as the sixteenth century it was still customary for the middle and lower classes to enter into it with that hearty earnestness which characterizes all popular English sports. Early in the morning the people would go forth for the purpose of collecting flowers and branches of the hawthorn, with which they would return as soon as the sun was rising in the east, the procession being accompanied by all conceivable tokens of rejoicing, including the music of horn and tabor. At a still earlier period the nobility, and at times even royalty tself, condescended to participate in these festivities. It is reported of the corporate authorities of London, that in the reign of Henry VIII they proceeded out into the high grounds of Kent, for the express purpose of bringing in the May, the playful dignitaries of the metropolis being met on Shooter's Hill by bluff Harry and his then Queen, Catharine

But it was not to be expected that the gloomy Puritans of a later day would regard such proceedings as other than unseemly. Hence the accounts of "Maying" which they have handed down to us, and which we must take with a due allowance for the unfriendly spirit of the chroniclers, represent the ceremony as being conducted in a very unbecoming manner. It is even asserted by them. that in the days of Queen Elizabeth the young people of both sexes started out a-Maying on the evening previous, and after remaining in the fields and woods all night, returned at day-break with branches of green and garlands of flowers. An old ballad, with which some stern moralist of Cromwell's time has evidently been tampering, is still to be heard in some of the rural parishes of Essex and Hertfordshire, commencing with the following

"Remember us poor Mayers all, And thus we do begin To lead our lives in righteousness, Or else we die in sin.

"We have been rambling all this night, And almost all this day, And now returned back again,

We have brought you a branch of May. In districts where this ballad is now sung on the first of May by the children, a doll dressed in white, and styled the "Lady of the May," takes a prominent part in the ceremonies, and is supposed to be a relic of those days when it was employed on such occasions as a representative of the Virgin Mary.

Another essential feature of the early Mayday festivities of England was

The May-Pole,

with which every town and village of any pretensions was invariably and permanently furnished. Its customary height was equal to that of the mast of a vessel of a hundred tons. Upon this the merry people on May morning were accustomed to hang garlands of flowers, and then to dance around it almos, the entire day. When the May-pole happened to be lacking in any neighborhood, the people would select a tree of proper dimensions, which, having been divested of all its superfluous branches was carried in triumph to the spot selected for its future station, and there erected with due ceremony and rejoicings.

The parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, in London, received its name from the celebrated May-pole which, in early times, overshadowed its church spire. Stow relates that in his time this pole was erected "every year on May-day in the morning, in the midst of the street before the south door of the church, which shaft, when it was set on end, and fixed in the ground, was higher than the church steeple." During the remainder of the year the pole was hung over the doors of the houses in the neighborhood. This celebrated pole was destroyed in a Puritanical fit, as early as the third year of the reign of Edward St. Paul's Cross, denunciatory of May games of all sorts. The indignant people of the parish "sawed it in pieces, everie man taking for his share as much as had layne over his doore and stall."

In one of the earliest representations of a May-pole, dating back to the time of Henry VIII, it is pictured as being planted in a grassbanner of St. George affixed, together with a white pinion or streamer forked at the end, and bearing for a motto the words-"A Merry May." The shaft of the pole is also ornamented with alternate spiral lines of yellow and black, which was frequently the case with the May-poles of those days. Sometimes the three colors-red, white, and blue-were used in decorating the pole, and access was had to the mound in which it was planted by several stone steps. The shaft was, likewise, at times set off with garlands arranged on hoops, with small gilded pendants hanging therefrom. In a Dutch picture, of the date of 1625, the pole is represented as being surmounted with a flower-pot, containing a small tree, and an array of variegated flags. Below this were garlands and pendants, as just described.

In early times the different parishes of London vied earnestly with each other to excel in the magnitude and decorations of their Maypoles. But the institution was no less obnoxious to Puritan eyes than the ceremony of "bringing in the May," and consequently, when the Roundheads came into power, it was ordained by the Parliament of 1644 that "All and singular May-poles that are or shall be erected, shall be taken down," and so severe was the penalty attached to disobedience, that the command was universally obeyed.

With the restoration of the Stuarts the dominion of the May-pole was resumed for a brief period. The most celebrated of all these in London was then erected in the Strand, where it remained standing long after all the others had disappeared. This happened in the year 1661, when the tallest of all the old London May-poles, a stately cedar, 134 feet in height, was placed in the most conspicuous position in the Strand. It was carried to the spot with great rejoicings, amid the sound of music and the roll of drums, and to the accompaniment of flying flags. The pole was erected by a squad of seamen, detailed for the express purpose by the Duke of York; and among its decorations were three gilt crowns. In the year 1717, however, it had become so decayed by reason of its age that it was taken down, and the shaft was purchased by Sir Isaac Newton, and by him employed as a support to the great telescope, 124 feet in length, which the French astronomer Hugon had presented to the Royal

So great have been the changes in the customs and manners of the English people during the past century and a half, that the Maypole has at last passed out of existence with-out the aid of legislation. In some remote country parishes, one is occasionally still seen standing; but even then it is perverted to the support of a weather-cock, or to some other equally ignoble use. The same fate has befallen it on the Continent, save in lonely and primitive districts, where the old Maypole festivities still maintain a foothold. This is especially the case in some sections of Ba-

The Queen of the May was another element in the early English festivities of this season of the year. This has likewise become quite obsolete in England, although it still survives in France, and, in a

modified form, in some sections of this country. In the olden time the part taken by this lower-crowned maid was such as to lead to the belief that the custom was a relic of the days of heathenism, the May-Queen being the successor of the goddess Flora; and the deference paid to the former an imitation of the devotion which was extended to pious the latter. In the days of the May-Queen's glory in England her floral maesty did not participate in the frivolities of her joyous subjects. With becoming dignity she sat, half covered with flowers, upon a flowery throne and beneath a flowery arbor, as a simple object of admiration to all the revellers about her. The only resemblance of this May-Day ceremony which now prevails in England, is the one above referred to, in connection with the ballad of the Mayers. In the rural districts of our own country, however, it is not an uncommon thing to encounter a party of young people, of both sexes, proseeding to some pleasant grove on the 1st of May, as on an ordinary pienie, and there performing a mock coronation of one of their number, of the gentler sex, who receives the title of Queen of May, and sits upon her mimic throne as long as she can restrain her inclination to engage in the more boisterous sports of the day. In some sections, a companion is even selected for her, and likewise crowned in tinsel ere he takes his place at her side.

The May-day Festivities of London, in addition to those already enumerated, are somewhat peculiar. A procession by the chimney-sweeps is still a regular event of the occasion. A small band of men, in fantastic array, perambulate the streets, accompanied by a woman in gaudy attire, and a person who is concealed in a high frame of branches and flowers, with a flag unfurled from the top. This latter individual is known as "Jack-inthe-Green." Here and there in the course of their route, the whole party make a halt and engage in a dance, to the sound of fife and drum, and then call upon the bystanders for a few pennies as a reward for their violent exertions. But it is said that even this relic of the past is going out of date, and at the present day usually amounts to but little and attracts still less attention.

Until within the last fifty years, it was the custom of the milkmaids also to engage in a similar demonstration.

During the morning of the first of May, the dairy-women, in light, fantastic dress, and with their heads encased in weaths, would lead through the streets of London a milch cow, all garlanded with flowers, around which they danced to the music of the violin or clarionet. In former days, a male figure accompanied the milkmaids, the upper portion of his body being encased in a frame, attached to which were a number of silver dishes, surrounded by flowers. The legs of this curious figure were alone visible, and his efforts to join in the dance, hindered as he was, were the cause of great merriment on the part of the spectators. The silver articles, which constituted the most essential feature in their performance, were regularly loaned for the purpose, at so much per hour, by the pawnbrokers, and frequently one set would be called into requisition by several groups of milkmaids in the course of the day.

The May-Day Festivities of Scotland are likewise peculiar, as far as they are still in vogue. They are generally confined to the simple ceremony, on the part of the young girls, of proceeding out of doors at an early hour in the day, for the purpose of washing their faces with dew. This curious custom quite popular with the lassies of Edinburgh, the favorite spot for the ceremony being the romantic "Arthur's Seat." On a fine May morning, it is said that the hills and valleys surrounding the Scottish capital are thronged with merry troops of girls in search of the dew wherewith to bathe their rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes.

The Robin Hood Games

were a distinct set of sports which were intermingled with the regular May-day festivals of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and were regarded with great favor in those times. covered mound of earth, with the red-cross | As their name indicates, they were intended as a representation of the marvellous adventures of the legendary Robin Hood. ceremonies took place in a large square which was fenced in with ropes, to avoid the presence of the crowd of spectators. When everything was ready, six young men entered the enclosure. They were attired in leather jerkins, their hands were bound up with garlands of ivy and hawthorn, and on their shoulders they carried axes in token of their woodcraft. Following them came six young village girls, in blue kirtles, their hands garlanded with primroses. These last led a sleek cow, whose horns were tipped with gold, while she was further ornamented with variouscolored ribbons and flowers.

Then came six foresters, with hoods, tunics, and hose of green, each carrying a bugle, attached to a silken baldrick, which sounded as he entered the open square. Next in order followed the personation of Robin Hood himself. His tunic was of a dazzling green, and fringed with gold; his hose and hood presented an intermixture of white and blue; on his head he bore a large wreath of rosebuds, in his hand a bow already bent, in his girdle an assortment of arrows, at his side a bugle-horn, a dagger, and a sword, all richly embossed with gold. The hero of the day was attended on one hand by "Little John, the other by "Will Stukely," and in the rear by ten other of his doughty and reckless followers, all habited in green and provided

with bows and an abundance of arrow Two maidens, in orange-colored kirtles, entered just after this concourse, strewing flowers as they went, and followed by "Mail Marian," arrayed in a watchet-colored tunic which reached to the ground. Two variegated bridesmaids supported the heroine, and after them came four more girls, attired in green, and ornamented with garlands of violets and cowslips. Then followed "Friar Tuck." with quartar-staff on shoulder; and "Truck, the Miller's son," with a long pole, having an in-flated bladder attached to the end. Next came eight oxen, drawing the May-pole, and decorated with ribbons, scarf, and flowers of various hues, with tips of gold upon their horns. And then, bringing up the rear, was the "Hobby-Horse" and the "Dragon."

Just as the May-pole passed the barrier the foresters gave a trump upon their horns, and the attendant crowd of spectators set up a shout, which they zealously maintained until the cause of all this uproar had reached the precise spot on which it was to be permanently stationed. While the preparations for raising the pole were being made, the villagers were permitted to approach for the purpose of decorating it as their fancy prompted, and this being completed, the enclosure was cleared, and the May-pole elevated, amid the hearty shoutings of the spectators. Then the woodmen and the milkmaids danced about the pole, to the accompaniment of the bagpipes and tabor; after which the "Hobby-horse" and the "Dragon" perfermed their appropriate antics, "Truck, the Miller's Son," dancing around and about them, and casting handfuls of meal into the eyes of awestruck rustics, or batter-

ing them upon the heads with his inflated bladder. When the laughing crowd had ob-

tained a surfeit of such ridiculous performances, "Robin Hood" and his archers engaged in a friendly rivalry with bow and arrow, the victor being crowned, as his reward, with a wreath of laurel and various-colored ribbons, while to the one who made the next best shot

was given a garland of ivy. Then the fantastic procession left the enclosure, and the villagers entered after them, to amuse themselves with dancing around the May-pole, according to the ordinary customs of the day.

These Robin-Hood games of the First of May were not restricted to England, but were equally popular in Scotland, more especially in the neighborhood of Edinburgh. Here they were intermingled with the performances of the "Queen of May" and the "Abbot of Unreason," or "Lord of Misrule." The cots entered zealously into all these May-day festivities until the Reformation, when they were put an end to by a stringent act of Parliament.

The May-Day Festivities of France, in many particulars, resemble those already described as pertaining to different sections of Great Britain. This was particularly the case with the enthronement of the May Queen, a ceremony which has not yet become obsolete in the former country. Previous to the Revolution it was also the custom to celebrate the return of May with a contest for the golden violet, between the successors of Abelard and William of Guienne. These exhibitions originated at Toulouse, in the year 1324, when all the Troubadours of Provence assembled there and contested for prizes in political compositions. So much profit resulted to the good people of Toulouse, by reason of the immense throngs of spectators, that the Jeur Floraux, as they were styled, were, for a long time, conducted at their expense. In 1540, wealthy lady of rank bequeathed the greater part of her fortune for continuing them, by providing different prizes, in the shape of flowers in gold and silver, of varying design and value; and in 1694 Louis XIV himself gave them the encouragement of his countenance, by causing an academy of forty members, in imitation of the Académie Française to be elected, to superintend the contest and decide upon the distribution of the rewards.

LETTER LEFT BY A SUICIDE. An old man who committed suicide near Rock Island, Illinois, a few days since, left the

following letter:-MINERSVILLE, April 12.—This is to certify that I, John Pattison, do sciemnly declare that I am going to leave this cruel and wicked company, and that both I and my old dog are going together—God and men all forgive me—and when we are both gone, I want Thomas Sackfield to have my box and all I have, and the reo; le to bury me and my old dog together in one hole, on the top of the bluff, between them two trees opposite the store. I want God and all to forgive me. This is my last request. Put a board over me and my old dog with this in-

Poor old Jack, here he lies Nobody laughs, nor n. body cries: Where he's gone, and how nestares, Nobody knows, nor nobody cares, Please to comply with my request. The old woman and her cruei family is the cause of all. I ask pardon of every one, and I forgive all.

JOHN PATTISON,

Minersville, Henry County.

Claims of the Hudson's Bay Company. A Washington despatch says:—"The Commission organized under the treaty of 1863, for the final settlement of the Hudson Bay and Puget's final settlement of the Hudson Bay and ruget's Sound Agricultural Company, claims against the United States, will soon have all the evidence before them. Alexander S. Jonnson is the Commissioner on the part of the United States. John Rose is the Commissioner on the part of Great Britain, and Benjamin R. Curtis is the umpire; Judge C. C. Day, of Montreal, and Judge Edward Lander, a brother of the lamented General Lander, are the counsel for Great Britain, and have finished taking evidence in support of their claims. General Cushing, who has for some months past been assisted by C. support of their claims. General Cushing, who has for some months past been assisted by C. C. Beaman, formerly of Boston, has taken agreat amount of evidence in behalf of the United States, and some few witnesses remain to be examined. The object of the examination of witnesses is to show what was the value of cerwitnesses is to show what was the value of certain buildings and posts of the two companies on the territory south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, which came under the jurisdiction of the United States in 1846. Admiral Wilkes, who visited this region in 1841 and 1842, the various officers of the Northwest Boundary Commission, and the officers of the Pacific Railroad Surveys, have contributed their knowledge, and it has been the aim of the counsel of the United States to bring before the Commissioners everything which before the Commissioners everything which can help them to form a correct judgment in the case. Mr. Mactavist, who for a long time the case. Mr. Mactayist, who for a long time has been connected with the Hudson Bay Com-pany's service, and who is at present a chief factor of the Company, has just been examined here—his cross-examination occupying a month. The entire evidence will make two thousand printed pages, and is somewhat con-flicting, which will make the task of the Com-missioners a difficult one, and the final awards may have to be made by Judge Curtis as um-

The Freedmen's National Monument to Abraham Lincoln.

In 1865 a poor colored woman proposed that the people should erect a monument to Abra-ham Lincoln, and as her own contribution offered \$5. In a short time about \$25,000 were subscribed, and a commission appointed to take charge of the fund. In the meantime Harriet G. Hosmer, hearing of the pian, sent from Italy a plaster cast of a monument to this country, and the design was accepted by the commission. We have seen a photograph of the model—a temple within which a statue of the dead President rests upon a sarcophagus; upon four clumns are four statues, representing various conditions of the negro—in chains, upon the slave mart, as guide to Union troops, and as freeman and soldier. Four mourning Victories, with trumpets reversed, surround the temple, and upon the corsubscribed, and a commission appointed to take surround the temple, and upon the cor-nice are inscribed the concluding words of the Emancipation Proclamation:—"And upon the Emancipation Proclamation:—"And upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God." Frederick Douglass is President of the Freedmen's Monument Association, which contemplates the erection of a marble monument after this design, in the Capitol grounds at Washington, to be sixty feet high, with the bas relief and figures in bronze. The estimated cost is \$250,000. Colored people especially are invited to contribute to the fund, which will no doubt be well sustained by all who love the memory of Abraham Lincoln. William Wells Brown is the general agent. the general agent.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL, 827/rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNASHINGSTORE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

from measurement at very short notice. OREGE other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHPSTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO MANUFACTURERS OF Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc. No. North WATER Street, and No. 22North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA. EDWIN H. FITLES, MYCHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIES, 114

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX'S LEC-"ACROSS THE CONTINENT," in aid of the Monument Fund, will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, May 7, at NATIONAL HALL. Governor Geary will preside, Tickets Fifty Cents, for sale at the Hall and the usual places. Tickets, which were sold for March 28, will be received.

4 23thstust

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA
AND FRANKFORD PASSENGER RAM,
WAY COMPANY, No. 2433 FRANKFORD ROAD.
PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1897.
All persons who are subscribers to or budders of the
capital stock of this Company, and who have not yet
paid the sixth instalment of Five Dollars per share
thereon, are hereby notined that the said sixth instalment has been called lu, and that they are required to pay the same at the above effice on the leth
cay of May next, 1867.
By resolution of the Board of Directors,
4 23 121.

ONLINE OF THE LEMICH COAL

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1867.

The stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, north side of CHESNUT Street, above FIFTH, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 7th day of May next, at half-past 10 o'clock, after which an Election will be held at the same place for Officers of the Company for the ensuing year. The Election to close at 1 P. M. of the same day,

4 20 14t JAMES S. COX, President,

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared on account of the Dividends due the Preferred Stockholders, THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the ers, THREE AND A HALF Falls the 25th, raine thereof, payable on and after the 25th, raine thereof stock will be a Transier Books for the Preferred Stock will be 25th.

OFFICE OF THE TIOGA IMPROVE-MENT COMPANY, No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, April 2, 1807. The annual meeting of the Stockholdere of the TIOGA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for election of resident Directors, Secretary, and Treasurer, will be seld at No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on IUE-SDAY, the Seventh day of May, 1867, at 12 M. 11 th 8 to 10t GEO. H. COLKET, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA. March 12, 1897.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars (\$1,00,016), subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be nevable on Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockorder of the Board of Directors.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COM-

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CAMDEN, N. J. April 26, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CEN i. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of national tax, payable at the Office of the Company, in Camden, on and other the fourteenth day of May province. and after the fourteenth day of May prox, 427 lbt GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for Election of Directors, will be held on THURSDAY, May 2, at No. 129 S. FRONT Street, at 4 P. M. + 24 7t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

A PERMANENT TONIC.-EVERY one at times feels the necessity of something to tone up the system, depressed by mental or bodily exhaustion. At such times let every one, instead of taking alcoholic or medicinal stimulants, reinvigorate his debilitated system by the natural tonic elements of the

PERUVIAN SYRUP,

or Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, which vitalizes and enriches the blood by supplying it with its Lif Element, Iron. Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reactions, but

are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an iron constitu-WM. C. STERLING, Esq., of Poughkeepsle, N. Y., says :-"Since taking the Peruvian Syrup I feel better, my trength is improved, my bowels are regular, my appetite There is an old physician in this city (older than I am)

who has been in the drug business for forty years, who has used the Syrup for three months, and gives it as his decided opinion that it is the best Alterative Tonic Medicine be ever knew." For Dyspepsia, Debility, and Female Weaknesses, the Peruvian Syrup is a specific. A 32-page pamphlet sent fee. The genuine has "Peruvian Syrup" blown in the glass. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by all Druggists. GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.

We are constantly hearing favorable reports from those who have tried this remedy. Amy Anthony, wife of Mark Anthony, of this city, and living at No. 6 Locust street, afflicted with a felon on the Inger, was recently induced to make a trial of the Salve. Almost instantly she experienced relief from the pain, which had been almost unendurable. Every other remedy but this proved in the pain, which had been almost unendurable. unavailing. Those who have tried it once are satisfied of its merits and nothing will induce them to be without a supply.

— Fall River News.

1 28 4 29 2t CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.-AT A

Meeting of the Directors of the Cambria Iron Company, held on April 19, 1867, A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of State tax, on the Capital Stock thereof, was declared, payable at the Office of the Company, No. 406 CHESNUT STREET, on and after the 1st of May proximo, to Stockholders of record at the close of this day, or their legal repre-

Philadelphia, April 10, 1867. 4 20 stuth5t* BEAUTIFUL HAIR.-CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restored grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its fallingout at once: keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Soid by all druggists and fashion able hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1121 BROAD WAY, N. Y. 35 tuths tM1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

DRY GOODS,

NOVELTIES IN BLACK SILKS.

NOVELTIES IN CLOAKINGS.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,

NOVELTIES IN WHITE GOODS, AT

M'ELROY'S

Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH St., ABOVE MARKET, 42 tuthal

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS. DRESS GOODS. WHITE GOODS, LINENS. MOURNING GOODS, CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISH.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO., NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET. 461m

ING DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.



CLOAK AND SHAWL ROOM

Elegant Silk and Cloth

SACQUES, CIRCLES, ETC.,

Plain and Trimmed, READY-MADE OR MADE TO ORDER.

For quality, fit, and style, the stock is second to none, while the prices are moderate.

BOYS' CLOTHING ROOM.

BOYS' SPRING SUITS.

STYLISH GARIBALDIS, CASSIMERE SUITS. LINEN SUITS.

Good stock of good-fitting well-made GAR-

MENTS for good class custom. CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER. Fine assortment of CLOTHS and CASSI-MERES, by the yard or piece. [12 stuth4p

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET. ABOVE BACE,

BARGAINS: BARGAINS! All-wool Tweeds, Boys' wear, 75 cents, Meltons, for Boys' Wear and Ladies' Sacques, 68

Double-width Cloth, aff-wool, \$2. Spring Shawis, from auction, \$3. Louble-width All weol Delaines, 68, worth 75 cents, Spring Balmorais, \$12b. Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc. Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.

DOMESTICS !

Bleached Muslins, best makes, lowest prices, williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay Mills, etc. etc. Best Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 19 and 20 cts, Yard wide Domet Flannel, 57½ cents. Super Arl-wool Flannel, 50 cents. Ballardvale Flannels. Caltcoes, warranted fast cofors, 12½, 15, 18, and 20c. Ginghams, 22 and 25 cents. Yard-wide Spring Calicoes, 25 cents. Bargains in Huckaback Linen Towels, 28 cents.

WHITE GOODS: WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25, \mathbb{Z}_{7_0} , and 50 cents, Victoria Lawns, 31, 57_{10} , 45 50, and 60 cents, Nainsooks, Undressed Cambrics, Swiss, etc. Suirred Muslins, fine white Brilliants, etc. Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 3754, 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents. White Piques, from auction, 50 cents. Fine Corded Piques, 6254 and 75 cents. Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hukts., from auction, Hosiery and Gloves, at reduced prices. Hosiery and Gloves, at reduced prices. Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37%, 48, 50, 58, 62½, and 75c. Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 15 cents. Marseilles Quilts from auction, cheap, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

22911 NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

DRICE & WOOD, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

HAVE JUST OPENED 5000 Linen Fans, at less than importers' prices. Ledles' and Children's Berlin Thread and Silk Ladies' and Children's Buff and White Gloves.

Ladies' and Children's Buff and White Gloves,
Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs,
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs,
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs,
Misses' Linen Hdkfs, 7, 8, 10, and 12½ cents,
Worked Edgings and Insertings,
A good assortment of Bonnet Ribbons,
Hisck Velvet Ribbons,
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality steel,
Cholce shades Alpacas,
Fine quality all-wool Delaines,
Black All-wool Delaines and Black Alpacas,
Black Silks, very cheap,
Pisid Silks Poplins,
Scotch and American Ginghams, fast colors,
American Calicoes, fast colors, 12½, 16, and 18%c.

WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, from 50c, up to \$1'12\forall a yard, White Organdy Lawns and figured Swiss Muslins, Soft fin, h Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins, Plaid Nainsook Muslins, very cheap, Stripe Nainsook Muslins. ir-cord, Stripe, and Plaid Muslins, trsellies and Honeycomb Quitts,

LINEN GOODS: LINEN GOODS:

Hest makes Shirting Linens. Hleached Table Linens, 75, 90, \$1'12%, \$1'25, \$1'5) up o \$2.50 per yard. Power Loom Table Linens, 68, 75, 90, and \$1, Colored Table Linens, 375, 50, 55, and 75c, Napkins, Doylies, and Towels.

PRICE & WOOD, N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. H.—Just opened, one case % wide Bleached Muslin, 12½c. One case nearly yard wide, 18c. The above are better goods than have been sold at those prices since 1861. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO., AT THEIR NEW STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut WILL OPEN

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS, BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS. WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS. Of entirely new designs, at LOW PRICES.

INDIA SHAWLS.

Mo, 1101 CHESMUT SITES.

GEORGE FRYER, No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF INDIA SHAWLS

On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered [4 18 Am Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIER. 828 ARCH STREET.

LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS.

OUR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF LINENS FOR PANTS, JACKETS, COATS, ETC., IS NOW OPEN.

COLORED LINEN DRILLS. STRIPED LINEN DRILLS, FLAX

WHITE LINEN DRILLS.

GROUNDS. LINEN DUCKS, VARIOUS COLORS. HEAVY WHITE LINEN DUCKS. BUFF COLORED LINEN DUCKS. BLOUSE LINENS, VARIOUS COLORS. PRINTED LINENS, NEAT PATTERNS.

STRIPED LINEN DRILLS, WHITE

Our assortment includes all kinds of LIMENS suitable for Gents' and Roys' Summer Wear.

GEORGE MILLIKEN.

THE LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

TO THE LADIES.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING SUPPLY OF

WHITE GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

NEW STYLE FRINGED LACE TIDIES, NEW STYLE FRINGED APPLIQUE NEW STYLEFBINGED CROCHET TIDIES, ALLENCIENNES.

LACE MUSLINS. TUCKED MUSLINS, BRILLIANTE, FRENCH MULL. SOFT CAMBRICS, TABLETANS, SHEER LAWNS, ORGANDIES INDIA TWILLS. NAINSOOKS.

INDIA MULL, WHITE AND COLORED PIQUETS, FRENCH PERCALES, MADAPOLAMS, Together with a choice assortment of COLLARS, CUFFS, SETS, WORKED EDGINGS

INSERTINGS, BANDS, LACES, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS. HOSIERY. ALL AT THE PRESENT REDUCED PRICES,

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON, NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

AT THORNLEY'S!!!

SILE GOODS,

NEW GOODS, BEAUTIFUL GOODS, FASHIONABLE GOODS. DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS

> DRESS GOODS. LINEN GOODS, DOMESTIC GOODS WHITE GOODS,

GOODS FOR MEN. GOODS FOR BOYS GOODS FOR CHILDREN. IN FACT,

THORNLEY'S. N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS.

Is a good place to buy DBY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and always a large Stock to select from. "ONE PRICE CASH STORE." THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.

Established in 1853.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES, V. E. ARCHAMBAULT.
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, ail wool, at 75c., 87c., \$1, \$125, \$137, and \$140. Ingrain Carpets, wool filing, 40c, 50c, and 65c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only \$175. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 25c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, \$1 to \$2. Plain Window Holling, 50c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, \$1 to \$190. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Boring Chiatses, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 10c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE, [\$195m]
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.

Noveities Opening Dally,

Real Cluny Laces,

Black Guipure Laces,

Pointe Applique Laces,

Pointe de Gaze Laces,

Thread Veils from \$250. WHITE GOODS,

-Marsellies for Dresses-Cargains,
-French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents,
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled
Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsocks; soft
finish Cambric, 1½ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and
Iosertions, new design very cheap.

48 Im

WANTS.

\$25. THE GENUINE BARTLETT \$25. Agents, \$150 per month and all expenses paid to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-will do all the work that can be done on any high-will do all the work that can be done on any high-will do all the work that can be done on any high-will do all the work that can be done on any high-will do all the work that the work the work that the wo priced Machine, and is mily patented, licensed, and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can or a commission, from which twice the commission, from which twice the be made. For circulars and terms address be made. For circulars and terms address be made. No. 724 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, Shealthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the recogition of guests.

I NDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC. Engineers and dealers will find a full amortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIEMD RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufac-

GOODYEAR'S. No. 506 CHESNUT Street, Rough N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GAR.
DEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which
the attention of the public is called.