The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA. Dec. 14, 1882

President Arthur in his message very sensibly admires the reduction of letter postage to two cents. The President must have read the REPORTER which made the suggestion over three months ago. As star-route thieving has been stopped the saving will permit a reduction of letter postage.

At the Garfield fair Winashington, Blaine, among others, was voted for as a presidential candidate, and now he is mad because he came out fourth. That's not quite as bad as if he had stood sixth. He might do like the man who fell and broke his leg,—he thanked God that he did not break his neck.

No river and harbor bill to be passed at the present session of congress. Cause—the recent democratic victories have called a halt in that system of steals.

The Tariff Question—a subject much talked about, says the American Register, but little understood in its details and actual operations by the public generally. A revenue tariff, a protective tariff, and free trade are matters flippantly spoken off with but little accuracy of comprehension of the actual differences between them, and their respective effects. The tariff, is as understood in this country, is a system of revenue for the support of the General Government, derived from duties or imposts on foreign imports or goods of foreign production. A tariff for *revenue only* is that system of custom duties which excludes all discriminations as to the amount of the duties imposed upon the different articles of import, except such as have exclusive reference to the amount of revenue to be raised. A protective tariff is a system of imposts levied on foreign goods with a view of raising their prices, and thereby preventing their being sold lower than the home products. A revenue tariff with incidental protection is that system of customs revenue which, while the duties are imposed for the exclusive purpose of raising revenue to support the Government, discriminates and is adjusted as to the amount imposed on different articles with reference to equality of the public burdens and the encouragement and protection of articles of domestic production. Free trade requires the abandonment of tariff duties on foreign imports, and the support of the General Government by a system of direct taxation. These brief definitions tend to accuracy of understanding of the differences between these several forms of raising revenue to support the General Government.

Free trade has many attractions, and should be encouraged as far as practicable consistency with the support of the Federal Government by a tariff system, adjusted strictly with reference to equality in the public burdens and equal justice to all. But the people of this country are opposed to a system of direct taxation for the support of the General Government. The direct taxation imposed for the support of the State, county, and city governments, and for school and the poor purposes, &c., are burdensome and as much as the people can bear. The foreign producer and importer of foreign goods would prefer free trade, but there is not a county, certainly not a State, in the Union, in which the people are not opposed to direct taxation for the support of the Federal Government. The theoretical free-trade men of Democratic party would, therefore, defeat their own party, and continue in power the advocates of a high protective tariff for the sake of an abstract political dogma.

A protective tariff is for the benefit of a few at the expense of the many. It creates monopolies and inequalities in the public burdens, and enriches the few at the expense of the many—makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. No wise statesman would advocate such a system.

A tariff for revenue only, with incidental encouragement or protection to home industry, is the revenue system for the support of the Federal Government which the people of this country are in avor of; that is, a revenue tariff levied, and adjusted, in its details, with strict reference to equality in the public burdens, and the protection or encouragement of home productive industry as far practicable, without creating monopolies or affording unjust advantages to one part of the people at the expense of the other.

On this subject General Jackson, in his first inaugural address, said:

"With regard to a proper selection of the subjects of impost with a view to revenue, it would seem to me, that the spirit of equity, caution and compromise, in which the Constitution was formed, requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, should be equally favored, and that perhaps the only exception to this rule should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any products or either of them that may be found essential to our national independence."

Senator Beck has offered a resolution to investigate Hubbell and his blackmail fund. Pitty he cant reach Chairman Cooper too, of this State.

The office of Jury-Commissioner should be abolished. Since the Board of Co. Commissioners is composed of men of both parties, they can fill the wheel as of old, and the services of Jury-Commissioners can be dispensed with.

—Any of our patrons wishing to give us a Christmas gift can go about it by paying arrears and if not in arrears advance pay will be viewed by us in the same light. If our readers will heed this it will enable us to make a contemplated improvement upon the REPORTER beginning January next, which is for the benefit of its readers as our Christmas gift to them. Persons who have taken the paper a number of years without any response to dozens of bills sent them, will be dropped from the list, we cant afford to send them the paper without ever getting a cent as pay. 3t

A PATTERN FOR REPUBLICANS.

Manning, democrat has refused to accept the certificate as a congressman from Mississippi, he is too manly to do it on a technicality a method the bosses used to put out a democrat. Manning will allow Chalmers to take the seat and then contest it on ground of fraud. He holds that he could not, as a man of honor, accept the same on such a technicality as the one on which the action of the secretary of state was based, namely, the returns of 1,472 votes for J. R. Chambless, which were cast for Chalmers.

DEATHBED REPENTANCE.

The Herald puts the present republican attitude of reformers in the light of death bed repentance. It says: How beautiful, how unaffected, how altogether pure and lovely is the penitence of a man who is so near death that he has not the least reason to cherish the sins that have been his lifelong darlings! These reflections are suggested by the sudden interest exhibited by certain republican Representatives in Congress in civil service reform. When Mr. Kasson yesterday offered a resolution directing Civil Service Reform Committee to report a bill at once Mr. Kasson declared that the whole House was in favor of civil service reform. If one had risen from the dead there could not have been greater surprise throughout the country, for among the desires of Mr. Hiscock's heart civil service reform has never been imagined to have even an unconspicuous place. Other republican Congressmen have been heard, in hotel lobbies and cloak rooms, to express sentiments similar to that with which Mr. Hiscock paralyzed the House. Probably they all would say as Mr. Hiscock did, that the only differences of opinion on the subject of civil service reform were as to method. At any other time this explanation would be received with jeers, for it is the usual excuse of men who want to work all kinds of sly mischief yet appear well in the eyes of their fellow men. Even now it does not mean anything, but in considering the remarks of such persons the public should recall the case of the hardened old sinner who, straying into a Methodist church, was frightened to death and then converted. He arose to explain that he was a changed man, but his tongue was so unaccustomed to decent language that he discharged within two or three minutes the most dreadful assortment of slang and profanity that had ever been heard inside of sanctified walls. Republican desire for civil service reform seems at last to be genuine; if it is not it ought to be, for it is one of the few indications of penitence that are possible to the party at this late hour.

The Morning Patriot has exposed a grave-yard horror at Harrisburg. In the free colored cemetery in the suburbs there are at least four layers of dead. The dead are only partially buried. Many are uncoffined, and dogs have been feasting on the remains for many years, portions of bodies being dragged to neighboring farmhouses.

Attorney General Brewster estimates that the Star Route thieves stole $4,000,000 instead of $1,500,000, as commonly reported. This stealage was accomplished during the last four years of Star Route ring operations. The aggregate stealage of ten years is not known.

Dorsey says it cost $400,000 to carry Indiana in the Presidential campaign of 1880, and he knows, and that it required four times that amount to carry New York which was over one million and a half, about which Arthur has full knowledge. Let the books of the National Republican Committee be opened. Dorsey is Secretary and proposes to tell a great deal, as well as Brady, unless there is some let-up.

THE PENITENTIARY FOR THE STAR ROUTERS.

The star-route thieves, the most impudent of all the government thieves, stand a big chance to have the penitentiary for their Chrismasgift. A telegram dated Washington 7 says:

Judge Wylie brought the defendents and their counsel in the Star route cases up standing to-day when he over-ruled all motions for delay or seperate trials. Mr. Ingersoll asked leave to file a paper charging Judge Wylie with *prejudice* and setting forth that the defendents could not have a fair trial before him, which brought out the judge, who pronounced it an insult to the court and Mr. Merrick who characterized the paper as insulting, scandalous and mendacious. Mr. Bliss stated that when in the Tweed case counsel for the defense sought to file a paper attacking the court he was committed for contempt. Judge Wylie decided to let the paper be filed but would hear nothing from the counsel for the defense in its support. An attempt was made to delay the trial on account of the alleged illness and loss of vision of Dorsey but failed, although Drs. Bliss, Marmion and others were all in court to assert that it would be dangerous for "Steve" to go to trial. Mr. Merrick expressed the opinion that a man who would on Friday put forth a paper containing a vigorous attack on the government ought to be able to go to trial on the following Monday. The impression prevails that the government is determined to convict if possible, and that Brady, Dorsey and the others will be railroaded to the penitentiary.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND HOW THEY WERE RECEIVED—A SMILE THAT WENT ROUND.

The President makes the following recommendations to Congress in his Message:

1st—To stop the coinage of silver dollars, retire the silver certificates.

2nd.—To repeal enough taxes to abolish the monstrosity of a surplus revenue.

3rd.—To do this by repealing all the internal taxes except those relating to spirits and reforming the tariff by adding largely to the free list and a simplification of the duties on cotton goods iron and steel, with a substantial reduction of the duties on those articles and on sugar, molasses, silk, wool and woolen goods.

4th.—To pass no river and harbor bill at this session.

5th.—To take measures to replace our present cruising vessels by iron or steel ships, the monitors by modern armed vessels and the naval armament by high power rifled guns.

6th.—To reduce letter postage to two cents.

7th.—To pass a bankrupt law.

8th.—To pass laws preserving the timber lands owned by the goverment.

9th.—To pass a law prohibiting the levying of political assessments.

10th.—To enact laws for the better management of the civil service of the federal government.

The Message was rather coldly received by the republicans in the House, who seemed to regard it as a lecture upon the misdeeds of the last session, which, in act, it is, for almost all the recommendations now made were made last december, and were laughed at as ridiculously virtuous by the men who acted under the leadership of Mr. Robeson, Mr. Page and the Speaker. Oddly enough it occurred to some republicans to-day to speak of the Message as a "half-bread document." The most sensible men of both sides, however, speak very highly of it as a document of unusual merit and importance.

A LAUGH OR TWO IN THE HOUSE.

The House enjoyed several scenes the first day. A smile went around when it was perceived that the Speaker, faithful to his friend and creator, Mr. Robeson, had quietly arranged to place that defeated worthy at the head of the committee to wait on the President and tell him the House was ready for business. It was remarked that Mr. Keifer possessed the rare virtue of gratitude.

Mr. Hiscock, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, also raised a laugh by hurrying to his feet as soon as the House was ready for business, and offering a resolution to relieve the Civil Service Reform Committee of the further consideration of two bills—one forbidding political assessments, the other concerning competitive examinations—and turning these bills over to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to have them included on the regular appropriation bills. In making this motion Mr. Hiscock violated one of the soundest rules of the House, which forbids general legislation on appropriation bills. Mr. Kassson urged that the Civil Service Committee was ready to report, and the House finally instructed the committee to report at an early day fixed, the word "instruct" being substituted on Mr. Hewitt's motion for the doubtful phrase "have leave to report" in Mr. Kasson's motion.

The Speaker had placed on his table a large anchor of immortelles—such an object as is usually seen at funerals—and Mr. Cox raised a laugh by calling attention to the appropriatness of this absurd floral device.

GRAVEYARD GHOULS.

Hundreds of Corpses Stolen for Jefferson Medical College.

Philadelphia, December, 5.—Frank McNamee, "Dutch" Pillet, and Levi Chew, the latter colored, were arrested last night while driving a wagon containing a six dead bodies to a medical college. The bodies had been stolen from the Lebanon Cemetery in the lower part of the city. Two more arrests were made this morning, when a detective visited the cemetery and arrested Robert Chew, its Superintendent, and Andrew Mullen. Four of the six bodies have been identified.

For at least the last twenty years, as far as ascertainable at this time, Lebanon Cemetery has been the source of wholesale traffic in human bodies. Hundreds and hundreds of corpses have been carried thence to the dissecting tables, where Jefferson's students might hack at them. It is no exaggeration to state that the bodies that have been stolen far outnumber those that have been permitted to remain. John Mayer was the first to engage in the business. He was succeeded by a negro known by some by the name of Levy and to others as "Charcoal" or Frank McNamee, present messenger of the Philadelphia and Atlantic express, proprietor of the Bryn Mawr bagage express, a public carter, a dealer in rags, having his stable and office on 924 Sansom street, and minor Republican politician of the Eighth ward. Great wealth, brought him by dealing in bodies of the departed, has given him even higher positions, and he is now also a contractor employed by the Government at a large yearly expenditure to carry United States mails to and from Newton Square postoffice.

Lebanon Cemetery is a favorite burying place for colored people. Long before the hour set for the hearing this evening crowds of colored people blockaded Seventh street.

Records of burials at the cemetery showed in two months 55 bodies were buried in one grave. This statement created a sensation among the audience. Upon the conclusion of the testimony defendants were committed in default of $5,000 for a further hearing on Friday. As soon as the crowd outside the magistrate's office learned the examination was over, an overwhelming rush was made for the entry and gateway, with threats to lynch the prisoners. A sergeant and ten men of the reserve were sent for. The "snatchers" were then brought out. The crowd made another rush and men and women struck at the prisoners who cowered before them. Policemen drew their clubs and a trot went down Chestnut street to the Central Station, where the prisoners were locked up for the night.

ARABI'S FUTURE ABODE.

London, December, 5.— Arabi Pasha writes he would prefer to live in Damascus, or if that is impossible, in London. He expresses contentment with his lot, because he knows his misfortune has been the means of securing for the country he loves liberty and the prosperity it deserves. He feels confident when England carries out her good work she will permit him to return. She will soon learn he was no rebel when he set himself at the head of the people, who wanted nothing but justice.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CAMPAIGN ROOSTER.

[Pittsburg Post.]

Away back in the forties, we believe about 1844, so runs the story, the Democratic organ in Indiana was conducted by Bird B. Chapman, a politician of some repute. It was a season of political activity, and the Democrats were rather despondent, at the tide seemed against them. At some local election preliminary to the general election in the State, the Democrats unexpectedly scooped the Whigs, and a letter from an active Democrat communicating the views to the editor, began with the injunction: "Crow, Chapman, crow." Sure enough, Chapman did crow, and using these words as a head line in his next day's edition first introduced the Democratic rooster as the harbinger of victory. The idea was a taking one, and the symbol was quickly accepted and came into general use at least when the Democrats gained something to crow over.

Mrs Hannah E. Haupt, of Sunbury, Pa., says: I have takan Brown's Iron Bitters to purify my blood and it has done all that I could wish.

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HOW ABOUT THE FREE TRADE YAWP?

The "Pitisburg Post" asks: How the Republicans of this much protected city and State would have howled "Free Trade," "Pauper Labor," and "British gold," if any Democrat, holding a high position, had in an official communication characterized the present Tariff and recommended such reductions in the rates of duties as dose President Arthur. In the first place he objects to cutting off more than one-half the internal revenue because such action would prove "a serious if not insurmountable obstacle to any considerable reduction on import duties. Then after characterizing the existing Tariff as "unjust and unfair," he urgently recommends not only "a thorough revision" but "a substantial reduction" in the high protective duties on iron and steel and the manufactures thereof, on cotton goods, on wool and woolen goods, on sugar, molasses and silk. These cover the staple manufactures of the country which have been built up to a high degree of prosperity by the protective system. What the President means by a "substantial reduction" can hardly be stated in figures, but the dictionary meaning is a "real, solid and true" reduction And President Arthur's Secretary of the Treasury, discussing the question at greater length, takes the same position, getting in this sly drive at the witnesses before the Tariff Commission:

"In reading the testimony before the Tariff Commission it is to be observed that with scarcely an exception the representative of every industry, while conceding that a general reduction of the tariff is proper and necessary, has claimed that its peculiar product can submit to no reduction of the protection now afforded.

While the views of the manufacturers are to be weighed, it is manifest that they will never be able to agree upon a reduction of the tariff duties."

That was about the way of it. All the experts before the Commission wanted to reduce duties on somebody else, so as not to affect their own particular interests. As to the amount of the reduction in our Pennsylvania staples, Secretary Folger says:

"Upon wool and iron and steel, and their manufactures, a large reduction must be made to materially lessen the revenue derived from them, as the amount of imports will increase as the duties are lessened.

It will probably be found that in general the reduction can chiefly be made on the raw material or coarse manufactures, rather than those upon which a greater amount of labor has been bestowed."

Secretary Folger also insists on large additions to the free list, and especially recommends a reduction of duties on the raw material and "coarser manufactures" of iron. This is a direct drive at Pennsylvania, for the bulk of our iron and steel production is in its coarse varieties, such as pig, bar, steel, rails, etc.

MEXICANS SLACHTERED BY JUH AND HIS BAND

Denver, Col., December 7.—News has been recieved here of the slaughter of about thirty Mexicans near Cassas Grandoe, in the state of Chihuahua, by Juh and his band of Indians. The Indians had been committing depredations and the politico formed a party of about thirty to punish them. They came upon Juh's band, numbering about two hundred, unexpectedly, and before they could procure assistance all were slain. A party sent to thier assistance discovred the bodies of five Americans near the scene of the massacre.

A MINISTER'S GRATITUDE.

Dr. Hartman—Dear Sir: I am thankful to God that I can acknowledge your treatment (Peruna) of my daughter's eye has been successful and satisfactory I would be glad to have the public have confidence in you.—N. P.—Please make your fees in reach of poor people. Remember the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel. Rev. E. H. Baldwin,
Wattsburg, Pa.

Reader ask your druggist for one of Dr Hartman's invaluable books on the "Ills of Life," and how to cure them. You get one gratis.

1883—1884
THE PITTSBURG *WEEKLY POST*
FOR THE DEMOCRATIC YEARS OF JUBILEE.

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The Pittsburg WEEKLY POST for 1883 will have special interest for its old-time readers and new subscribers. We are entering on a Democratic era in State and Nation—and it is to be an era of reform and political regeneration. The POST will impartially relate its progress in its news department, and frankly discuss the leading features editorially, applying in all instances the test of Democratic principles and maintaining fidelity to the pledges the Democracy has made to the people.

There is a Democratic revival throughout the length and breadth of the land. All Democrats desire it shall be permanent, that in 1884 we may harvest full fruits of fidelity to principle and party. There are fears it may not be so, and we may stumble by the wayside. An honest discussion of party policy, danger signals whenever and wherever they are called for, and the maintenance of the organization in its party, free from all attempts at bossing or abuse, seem to be the one way to carry us safely over the quick-sand and danger that follow great succession. This is the duty of the Democratic press, and The POST will be no laggard in meeting it fearlessly and justly.

The Cmomonwealth with the new year, for the first time in a quarter of a century, calls a Democrat to its Chief Magistrate and places the popular legislative branch under Democratic control. The "Post" will give an earnest support to Governer Pattison's administration, and especially to those measures of retrenchment and reform, through which our hold on the State government can be made lasting. The first half of the new year will witness a radical revolution at Harrisburg The "Post" will aim to be its Democratic historian. The accumulated abuses and corruption for the twenty years of the Republican Boss and Machine will be struck down. The "Post" hopes to assist at the funeral rites.

All eyes will be directed to the National Capital, as important financial legislation in reducing taxation and simplifying and adjusting the tariff to change conditions, can no longer be delayed. The demand that the war system of taxation shall be reformed is universal. Opinions differ as to the mode, and here the Tariff question enters with its elements of di cord and division. While the "Post" will faithfully adhear to the traditional policy of the Pennsylvania Democracy in maintaining that duties shall be so levied as to to give injudicious incidental Protection It will advise harmony and conciliation in adjusting the question, that the force and unity of the party may be preserved unimpaired for more important conflicts.

Through dilligent and well informed correspondents at Harrisburg and Washington, we will keep our readers fully advised of all that is important in State and National politics and legislation. During the year there will be important preliminary movements which may determine the choice of our standard-bearers in 1884. The "Post" will see that its readers are kept fully informed on the most interesting topic. Although 1883 promises to be a great year for newspapers and newspaper readers.

The familiar departments of this paper will be maintained in all their excellence. There will be careful reports, prepared especially for the "Weekly Post," of the Cattle, Wool and General Markets and the state of finance and trade. The Literary and Miscellany will be a valuable and interesting feature of the family circle. A carefully prepared summary of local and neighborhood news will inform the readers of all that is of interest at home.

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The report of Postmaster General Howe for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, shows total disbursements of the postal service during the year to be $40,482,021; ordinary receipts, $41,615,642; receipts from money orders, $360,767; excess of receipts, $1,394,388. For the first time in thirty-one years the postal service is not a burden upon the Treasury.

The Ways and Means Committee agreed to report to the House Judge Kelley's bill absolutely abolishing the tax on tobacco and all its manufactures, and the special taxes on dealers This will wipe out the tobacco tax entirely. From this source last year the revenue derived amounted to nearly $43,000 000. The bill is to take effect on the first of July, 1883, should congress pass the bill

OUR PREMIUM—We offer the following: 1st. Any subscriber paying for the Reporter one year in advance, can have 2 months' extra credit, or the Chicago Weekly News 6 months free. 2d. Any subscriber paying one year in advance, and sending us a new name, with cash in advance one year, will be entitled to the Chicago Weekly News one year free each. This is a better offer than is made by any other papers that offers a chrome worth perhaps 5 to 10 cts. or writing paper worth 8 to 10 cents. However, any one preferring 125 sheets of note paper to any of the above, can have it When you write say which you select. tf

Holiday Goods
at
Wanamaker's.

One quarter in the store is peculiarly a Holiday quarter, a gift quarter; a place where just a little use is made the vehicle for a great deal of luxury. It is full now; full of wonders; full of pretty things; full of silly things; full of surprises; full of what nobody expects; full of what everybody expects; full, as it has been full near Christmas time before.

Beginning at the very centre of the store, next north are two counters, one of them very large, and one half as large, filled to overflowing with perfumeries and other toilet articles and implements. We positively must not begin to mention names, nor even classes. The only way to get away from these miraculous things is to break away.

Next northwest is a collection of small things that people used to luxury will recognize under the name small leather articles. About the biggest thing there is a portfolio or writing-case. Pocketbooks are the commonest. But such pocketbooks! Oh, yes you can get good substantial pocketbooks there, with not a cent of extravagance in them; but naturally we are thinking of the brighter ones. Leather isn't fine enough. They must enamel it, paint it, deck it out with silk and shining silver and gold Every year people get worse and worse. Every year they must have stranger and stranger things. Silk, plush, velvet and fur bags are there, with all their pretty and handy and cunning fastenings. But we must hurry on.

Next northwest are writing-papers. Here's room for a treatise. We're not going to stop. But anybody who passes that white-looking island of trade in the sea of people, without finding out what *Wanamaker Best* means, in or out of Holiday time, is a loser. What a glory has a page of pure paper!

Photograph albums are next on northwest; and here the circle widens. Is all that long row photograph albums? Is it possible that so many people didn't buy albums last year, when we brought over a ship-load almost? There's a new set of people this year, may be. At least the photographers haven't gone out of business. At this end are velvet frames; yonder are boxes of leather and plush. You can pay $60 for a box that a touch will spoil. Don't suppose that the things put out to show, even under glass, are the fine ones. Whisper to the saleswoman that your pocket is full of money, and that you are aching to get rid of it.

Brass and bronze! Oh, see the mob of brasses and bronzes. Open your dictionary. The first word you come to has its image there. Preposterous things! Have your wits about you. An artist has studied out every one. The artist is a wag too; for jokes abound; little touches of humor and broad farces. So there is pathos; and beauty everywhere. But shall we presume to discourse of ten thousand things in a shop, each of which was born of Art?

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Any one may become a club agent

The largest commissions ever paid and handsome premiums in addition.

The WORLD will give to the person sending in the largest number of subscriptions to the "Weekly World" up to May 1, 1883, a

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with Organ Bench and Music Book, worth $125 This is a magnificent instrument It is elegantly cased in black walnut and has 27 stops and ten full sets Golden Tongue Reeds. It can be seen at any time in the World Publication Office.

No person can compete for this organ who sends in less than 500 subscriptions to the Weekly or Semi-Weekly World up to May 1, 1883

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Two-Horse Plough, A Hilling Cultivator, and a One-Horse Plough

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These premiums are all in addition to the large cash premiums paid by the World.

In competing for the cash commissions and premiums, a subscription to the Semi-Weekly World will be considered as equivalent to two subscriptions of the Weekly World.

THE WORLD takes this occasion to publicly thank all the kind friends who so promptly furnished it with names and information recently, and begs them to consider themselves Club Agents for the WORLD, and to remember that the Premium offers and handsome Cash Commissions apply to them as well as to other agents

Secretaries of Masonic Lodges will see the advantages of getting up clubs

Sample copies free Address

THE NEW YORK WORLD,
14dec4t New York.

READY FOR CHRISTMAS!

Our establishment has been put in holiday attire, and we are now ready to receive the visit of our of-town customers, who will visit Philadelphia on holiday shopping trips within the next few weeks.

To give an idea of the vast extent of our preparations for the holidays, we name a few things that are especially adapted for presents from some of our departments.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

A most magnificent assortment of SILKS, VELVETS and PLUSHES in all grades, all colors, and at all prices

RELIABLE BLACK SILKS

that will wear in the most satisfactory manner as low as $1.00 per yard.

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All the latest productions of European looms in dress fabrics are on exhibition

EMBROIDERED DRESS PATTERNS

put up in boxes with sufficient material for the entire dress are particularly adapted for presents.

CASHEMERS,

Black and Colored

have been a specialty with us for years and we probably carry the largest stock of them in America.

COURTAULD'S CAPES

of the first quality only in rolls and made up into veils of all lengths.

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We have nothing more elegant to offer for presents than our stock of

FUR GARMENTS,

Embracing:

Seal Skin Sacques and Dolmans
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Fur-lined Wraps of all shades and in all Materials.

Quilted and Plush Lined Wraps of all kinds Our stock of

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for both Ladies and Children, is the largest, handsomest and most varied that has ever been brought to America.

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We have an immense stock of shawls of all kinds as follows:

Paisley	Scotch Blanket
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Children's Shawls, etc.
varying in price from 50 cents to $1000 00

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No more useful present can be given than one of these weather protectors. We keep the best grades only, and warrant all we sell. We have all styles and prices for Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys.

SKIRT DEPARTMENT.

The predicted cold weather makes a warm skirt a very acceptable present this year We have

FELT SKIRTS,
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS
ALL WOOL FLANNEL SKIRTS,
QUILTED SATIN SKIRTS,
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS
&c &c. &c. &c.,

All low prices.

JERSEY DEPARTMENT.

The Jersey excitement continues unabated especially in the shades for evening wear. We have the only

REAL PARIS JERSEYS

that have so far been brought to this country. All sizes, styles and colors.

CARDIGAN JACKETS AND CHILDREN'S JERSEYS,

at the same counter.

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We have Gilt Umbrellas with handles of

Sterling Silver	Carved Ivory
Alligator Leather with silver caps	Natural Sticks
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Etched Ivory	Buck Horn
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Fine Ebony	&c. &c &c.,

In all qualities of silk from $2.50 upwards.

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These goods are yearly becoming more popular as gifts. We have everything desirable in

SILK HOSIERY.

Everything desirable in

LISLE HOSIERY.

Everything desirable in

COTTON HOSIERY.

Everything desirable in

WOOL HOSIERY

for ladies, children and men.

IN WINTER UNDERWEAR

for both sexes we have everything made in SILK, CASHMERE, MERINO AND Novelty Weaves.

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Our workrooms have been busy for months preparing the Holiday Goods now on exhibition. We show all the latest novelties in

Table Covers	Screens
Sofa Cushions	Table Scarfs
Lambrequins	Banners
Foot Rests	Fancy Baskets
Slippers	Towel Racks
Toilet Sets	Tidies
Mouchoirs	Matts

&c. &c. &c.

Prices will be found to be very reasonable.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Of course this is the department that will come most in prominence the next few weeks There will be found

Comb & Brush cases.	Pearl Card Cases
Jewel Cases	Shopping Bags
Dressing Cases	Pocketbooks
Handkerchief boxes	Hand Mirrors
Glove Boxes	Card Cases
Work "	Cigar "
Fans of all kinds	Tidies & Splashers
Perfume Cases	Toilet Articles

&c &c &c

IN LADIES' MADE UP LACE GOODS,

We have everything that can be thought of

COLLARS AND FICHUS, AND LANGERIE of all kinds.

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Contains a vast assortment of Handkerchiefs for ladies, gentlemen and children.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS,

In lace, silk and linnen.

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS,

In Silk and Linnen.

With every half dozen and dozen handkerchiefs we give an elegant fancy box.

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Nearly everything for gentlemen's wear, excepting clothing, will be found there.

Neckwear
Scarf Pins and Rings
Sleeve and Collar Buttons
Cardigan Jackets
Wrappers and Smoking Jackets
Collars and Cuffs,
White Shirts
Bicycle Shirts
Underclothing
&c. &c. &c. &c.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Men's Gloves

in kid, castor, fur tops, dog-skin, buckskin, gauntlets goat-skin, cloth, knitted, etc., for dress, street and driving.

LADIE'S GLOVES

in kid, pig-skin, castor, cashmere, fur tops, cloth and knitted, in all styles of fastenings.

CHILDREN'S GLOVES

of all kinds.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.

We have made up many costumes for ladies, misses and children purposely for the Christmas trade. There are all styles for morning, afternoon and evening wear in Velvet, plush, Satin, Silk and Dress Goods

The styles are mostly copied from Parisian models.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

We have a wonderful collection of Suits all of styles to fit boys from 3 to 16 years of age and Overcoats as well.

Now is an especially good time to buy these goods prices being lower than any other season of the year excepting midsummer.

THE LINNEN DEPARTMENT.

Is replete with handsome things in

TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS, PIANO COVERS, &c. &c. &c.

Nowhere else in Philadelphia is such a stock gathered under one roof.

BLANKETS COUNTERPANES and DOWN QUILTS

Occupying a department near by, as also does LAP ROBES and HORSE BLANKETS.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

All kinds of fine underclothing for ladies have been placed on show including

UNDERWEAR IN SETS,

In handsome boxes.

INFANTS' OUTFITS

Of all kinds that will make pretty and useful presents.

Those of our out-of town patrons, who will not be able to visit us in person, should avail themselves of our system of shopping by mail.

Our "Fashion Quarterly for Winter" is now out and replete with pleasond and instructive reading on topics of fashion, homeart and kindred subjects The present number has