

News of the Week.

HOME.

February 17—February 23.

In Congress the session continues remarkably barren. The Senate passed the Bill to restrain the National Banks from doubtful financial operations; the Judiciary Committee amendments to XVth Amendment; the House Bill for funding the national debt; the Bill securing to Admiral Farragut and the men of his Mississippi Flotilla their just prize money; the Indian Appropriation Bill, and the Bill relieving certain ex-rebels. It has not passed the Bill repealing the Tenure of Office Act, nor the Bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, nor that granting Mrs. Lincoln the pension justly due her. The Judiciary Committee reported against the constitutionality and legality of Pres. Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation. The Foreign Committee will unanimously report against the Alabama Treaty. In Executive Session several minor treaties and appointments were confirmed, including A. R. Banks to be Indian Agent, vice Wynkoop, resigned. The House amendments to the Supplementary Banking Bill were rejected. The Republican members in caucus on Monday, agreed not to repeal the Tenure-of-office act at this session.

The House passed the Bill relieving a host of ex-rebels; the Tax Bill; the (amended) Supplementary National Banking Bill, providing for an increase of currency to accommodate the West and South; a resolution calling the XLII Congress to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 4th of March, instead of at noon; and the Senate's XVth Amendment with an amendment, excluding the right secured to the holding of office. The discussion of the appropriation Bills has occupied most of the time. The Southern Pacific R. Co. (starting from Memphis) was granted the right of way to the Pacific.

The President has allowed several Bills to become laws by the lapse of ten days, including one to remove politically disqualified office-holders in the South, and has pardoned Dempsey, convicted of assault on the Assistant Commissioner of Patents. He will sail for Europe, April 1st, after a short visit to Tennessee. He has vetoed the Copper Tariff Bill.

The U. S. Supreme Court decides that coin contracts made before or since the war must be paid in coin, because the law making coin a legal-tender has never been repealed.

General Grant wants the Tenure of Office Act repealed and says that "so far as he knew, every thief in the government employ and every ring which is engaged in debauching legislation wanted the law to stand as it is." Gen. Sherman's friends have bought him Gen. Grant's residence in Washington, which he is to occupy as General of the Army when Grant moves to the White House. Secretary Seward assures our Philadelphia merchants that he is taking especial care to protect U. S. property and vessels on the coast of Cuba. Mr. Paul Bagley has sailed for Europe with petitions to the Queen for the pardon of the Fenians, and with letters to Minister Johnson from forty Senators and eighty-five Representatives urging him to use his good offices in the matter. The statue being wrought for our Lincoln Monument Association by Mr. Randolph Rogers at Rome, is said to be a decided success; as much is claimed for Miss Vinnie Rean's statue of Lincoln at Washington. Mr. Rogers' is to be placed at Broad street and Girard Avenue. Uncle Sam employs 6,000 clerks in the seven Departments at Washington, and pays them \$9,000,000 per year. Of these 600 are women, who get half the pay of men.

Pennsylvania is said to be cursed with the worst Legislature ever known at Harrisburg. We have our doubts as to whether it could possibly be worse than some of its predecessors. Among the jobs under way is one to give over Broad street to a street Railway, and another to prevent the Councils from compelling the present R. R. tracks to be removed from this street. Some sensible bills seem to stray in among the others, such as one to transfer the charge of cleaning the streets to the Board of Health, and another to appoint an Inspector of Pawnbrokers-shops. The second bill to keep the Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. out of the hands of the Erie ring seems to hang fire since it was found that the Penna. R. R. was indifferent, having secured a new route to Chicago of their own. The Bill to restrain "row officers" from charging extortionate fees has passed the Senate.—The Insane-asylum department of the county poor-house at Somerset, as described by a correspondent of The Post, outvies in its horrors the prisons of Europe, as visited by Howard. New bridges are to span the Delaware at Matamoras, Milford and Flatbrookville. The Penna. Railroad's gross earnings last year were \$17,233,497.31; expenses \$11,860,983.88. It carried 3,747,178 passengers, and 4,722,015 tons of freight. The Erie road earned \$2,804,250.35; expenses \$2,067,001.96.

In Philadelphia we have lost a good and public-spirited man by the death of Charles E. Lox, on Thursday last, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.—The New York Tribune wants the Internal Revenue officials, who have recently been scouring out that city, to look a little after the whisky ring of Philadelphia. The Globe charges the city police with having desisted from a half-executed descent on a gambling-hell near Ninth and Chestnut streets the other evening from dishonest motives.—Fifty corner-loungers were arrested Sunday before last.

An appropriation has been made for the purpose of placing the names on the street lamps. Various plans are proposed, of which Mr. Markland's iron letters seem the best.—The Globe says: "For the past five years that vast humber, the Central High School, has been making the editors and reporters of the Philadelphia press. Out of the great multitude of feeble-minded youths who have attained positions as journalists in Philadelphia direct from the High School, we cannot recall a single one who has made a brilliant career. Yet it is this class of lads, who have received only a smattering of a dozen sciences, who are elected to fill the tripos of our various journals. Is it any wonder that our newspapers lack influence?"

In New England Boston has a milk inspector, and his operations have materially improved the quality of the milk sold there. The 303 public schools of the city cost the past fiscal year \$361,497, and \$1,013,240 was appropriated for the current year.—Massachusetts railroads have carried, during the past five years, 106,187,381 passengers, and killed 73 of them, and 155 of their employes. The State wishes to fund her war debt by a loan at five per cent. payable in gold in London. Leonard Choate, arrested at St. Paul, Minn., by detectives from Newburyport, is accused of having burned over fifty buildings, including four churches, and he has been the terror of Newburyport for years. The Vermont State temperance convention held recently, unanimously adopted a resolution to the effect that the use of or traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage utterly disqualifies a man for holding office in Church or State.

In New York the ferries carried 84,000,000 passengers to and from the city last year, making 114,000 daily. About 160,000 people reside outside of the city of New York to avoid the high rents. The Board of Health is trying to make the Gas Companies suppress their odors. Henry Ward Beecher is said to be in danger of an attack of softening of the brain. New York city paid \$6,406,000 income tax last year. The Hudson river is now open to West Point. The Pneumatic Despatch Company have

been constructing a tunnel under Broadway unknown to the public for weeks past. They employ English workmen and methods. The cars are to be propelled by air pressure and are to be "thirteen feet in diameter." The project is "the metropolitan" to examine the "Morogue." Trichiniasis in New York and hydrophobia in Brooklyn are among the last unpleasant sensations. A ship canal around Niagara Falls (costing \$6,000,000) is proposed. Both Republicans and Democrats unite in praising Gov. Hoffman for his vetoes of special legislation. Women are not admitted to Cornell University.

In the Interior the books recently seized at ports on the Lakes as smuggled from London, have been returned to the English owners, as they were not a party to the fraud, and had not been paid for them. The Michigan State Asylum for the Insane has tried the influence of flowers on violent patients with marked success. The Governor of Wisconsin has vetoed a bill, passed by the Legislature of that State, empowering minors to convey real estate. The Legislature propose to make attendance at Public Schools compulsory. Parkersburg is to be the capital of West Virginia. The ladies of Clyde, Ohio, take their knitting and spend the day in the saloons of the town, thereby stopping "the traffic." The blame of the Wabash steamboat disaster, the U. S. Inspectors decide, rests solely on the pilots. Chicago packed 597,954 hogs this season. The Illinois House of Representatives on Friday, by a vote of 51 to 31, voted to restore the death penalty for certain crimes. The Missouri Legislature has sustained Secretary Rodman's action in throwing out the vote of eight of the counties at the recent Presidential election for alleged frauds. The Mayor of St. Josephs, has been petitioned to appoint a day of fasting and prayer for deliverance from mud. A bill to punish prize fighting has passed both branches of the Legislature. In the Kansas Senate a proposition to amend the State Constitution so as to allow of negro suffrage was defeated by three majorities. Three Senators voted against it because it did not include female suffrage. A gang of armed desperadoes are committing murders and robberies in Harlan county, Ky. Louisville prosecutes saloon keepers for permitting boys to play billiards.

In the South the remains of John Wilkes Booth were buried in Baltimore Cemetery, near those of his father, Junius Brutus Booth. In the U. S. Circuit Court at Richmond, a negro, named Stevens, was awarded \$1800 damages against a Railroad Company for the forcible placing of his wife in a second-class car, after she had purchased a first-class ticket. The Georgia House of Representatives, on Thursday, adopted a minority report of the Finance Committee, censuring Gov. Bullock for expending \$35,000 belonging to the State, without authority of law. The Louisiana Legislature has passed a Civil Equity bill, similar to that vetoed by the Governor last year. Large numbers of Cubans are said to be removing to Louisiana and buying sugar plantations. A railroad was sold in Texas the other day for \$500. In Knoxville, women who appear arm in arm in the streets with negroes, are arrested.

On the Pacific Slope fifty-four companies with a nominal capital of \$2,000,000 have been formed to work the new mining district of the White Pine Region. Earthquakes have been felt in Washington Territory. The Nevada Legislature has passed an amendment to the State Constitution, providing for biennial Legislative sessions of 90 days each; also, a resolution asking Grant to give Senator Thayer a position in his Cabinet. A bill to protect Chinamen from abuse by the white population has been introduced.

FOREIGN.

In Turkey the last Reforms consist in the abolition of Turkey's oppressive and unproductive taxes. Several of the Cretan captives demand to be sent back to Crete, and promise submission on that condition. The Sultan has recently chartered several vessels in Trieste to carry military stores to all ports of his Empire. The orders by which Greek vessels were excluded from Turkish ports have been rescinded.

In Russia Archbishop Leonidas preached at the opening of the Assembly of the Nobles in Moscow, and warned them that if they are to lead Russia in the future as in the past, it must be by their personal abilities and their services to the State. The national debt is 218,000,000 roubles, while the Railroads and other companies owe the Government 305,000,000 roubles. The chief Medical College of St. Petersburg has bestowed the degree of M. D. upon Madame Kaschewarow, amid the enthusiasm of the students. The railroad from St. Petersburg to Odessa, on the Black Sea, will be finished by Spring. Troops are being concentrated on the frontiers and strategic points are being fortified. The popular hostility to Austria and Turkey is extreme. In Poland, in spite of the organized efforts to crush out all national feeling, extending even to rigorous prosecution for the use of the Polish language, the national spirit is reviving, especially through the sympathy evinced by delegates from Prussian Poland in the Prussian Parliament, and from Austrian Poland in the Hungarian and Gallician Houses of Deputies. The people of Lithuania (on the Baltic) are dying in vast numbers from famine pestilence and exposure, all resulting from a bad harvest.

In Cuba Dulce is adopting still stricter measures of repression, even forbidding the carrying of firearms, and restoring the censorship of the press. The rebellion has spread into new provinces, and is destroying the railroads and cutting the telegraph lines. The young men are leaving the cities (where martial law has been proclaimed), to join them, and timid people are flying to the United States. Many encounters are reported but with no decisive results. The Havana authorities are imprisoning American citizens and refusing satisfaction to our consul. One U. S. Consul has joined the rebels. A British vessel has been confiscated as in the Rebel service.

In Mexico there is considerable activity among the revolutionists. Negrete captured Puebla, but evacuated it on the approach of Government troops. An insurrection is imminent at Guadalajara, and there have been revolts at Tlaxcala and Nueva Leon. At San Martin the rebels had levied a \$200,000 loan on the merchants. Quiroga, with 1200 armed men, had pronounced for Santa Anna. An agrarian sect, in favor of dividing the property of the rich among the poor, has sprung up.

In South America the Brazilians claim that the war is ended, and that Lopez has fled to Bolivia, but the Paraguayans allege that the national forces retreated from Villeta and Angostura in good order, and are still capable of formidable resistance. They also declare that the Allies are rent with dissensions.

In Canada the Ottawa papers say Whalen made a confession that implicates several persons now at large. The Newfoundland Legislature by a vote of 20 to 8, has adopted an address favoring confederation with Canada. The Legislature of British Columbia, by a vote of 11 to 5, has decided against confederation.

In England the regular session of Parliament began on Tuesday, the Queen's speech being read by a Royal Commission. It spoke with satisfaction of general foreign relations, and with hope as regards those with the United States; regretted the New Zealand outbreak; urged economy; recommended the restoration of Habeas Corpus in Ireland, and expressed the assurance that in settling ecclesiastical matters in Ireland. Parliament would regard all vested interests and the welfare of religion, and yet promote loyalty by abolishing injustice. The reply of the Commons was voted without formal opposition. Disraeli regretting that the Liberals had not been so successful in closing the Alabama negotiations as the Tories in beginning them, and Gladstone ex-

pressing his assurance that it would come out all right. The debate on the Irish Church Bill will begin March 1st. The Forbes have virtually defeated it by offering plausible amendments. The virtual rejection of the Alabama treaty by the United States Senate is said by the press to leave the responsibility of the present state of suspense with America. England will now wait for the other negotiating power to take the initiative, and will concede nothing more, nor negotiate on any terms but those of perfect equality. The colonial and Indian armies are to be slightly reduced. A movement to promote emigration to Canada is meeting with great success. The Catholics of London who number some 60,000 souls, demand denominational public schools. The highest honors at Cambridge have been taken by a Jew and the forms of admission to the degree of B. A., are to be modified to meet his case. The month has been one of unprecedented storms, and many Irish towns have been flooded. The English Registrar General complains of the execrable handwriting of the clergymen of the Kingdom. "He can't make out their register of births, marriages and deaths. An English capitalist has conscientious scruples about receiving over three per cent. interest on some six per cent. United States bonds which he holds, and only collects one-half of his coupons, donating the other half to the government. Last year the English railways paid \$1,750,000 damages to persons injured by accidents. The Thames is becoming clearer, and fish appear at points where none had been seen for years. London elects Rothschild to Parliament to fill a vacated seat.

In Ireland the Archbishops, finding that they cannot hold a legal convocation of the Irish Church, have decided to call an unofficial Synod to meet in a private hall in Dublin. Warren and Costello, the American Fenians have been released, and the Government announces its purpose to pardon the rest.

In France the preparation of war material is resumed with fresh activity. One million soldiers are now subject to call. The plan of a tunnel from Dover to Calais is being tested by competent engineers. The right to hold free Assemblies is made use of by socialists and atheists to proclaim opinions subversive of all religion and the institutions of social life. Quiet people are frightened at this but as the hands of the Government are strengthened by such fears, the ministry declines to interfere. On the other hand the right has been circumscribed as regards political meetings; one has been suppressed and the holding of any on the anniversary of the establishment of the republic of 1848 has been forbidden. Gen. Dix denies having pledged to Greece the sympathies of the American people. Gen. Dix and the American ladies at court are charged with interfering and intriguing to prevent the Emperor from granting Jeff. Davis an audience. The quarrel between the Legitimist and Orleanist Bourbons has broken out afresh since the Montpensiers became candidates for the throne of Spain. A petition is now before the Senate asking the removal of the mortal remains of Louis Philippe from England to France.

In Spain the question of the successor to the throne is undecided. It is said that a majority of the Cortes are decidedly hostile to the Montpensiers and in favor of Ferdinand of Portugal; but the latter has not consented to become a candidate. A rumor of usurpation on the part of Prim is said to be the cause which led to an attempt to assassinate him, the Republicans and Carlists uniting in the plot. The Cabinet is to be reconstructed from the present material. The people continue to demand the proclamation of religious equality and freedom of worship, but Serrano refers them to the Cortes. The clergy of Madrid and other cities are suspected of conspiring against the government. Several priests are under arrest, and there is an evident intention to put down the rebellion with a strong hand. Cardinal Antonelli told the new Spanish Ambassador that the Pope would receive him as a Catholic, but not as in any way a representative of Spain. Still more troops are to be sent to Cuba.

In Portugal there is great financial embarrassment, and the king has refunded to the Treasury a part of his civil list. The Parliament has been dissolved after a protracted struggle between the king's favorite advisers and the representatives of the people.

In Italy the Bank of Rome has narrowly escaped bankruptcy. The Osservatore Romano prophesies the speedy absorption of the English Church in that of Rome, through the workings and spread of Ritualism. Victor Emmanuel indicates his affection for Napoleon by recognizing the Republic of Mexico.

In Germany the high-handed confiscation of the estates of King George of Hanover has increased the dissatisfaction felt at Bismarck's policy in the courts of Europe. Bismarck declares he will use the money thus obtained to pay spies. It is proposed to unite the North German Diet and the Prussian Parliament, and to cut down the number of representatives about one third. In the Austrian Diet a bill has been introduced to require that all marriages shall be by civil process, but the ministry do not approve of it. The old Catholic nobility are enraged at the Emperor for having raised several merchants and one Jew to the Peerage. The Frigate Badelsky's powder magazine blew up on Sunday last while she was cruising in the Adriatic, killing nearly all the crew. The Hungarian elections have been carried by the Moderate or Dead party.

In Greece the Chambers have been dissolved and a new election is to be held in May.

CABINET ORGANS.

The success of the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, now the largest manufacturers of instruments of this class in the world, producing and finding a demand for an average of one hundred and twenty-five organs per week, illustrates what can be done by energetic and persevering pursuit of right principles in business. The following are what might be said to be Articles of their Constitution, kept always in view and never deviated from.

- 1. Excellence in the manufactured article must never be sacrificed to economy and cost. The best, only and always.
- 2. No degree of superiority shall be considered satisfactory as long as improvement is possible.
- 3. The use of every valuable invention and real improvement must be obtained at whatever cost.
- 4. Productions to be sold at lowest possible prices; and to be printed and offered to all alike, thus dealing fairly and impartially with the public.

This company have expended an immense amount in experiments for improvements, in which they have been greatly successful, developing, enlarging, improving and adding to the well known Melodeons of former times, until they have become the magnificent MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS of the present, to which was awarded the Paris Exposition Medal for superiority last year.

They have just introduced an important improvement, the MASON & HAMLIN IMPROVED VOX HUMANA, a beautiful invention, which is said to be as great an advance upon the Vox Humana already used as the Cabinet Organ is upon the Melodeon. They also announce important reduction in prices, offering their unequalled Organs at prices which are even less than those commonly demanded for inferior workmanship. This is the natural result of their greatly increased facilities for manufacture, and fixed rule to sell at small profit.—N. Y. Tribune.

Split, Split; Hawk, Hawk.

Why don't you use Wolcott's ANNIHILATOR—pink bottles \$1—and get rid of Catarrh? "It is sold by all druggists. Feb. 25—2w."

HUMAN BLOOD!! ITS MYSTERIES.

It must be admitted by every rational mind that the man who contributes the most toward promoting the happiness and welfare of the human race must necessarily be the most highly esteemed by his fellow-men; and acting upon this principle it appears that Prof. R. L. Hamilton, of New York, has, by patient investigation and vast experience, solved the uncertain question in relation to the vessel and important subject of liver complaint and other chronic diseases.

It will be remembered by the readers of this paper that a few days ago, Dr. Hamilton's Theory of Liver, Lung, and other diseases, was published in connection with many other vital facts, in which all diseased persons are interested. Many wonderful cures were published from all parts of the country. Others of a startling and interesting character are given below, which it seems to us are evidences that cannot be questioned for a moment, and we advise those who are suffering from the diseases he makes a specialty of, to wait until their full symptoms are met, and get Professor Hamilton's opinion and advice at once.

STRONGLY CORROBORATED!! NEW YORK CITY, January 20, 1869. TO THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

During my labors in publishing and editing a newspaper for many years in this city, and also in the performance of my duties as a clergyman in this and other cities, I have become thoroughly acquainted with R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., the justly celebrated Liver, Lung, and Blood Physician of this city, who is located at No. 549 Broadway. The doctor was for many years a regular practicing physician, and also for some years a professor in one of our best medical schools, and during such extensive experience, he fully realized the inadequacy of the ordinary treatment made use of in all chronic diseases, more especially that class of troubles arising from deranged functions of the Liver and digestive organs. He at once set himself about the study of the class of diseases, determined to make them a specialty, and by the aid of the highest order of medical science, he has made discoveries and compounded specifics on sound philosophical principles which have made the most wonderful cures in the annals of medicine. Liver, Lung, and Nervous diseases, are now virtually under his full control and subject to the magic, subtle power of his remedies. I have myself seen numbers of those who have been saved from the hand of death by his power, when the medical authorities seemed doomed to an early grave, and all other treatment was of no avail. In addition to what I can vouch for personally, I have ample evidence from other clergymen, physicians and eminent men of the highest character, who have also been saved by this wonderful treatment, and who speak in the highest praise and gratitude of Dr. Hamilton as a physician and a humanitarian of honor and the highest order. I frankly express my hope that if I could see him in every part of our land may avail themselves of his most remarkable skill, and thus share the noble blessings so kindly and freely bestowed upon all. Most respectfully,

Rev. W. B. JACOBS, No. 41 Park Row, Room No. 4.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON!! ANOTHER CLERGYMAN CURED!!

The eminent divine, Rev. J. W. Hinckley, of ATHENS, MAINE, writes:

"My health has so far improved from the effects of your treatment that I am able to resume my pastoral duties. It has been for your medicines I should not have been living now. To you, with God's blessing, do I owe my worldly existence. I am a living exponent of the efficacy of your medicines, and I shall hereafter deem it a part of my religious duty to recommend all suffering with diseases of the Liver or Lungs to speedily apply to you. May God's blessing attend your worthy efforts for the relief of diseased and suffering humanity."

CONCLUSION. It would seem to us that, after carefully looking over the evidence given above, all reasonable persons must be led to the conclusion that there can be no good reason for doubting the fact that Dr. Hamilton is just what he is represented to be—a very successful physician in the treatment of Chronic Diseases. It is useless to cry "humbug," for the above parties have volunteered to give their evidence for the benefit of the suffering, and for no other purpose. All of these testimonials are genuine—are guaranteed to be so, in fact, and we write to them, and get from their own pens the facts. Any of them will answer all inquiries of this character, either in person or by letter.

NOTICE. Prof. Hamilton has now in press and nearly ready a pamphlet containing a biographical sketch of his remarkable life, with a fine lithographic picture of himself. This book also contains a complete history of the most wonderful cures he has effected, and the only natural, safe and positive treatment for all chronic diseases—a valuable work for everybody. Sent FREE. Have no hesitancy in writing to the Doctor, and state to him your case in full, and he will deal honestly and promptly with you. All letters must be addressed thus:

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HORACE WATERS.

TESTIMONIALS.

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We can speak of the merits of the Waters Pianos from personal knowledge as being of the very best quality.—[Christian Intelligence.]

The Waters Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material.—[Advocate and Journal.]

Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country.—[Home Journal.]

Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of Organs and Pianos to be found in the United States.—[Graham's Magazine.]

MUSICAL BOXES.—Since Mr. Horace Waters gave up publishing sheet music he has devoted his whole capital and attention to the manufacture and sale of Pianos and Melodeons. He has just issued a catalogue of his new instruments, giving a new scale of prices, which shows a marked reduction from former rates, and his Pianos have recently been awarded the First Premium at several Fairs. Many people of the present day, who are attracted, if not confused, with the flaming advertisements of rival piano houses, probably overlook a modest manufacturer like Mr. Waters; but we happen to know that his instruments earned him a good reputation long before Exposition and the "honors" connected therewith were ever thought of; indeed, we have one of Mr. Waters' pianos, of which any manufacturer in the world might well be proud. We have always been delighted with it as a sweet-toned and powerful instrument, and there is no doubt of its durability; more than this, some of the best amateur players in the city, as several celebrated pianists, have performed on the said piano, and all pronounced it a superior and first-class instrument. Stronger indorsement we could not give.—[Home Journal.]

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TO THE KITCHEN AND FLOWER GARDEN.

THE 23d edition of this popular and useful work, which has been so great a favor in the past, much enlarged and improved, containing descriptive lists of all Flower and Garden seeds worthy of cultivation, embracing over 2500 varieties; to also 200 varieties of the choicest French Hybrid Gladioli; [J. Robinson, M. D., Madison, Wis., Pres. State Hort. Soc., and Or. Soc. of the Royal Hort. Soc. of Eng.]

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