which will give to her all needful rights and safeguards, without the accompanying responsibilities inseparable from a severe and unprotected equality.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 27 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and opened on Tuesday, the 19th of January, 1871. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped by S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors of this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870. Bank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 1911 South BROAD Street. The office will be open at 9 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, December 17, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share on the earnings of the road for the last six months, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 27th day of December, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 1911 South BROAD Street. Transfer books will close on the 20th instant, and all certificates will be held for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year. JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY. No. 205 1/2 WALNUT Street. The Board of Directors of the St. Nicholas Coal Company have this day declared a dividend of THIRTY CENTS per share, clear of State tax, payable on January 3, 1871. The transfer books will be closed on December 31, 1870. R. JOHNSTON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT Street, southeast corner of FIFTH Street. NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Thirteen Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office on MONDAY, January 2, 1871, between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon. JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

KENNINGTON SUIP SOCIETY.—A Meeting of the contributors to this institution will be held at the Exchange Building, on MONDAY, 1870, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the Song House, No. 1056 ORANGE Street, to elect officers and managers for the ensuing year. CHARLES M. LEWIS, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1870. The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scrip-holders of the Company, and the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for twelve directors to serve for the ensuing year. WILSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 27 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1870. Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that the annual meeting and election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second WEDNESDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M. WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESTNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

THE IMPERIAL PERFUME.—As a rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is a trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1/2 tans!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per box. Solely by THURSTON'S, No. 42 N. 3d Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR THE POOR. A Dinner will be given to the Children of the Sabbath and Day Schools of the BEDFORD STREET MISSION, on CHRISTMAS DAY (Monday), at 11 o'clock, at the Mission-house, No. 419 BEDFORD Street. Donations in Money, Poultry, Provisions, and Clothing thankfully received by the undersigned. Donations towards the erection of a Building on the South Street front of Lot earnestly solicited from our benevolent Citizens. BY THE MANAGERS, EDWARD S. YARD, No. 209 Spruce Street. JAMES L. BISHOP, No. 710 S. Second Street. JACOB H. BURDALL, No. 131 Chestnut Street. GEORGE MILLIKEN, No. 885 Arch Street. CHARLES SPENCER, No. 7 Bank Street. GEORGE PARKINSON, No. 86 N. Fourth Street. EDWARD A. JOHNS, No. 415 Arch Street. W. H. HESLER, Seventh National Bank, Fourth and Market Streets. (1317 with it) REV. JOHN D. LONG, No. 619 Bedford Street.

FRANCIS BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE. To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December the 14th to December the 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE. An appeal is respectfully made to Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and all other States, to contribute in gifts or money towards our Bazaar in behalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of tables will graciously receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau. ADELK. PIGOT, President. 19 1/2 W.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, 530 N. No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

FAIR OF CHRISTMAS GOODS IN AID OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, December 30, 21, and 22, afternoon and evening, at north-east corner of BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets. 19 1/2 W.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 913 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Cotton Dental Rooms, develops his entire practice in extracting teeth with out-pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 19 1/2 W.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. Gifts! Gifts!! Gifts!!! Gifts!!!! No. 56 N. EIGHTH Street. Latest Styles FASHIONABLE JEWELRY. SOLID GOLD SETS (Pin and Drops), HANDSOME EAR DROPS, HANDKERCHIEF RINGS, all styles, WEDDING RINGS, SEAL RINGS, PEBBLE RINGS, CHILDREN'S RINGS, Etc. LADIES' SETS, Pins and Drops, in solid gold, Australian Pebbles, Coral, Whiffy Jet, Black, etc. BRACELETS, Chain Patterns, handsomely chased and enamelled, Black and Gold Striped, etc. OPERA GLASSES, all styles. FINE CHAINS, CHATELAIN CHAINS, NECK CHAINS, etc. CHAIN'S SOLITAIRE and CLUSTER BOSOM PINS, with beautiful Pebble Settings, Vest CHAINS, BOSOM STUDS, SCARF PINS, Etc. RINGS, Wedding Seal, Moss Agate, Brilliant, Amethyst, Pearl, etc. SLEEVE BUTTONS, HANDKERCHIEF RINGS, SOCIETY EMBLEMS, LOCKETS, CHARM'S, PENCILS, NECKLACES, ARMBELTS, and 1001 other fancy and useful articles.

CLOSING OUT, at less than cost, all our cheap and low-priced Jewelry. Articles sold elsewhere for one dollar we are selling for 50 cents and less. G. G. EVANS, No. 56 N. EIGHTH Street. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, and Silverware. In Great Variety. A fine assortment of BAND and CHAIN BRACE LETS, OPERA GLASSES, NECKLACES, Etc. Our prices are unusually low.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., No. 502 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. TOWER CLOCKS. G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontor & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime. Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail.

HENRY HARPER IS STILL AT THE OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND, No. 590 ARCH Street, And is selling at LOW PRICES, previous to making alterations, his stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, and SILVERWARE.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE. Second floor of No. 629 CHESTNUT Street, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT Streets. A FINE ASSORTMENT OF STONE, CAMEO, plain onyx and solid gold sleeve buttons at reduced prices. ISAAC DIXON, 19 1/2 W.

CARRIAGES. ESTABLISHED 1853. JOSEPH BECKHAUS, No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue, ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE, Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES. NEWEST STYLES.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC. CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts IMPORTERS OF Brandy, Wine, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID. DUMRELL'S—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 42 N. EIGHTH Street. 19 1/2 W.

DRY GOODS. 727 CHESTNUT STREET. 72 AT RETAIL.

Grand Clearing Sale DRY GOODS

Prior to making extensive alterations in the Store Rare opportunities of securing GREAT BARGAINS adapted to the wants of Families, and substantial gifts for the HOLIDAYS. The entire Wholesale and Retail Stocks are combined, constituting the greatest concentration of BARGAINS in the better class of DRY GOODS ever offered in this city, and marked down to such extremely low rates as to ensure rapid sales.

Strictly One Price. ALEXANDER RICKEY

No. 727 CHESTNUT St., PHILADELPHIA. INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS. GEORGE FRAYER, No. 916 CHESTNUT STREET. Has in store a large and elegant stock of INDIA SHAWLS, Scarfs, etc. Silks in Great Variety. With a stock of Rich India and French Fancy Goods, different in style from any in the city. Purchases of Christmas presents will do well to examine our stock before purchasing. 19 1/2 W.

PIANOS. GEORGE STECK & CO.'S, Grand, Square and Upright. HAINES BROS.' PIANOS. Only in Philadelphia for sale of Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs. For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, at part of rental apply. 9 1/2 W. GOLD & FISCHER, 923 Chestnut Street, 1015 Arch Street.

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Special attention is called to their Patent Upright Pianos, With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Patent Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivaled in durability. CHARLES BLASINSKI, WAREHOUSES, No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ESTABLISHED 1893.

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