

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The two provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, now French, but formerly German territory, have not only become prominent during the last month as the battle-field of one of the bloodiest wars of modern times, but they derive an additional interest from the widespread expectation that the Germans, if victorious, will demand their cession from France as one of the conditions of peace.

In view of such a contingency, we give on another page a brief geographical, statistical, and historical statement of the relation which these provinces sustain to Germany on the one hand and to France on the other.

One of the most interesting points in this statement is the account of the comparative strength of the German and French nationalities. As the nationality question has of late obtained an important prominence in European politics, the national relation of the districts has been investigated with the utmost care, and official accounts of an entirely trustworthy character are within reach of every one who desires to understand the subject.

It is interesting to note that in the two departments of Alsace, over a total population of about 1,093,000 inhabitants, fully 1,007,000 belong, even to this day, to the German nationality, either speaking German exclusively or North German and French.

NAPOLEON'S DIFFICULTIES AND DAN- GERS—ENGLAND OFFERS A CHANCE OF ESCAPE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

England has offered to the French Emperor a way of escape from the difficulties and dangers which threaten his overthrow and expulsion, and the re-establishment of the republic in the further prosecution of this war.

Why not? Excepting a suspension of hostilities with a treaty of peace, what alternative of safety is offered to Napoleon? With the presence of the Prussian invading army in front of Paris "the republic" is threatened, and from present appearances this invading army will not be arrested till in front of the walls of Paris.

That the very journal which publishes Mr. Frelinghuysen's letter of July 27 to the President perceives this obvious and apparent step to have been played by Mr. Frelinghuysen is clear from the fact that nothing can well be less clear than the allusions which it makes to that gentleman's conduct at the time of his confirmation.

Now, what were these "complications" to avoid which Mr. Frelinghuysen desired to withdraw his name? And how is their existence to be reconciled with the further fact asserted by the same journal, that the "rapidly approaching close of the session of Congress forbade Mr. Frelinghuysen to avoid these complications" except "at the cost of such embarrassment to the Senate"?

porting as exceeding in numbers half a million of men; that each of the powerful and expansive wings of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles numbers two hundred and fifty thousand men, and that the veteran Steinmetz, who appears to be a second edition of Blucher, holds in the centre a chosen body of nearly a hundred thousand men.

The great mistake of Napoleon, then, it would appear, in entering upon this war was in his calculations concerning the German army he would have to meet in the field. He evidently supposed that a fighting French force of two hundred and fifty thousand men would be sufficient for all the requirements of a short triumphant campaign to Berlin; and under this erroneous calculation he advised the Prussian frontier and opened the ball in the little deceptive affair of Saarbrück.

The only perfectly safe alternative of Napoleon in the crisis, as it appears to us, is the armistice suggested by King William and a treaty of peace. This will give the Emperor the strong hand over Paris, through his still powerful and loyal army, and then, through a conference of the great powers, which Prussia can hardly deny, looking to the general interests of peace.

FRELINGHUYSEN, GRANT, AND MOTLEY.

From the N. Y. World.

It is creditable to Mr. Frelinghuysen's sense of what is due to public opinion that he should have promptly responded to the comments of the World upon the awkward and unpatriotic attitude in which his apparent vacillation over his appointment as Minister to England has placed him, by the publication of a letter intended fully to explain his course in this matter.

This letter appeared recently in the leading journal of the city in which Mr. Frelinghuysen resides; and if we could agree with the Newark Advertiser that "the letter explains itself sufficiently," we should gladly suffer it to relieve us from any further notice of the subject.

Mr. Frelinghuysen's nomination, as we need not remind our readers, was coupled with the removal of Mr. Motley. The removal of Mr. Motley, of course, commanded the approbation of a vast majority of Congress and of the country. The nomination of Mr. Frelinghuysen was received with satisfaction. But this was upon the faith of Mr. Frelinghuysen's intention to accept the office and undertake at once its duties.

It is argued that perfect neutrality is in the interests of humanity, inasmuch as it would tend to shorten wars, and that this consideration ought to be sufficient to overrule the objection that it would cripple commerce. Most wars would doubtless be brought to a speedier determination if the belligerents were confined strictly to their own resources, and in many instances we do not doubt that hostilities would be prevented by the general adoption of a policy of perfect neutrality.

But Great Britain ought to be controlled by a higher consideration than that of mere pecuniary interest. It should be impartial and fair, and so define the laws as to both belligerents may know what to expect. There should be no technical evasion, no quibbling, but an honest, straightforward neutrality, which would win the respect and preserve the good will of all nations which may be so unfortunate as to be involved in war.

"complications" and an unaccountable, or at least an unaccounted for, "embarrassment," was given to believe that "if he saw proper his declination at a later day would avoid many cases of confusion."

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.

From the N. Y. Times.

Naturally enough, both Prussia and France are dissatisfied with the course which is being pursued by British merchants under the Neutrality laws. Each declares that the other is the most favored, and both indulge in open denunciation.

The accepted rule now is that neutral ships may carry what they choose to either belligerent, excepting "contraband of war," and to any port which is not blockaded. All goods are declared to be contraband which are specially required for war purposes, such as arms and ammunition, and even such goods may be supplied without offense, subject only to the risk of capture.

So long as the law remains as it is, a commercial people like the English will be pretty sure to take advantage of it, and the result will be that they will have the ill-will of the belligerent which suffers most, and very likely of both.

Considerable discussion is taking place in England on the subject, and much regret is expressed that the cordial feeling between Prussia and Great Britain has been disturbed. The remedy which is proposed—and it seems to be the only one that can be applied—is to amend the existing neutrality laws so as to prohibit the sale of contraband goods to belligerent powers, and to define more fully what are contraband. It has also been suggested that the Queen be empowered, by order in Council, to prohibit, temporarily, the supply of such as are not strictly contraband, but which may become essential to a belligerent, as is the case with coal just at present.

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CONCERNING SCHOOL TEACHERS.

From the Chicago Post.

St. Louis, in one thing, is taking the lead of Chicago; but then, as she is behind in everything else, we do not hesitate to concede it. The concession will delight that village; and it may stimulate this city to look to its laurels in a direction where slowness is barbarism.

School Teachers of the lower grade, and last principals of the second class, would want high salaries. It would be a perfect shame to discard the present equilibrium.

But they resolved to disturb the equilibrium—eleven to eight—even at the fearful risk of being by and by compelled to pay fair wages to the "lady principals" of the second class.

At no point in the contact between the sexes does the conduct of man appear so dishonorable as at that which involves the question of women's wages. All over this land—it is a shameful record to make—women teachers are paid about one-half as much as men teachers for doing the same work and doing it just as well.

A single instance that comes within our personal knowledge—A year ago a man resigned his situation as a professor in one of the Chicago schools. His salary was \$2200. The young men, and one young woman, applied for the vacancy. After a severe examination in all the branches involved, the woman was found to be the most completely qualified, and won the place over all her competitors.

"Well, but," says a conservative, "a man ought to have more than a woman for doing the same work, because he is compelled to support a family, and she is unmarried." The reply is, first, how does anybody know this which is so arrogantly stated? The fact is that some of the women teachers are mothers, while many of the men are bachelors.

Expenses for such an abomination are hollow. Defense is impossible. Justification is roguery. It is about the meanest form of the oppression of the one sex by the other that has appeared since our cowardly progenitor tried to make his wife responsible for his own transgressions. It is undisguised, unblushing, unpardonable piracy, and there ought to be manliness enough left in Chicago to abolish it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the city of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars.

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 QUAKER CITY 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.

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TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. It is free from all injurious ingredients. It preserves and whitens the Teeth. It invigorates and soothes the Gums. It purifies and perfumes the Breath. It prevents accumulation of Tartar. It cleanses and purifies Artificial Teeth!

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 GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

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 WEST END 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.

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 MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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 MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

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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 PETROLEUM 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.

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 PHILADELPHIA 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.

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This Ship Canal—after five years labor and an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, besides nearly half a million more for machinery and equipments—is nearly finished, and will be entirely completed the present season.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

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COUPON BONDS of \$1000 each will be issued, with interest at seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of \$1000, \$500, and \$100,000 each, without coupons, with interest at seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

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