

AN OLD HAND.

Blue-veined and wrinkled, knuckly and brown, This good old hand is clapping mine; I bend above it, and looking down, I study its aspect, fine by line, This hand has clasped a thousand hands That long have known no answering thrill; Some have mounded in foreign lands— Some in the graveyard on the hill. Clasped a mother's hand, in the day When it was little and soft and white— Mother, who kissed it, and went away, To rest till the waking in God's good light. Clasped a lover's hand, years ago, Who saluted away and left her in tears; Under Sanary's torturing fan, His bones have whitened years and years. Clasped the hand of a good man true, Who held it softly and fell asleep, And woke no more, and never knew How long that impress this would keep. Clasped so many, so many—so few That still respond to the living soul, Or can answer this pressure so kind and true! So many that lie unmoved and still!

END OF A GREAT LAW SUIT.

The Commercial Bank of Upper Canada vs. The Great Western Railway. The Toronto Globe has the following:— "It is a matter of sincere gratification that the long-pending case between the Commercial Bank and the Great Western Railway has been amicably settled. That two such important corporations should be at loggerheads for six or seven years, fighting out expensive and fruitless lawsuits, was a matter which concerned the public at large as well as the bank and the railway. As regards the bank, the effect of the delay, coupled with the doubt as to the result, was certainly injurious. The amount of advances was about \$1,000,000—a sum which no institution could afford to be out of for a number of years. The result was that the operations of the bank were somewhat curtailed, and shareholders had to witness the gradual fall in the value of their shares. In 1859, just before the trouble with the Great Western Railway began, Commercial Bank stock was up to 87 in the market, and was gradually falling, and now stands at about 73. It has rallied at various times under the influence of what was expected to be speedy settlements, but which also proved delusive. As late as last May the stock stood at 87 in the market, and some private sales reached 90. With the final adjustment of the suit against the Great Western—especially as a satisfactory arrangement has been made—it may be expected that the stock will speedily recover its value. The Commercial Bank is now most satisfactory, and having got rid of this law trouble, it will be able to pursue untrammelled that career of usefulness and enterprise which it has so long maintained. "As it may be the last time that there will be occasion for a direct reference to this matter, it may not be uninteresting to recapitulate the chief points of the dispute. In 1856 and 1858 the Great Western Railway Company became so impressed with the necessity of securing the completion and the control of the Detroit and Milwaukee line, as a feeder for their own, that they made arrangements with the Michigan Bank to complete and equip their line. Money was advanced for the purpose, and the expenditure was to be subject to the Great Western Company. That done, the next step was to set funds. At a general meeting of the shareholders, on December 31, 1858, a loan of \$150,000 sterling was authorized to be contracted, and the year following a further loan of \$100,000—all to be applied to the Detroit and Milwaukee line. "The Great Western, in September, 1857, transferred their accounts from the Bank of Upper Canada to the Commercial, and shortly after opened negotiations for the purpose of obtaining the funds required for the Detroit and Milwaukee line. On December 31, 1857, the account was opened, and advances continued to be made up to the end of December, 1859, just two years, when the bank claimed a settlement, and until that was had, refused to make further advances. The Great Western then demanded payment, alleging that the Michigan line was hable. Want of proper written guarantees, and some confusion in the account-keeping, rendered it somewhat difficult to fasten legal liability on the Great Western, and efforts at settlement proved of no avail. "A suit was instituted in the Court of Queen's Bench in May, 1862, which resulted favorably for the bank. The actual amount over advanced, we understand, was \$1,000,000, and the account was closed in December, 1859, was very nearly \$950,000. The railway company appealed against the decision, and our Court of Error and Appeal reversed the decision of the Queen's Bench. The bank then appealed, and the matter was taken to England, where, after some delay, the Court in the main affirmed the conclusion of the Canadian Court of Appeal, but authorized a new trial to be had on certain points. Instead of pursuing the matter further, the parties, after protracted but conciliatory negotiations, agreed to settle the matter, and they have done so. Excepting, then, a point of detail which will not disturb the arrangements, whatever they may be, for a great million and a half bank suit, of which we have heard so much, is now finally set at rest. "The precise details of the settlement have not been officially made known; but the main features are pretty well understood to be as follows:—The bank is to receive the full amount of its claim, principal and interest, amounting, we believe, to nearly a million and a half of dollars. It gets this in the shape of twenty-year bonds of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company. An instalment of \$100,000 is to be paid annually out of the earnings of the road towards the redemption of the bonds, and interest at the rate of seven per cent. paid on the balance. It appears that the Great Western Railway Company have a very large claim against the Commercial Bank, so that they agree to give the Commercial Bank precedence, so that until the latter is paid off, the Great Western will get nothing, except interest, as to which that Company will stand on an equal footing with the bank, payment to both being in proportion to the respective amounts of their claims. The net profits of the Detroit and Milwaukee last year amounted to between \$300,000 and \$400,000, and there is every reason to expect that the traffic will continue to increase. With the continued prosperity of the Michigan line, its bonds will command a good market value; but whether they do or not, the earnings of the road are pledged to the bank."

interested in any of these, but them at your pleasure, I am much indebted to you for taking the trouble of correcting the press work. One instance, indeed, may be rather unkindly if the lines to "John Whiteford are printed they ought to end— "And tread the shadowy path to that dark world unknown," "Shadow" instead of "drearly," as I believe it stands at present. I wish this could be noticed in the errata. This comes of writing, as I generally do from the memory. "I have the honor to be, sir, your deeply indebted humble servant, "6th December, 1795."

AN INSIDE VIEW OF PARIS NEWS-PAPERS.

The cheapest and most widely-circulated of Paris periodicals is the *Petit Journal*. It is sold for a penny, and is bought by upwards of a quarter of a million of persons. Each number contains a sort of essay, the instalment of a novel, extracts from the works of the police reports, full details about the last murder or suicide, and the news of the day—that is, all the particulars relating to the state of the weather and the money market, and the sayings and doings of the more or less famous of Parisian society. The editor is a well-known writer and the novelist is the leading spirit of the journal. The former writes under the pseudonym of "Timothée Trimm," and produces articles which in happier days would scarcely have found a reader in France, but which are now read by millions. His productions are equally remarkable for their impertinence and their triviality. At one time the public is informed how to make soup, at another how the writer fell when witnessing a mother whipping her child. Not only does he adopt the French penman's trick for filling space, which is to make a paragraph of a sentence, but he prints every clause of a sentence as a separate paragraph. The following passage is a good illustration of the style he uses in a fair sample of his style. It is the introduction to an essay on the "Pot-au-feu":— "Let others, during the hours of the Carnival, extol good cheer, And pronounce a panegyric on truffled fowl and the delicious goose liver. Let the apologists of it-bits praise the golden plover and the fat otton, the delicate pheasant and the delectable grouse liver. I will not, join the train of those flatterers; And since, for once in my life, I have taken a fancy for treating of the commonest and most customary kind of food, The most nourishing and the most wholesome, The true national dish of France, Popular as macaroni in Italy, Four-kroint in Germany, and roast-beef in England, I have indicated the Pot-au-feu. This is the sort of stuff of which "Timothée Trimm" writes four or five columns daily, and for which he receives four hundred readers. It is not worse, however, than the novels for which the *Petit Journal* is famous. They are generally from the pen of M. Pouson du Terrail, a writer compared with whom the most "sensational" of English novelists must be pronounced tame, and who would easily distance in a competitive examination the most able among the contributors of bloody tales to our cheap journals, on the most popular among the dramatists of the present time. Had he been nearly four times larger, he would have found more than his match in M. Pouson du Terrail. Success leads to rivalry. It was natural, then, that M. Milland, the founder of the *Petit Journal*, should have competitors for the same which a paper like the *Petit Journal* can bring in. Accordingly, M. Villemessant stepped forward with the *Grand Journal* as a candidate for popular favor. As his name indicates, it is a paper of a grander size than the *Petit Journal*, and is published weekly. That it has been fairly successful, we learn from a report of the annual meeting of the proprietors, published some weeks back, where it is announced that the dividend for the year is within a fraction of eight and a half per cent. Notable for the largeness of its type and the whiteness of its paper, as well as for the perfection of its contents, the success of the *Grand Journal* is not wholly undeserved. Yet to show how difficult it is to fill so many columns with matter to which the authorities will not take exception, the proprietors are obliged to devote nearly an entire page to a repetition of the chit-chat which has appeared in its contemporaries during the week. Not satisfied with surpassing the *Petit Journal* once a week, M. Villemessant determined to compete with it every day, and founded the *Evenement*. This new-comer costs a penny, and furnishes a more ample feast of horrors than its lower-priced rival. M. Paul Féval, a veteran composer of thrilling stories, has been employed to conduct the *Evenement* for what is no doubt, "The Embalmed Husband," the novel with which he undertook to gratify its readers, is, as far as we can judge, well fitted for throwing them into its exciting meetings. In order to meet this competitor, M. Milland founded another paper at the same price, and of the same size, and called the *Soleil*. Thus three daily journals are now employed in the mission of providing the most pernicious kind of reading for the French public. They appeal, not to the poor and ignorant, but to those who are supposed to be educated, and who are in a position to enjoy the luxuries of life. A taste for what is vile is more easily excited than that for the good. Details of suicide, murders, and adulteries are always welcome to the half-educated, and become, after a time, agreeable to those who, although more cultivated, have little else to read. As the very worst of these publications, the *Petit Journal* enjoys the largest circulation. Like certain English newspapers which boast of having "the largest circulation in the world," it sets forth, as its best advertisement, the number of copies published. Its competitors have to resort to other means. They bribe as well as boast. For example, the regular subscriber to the *Evenement* was presented at Christmas last with a box of oranges; and whoever then paid a quarter's subscription in advance might expect to receive in a similar manner. At the present time the two rivals are tempting the public with gratis copies of Victor Hugo's "Misérables," or *Travailleurs de la Mer*, as inducements to buy the literary rubbish which they offer at a low price, but which would be dear as a gift. Before a Frenchman dare print and vend a newspaper containing the slightest allusion to politics, he must deposit a large sum as caution-money, and obtain the permission of the Government. He may be permitted to publish, and mean no harm to his fellows, but, on the contrary, may desire to benefit them as much as to enrich himself. Should he succeed in obtaining the requisite permission, he has another difficulty to contend against, namely, the tax in the shape of a stamp which is affixed to each number of a licensed paper. The effect of this is, of course, to oblige him to charge higher prices for his journal than may be charged for one which is unstamped. Suppose him, on the other hand, to be a speculator who is solicitated by a desire to gain a large return for his outlay, he will find no hindrance should he wish to own a newspaper. If he confines himself to retelling scandal, he may find as many purchasers as he pleases. He may sell them at a price within the means of the poorest class of readers, because he has no security to give, and no stamp to purchase. He is thus unchecked in his desire to work as much mischief and get no return as he profits as possible, as he may.

THE GRAPPLE WITH THE CABLE. Captain Anderson, of the *Great Eastern*—now Sir James Anderson—publishes in the *London Times* a graceful acknowledgment of the assistance he has received in the Cable Expedition from the naval officers who were assigned to duty with him. He especially names Captains Hall, Commerell, Eddington, and Harris; Commanders Prowse and Batt, and Staff-Commander Morarty, and then gives this reminiscence:—"I shall but go scant justice to Commanders Prowse and Batt, R. N., and Captains Eddington and Harris, mercantile marine, of the *Medway*, and *Albany*, if I recall the three weeks spent upon the "grapple ground," where we were often separated by fog, gale, or darkness; yet whenever day dawned, or the fog cleared, there the squadron were to be seen converging from different points towards the Mark Buoy, a small floating buoy which the men's hat upon the surface of the ocean. Unless all concentrated their minds, and watched their ships and compasses night and day, no such beautiful illustration of nautical science could have been possible. The vessels of the squadron keeping always together and commanded by men who knew the importance of keeping close enough to begin work whenever it was possible, and yet to avoid collision in fog, was of the greatest importance, and we owe much to that invaluable system of signalling by night and day invented by Captain Colomb, R. N., which enabled us even in dark nights, when two or three miles apart, to communicate, or ascertain anything we desired."

Commerce of the World.

France exports wines, brandies, silks, fancy articles, jewelry, clocks, watches, paper, perfumery, fruit, and fancy goods generally. Italy exports corn, oil, wax, wine, essence, dyes, drugs, fine marble, soap, paintings, engravings, mosaics, and salt. Prussia exports linens, woolens, zinc, articles of iron, copper, and brass, indigo, wax, hams, musical instruments, tobacco, wines, and porcelain. Germany exports wool, woolen goods, linens, rags, corn, lumber, iron, lead, tin, flax, hemp, waxes, wax, tallow, and cattle. Austria exports minerals, raw and manufactured silk thread, grass, grain, wax, tar, nutgall, finks, honey, and mathematical instruments. England exports cotton, woolen, glass, hardware, cutlery, iron, metallic wares, salt, coal, watches, tin, silks, and linens. Russia exports tallow, flax, hemp, flour, iron, copper, linseed, lard, hides, wax, duck, cordage, bristles, fur, potash, and tar. Spain exports wine, brandy, oil, fresh and dried fruits, quicksilver, sulphur, salt, cork, saffron, anise, silks, and woolsens. China exports tea, rhubarb, musk, ginger, zinc, borax, silks, glass, fireworks, ivory, wax, lacquered ware, and porcelain. Turkey exports coffee, opium, silks, drugs, carpets, camlets, shawls, and morocco. Hindostan exports silks, shawls, carpets, opium, saltpetre, pepper, gum, indigo, cinnamon, cochineal, diamonds, pearls, and drugs. Mexico exports gold and silver, cochineal, indigo, sarsaparilla, vanilla, jalap, fustic, Campeachy wood, pimento, drugs, and dyes. Brazil exports coffee, indigo, sugar, rice, hides, dried meats, tallow, coal, diamonds, and other precious stones, gums, mahogany, and India-rubber. The West Indies export sugar, molasses, rum, tobacco, cigars, mahogany, dye-wood, coffee, pimento, fresh fruits, preserves, and rubber, wax, ginger, and other spices. Switzerland exports cattle, cheese, butter, tallow, dried fruit, linc, silks, velvets, laces, jewelry, paper, and gunpowder. The East Indies export cloves, nutmegs, mace, pepper, rice, and other goods. States export principally produce, cotton, tobacco, flour, provisions of all kinds, lumber, turpentine, and wearing apparel.

EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL, EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL, EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL, S.E. Cor. SECOND and MARKET, PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS. CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS. Department for Custom Work.

Agents for Oiled Clothing. EDWARDS & LAWRENCE.

INDIA-RUBBER PAINT. TO RAILROAD COMPANIES AND SHIPPERS. INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.

It Costs no more than other Paints. THE BEST BRIDGE PAINT. THE BEST SHIP PAINT.

ALSO, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC. AMERICAN GUM PAINT COMPANY, S. E. CORNER TWENTYETH AND FILBERT STS.

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE. It cures Worms, Rotts, and Colic. It cures Coughs, and Hiccups.

STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors, No. 300 DUANE Street, New York.

DRY GOODS. E. R. LEE, No. 43 North EIGHTH St. HAVE JUST OPENED, KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES. Hamburg Edgings by the yard, elegant designs. Hamburg Insertings by the yard. Beautiful work of all kinds, greatly reduced.

CLOAKING CLOTHS! Ladies' Cloaking Cloths, 25 per cent. cheaper than cost.

FLANNELS! Best Ballardville Flannels, Stephens & Gilbert Flannels.

HDKFS! HDKFS! HDKFS! Real Pointe Hdks., from \$12 to \$45.

BALMORAL SKIRTS! BALMORAL SKIRTS! 2000 Balmoral Skirts, from \$2 to \$10, cheapest goods ever offered.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS! Made expressly for our sales. Real Valenciennes Collars, new shape.

E. R. LEE, No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

WARBURTON & SON, No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET, HAVE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION A SPLENDID STOCK OF

BONNET VELVETS, BONNET RIBBONS, SATIN RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, SILK RIBBONS, MANTEAU RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, FRAMES, ETC.

ENGLISH BLANKETS. These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for the season.

JAMES McMULLAN, Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son, Has just received his first Fall Importation of

AMERICAN BLANKETS. A full assortment of real WELSH and AMERICAN BLANKETS always on hand.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE, No. 700 CHESNUT ST. 10 17 1m

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J. CHAMBERS, No. 819 ARCH Street, BARGAINS JUST OPENED.

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 232 CARTER Street, And No. 141 DOCK Street.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY. RICHARD PENNINGTON'S STORE AND VAULTS.

COTTON AND FLAX. SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO., No. 727 CHESNUT ST. BARGAINS IN SILKS, SHAWLS, VELOURS, CLOAKINGS, MOURNINGS, FOLIANE, REPS, FLAIDS, MOHAIRS, AND DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. Of reliable qualities, cheap, including a full line of BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHEETINGS, MATTINGS, TABLE LINENS, PAPERING, TOWELLINGS, ETC. ETC.

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SMYTH'S STOCKING STORE. Always on hand a good assortment of ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC HOSIERY.

SMYTH'S STOCKING STORE. In stock and made to order. All goods sold at the lowest prices, and a better assortment can not be found than at

DRY GOODS. MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE, 828 ARCH STREET. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, IN LADIES' AND GENTS' SIZES.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY. GEORGE MILLIKEN, LINEN IMPORTER, No. 828 ARCH Street.

PRICE & WOOD, N. W. CORNER EIGHTH and FILBERT, HAVE JUST OPENED

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! A large assortment of Blankets from \$6 up to \$15.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS! Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels, 62 cents.

PRICE & WOOD, N. W. CORNER EIGHTH and FILBERT ST. N. B.—Plain Poplins \$1 1/2, \$1 3/4, \$1 1/2, and \$1 7/8.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! Cheapest Blankets in the city.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! Unbleached Table Linens, 50c; paper linc, etc.

PRICE & WOOD, N. W. CORNER EIGHTH and FILBERT ST. A Large Assortment of DRESS GOODS from the late Auction Sales, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Handsome Plaid Poplins, \$1 1/2 to \$2. Handsome Plaid Irish Poplins, \$2 1/2.

Very Cheap French Merinoes. Great Bargains in Evening Silks. Silks of all kinds at Low Prices.

H. STEEL & SON, 10 21 St. Nos. 719 and 715 N. TENTH ST.

Y. & L. LADELL, No. 404 N. TENTH ST. OPENING OF FALL GOODS.

FINE IRISH POPLINS. FINE PLAID POPLINS. PLAID MERINOES. CASHMERE ROBES. SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

ST. BERNARD CLOAKING. EXPENSIVE SHAWLS. AT RETAIL.

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ALL-AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. Shirting and Pillow Linens. Linen Sheetings, best makes. Table Cloths and Napkins. Table Damask, Towellings. Quilts, in all qualities.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES, With a general assortment of all goods in this line used in Housekeeping.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE. No. 229 North NINTH Street, ABOVE HACE.

Now open, splendid assortment of MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.

Ladies' Gents', Misses', and Boys' Wear. Gents' Undershirts, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$1 87 1/2, etc.

Ladies' Merino Vests, \$1 50, \$1 62 1/2, \$1 75, \$1 87 1/2, etc.

Infants', Misses', and Boys' Vests, all sizes. Gents' Cold & Bor'd Hdks., \$1 50, \$2, and 75c.

Children's Best & orn'd Shirts from auction, \$1 10. All widths Velvet Ribbons, reduced prices. All colors Trimming Ribbons from auction. Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS! All-wool Flannels, 35, 37, 45, 50c, etc. Cotton and Wool Flannels, 50c up.

Red and grey twilled Flannels. Double width all-wool Shirting Flannels, \$1 40. Fine quality scarlet Saeco Flannels. Bleached Canton Flannel from auction.

Unbleached Table Linens, 50c; paper linc, etc. Double width all-wool Shirting Flannels, \$1 40. Fine quality scarlet Saeco Flannels. Bleached Canton Flannel from auction.

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