OUR COLLEGES.

sketch of Lamyette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania-Its Rise, Progress, and Munificent Endowment.

We resume our sketches of the leading Colleges of the United States, confining ourselves to-day to an institution in which the people of Philadelphia are as much interested as if it were located in our very midst.

Lafayette College,

located at Easton, Pa., was chartered under the administration of Governor Shultze, March 9. 1826. The first meeting of the citizens of Easton called "to consider the propriety of establishing a college in the borough" was held December 27, 1824, and a committee, of which the Hon. Joel Jones, late of this city, was chairman, was appointed to drait a memorial to the Legislature for the charter.

It was about this time that the Marquis de

Lafayette visited America, receiving everywhere a national ovation, and the College was named in his honor. It was at first intended that mili-tary tactics should occupy a large place in the instructions of the College, the patriotic citizens having at their preliminary meeting "Resolved, that a freeman's arm can best defend a free-man's home, and that next to the education of our youth in general science and literature, the acquaintance of military science and the knowledge of military tactics is a freeman's duty."

Accordingly it was provided in the charter at the College should be furnished by the State with arms and military equipments, and, for the purpose of carrying out the plan, the original corporators were partly composed of military men, among the most eminent of whom were Colonel John Hare Powel and General Robert Patterson, both of this city.

This military character of the college was, however, soon abandoned; but it is interesting to know that when the emergency of the late Rebellion demanded "the freeman's arm to defend a freeman's home," the alumni and students of Lafayette College promptly answered the call. In the address of Major Lee, de-livered at the last Commencement before the Alumni, and commemorative of the part taken by the students of the College in the late war for the Union, it is stated that over 26 per cent, of the regular graduates of the College, who had not yet passed the military age, served in the Union army. Of the thirty classes which had then graduated, every one was represented on the roll of honor. The classes of 1855 and 1860 sent one-half of their graduating number to the war; the classes of 1859 and 1861 more than half. When General Lee invaded Pennsylvania in 1863, so general was the patriotic exodus of the students in answer to the call for emergency men, that the Commencement exercises of that year were wholly omitted. The orator goes on to say, with pardonable pride, "a careful com-parison of the rolls of honor of the different colleges, as iar as they could be obtained, places Latayette in this respect in the van of all. The average percentage of the New England colleges is about 23 per cent., Yale leading them with 25. The statistics from the colleges of the Middle States show a smaller figure, probably not reach-

This is the more noticeable as the class of students generally attracted to Lafayette have been those whose subsequent occupation has led them furthest from the scenes of war. It was stated a few years since, in a report to the Synod of Philadelphia, that so arge a proportion of the graduates of Laisyette College as one-half were ministers of the Gospel.

Another noticeable feature in the curriculum

of Lafavette, and which its early history recalls to our notice, is the attention paid to the study of the English language, not merely in the de-partments of belies lettres, rhetoric, and Eng-lish literature, but in the department of language itself: placing it upon the level of the Greek and Latin as a philological study. In their memorial to the Legislature for a charter (a printed copy of which has been furnished us) the Committee say:- "The language most neg ected in our seminaries of learning is the lish. It is, we think, one of the tolties of the learned to expend time and toil and money in the minute investigation of the languages of other times and other people at the expense of omitting the equally curious and more useful investigation of their own. The Anglo-Saxon and the German ought long since to have been made a part of the education been made a part of the education of our youth." Hence these languages were early made prominent in the instructions of the College, Professor F. A. Rauch, Ph. D., after-wards President of Marshall College, having been appointed, in 1833, to the separate Profes sorship of the German Language and Literature. And it may be remarked here that in 1857 the Trustees of the College established a distinct de-partment for the philological study of the Eng-lish, the first ever established in this country, but which has since been properly imitated by many of our leading colleges. Dr. McPhail in his inaugural address (1858) says:—"We do not, then, substitute English for Latin and Greek; but rather pursue (in the classical course) the mutual and co-ordinate study of all three for the better understanding of the whole. We expect more knowledge of Latin and Greek from our ten terms of ancient languages plus two of English, than from the twelve of the ancient, part is found greater than the whole, as in many other matters." And this view strik-ingly corresponds with that presented by the committee so early as 1824. While urging in the memorial the introduction of the study of English and other modern lauguages, and still insisting upon keeping up the standard of Latin and Greek, they say:—"Lest we should be thought to prescribe a course impracticable within a reasonable time, we will add that the period usually allotted to the Latin and Greek merely would be, under a proper method of instruction, amply sufficient for the acquisition of all we have mentioned." As this department of English lan-guage and philology has already won for the College such high distinction, and is in itself so important, we add a few extracts from the last catalogue of the College:-"The English language is studied in the same

way as the Latin and the Greek. An English classic, Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' for example, is studied just as the most skilful professors of Greek teach the 'lliad' of Homer. The text is minutely analyzed, the idioms explored, and synonyms weighed; the mythology, biography, history, metaphysics, theology, geography, are all looked up; and whatever else is necessary, that every allusion may be comprehended. The character of the author, and his life and times, are also studied, since these are necessary to a com-prehension of his work and his speecen; and comparison is continually made with the language o other great English authors, and of the English Bible; so that the relation of each author to English literature and the English race may be carefully examined. The phetorical laws of English composition, and the principles of spic and dramatic art, are applied to Milton, Shake-speare, and other English classics, line by speare, and other English Classics, the by line; and an attempt is made to comprehend the particular beauties, and apprehend the general plan of the great representative works of English literature. The text is also made the foundation of more general study of lan-guage; the origin and history of recurring ords, the laws by which words grow up from their roots in our language, the laws by which changes from one language to another are governed, are stamped on the mind by continual iteration; and an attempt is made to ground all these facts and laws in laws of mind and of the organs of speech. For this best discipline and learning which philology enables us to draw from the study of languages, no language affords a better field than our own English.

Anglo-Saxon, German, and French (regular studies in both the classic and scientific courses) are studied in the same way, and all the languages of the course are systematically com-pared in the light of modern philology, so as to illustrate each other, and language in general."
The Rev. George Junkin, D. D., was elected first President of the College, February 6, 1832,

and the first classes of the College were organized in an humble building, still remaining, though in a dilapidated condition, on the southern bank of the Lebigh. As the President bad been connected with a manual labor school at Germantown, this feature was engrafted on the new enterprise, but it was not found to answer well, and was soon abandoned. In 1833 a more eligible site was procured on the noble range of hills to the north of the borough, and on the 4th of July of that year the corner-stone of the main college building was laid. All business in town was suspended; there was an imposing military and civil display; an address upon the hill by Rev. Dr. B. G. Wolf, and an oration in the German Reformed Church by Hon, Joseph R. Ingersoll. The exercises were presided over R. Ingersoll. The exercises were presided over by the lafe Judge J. M. Porter, for many years President of the Board, and one of the earlies: as well as most earnest friends of the institution.

Among the professors at this early stage was Samuel Gross, M. D., now Professor of Surgery in Jefferson Medical College in this city, and the classes contained many men who have since risen to eminence in the busy world, among them the orator before the societies for the present year, the Hon. James Morrison Harris, of Baltimore, and his no less distinguished fellow-townsman, John W. Garrett, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Hon. N. B. Smithers, of Delaware, was in the first class that graduated, and among his fellow-students was ex-Governor Ramsay, of Minnesota, now United States Senator from that State. At the time the College went into operation

there was in Pennsylvania, east of the mountains, but one chartered college (the University in this city) in existence, Dickinson College, at Carliale, having been closed, by reason of financial embarra-sment, in 1831. The new College, however, was obliged to struggle long and painfully before it became known and appreciated, and had it not been for the untiring exertion and self-sacrifice of Dr. Junkin and Judge Porter, the enterprise would have been

In 1841 Dr. Junkin accepted the Presidency of Miami University, but returned in 1844 to resume the Presidency of Lafayette, which posi-tion he again resigned in 1848, having accepted the Presidency of Washington College, Va. was while residing at Lexington that one of his daughters married a plain, unpretending Virginia gentleman, who afterwards became the famous Stonewall Jackson. Dr. Junkin's patriotic resistance to the Rebellion is well known to most of our readers; but the following in-cident is in such noble contrast with the spirit exhibited by so many Northern men who happened to be South when the Rebellion broke out, that it deserves special mention:-

On the 17th of April, 1861, the students surmounted the statue of Washington with a disunton flag. The Doctor immediately ordered it down; but finding it still there when the Seniors came in to recite, he promptly dismissed the class with the remark:-"Well then, gentlemen, as you have put it there in express opposition to my order, I am under the necessity of telling you that I have never been ridden over rough-shed in that style, and I never will be. I never will hear a reculation or deliver a lecture under a Rebel flag." In the evening of the same day, the Faculty having voted to allow the Rebel flag to remain, he resigned the Presidency of the College. "Thus," says he, in the published account of this transaction, "within twenty-four hours from the time I was informed my colleagues had determined to permit the secession flag to wave over the head of Washington, my connection with the College he had so nobly endowed ceased forever. I saw plainly that if I remained, absolute silence or a voice in favor of secession must be the price of my personal safety. This price was too great for me to pay. It would bankrupt my self-respect and poliute my conscience. The only alternative was flight;" and the brave old man's course throughout the whole Rebellion was as uncompromising as at the start. The Presidency of Washington College is now occupied, as our readers are aware, by that distinguished Rebel chief, General Robert E. Lee, while Dr. Junkin has returned to Lafayette College, his first love, and for which the toil and strength of his carrier years were spent. He is now Emeritus Professor of Political Philosophy, and we doubt not that the students, under his able instructions, will ever reject and abnor the pernicious Southern doctrine of ultra State

nd President of Lafayette College from 1841 to 1844 (during Dr. Junkin's absence). was Rev. John W. Yeomans, D. D. He was a scholar and a man of rare abilities, esperally in his favorite department of metaphysics. lie had the honor of being elected Moderator of the O. S. General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which met in Rochester in 1860. After his resignation of the Presidency, in 1844, he became paster of the First Presbyterian Church n Danville, where he died in 1863.

Upon the second resignation of Dr. Junkin in 1848, the Presidency was offered to Rev. Dr. Nassau, the Vice-President of the College and Professor of Ancient Languages, but to the great regret of all the friends of the College, he was never inaugurated, and soon after resigned from the Faculty.

It was at this juncture that the Presbyterian Synod of Philadelphia formally adopted the College. It was still to remain open to students of all religious denominations, but the charter was amended so as to allow the Synod to nominate all the Trustees and Protessors, and through annual committees to exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the College. This was felt to be necessary to give efficiency to the institution, and the Presbyterians more readily united in the project, as all the other leading denominations had established colleges in this section of the State, while there were none under the control of any branch of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. D. V. McLean, D.D., was elected by the Synod President of the College, and a vigorous effort was made to raise a permanent endowment of \$100,000, principally y the sale of scholarships.

Dr. McLean was succeeded in 1857 by Rev.

George W. McPhail, D. D. It was during his administration that the Southern Rebellion was commenced, the influence of which was felt so severely by many of the Northern colleges, as seen in the very large reduction of the number of students in them all. So many of the students at Lafayette enlisted in the army, and the pressure of the times so much diminished the number of new students, that it seemed at one time that the classes of the College would be dis-continued. Dr. McPhail resigned in 1863, and meeting of the Board of Trustees, in tember of that year, was called "to consider the propriety of suspending operations under increasing embarrasements," as the entire revenue of the College, from all sources, amounted to but little over \$4000. The members of the Synod, and other irrends of the College, would not, however, consent to this; and in Occober the Rev. W. C. Cattell, D. D., then pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Harrisburg, but formerly Professor of Latin and Greek in the College, was elected President, and a new effort was inaugurated to complete the endowment; the Synoc, at the same time, by a unanimous yote, pledging itself "to pray and labor for the and successful establishment of the lege, under the Divine blessing, beyond all con-tingencies." The result of these efforts was successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the College. And as the main object of the earticles is to show what has been done for our educational institutions, and to encourage our people to continue this grand and beneacent work, we will reproduce some of the facts in this extraordinary move-ment, almost unparalleled in the history of any College in the country.

And first, as to the new buildings. Before the endownent was completed, the corner-stones of the Astronomical Observatory and of the Jenks Chemical Hall were hald—the former in 1864, the latter in 1865. The Observatory consists of a tower and two transit rooms, with a lecture room attached. It is fitted up with a revolving dome and telescope, a transit lustrament, and other apparatus for the observation of as remonical facts and for the thorough study of astronomy. It is built of dressed stone, and the whole is the manificent gift of Professor Trail Green, I.L.D., whose connec-tion with the College as Professor of Chemistry

The Jenks Chemical Hall was built of the ame material. The main hall, for lectures, is 0 by 60 feet, while in mont two stories are occu-

pied with Laboratory rooms, fitted up with all the modern appliances for operations in inor-ganic and organic chemistry, quantitative and qualitative analysis, etc. The third story rooms, one of which is over the main lecture hall, and of the same size, are appropriated. of the same sze, are appropriated to the Museums and Cabinets. These are already very valuable, and when completed will thoroughly illustrate all the departments of Natural Science, especially Mineralogy and Lithology, Geology and Paleontology, Botany and Zoology. The entire cost of this magnificent structure has been defeared by Barton H. Jerker Free of this been defrayed by Barton H. Jenks, Esq., of this city, and it will remain a monument to his honor as long as the noble hills moon which it is built shall last. In this connection we may mention that the department of Chemistry, which is destined in this College to take such a high rank, was further advanced during the same year by the endowment of the Professor-ship. Philadelphia has the honor of furnishing also this noble and generous individual, and we write with pride the name of Mr. William

Besides the buildings to which we have reterred, the citizens of Easton, during the past ubscribed \$20,000, with which it is de signed to complete the wing (now in process of erection) of the main college building, principally for the use of the engineering department, and which is to contain halls for lectures and recitations, as well as rooms for the collections which are making of models and drawings, tools, machines, and structures instructive to the engineer and architect. The Synod also passed a resolution at its last meeting to build a new chapel, and the two literary societies (Washington and Franklin) have appointed committees to secure the erection of handsome balis. In addition to the public buildings there are now seven handsome residences for the prolessors; so that the grounds of the College, embracing about forty acres, and crowning magnificent hills that command a view of the valleys of the Lehigh and Delaware, unsurpassed in beauty and grandeur, will soon be dotted with elegant and tasterul editices.

Of the general College endowment (\$100,000) raised during the past year, a large part was contributed by citizens of Philadelphia, and we take pleasure in mentioning some of the most generous donors whose names appear in the subscription list:—Alexander Whilldin, \$5000; Morris Patterson and G. W. Fahnestock, each \$2000; G. S. Benson, \$1500; Charles Macalester. A. G. Cattell & Co., T. A. Scott, H. J. Lombaert, Jay Cooke & Co., W. A. Ingham, A. Martien, Joseph Patterson, each \$1000. Of other Pennsylvanians, not including the citizens of Easton, the most liberal contributors were Joseph H. Scranton and Thomas Beaver, each \$5000; John A. Gamble, John Curwen, A. A. Douglass, Thomas Atherton, David Stewart, George F. Wiggin, each \$1000. From New Jersey, the subscription shows the names of John I. Blair, \$8000; Selden T. Scranton and B. G. Clarke, each \$2500. Very few subscribers were found in New York; but W. E. Dodge, with his usual liberality, gave \$5000.

But we have not yet mentioned the noblest pation of the College; one to whom the greatest nener belongs, and indeed to whose munificence the College really owes its present great prosperity. A correspondent of the Easton Express, in describing the principal personages at President Cattell's levee, on last Commencement evening, speaking of a "central figure" attracting the attention and interest of the assembled guests, says:-"He stands with downcast eye and modest mien, eye and talking to quietly thosa nearest to him; and so retiring and unassuming is his whole appearance and manner that a careless observer would hardly see in him the self-made man of iron will, untiring industry, keen native shrewdness, and broad grasp of mind, who has added to his other honors the crowning one of a princely munificence, which has made the name of A. Pardee torever loved by all the friends of Lafayette, and honored by the friends of liberal education throughout the land."

Mr. Pardee's first act was to give \$20,000, in August, 1864, to endow the chair of mathema-tics. This, we believe, was the first chair in any Pennsylvania College endowed by any one per-son. This noble donation was followed soon after by a gift of \$100,000, to endow, in the College, a scientific course parallel with the CLASSICAL; and here Latayette Coilege again has the honor of setting a worthy example, at least to her sister Colleges in this State.

course in any regular classical college in Penn sylvania, and it was designed for the constantly increasing number of students who wish to study the natural sciences, mathematics, modern languages and literature, history, rnetoric, logic, and mental and moral philosophy, as thoroughly as they are studied in our best colleges, and who would be glad to enjoy the cultivation and learned habits and associations of college life, but who will not study Greek and Latin.

In addition to this general scientific course. which is designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, optional studies are arranged for the Senior year and for a post graduate course, so that the students may, if they choose, devote themselves to studies essentially practical and technical, viz.: - Engineering, civil, topographical, and mechanical and metallurgy, architecture and the application of chemistry to agriculture and the arts. There will also be afforded an opportunity for the special study of trade and commerce, of modern languages and philology, and of the history and institutions of our own country.

the time this handsome donation made by Mr. Pardee, we made it the topic of an extended editorial article, and we can only repeat what we said then: - "For this munificent gift he deserves, and will receive, the gratitude of an enlightened public. All men will rejoice that wealth has been placed by Providence in the hands of one who knows so well how to employ it. In the 'Novum Organum' the genius of Bacon has done no more for the 'advancement of learning' than the noble consecration of wealth to educational purposes by such

men, in our day, as Mr. Pardee. The result of the noble efforts of Mr. Pardes and the other distinguished gentlemen who are associated with him in this good entereprise, is seen in the increase of students at the opening of the present College year. While the graduating class, which entered four years ago, numbers only eleven, the Freshman Class, which entered last fall, numbers forty-two. The Faculty now contains fitteen professors and two tutors. Truly the few survivors among the venerable men who, more than forty years ago, originated the College, may well regard their agency in this matter as the crowning honor of their lives. The toil of years is at last re-warded. Eastou is now one of the recognized centres of the literary and scientine world, and may Mr. Pardee and the other munificent patrons of the institution long live to enjoy their benefactions, and to see many classes of young men prepared for enlarged usefulness under the broad and generous culture of the

College they have so nobly endowed.

We conclude this sketch with the usual table showing the number of students in attendance

during the past two years:	7. 1865-6. 1 11 1 13 7 18 2 22
Total	nent in the

place on Wednesday next, July 31. [In another and concluding article, we shall give sketches of the principal institutions which have been established since the organization of Latayette College.]

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. KINSENGEN.

VICHY, SEIDLITZ, SABATOGA, ETC. These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at

CHARLES ELLES, SON & CO., Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH. Trade supplied on liberal terms, 76 stuthforp SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE

Excellent for Females and Weakly Persons. Used by Bundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes,



VINEYARDS—Los Angelos, California, and Pasnaic, New Jersey.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, Four Years Old.

—This justly celebrated native Wine is made from
the juice of the Oporto Grape raised in this country.
Its invaluable Tonic and Strengthening Properties
are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the
pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's
own persons supervision, its purity and genuineness
are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of
its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may
use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the
aged and debilitated, and suited to the various allments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every
respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Samples to be had free at the store of JOHNSON,
HOLLOWAY & CO., No. 23 North SIXTH Street:
DYOTT & CU., No. 23 North SECOND Street.
Invalids Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Weakly Persons Find a
Benefit by its Use; Speer's Wines in Hospitals are
Preferred to other Wines.

Principal Office,
No. 243 BROADWAY, opposite City Hall Park, N.Y.
Sold by Druggists. VINEYARDS-Los Angelos, California, and Pas

CARD TO THE PUBLIC. The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of STERLING SILVER AND PLATED-WARE

To be found at their manufactory.
No. 35 South THIRD Street, and at the Wareroom,
No. 1125 CHESNUT street.
These goods are all of their own manufacture. As
Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED
and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the
market.

and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market.

Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves, at the following hotels:—

GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.

ASB LAND HOUSE, Philadelphia.

ET. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburg.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.

NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.

Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, when desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice.

SMATER & ABAIR.

at the statement of the statem

WATCHES.

CLARK & BIDDLE

No. 712 CHESNUT Street, HAVE JUST OPENED

AN INVOICE OF

LADIES' FINE WATCHES,

Manufactured in Europe Expressly for their Sales. 713mws1m4p

B. KITCHEN, JEWELER,

S. E. Corper TENTH and CHESNUT. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELBY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZEN

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY RE Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line.

O O U E T.

AMERICAN CROQUET COMPANY,

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

NO. 918 ARCH STREET, SOLE AGENTS.

CROQUET, 87.50, 810.00, 812.00, AN \$14.00 PER SET. OUR 87-30 NET IN EQUAL TOIOTHE MANUFACTURERS' \$10.00 SETS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

R. HOSHINS & CO. NO. 913 ARCH STREET. 21 tothssmrp

WEDDING CARDS

PARTY INVITATIONS. THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

BEDLES CAMPHOR TROCHES,

OHOLERA Bole Factor, C. H. Noedles, Druggist, Box, mailed on re

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

WILL BEMOVE HIS MUSIC STORE FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STN. TO NO. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

[7 20 stuthtfsp

AUGUST 1.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, OBIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE

Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects. OFFICE, NO. 787 WALRUT STREET, Below Eighth, Philadelphia, DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS SHAWLS

Bummer Shawls, \$175. Summer Shawls, \$1.75. White Shetland Shawls, \$3.00. White Shetland Shawls, \$3.00, White and Black Liama Shawls, White and Black Barege Shawis. Sea-side Shawls. Sea-side Shawls Wide Iron Barege and Hernani for Shawis,

LAWNS! LAWNS!

Fine French Lawns, 25 cents, French Jaconet Lawns, 28 cents. Best French Percales, reduced to 3714 cents.

Linens for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Plaid and Stripe Linen Drills for Boys. Linen Duck Coatings. Extra Heavy Linen Duck for Suits. Heavy White Basket Duck. Linens for Ladies' Travelling Suits. Immense Stock of Linens, all grades.

House-Furnishing Linen Goods

Sheeting, Towels and Napkins. Heavy Barnsley Linen Sheetings, in 54-inch, 72-inch, 80-inch, and 96-inch widths. 10-4 Fine Linen Sheetings, \$1-25. 11-4 and 12-4 Huguenot Sheetings.

Fine Cotton Sheetings, all widths,

TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.

Diaper, Huck, Bath, Red Border, Fringed, and Damask Towels, Towellings by the yard of every description.

Nursery Diapers, Napkins, and Doylies. Scotch Loom and Barnsley Table Damask.

QUILTS AND COMFORTABLES.

Immense Stock of all sizes of white and colored Marseilles Quitts, Honeycomb, colored Alhambra Spreads, Lancaster and Heavy Jacquard Quilts.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families will do well to examine our stock.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS. PHILADELPHIA.

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE BACE,

Have just received-

Large lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. Fine Lace Hdkfs., from auction, bargain, Fine quality Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85c., \$1 and \$1:15. Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 3734, 45, 50, and 60c. Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics. Nainsook Muslins, Swiss Mulls, etc. etc. White Piques, 50c. Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75, 85 cents, etc.

Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37%, 45, 50, 62% cents. Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hokfs., cheap, Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c. Linen Fans below Importers' prices, Table Linens, 45, 50, 65, and 75 cents. Linen Napkins, Towels Doylles, etc. Linen Drills for Pants, 37)4, 45, and 50c. Plain Linens, 25 cents.

Fine quality Biey Linens, 27%, 40, 45, and 50 cents DOMESTICS

DOMESTICS ! Bieached Musitus, 12%, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20c., etc. Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.

Unbleached Musiins, 1252, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20c., etc. Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25 cents. Domet Flannels, 25, 31, and 37% cents. Grey Twilled Flannel for Bathing Robes, Black and White Balmorals, \$1. Best Hoop Skirt in the city, \$1.25.

> FARIES & WARNER, NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET. ABOVE RACE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES.

LINEN CAMBRICS, PRINTED FOR DRESSES.

WHITE FOR BODIES. These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT BACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N.W. Corner Edeventh and Chesnut.

No. 1161 CHESNUT Street,

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT. N. S. Corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double impurial White canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37%, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 42, 78, 57c. 18, 18, 28, 1875, and 410s; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling to, 45, 80, and 425c; Three-ply Carpets, 410s, and 415c; Regular Tapentry Brunselt Carpets, \$102 and \$175; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, Soc., Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, 31 to 52 Plain Shading 57 and Soc.; Taple Lineus, 42c. to 410c. Towels, 12 to 32c Figure for Bathing Robes, dic. Muslius, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawin, 25c. Wholesiale and Reaal Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTM and MARKET Streets.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. SIE ARCH STREET Novelties Openius Dally,

Real Cluny Laces.

Black Guipure Laces.

Pointe Applique Laces.

Pointe de Gaze Laces.

Thread Vells from \$2.50.

WHITE GOODS. —harseilles for Dresses—Bargains,
—French Mualius, syards wide, at 50 cents,
Bhirred and Tucked Lace Musiins; India Twilled
Long Cloth; Flaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainscoks; son
Enish Cambric, 15, yard wide: Cambric Edgings and
Insertions, new design, very cleap.

710 lm DRY GOODS,

MARKET AND

> LADIES' BATHING ROBES, Of good quality, at the low price of \$500.

CLOAR ROOM.

Water-proof Cloaks for tourists. Liben Sacques, Shawis, etc., for tourists. \$2.00 Shetland Shawis, another good lot-

BOYS' CLOTHING BOOM. Summer Jackets reduced from \$200 to \$200, Linen Garibaldis, a good assortment. Boys' Clothing generally reduced in price.

WHITE PIQUE.

Extra Qualities White Corded, at \$100 and \$112%, Good Show White Pique, at 75 cents. Fine Stock White Goods, Edgis, Hoslery, etc.

BLACK SILES. A complete stock, from \$1.40 to \$0.00 per yard, Black Alpacas, from \$0 to 85 cents, black Glossy Mobair Alpacas, 75 cents to \$1.50, Black Wool Delaines, extra cheap.

MUSLINS Of every width and quality, low down prices. Shirtings and cheetings, wholesale prices by the

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Tickings from 25 cents up to finest made. Fiannels, Good White Domet, al cents. Fiannels, Grey twilled extra, for 37% cents. Fiannels, the right kinds for suits, etc. Brown Huck and other Towellings. 112 stuthen

NOTICE!

GRENADINES,

ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER. DRESS GOODS

TO BE CLOSED OUT.

JOHN W. THOMAS. Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK

BERNANIS, OBGANDIES, LAWNS, 22 wsm8mrp]

PIQUES, EFC. GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. STOKES & WOOD.

NO. 702 ARCH STREET.

DRY GOODS AT ALSTILL GREATER

BEDUCTION: LOOM TABLE LINEN, EXCELLENT, AT 50, 625, AND 70 CENTS.

VERY HEAVY LOOM 8-4 TABLE LINEN, AT \$1:00 AND \$1:12%. BEAVY BUCKABACK TOWELLING, 20, 25, AND SPCENTS. HEAVY SEA-SLOE TOWELS, 1% YARD

LONG, VERY DESIRABLE. FINE DAMASH TOWELS, IN GREAT VA. BEETY. BEAVY LINEN CHECKS FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR, 37% CENTS.

FINE BROWN LINEN DRILLINGS, 40. 45, AND 50 CENTS. WARSUITA, WILLIAMSVILLE, AND NEW YORK MILLS MUSLENS.

WIDE AWAKE CORNER! EVANS & PHIPPS.

N. W. CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS. Having determined to clove out our SUMMER BTOCK of

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

DRESS GOODS,

LIGHT CASSIMERES, AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST LADIES, PLEASE GIVE US A CALL

> If you want to procure some GREAT BARGAINS. EVANS & PHIPPS.

II CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS. COOPER'S.

S. E. Cor, NINTH and ARCH Streets. A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirt-Libens, Musins, Blesched and Unblesched, loc. per yard and up.
White Goods In every variety and price.

W nite Goods in every variety and price.
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoles, 16, 195; 16, and 18c.; best qualities.
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents'
Hoslery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shirt From better than ever; every
style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all
Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 8-4, 46c.; bargains. Bleached,
44, 16c. per yard. Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one. Lawns closing out at me, per yard.

COOPER'S.

NINTH and ARCH Streets, 6 15 stut 64p.

REMOVAL. 608. 608. E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 322 to NO. GOS CHENNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS. Having greater facilities, and more room for doing onliness, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.

Represented by B. STORY. BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST

J. G. FULLER.