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NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET. Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered,

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1867.

The Importance of Overthrowing Mr. Johnson's litegal and Revolutionary State Governments,

Ir is safe to assume in the battles of politics. that a position which is carefully guarded and obstinately defended by your enemy must be one of some importance. Judged by this criterion, the Provisional State Governments erected by President Johnson in the late Rebel States constitute the key-point in the present political contest. It was not until the existence of one of these se-called State Governments was practically threatened by the removal of some of its chief functionaries by General Sheridan, that Mr. Johnson seriously set himself to obstruct the execution of the Reconstruction law and to nullify its provisions. Attorney-General Stanbery was then called upon to manufacture his "opinion," the gist of which was the preservation of these governments as de facto organizations. Congress might, as it did, declare them provisional, and in express terms subordinate them to the military power, and the Executive would take no steps to interfere. But the moment the actual integrity of one of these organizations was assailed, that moment he reopened the controversy with Congress, and braved the perils of a special session. The careful observer will also note that in all the animadversions of the Democracy upon the Reconstruction law, the gravamen of their attacks is that said law overthrows these socalled State Governments. From all this we may safely conclude that the perpetuation of these governments is regarded by the entire Opposition, from the President down, as a matter of supreme moment.

A slight retrospect of the various steps in the history of the contest between the loyal people and Mr. Johnson will serve to show why this is so.

The original State Governments of the late Rebel States, those Governments under which they entered the Union, or were admitted to it, and under which they continued to live down to the breaking out of the Rebellion, were overthrown or supplanted at the very commencement of the struggle. They were succeeded by the Rebel State Governments, which lasted during the entire war. These latter were illegal, unconstitutional, revolutionary organizations, warring upon the United States. Their fate was of course bound up in that of the so-called Confederacy, of which they each constituted a part. When the Rebellion was conquered and overthrown, these Rebel State Governments fell with it. The Rebel States were then without State Governments of any kind. They had neither governors, judges, nor legislators. The entire framework of civil government within their limits had perished. A blank was left.

This was the condition of affairs in the spring of 1865, subsequent to the overthrow of the Rebellion. All civil government had ceased in the late Rebel States, and the military power of the United States held undisputed possession of the country.

Here the practical problem of reconstruction commenced. These States could not be held under permanent military rule. The machinery of civil government must be again set up. State Governments must be organized. War had done its work in settling the appeal which had been made to the sword, and now the foundations of the permanent structure o society must be laid.

At just this point, had President Johnson consulted the letter and spirit of the Constitution, he would have called Congress together in extra session, or would have awaited its regular meeting, and would have committed the whole problem to the people's representatives. Blinded, however, by his own ambition and love of power, he proceeded to usurp the functions of Congress, and undertook the work of creating State Governments on his own hook. Through his agents he proceeded with his self-imposed task, and created the present provisional State organizations in the late Rebel States. He claimed for these creations of his, these products of Executive usurpation, not only legality, but absolute position in the Union as integral parts of the Government of the nation. He had his "Representatives" and "Senators" on hand at Washington, ready to claim seats at the opening of

But at this point Congress took hold of the question, and at once repudiated Mr. Johnson's work as illegal and revolutionary. It denied the constitutionality of those State Governments which he had created, and refused admission to his Representatives and Senators. Both parties appealed to the people in the election of last fall, and the people, with an unanimity and emphasis rarely paralleled in this country, endorsed and sustained Congress.

The Reconstruction bills followed, declaring these bogus State Governments of Mr. Johnson's to be merely provisional, and subject to the paramount authority of the Military Commanders provided for by the bill. But as soen as the Military Commanders began to put this feature of the law into execution, the President stepped in and nullified the statute by an "opinion" of the Attorne-yGeneral, manufactured for the occasion. This brought Congress together again, and reopened the whole subject.

Now, cannot any man see that these bogus

State Governments of Mr. Johnson's are the pith of the whole contest? So long as they remain in existence the Executive usurpation triumphs in fact. Its work endures. No matter by what name they may be called-provisional, temporary, or what not-they are de facto Governments, which were created by President Johnson. The people look to them for all the usual functions of government, for they can look to no other. They must use these or nothing. Now, cannot our Republican friends in Congress see that so long as this condition of affairs remains, Mr. Johnson has an immense advantage in the fight? He holds the "nine points" of possession. His work remains. His Governments, illegal and unconstitutional though they be, are still de facto Governments. Every day that they remain in existence adds to their strength. They are so many fortresses left in the hands of the enemy, and their guns will be turned upon us at the first moment when the fight may seem to waver. There they are, State Governments fully organized, and with a full complement of Representatives and Senators, ready to make a break for Washington at the first intimation from our enemies.

Now what we need is that the Executive usurpation should cease to be a practical success. The de facto organizations should be of Congressional and not of Presidential origin. Mr. Johnson's work should not merely be declared illegal, but it should at once be undone. It should be wiped out. What cares he if Congress does call his State Governments illegal and provisional, so long as they are allowed to remain and to fulfil all the functions of government? He can afford to wait, for every day's delay strengthens him and

It is in this view of the case that we exceedingly regret that the Senate, a day or two since, refused to entertain Mr. Wilson's proposal to fix a definite period, after which these illegal and unconstitutional State organizations of Mr. Johnson's should cease to exist. We regard such a provision as of the highest importance. If Congress shall leave these fruits of Executive usurpation in existence, it will leave a powerful weapon in Mr. Johnson's hands, and one which he will not hesitate to use should occasion offer. We trust that Mr. Wilson's proposition will be incorporated in the supplementary bill before it shall finally pass.

A Curious Fraud in Land Deeds. A most curious fraud has come to light in Germantown in the shape of real estate forgeries, which, for the ease with which it was accomplished, and the evident possibility of a similar imposition being made on almost any of our land-owners, demands more attention than that usually meted out to a police report. The facts of the case are these. It seems that a store and dwelling in Germantown was leased some eight or nine years ago, by Mr. Harper to a lessee, who has continued to regularly pay his rent until the present year. That in the fall of 1865 the lessee, a man by the name of Johnson, visited Mr. Richard Norris, and stated that he desired to borrow money on a mortgage on his property, for which he could show a clear brief of title. The sum of \$5000 was advanced to him, and he delivered the mortgage, after satisfying the counsel of Mr. Norris, by presenting him with the various deeds, that the property was actu-

It now appears that Mr. Harper never sold a foot of the land to Johnson; that he was merely the lessee: and that, in order to deceive Mr. Norris, he forged a deed of sale by Harper to him, and actually had the deed recorded. The result is that Mr. Norris is cheated out of his \$5000, unless Johnson possesses some property of his own which can repay him. This crime, is something new in the way of raising funds, and is rather alarming to gentlemen holding mortgages. It is a trick that can be played upon any one. Nothing is needed but to forge a deed, and have the assurance to get it registered. The good title can be adopted from the original purchaser down to the present owner, so that it is difficult to detect the true from the false, for all the chain may be genuine except the last link. Nor do we see very clearly how the danger is to be avoided. It is generally safe to presume that recorded deeds are true; and when searches show that all the deeds are on file in the public offices, it is likely to deceive the most wary, unless the previous owner be personally sought and consulted-a proceeding at all times disagreeable, and frequently impossible.

A case somewhat similar in its modus operandi, although not alike in some of its details, recently occurred in New York. A lady living in Brooklyn owned certain lands near New York, we believe at Elizabethtown, N. J. One day a lady, purporting to be the owner and answering to the same name, visited a lawyer in Elizabethtown, and desired him to secure a mortgage on her property. She paid him several visits, and as he knew the property to really belong to a lady of her name, he never doubted the identity. The money asked for was advanced on the mortgage, and nothing more was heard of the fair visitor. Two years afterwards the land was sold by the bona fide owner, and the fraud discovered. Both this and the Germantown mode of raising funds are dangerously plausible and difficult of detection, and it behooves our citizens to be extremely careful that they do not buy a mortgage from some one who has no better right than the mortgagee himself.

THE number of foreign residents in China and Japan is steadily increasing. In Hong-Kong, according to a census taken in 1866, there are now 2113 Europeans and Americans in a total population of 15,088. The old Anti-Foreign party in these two countries is entirely power-less, and almost extinct. It is generally regarded as certain that the intercourse new hap-pily established between these countries and the Christian world will never be again inter-

"Hark, from the Toomba a Deleful

Tun man who used to predict in the United States Senate that he would some day call the roll of his slaves within the shadow of Bunker Hill monument, has crawled out of his retirement to "speak a piece," by way of writing a letter to the public through W. M. Corry, "Corresponding Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee." Toombs has not changed since he entered public life thirty years ago "as a nullifier." He regrets "nothing in the past but the dead and the fallen," and is ready to go to work to-day "to establish the principles for which he fought." He says he is going to commence operations in Georgia forth with; but unless he works more effectually than he "fought," we are afraid he will not accomplish much. An Abundant Harvest.

ALL the reports from various parts of the country in regard to the crops concur in the most flattering representations of their condition. The wheat harvest has been gathered in a very wide section, and is now in progress in many others, and everywhere the yield is

large and the quality excellent. Corn is growing finely and promises well. Grass is very heavy, and the yield of hay will be the largest for many years. The cotton crop gives excellent promise, and a large amount of ground is in cultivation with that staple.

With such flattering prospects as these business must soon revive, and the prices of the great staples of life come down to reasonable rates.

Russia and Leland.

Is our foreign despatches may be relied on, Russia is about to try the power of her diplomacy on Great Britain. The Czar is affected at the condition of Ireland, and proposes a " joint inquiry" on the part of Russia, the United States, and France, in connection with Great Britain, into the matter. This is a good offset to Poland and some other things in the past. The British Lion would once have growled at this proposed invasion of his lair, but he has become a very mild mannered beast lately, and there is no knowing what he

Mn. Witson, the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, reported yesterday that the Committee would not be ready to report on impeachment till after October 17-a statement which was followed by a resolution by Mr. Boutwell that Congress should meet again on that day. The debate on the resolution is interesting. Of the nine members of the Committee, it appears that four believe that the facts justify the impeachment of the President; five discept, and seven hold that he should be condemned and censured. Mr. Boutweil's resolution was postponed.

LATEST FROM CUBA.

The Sale of the Bark Ocean Home Sus-HAVANA, July 4 .- The Captain General and the new directors of administration are at variance about the classification of the new system of taxation. The Collector of Customs has sue pended the public sale of the bark Ocean Home. The Banco Espanol declares a dividend of nine per cent for the past half year. The Huelva, a Spani-h schooner-of war, has been sent for a pani-h schooner-of war, has been sent for a ponth to Campeachy. Santa Anna was still in He had refused all food for three days,

and was continually inquiring if they were to shoot him. He had asked for a confessor. Several ports are to be opened to the foreign trade in the castern and central departments of Cuba. The Chinese laborers engaged here and sent to New Orleans have given satisfaction. The wages are fifteen dollars, instead of four and a quarter, which they earn here. Several cigar manufactories have stopped working. The leat tobacco is monopolized. The Cuban crimials sent to Fernando prove an annoyance to the inhabitants of that settlement. The weather

has improved, the heavy rains having subsided for a while. Yellow fever is isss violent.

The Sugar Market is quieter. Dry Sugars of medium numbers firm at 9 reals for No. 12, while damp qualities can be had at 81 reals, Freights coastwise, \$8:50 per hhd, and \$2 per box; vessels scarce; demand moderate. Ex-change on New York, 26½ to 27½ discount; on ondon, 124 premium. The French steamer from St. Mazaire arrived resterday, two days before her time, and leaves o-day for Vera Cruz.

REGISTRATION IN LOUISIANA. New ORLEANS, July 10 .- Under the new order General Sheridan the registration is progressing feebly and with no animation. More whites are being registered in proportion to the blacks at present than heretofore. An order will be promulgated to-morrow directing the Board of Registration to proceed to select suitable per-sons for commissioners of election, and make other provisions for the holding thereof, of which the following is a transcript:-

which the following is a transcript:—

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRIOT, New Oblemans, June 19, 1867.—The Boards of Registration throughout the State of Louisiana will immediately proceed to select suitable persons to act as Commissioners of Election for the voting preclucts of their respective parishes. Three persons will be selected for each precluct, whose names will be submitted by the Board of Registrars to their supervising officers for approval. Polis will be opened at all the places heretofore established for that purpose, as far as practicable, and is order to accommodate the largely increased number entitled to vote, two days will be given for voting. Boards of Registrars will at once proceed to make up their precinct poli-books.

By command of Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.

A generalization of reports at headquarters

A generalization of reports at headquarters shows that out of 111,543 persons registered in Louisiana, there have been only 37,420 whites against 74,116 blacks. From a few sub-districts no reports have been filed since July; but oothing to come in will materially after above figures. The blacks stand to the whites nearly two to one, and will so continue.

OBITUARY.

William Scholefield, M. P. The Cable appounces the death of Hon. Wil-leam Scholefield, a distinguished member of the English House of Commons, Mr. Scholefield was born in 1807, and after finishing his education and traveling in the United States, he entered the banking business in Birmingham. In 1838 he was chosen Mayor of Birmingham. In 1844 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Birmingham in the Liberal interest; but in 1847 he was elected, and since that time he has always continued to represent Birmingham. Mr. Scholeteld was a prominent advocate of religious toleration, and, in particular, contended with the greatest pertinacity against Lord Russell's Ecclesiastical Tithes bill. The bill was adopted, but Mr. Scholefield lived to see all the leading men who voted for it express deep regret at the foolish vote. In the American war Mr. Scholefield disagreed with his col league. John Bright, being in sympathy with the Southerners rather than with the United

General Grant, attended by a portion of his staff, has gone to West Point to attend au army board to decide upon a proposed change of army tactics.

THE BOSTON AERONAUTS.

The Adventurers in the Air Three Hours. and Travel One Hundred Miles-Another Ascension Made-Safe Return to

Boston, July 10-11 o'clock P. M -The eight balloon excursionists who ascended from the Common at six o'clock last evening in the monster balloon Hyperion, in charge of Professor Samuel King, descended in New Salem. Franklin county, three hours later, having gone a distance of about a hundred miles from Boston. Here there was almost Egyptian dark-ness, and the aerial voyagers being un-acquainted with the swampy meadow, they were obliged to encamp until morning, during which time an unpleasant thunder shower served to relieve the monotony of an involun-tary rural life. tary rural life.
When daylight came the party sought a neigh

boring dwelling, where they were hospitably entermined, after which four of the aeria voyagers disembarked at New Salem, and came back to Boston by railroad, arriving here at about 8 o'clock this evening. The other four mace a secon I ascension, leaving New Salem at twenty minutes pust 4 this siternoon, and descending at a point between West Brook heid and Worcester at five minutes past 8 this evening. The party immediately proceeded to Wor-cester and took the train to Boston. The ascension was one of the most protracted and successful, and embraced more participants than any other which ever took place in this country. There were some tears in Boston during the evening that the adventurers had met with an accident, and when the news of their safe descent came this evening there was no little

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' RE-FRIGHTATORS Chear and good; warranted cold, and free from awest, or no sale.

A o, hARRIS UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which has a contrably constructed that the cooking of a lamily, instead of being a lawor, is really a pleasant Also, the NEW MAGLIOCOO HEATER, which is Also, the New account of the New account of the New account of the New Also, and saving in coat.

A. S. HARRIS & CO.,

B. 16 2m4p No. 149 North NaNTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEURAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT, OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS-OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
Philadelphia, Joly 10, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the
Chief tommissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M.,
on MONDAY, 18th inst., for the construction of a
Sewer on the inse of Rittenhouse atreet, from the
northeasterly side of Cermantown avenue to Honey
run, to be built of brick, circular in hoem, with a clear
inside diameter of three feet, and with such inlets and
manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer
and Surveyor—to be paid for out of them No. 20 of appropriation made to the Department of Highways,
etc., for the year 1887, and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order
for three years after the sewer is finished.
When the street is occupied by a City Passenger
Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or
interiere with the sale passage of the cars thereou; and
no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor
by the company using said track, as specified in fact
of Assembly approved May 8, 1895.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and
place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal
will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has
been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinauce of May 25, 1895. If the Lowest Bidder shall
not execute a contract within five days after the work
is awaided, he will be deemed as decining, and will
be held itable on his bond for the difference between
his bid and the next highest bid.

Year Market and the Department of
Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,

711 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

I. O. O. F.
FIRST GRAND UNION EXCURSION OF FRIENDSHIP, DECATE B. AMITY, MORNING STAR. AMITY, MORNING STAR. AND ENTERPRISE.

CAPE MAY ON WEDNESDAY, July 17,

CAPE MAI ON CAPE
Tickets, \$175.
Children's Tickets, \$6.0.
Forsale at HALL N. SIXTH Street, of the Committee, and at No. 47 S. Second Street.
FINNEY'S BRASS AND STRING BAND ON THE OCCASION. [7 10 54
Last Boat leaves Market Street Wharf at \$4. M. A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY, will be held at the Office, No. 429 WALNUT Street, on the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to take action on the reduction of Capital Stock and other important business.

75 &t ROBERT THOMPSON, Treasurer.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET. one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pan-sion; Ration Money, and all claims against the Gov-ernment. For a speedy activement, call on Mr. F. RD who is well versed with all the details of the

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINT-MENT-the Elixir of Life. Ponce de Leon and his companions sought in vain for the fabled waters of rejuvenescence amid the orange groves and flowery meads of Florida. It was lett for Holloway to discover the true antidole to Coughs, Colds, Asihma, Scrofula, Sore Leg Licers. Burns, Scalds, etc., in his admirable remedies of Pilis and Ontament, which have been astonishing the world for upwards of fifty years, by their marvellous cures in every type of discase. Sold by all Druggists. 79 tuthest

OF ALL HYGEIAN WATERS THAT bubble from the earth, that of the Beitzer Spring in Germany is held to be the best catharde, corrective, and restorative. But it has some impur-ties, all of which are omitted, while all its peculiar virtues are intensified, in TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. [7 9881h83849]

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE, No. 227 S. FCURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. TLATTANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be re-opened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867. A Division of FIVE FER CENT has been declared A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

8. BRADFORD, 6 26 5w

Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SECOND AND THIRD PANY, No. 2463 FRANKFORD ROSE.

PANY, No. 2463 FRANKFORD ROSE.

PH L. DELPHIA, July 10, 1887.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Second At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable after the 19th Instant, flee of tax.

The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 19th instant, both days inclusive.

7 If that ust | E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA CITY PAS-SENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4180 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1867. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, hald this date, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst.

Transfer Books closed until 11th inst.

7 2 2w WM. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COM-PANY OF NOATH AMERICA, No. 222 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1867.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of BIX PER CENT., payable on demand 7 82W CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

MANN'S PATENT PARCHMENT COPYING PAPER AND BOOKS. My patent for this paper (which expired July II. 868) has been extended for seven years from that

I have been informed that certain parties have at

empted an infringement on said patent, by making selling, or using this Paper. Notice is hereby given that lawful measures will be taken to protect myself against all persons who may mausfacture or offer for sale such Paper. 7 6 stutist William Mann, Philadelphia,

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH,
THE IT CARLE DESPATCH, PARIS EXPOSI110M, July I. 1867.—
"STEINWAY & SONS, Of New York,
have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition. The First Gold Minal of Memit for the
hiphest degree of perfection in prince, and upright Planos and the most valuable inventions, showing
the preatest progress in the construction of Plano-fortes,
with the strongest indersement of the Supreme InterNATIONAL JURY." In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have re-

ceived the following Cable despatch:-"The great Societe des Beanx Aris, of Paris, July 4.
after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to
existe way & Soon, of New York, their Grand Testimonial Medat, for proatest superiority and novetty of
construction in Plance."
Ware comma first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and
73 East Fourteenth aircet, between Fourth avenue
and Irving place, New York.

824p PHILADELPHIA WAREROOMS,

FIETH STECK & CO. PIANOS, HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS.

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These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assort-J. E. GOULD'S.

SEVENTH AND CHESTUT. TCH! TETTER!

AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SWATNE'S OINTMENT

Entirely eradicates this losthsome disease, oftentimes

In from 12 to 48 Hourst

SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING GINTMENT SWAYNE'S ALL-BEALING OINTMENT SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT SWATNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTHENT SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTHENT. SWAYNE'S ALL-REALING OINTMENT.

Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH. OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN. It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by

> DR. SWAYNE & SON, NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

Above Vine, Philadelphia. Sold by all best Druggists

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BOT-CAST PORCELAIN. AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE OF MANUFAC

TURE-AN AMERICAN INVENTION. PATENTED BOTH IN THIS COUNTRY AND IN EUROPE.

It contains all the constituent ingredients of Porce-It contains all the constituent ingredients of Porce-isla, but, unlike ordinary perceisia, is worked like giass. In strength and durability it surpasses the strongest marbles: In hardness it equals flint, of which it is largely composed; in its applications it ranges from the finest bugle for ladies' dress trim-mings to the colossal church column, from the bilinest egg shell China cup to the heavy slab of the sideboard on which it is placed. It takes the most brilliant and enduring polish, and will not stain, as it will not absorb any liquid whatever. It is susceptible of being produced in any color.

THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN CO.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Has just been organized for the purpose of manufacturing this material on a scale commensurate with its extensive applications. 1000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Company are offered to the public at the par value of \$100 per share. the books for subscription being now open at their present works, N. s. 3-45 and 3047 CHESNUT Street, where every facility will be furnished to those who desire to investigate the nature and capabilities of the Subscriptions will also be received at the office of the President, No. 223 DOCK Street, above Wainut, Philadelphia.

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A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in sonks, three-quarter socks, and long hose.

GLOVES. In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale as HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store.

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To Insurance Companies, Manufacturers of Paten, Medicines, and Business Men generally, The undersigned beg leave to inform the put they are turnishing, is large quantities. Show Cards and Signs of any cesign, suitable for outdoor and indoor display. Gold-leaf Letters on Japanesed Tin. They are superfor to work done by hand, as regards finish and durability, and can be furnished for less than one-half the price. Also, Paper Cutters as business cards. ness cards.
Ordinary Signs constantly on hand, and a great variety of Lithographic Engravings. Call and ax-

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ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS, Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, AMnetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Bend for circular. 5 18 5m/p

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, RE freshing breezes, and first class re-licentification in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER FOLNT, Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour.

BARCAIN IN

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

EDWIN HALL & CO...

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

OPENED THIS MORNING

250 Shetland Shawls, at 33. BEEN SELLING AT \$6.

They are superior to any goods in the market for the money. The best imitation of REAL SHET. LAND SHAWLS ever made. The colors are Whites, Draba, and Sca. lets.

ALSO, A VARIETY OF

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS. No. 1301 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO. OFFER IN

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS. ADAPTED TO THE SEASON.

mmer Gaure Blankets.
Fruit Clotis act Doyles.
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