## Evening Telegraph

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SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1867.

Mr. Thaddens Stevens-Confiscation-Policy of the Evening Telegraph. Some days since we published a letter from Hon. Thaddens Stevens in favor of confiscation. This sweeping measure was therein advocated because of a desire to see the farmers of "Bedford, Franklin, Fulton, Cumberland, and York counties" reimbursed for losses sustained during the invasion of 1863. It was not on the ground of national policy, or of necessity, nor yet for the purpose of punishment or prevention that this step was supported by Mr. Stevens. It was to repay a local loss, occasioned by the vicissitudes of

war. We then said:war. We then said:—

"If there is no better ground for confiscation than to repay the cowardly, semi-disloyal farmers of the counties named, who charged our soldiers for a cup of milk, and fled from or tampered with the Rebels, we do not favor confiscation. We have no sympathy to waste on such losers. The State has already reimbursed all the deserving, and many who were not deserving. It may be that confiscation will be necessary as a punishment for continued contumacy. It may be that it will be neded to yet further humble the spirits of the late Rebels. But it can never be that it will be enforced to repay the Pennsylvania farmers for losses suffered years ago, and already once paid by the State."

To these sentiments the Gettysburg Star and Sentinel, edited by Hon. Edward McPherson, takes exception, and in an article over a column long attacks our policy and motives. We do not intend to reply to that portion of the editorial which refers to our "flippancy" and "grossness," nor to our "place beneath contempt," nor yet our "foul slander." Those of our readers who read our article can judge for themselves whether it was by word or inference deficient in courtesy to any one. In our views, however, we probably did reflect on the lovalty of the farmers of the southern counties and the justice of their claims. In doing so we were not guilty of "passionate proscription." We expressed what was and is our deliberate opinion, and the article of our Gettysburg contemporary has not caused us to waver in our sentiments. Our neighbor says:-

"The editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, by his own showing, is not opposed, in principle, to confiscation; but declares he will be for it if it be necessary as a punishment, or to humble the spirit of the late Rebels. Mr. Stevens is for it, as his letter shows, because the law and practice of nations usually it and because institute to tice of nations justify it, and because justice to innocent and plundered citizens of the United States requires it. There is, then this difference, in this respect, between the position of the editor of The Evening Triegraph and Mr. Stevens. The former makes his approval of the policy dependent upon his desire to punish the Rebeis; Mr. Stevens, upon the inherent jus-tice of the thing itself, upon the uniform prac-tice of nations, and the outraged 'RIGHTS' of citizens. Which is the nobler view?"

True, we are in favor of confiscation, on principle, under certain contingencies; but these contingencies do not include local greed. We base our advocacy of such a step on a possible necessity, on a chance that national safety and security in the future may need such a step. But on no other grounds than the positive demands of expediency do we feel willing to lend it our assent. The right of private property is one of the most sacred known to men, and to divest a citizen of it in order that another not specially injured by him may be gratified, is not to be tolerated. Mr. Stevens and the Gettysburg Star favor it because of "the law and practice of nations." Now, this argument will not hold good a moment. We are not dealing with nations-not even belligerents. No such recognition was ever vouchsafed to the "Confederate" States. We view the Rebellion as an organization of individuals; the invasion was an invasion of individuals organized against the Government. The losses sustained were inflicted by marauders, and for all such injuries the law provides a claim not against the General Government. but against the States. If a mob destroys our office, do we sue in Washington? Clearly not. Our only chance of recompense is from Pennsylvania. We therefore oppose the assumption by the General Government of claims which cannot legally be brought against it.

Again, the Star and Sentinel states that our remarks on the farmers

"Are intended to convey the impression that the bulk of the citizens of the border counties were unfaithful to the Government and unkind to its soldiers, and are therefore undeserving of such consideration. The war has produced no fouler slander. Doubtless, there were here disloyal men during the war. Most of them got their inspiration from disloyal Philadelphians whom we could readily name. It may be that, under this stimulus, in some eases, greed got the better of patriotism. But we utterly deny the truth of the general statement of THE EVENING TELE-GRAPH. These counties responded promptly to every call of the country for troops, or for supplies, and contributed of their substance as fully for the support of the Government in every good work as any portion of this or any other State. We make the statement broadly: and we mean it precisely as it stands."

Very well. We will join issue, and look at the facts. We boldly assert that, as a rule, the citizens of the border counties of our State were disloyal; that they did not sympathize with the war; that they opposed the Government by every means in their power, and wished the success of the South. In 1862, the election immediately preceding the invasion, the counties named by Mr. Stevens gave nearly 10,000 majority for the ultra peace-atany-price wing of the Democratic party. These loyal men sent Mr. A. J. Glossbrener to Congress as the exponent of their views, and he well expressed them by voting against any bill for men or money to carry on the war. Mr. Hughes, on

the ontbreak of the struggle, expressed this sentiment when he said that, as the "line of division has to be drawn, the people of Southern Pennsylvania want it to fall north of our State." Mr. Glossbrenner, for his able and truthful representation of the people of the border counties, was honored by a relection. We ask the Star and Sentinel how it can explain this fact? Will it also show us how the quotas of these counties were raised, and how often the draft was necessarily resorted to? Will our contemporary deny that the State was saved by regiments not raised in the border counties ! The Star says :--

"All was alarm and activity and labor Meanwhile, the armies, met on these hills, and the Rebels giving way, sugar refuge behind the Potomac. Then Philad-lphia rested from its labors. It was safe; and its salvation was wrought out here by blave men."

Where did the "brave men" come from Not from their neighborhood, but from other States and our own city. The farmers were all neutral, and professed to sympathize with the Rebels. The battle was indeed fought there and then-not by those who now claim recompense, but by those who did what the citizens of the border counties were too fearful or to untrue to do; and thus our city was saved. The more we look at their claims, the n ore are we confirmed in our expressed opinion. It may be that a few good men will be losers by the refusal, but as there can be no discrimination, we cannot see how we can separate the wheat from the chaff. They do not demand a cent on the claim of loyalty, or bravery, or liberality, and with our consent not a dollar shall they have. And in urging this we speak in no spirit of " passionate proscription."

In conclusion, the Star and Sentinel calls on us to "recall our unjust criticism on the first statesman of this generation, to whose enlightened sagacity and indomitable purpose and unflinching firmness the nation is infinitely indebted." We have nothing to recall. We made no "unjust criticism." For Mr. Stevens we have ever had the highest respect. In the article complained of, we said that "Mr. Stevens is a statesman of great force of character and undoubted patriotism." We give him all the praise our contemporary metes out. He s able, patriotic, and honest; yet we do not on this account surrender our privilege of individual opinion to his dictation. With all his great powers, we think Mr. Stevens is seeking to lead the Republican party into a position where it does not design to go. It is not in favor of confiscation, nor does it sympathize with that spirit of bitter hatred of the South which Mr. Stevens has ever evinced. If his advice was to be followed, the party would be ruined. We require policy, not headlong ferocity. And it is in order to secure our power, and in order that we may do good to all, that, while granting all the virtues attributed to the venerable statesman, we deem his course of conduct inexpedient, and if pursued will end in the reinstatement of the Democracy in power.

Congress and the Constitution.

THE New York Times professes to believe the entire work of Congress in regard to reconstruction to have been extra-constitutional. It asks, where in the Constitution does anybody "find authority for Congress to pass a law excluding certain States from representation until they pass laws or adopt constitutions such as Congress may prescribe; or to subject the civil functionaries of a State to the paramount authority of a military commander; or to decree universal negro suffrage in the Southern States as the condition of restoration? We can find no such authority, and never could; nor have we ever been fortunate enough to find any one who could point it out."

Allow a man to manufacture his own premises, and he may prove almost anything. And so, allow the Times by the forms of its questions to put into the mouths of its opponents concessions which they do not make, and it presents quite a formidable front. In the sense in which the Times uses the word "State," we deny that the late Rebel communities constitute States, and, therefore, also that they are entitled to "representation," or have any "civic functionaries" to be subjected to the "paramount authority of a military commander." We believe the action of Congress in reconstruction to have been entirely constitutional, and neither to have been beyond the Constitution nor opposed to it. Such we have no doubt is the conviction of the great mass of Republicans whose minds are not burdened by the metaphysical refinements and complications which never cease to affect the editor of the Times. The overthrow of the Rebellion having left the former States of the South which participated in it without any constitutional framework of civil government, reconstruction became a necessity, and was made specially obligatory by the Constitution itself, where it provides that the United States shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government. And as Congress is the legislative branch of the Government, it, and it alone, was competent to inaugurate the work of reorganization. All that the President did, or attempted to do, was unconstitutional and usurpatory, and at best could only be regarded as provisional or temporary in its character. The organizations which he effected possess no sanctity, no legality, and to speak of them as "States," or as entitled to representation, is gressly to err.

As to "decreeing universal negro suffrage," Congress had no rightful choice in the matter. It could know no distinction of color among the citizens of the United States. It would have had just as good a right to exclude all the whites as it would to have excluded all the blacks. Granting that it had the right to reconstruct at all, it was bound to do so on the principles of justice and equality.

In our view, therefore, in this whole contest Congress has been guided strictly by the letter

as well as by the spirit of the Constitution. In its successful resistance of Executive usurpation, it has rescued the Constitution from the most formidable assault made upon isince the foundation of the Government.

Way Nor Report ?- The Committee on Law, of Common Council, at their meeting a few days since, agreed to report adversely to the legality of the election of Frederick A. Van Cleve to the position of Assistant City Soli-We would like to know why that report was not presented on Thursday. Can it be that the Chairman, out of personal sympathy for Van Cleve, has neglected to do his duty? We hope, for his good name, that he has not. One who abets a wrong-doer is an accessory, and to be considered as in league and "in the same boat." In a legal point of view, we are convinced that Mr. Van Cleve has no right whatever to his ill-gotten post. As he has not sufficient self-respect to resign, he must be forcibly ejected. We have a right to demand a report from the Committee on Law, and unless it is presented at the next meeting we shall deem the Committee derelict, and seek the reason for the unnecessary delay. Having once adopted a report, the chairman has no option in its presentation or withdrawal.

CROPS AT THE SOUTH .- The prospects for the cotton crop in Georgia are said to be very fine, and the product is estimated as high as 500,000 bales. Grain crops are also said to be very promising. A similar state of facts is reported in Alabama, and, indeed, throughout the entire South. The Mobile Tribune says:-"We have looked at papers from all parts of the South, and discover that everywhere, with very few exceptions, the crops are full of promise, more especially of wheat and corn. There is no very important complaint of the condition of cotton, and that is something of value, for within twenty years we have not heard of the prospect of a good cotton crop."

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE SUPPERERS .- We are requested to acknowledge the receipt of \$100 from J. C. & Co. for the sufferers, to be distributed through the agents of the Home Missionary Society, No. 507 North street. Any subscriptions will be received by us, acknowledged through our columns, and handed over to the agents of the above-named Society for the allevistion of the wants of the unfortunates of the late sad calamity.

Amount previously acknowledged . 100.00 Theodore Bliss & Co. . 25.00 T. M. Bryan, Esq., per Thos. J. Mason,

5.08

. \$175.00 We also commend to our cierical readers the suggestion contained in the appended communication :-

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:-To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

Permit a reader to avail himself of your liberality to suggest, through the med um of your journal, to the numerous church organizations of our dity, that, if practical, they take up a special collection to morrow (Sabbath day), to assit as far as possible in relieving the temporary necessities of the suddenis necessed families of the victums of the late distressing disaster. This would afford many an opportunity to contribute their mile to so praiseworthy an object; and if but as mall sum should be realized by each, the aggregate would doubtless amount to a generous and acceptable offering.

H. cceptable offering. Philadelphia, June 8, 1\*67.

A COSTLY CABINET .- An ebony cabinet, inlaid with ivory, and intended for a ladies' boudoir, is exhibited in the Paris Exposition. Its price is \$10,000.

> DRY GOODS. 1867!!!

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED: DRY GOODS ARE CHEAP! WE ARESELLING VERY LOW! SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS MONTH! WE WANT TO CLOSE OUTSTOCK!

Good Muslins and Calicoes for 12% cents. New atyles of Challies and Delaines, 22 cents. Excellent All-wool Cassimeres for 75 cents. Shetland Shawls and Grenadine Shawls for \$2. Rich Heavy Black Silks, \$1'10, \$1'-7, \$2. Superb Gros Grain Silks, \$1-75, \$2-25, \$3, \$3-50, and

French Lawns, Percales, Piques, and Chintzes, Materials for Ladies' Suits, in great variety. Linen Drills, Linen Ducks, etc., for men and boys. Hoop Skirts, Balmorais, Hdkts., Shirred Muslins etc. etc.

Summer Flannels, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins,

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S. N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [135 3mSp

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN,

POINTE DES INDES SHAWLS AND HOTUNDES.

LLAMA POINTES AND ROTUNDES,

PUSHU POINTES AND BOTUNDES,

SHETLAND SHAWLS,

GRENADINE SHAWLS.

CHEAP DRY GOOLS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OUL GLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT. N. E. Corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets. Will open this morning 1000 yards active. N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial white canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at \$719, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 77 and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at \$2, 78, 87c., \$1, \$120, \$123, and \$120. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 42c.; Three-ply Carpets, \$120; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, \$162 and \$175; Hemp Ourpets, \$1 to \$2c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to \$7c.; Window Shades, \$1 to \$2. Plain Shading, \$7 and \$30c.; Table Linens, \$2c. to \$175; Towels, 12 to \$2c.; Finnel for Bathing Robes, 31c; Mustins, to to \$5c. Caltoces, 10 to 18c.; Lawus, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Stote, \$6. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, RE freshing breezes, and first class re-in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT, fool of SOUTH Street daily every three-an hour. 613mip\*

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the diy. Boats leave foot of SOUTH istreet daily every three-quarters of an

DRY GOODS.

BARCAINST

BARCAINS!

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 14 cents, worth S cents.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 1234, 14, 16, 18, 20 cents. 9-4 Sheetings, 45 cents; 10-4 Sheeting, 50 cents Pillow case Muslins, 22 and 25 cents. Scoton Dress Ginghams, 30 cents, worth 40

All-wool Spring Shawls, \$3. All-wool Tweeds, Boys' Wear, 75 cents. Imported Whalebone Corsets, \$1-25. Power-loom Table Linens, 65, 75, and 88 cents. Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hankerchiefs. Bloves, etc. Hosiery at reduced prices.

Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc. Linen Drills, 371/4, 45, and 50 cents. Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Shirt Fronts, stc. etc.

White Goods in endless variety. White Pique, 50 cents. Corded do., 621/2 and 75 Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75 cents, \$1.00.

FARIES & WARNER,

29]] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

DRICE & WOOD.

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

HAVE JUST OPENED

Two cases Colored Mohair Alpacas, choice shades. Fine French Percales, 37% cents per yard. Stripe Poplins, 50 cents per yard. A cheap lot of Plaid Goods, 28 cents per yard, BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! Very cheap,

WHITE GOODS: WHITE GOODS! White Piques, 50, 56, 62%, 75, 80 cents, and \$1 per yard. Handsonie Plaid Muslins, verycheap. Son Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks,

Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins, Figured Swiss Muslins, from auction, cheap, Shirred Muslins, 62%, 95 cents, \$1'12%, \$1'25, and 1 1714 per yard. Best makes Blesched and Unblesched Muslins, at

he very lowest market prices. Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hoslery and Gloves Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdafs. A cheap lot of Worked Handkerchiets, from auc

A large assortment of Linen Fans, very cheap. Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality, [10 21

> PRICE & WOOD. N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING, Great Novelties in Dress Goods. COMPRISING IN PART:

ces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents. ces fine Swiss Lawns at halfprice. ces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value,
Sine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value,
So pieces printed Piques, in oll-painted colors.
For beauty of design and coloring they have no
equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods volid do well to call.
Just opened another case of those fine white Piques,
annusome goods, only 50 cents.
TRAVELLING GOODS. TRAVELLING GOODS. Granite Poplies, Glacie Mohair, Poplia Cashmere, Poplinetts, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices.
15 yard black Glacie, for Dresses, equal to silk! appearance and lastre. NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Phila-dephila, and other markets.

All the leading makes of SHIRTING, SHEETING, and PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS At the lowest market prices. 611m Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12% cents. GEORGE D. WISHAM, No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

CREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS.

JAS, R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

CREAT REDUCTION IN

FANCY DRY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET, Informs his customers that he is selling his entire

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

NO. 1101 UHASAUI Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO., ELEVENTH AND CHESNUT, OFFER SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS

OF LLAMA LACE POINTES, THREAD LACE POINTES. LLAMA LACE ROTONDES, PLAIN AND POINTED LINEN CAMBRICS, PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES. EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS, MATERIALS FOR WHITE BODIES, AT LOW PRICES.

No. 1101 OHERNUT Street. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 AMOH STREET Novelties Opening Daily
Rovelties Opening Daily
Real Cluby Laces,
Hack Gupure Laces,
Fointe Applique Laces,
Fointe de Gare Laces,
Thread Veils from £7.6,
WHITE GOODS,

-- Marseilles for Drosses-Bargains,
-- French Muslim, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslims; India Twilled
Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Naimooks; soft
finish Cambric, 1% yard wide; Cambric Edgings and
Insertions, new design, very chesp

6 tim

DRY GOODS.

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EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WOULD RESPECTIVLLY INFORM THE PUBLIC AND THEIR PATRONS

That they have reduced the prices of all kinds of GOODS, and they make it a specialty to watch the market prices of all goods in which they deal, and are enabled publicly to assert that they are prepared to sell

ALL KINDS OF SILKS AND DRY GOODS At the Lowest Market Rates,

AND IN THIS RESPECT CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

Purchasers, by comparing the list of prices elsewhere, can readily be satisfied of the truth of the above assertion.

ILLIKENS LINEN STORE

328 ARCH STREET.

Largest Linen Stock in the City. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LINENS RETAILING AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

Lately opened, direct from Europe,

FINE SCOTCH TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPEANS. RICHARDSON'S TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPHINS. SCOTCH TOWELLINGS, SCARCE GOODS. BLOOM DAMASK TOWELS.

LINEN DRILL STAIR CRASH, RED BROWN LINEN CRUMB CLOTH, 2%, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE. NEVERAL BALES POWER-LOOM TABLE LINEDS. CAMBRIC DRESSES, NEW LINEN

PRINTED SHIRTING LINES, ETC.

STALEN

GEORGE MILLIKEN.

LINEN IMPORTER AND DEALER,

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AMES M'MULLAN. SUCCESSOR TO

J. V. COWELL & SON. HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A

LARGE SUPPLY OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS. The facilities he has for supplying his on with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are

He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also.

PILLOW-CASE LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

TABLE DAMASK by the yard. TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard. MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB

and ALLENDALE QUILTS. FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price. SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS. FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES. PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

TOILANET by the yard. WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP. RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, [4 20 smth3m S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

BARCAINS IN DRY GOODS. EVANS & PHIPPS. N. W. CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STN.,

Just received, another large lot of the Cheapest and most desirable Goods yet offered this Season, at prices most destrable Goods ye that will dely competiti STLES! STLES! STLES! Those cheap Black Silks we are selling so low attract attention, prices ranging from \$1.50 and up-

attract attention, prices ranging from \$150 and upwards.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Spiradid assortment of Cloths for Ladies' Sackings, and Black Doeskin and Cassimere for Mens' and Boys' CHEAP AND BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS.

20 pieces Chene Poplins, yard wide, for suits, very theap.
20 pieces Mohair striped at 62% cents, worth 90 cents.
4 cases Lawis, ranging from 20 cents upwards,
1 case French Percales, 45 cents, worth 75 cents.
20 dozen Balmoral Skirts, arge 8128, \$156, cheap.
4 FNTLEMEN'S HANDKERUHIEFS.

A large a sortion is k Handkerchieft, 5, count to dozen Gents it k Handkerchieft, 5, count to the LADIES, GIVE UNA TRIAL Drop in and convince yourselves. Our cheap goods and low prices cannot fail to please you. Those who have purchased of us are so well pleased, they want COME AND DO LIKEWINE. Our method is evidently becoming popular-ONE LOW PRICE, AND JUSTICE TO ALL.

EVANS & PHIPPS. N. W. CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS. P. S.-Another invoice of Kid Gloves. Beautiful shades. Selling off rapidly, 39 at

STOKES & WOOD,

NO. 702 ARCH STREET,

OFFER GOODS FOR SUMMER WEAR AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

STRIPED LINEN DRILLING, FOR MEN AND BOYS, AT 37% CENTS. BROWN; LINEN DRILLING, 37/6, 45, 50. AND SCIENCY. FINEMERED LINENDUCK SAND DRILL INGS, GOOD STYLES. LIGHT MINED CAN'IMERES, 75, 87% (ENTS, 81'00 AND 81'25, CHEAP. ALL-WOOL, AND COTTON AND WOOL FLANNELS FOR BATHING ROBES. BROWN AND BUFF LINENS FOR LADIES' SET'ES. LIGHT WEIGHT MIDDLESEX AND PRENCH CLOTHS FOR CIRCULARS.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS !

HEAVY BLACK GRON GRAINS, 81-75 AND 82-00 CORDED SILKS FOR SACQUES, 88 00

VERY HEAVY GOLD-EDGED SILKS. PLAID SILK POPLINS, 81'00. CHECR SILES, ALL COLORS, 81:00 PER BLACK AND WHITE PLATD NILES, 81.

DEESS GOODS!

NEW MATERIALS FOR TRAVELLING COSTUMES. FIGURED GRENADINES. SILK AND WOOL POPLING. PRENCH JACONET LAWNS, 31 CENTS. 5000 YARDS FRENCH LAWNS, 28 AND

COTTON GOODS!

Still Further Depression in Prices.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 1214 cents. Excellent Yard-wice Shirtings, 16, 18, and 29 New York Mills, Williamsville, and Wam-

Wide Sheetings, very low. Pillow Muslins, 232and 25 cents. Good Yard-wide Unbleached, 15, 18, and 18

22 cents. Unbleached Sheetings, cheap,

Very Best Heavy Unbleached Muslins, 20 and

Cloth and Cassimere Department.

All-wool Cassimeres, 75, 85 cents, and \$1.00. Fine Cassimeres for Boys' Wear, 65 cents to Mixed Cassimeres, for suits, \$1.25. Silk Mixtures for Business Suits, \$1-3734 to

Linen Dril's and Ducks. Stripe and Plaid Linens 5000 yards Cloths for Ladies' Wear, one hundred different styles. Prices, \$1 25 to \$4 50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

MARKET AND

LLAMA POINTES.

Black Llama Rotondes, fine qualities.
Black Llama Pointes, low to fine grades.
Pusher Lace Pointes and Bornous.
Black Barege and Grenadine bawls.
White Barege and Tamartine Shawls.
Fine stock Spring and sun mer shawls.

g 500 Shawls, all new, \$300 to \$900.

SILE SACQUES.

Elegant Silk Sacques, for good custom. Prices reduced on Cloaks and Man ics. Cloth Cloaks for Evening Wear. Cloak Boom full of Stylish Garments.

BLACK IRON BAREGES.

Single width and 2 yards wide Hernani. Extra large mesh best quality fron Harege. English Black Grenadine, one case, 31 cents per yard. Black Figored and striped English Grenadines. Black Biks, a magnificent Block, \$120 up.
Black Alpacas, 40, 40, 50 55, 62, 65 cents, etc.
Black Mohain, 70, 88 cents, \$100, to finest imported.
Black Tamise and Wool Delaines.

Of light Chene Mixtures, very much worn. All the new materials for these, 37% cents to \$100 oer yard. 75 cent Melanges, in all the new shades.

WALKING SUITS

CANNIMERES. 75 cent new lot tip-top Cassimeres. 11 I stuthen \$100 and \$125 Cassimeres are unequalled. Fine Coalings and Pantaionery. Linen Drills and Duck, low to best imported. Men's Wear, stock very complete and prices right.

ARCE AND MACNIFICENT STOCK OF CLOTHS.

3-4 AND 6-4 CASSIMEREN, (COATINGS, AND NACHINGS.

CLOSING OUT CHEAP AT THE CLOTH STORE OF WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND, STREET, AND NO. 23 STRAWBERRY STREET.

PHILADELPHIA SILKSI SILKSI SILKS BLACK SELES.

GREY DO. PURPLE Do. WHITE Do. GRIS PELE DO. STRIPED DO. And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR

QUALIFIES AND BEST MARES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at MAD'LLE KEOGE'S.

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