THE BEER TRADE IN GERMANY.

The Great Breweries of Vienna and | Munich. The manufacture and consumption

rapidly increasing on the Co-supposed the large of Exhibition will consump -ontment, and it is .. still further extend its use. The aple ever dedicated to King Gambrinus and the Austrian part of the Exhibition park. It is a very large wooden building, of simple but admirable construction, with a light roof showing the timbers, and a broad gallery round the interior. It is well iguted and ventilated, and those who prefer the open air find plenty of accommodation under the spacious vermidals outside. The brewery to which this establishment belongs is the largest in Austria, and indeed on the Continent.

deed on the Continent. THE VIENNA BREWERS.

The VIENNA BREWERS.

The principal brewery in Austria is at Klein-Schwechat, near Vienna, and was established in 1622; but its importance dries only from 1836, when the late proprietor, Mr. Anthony Dreher, took possession of it. Previous to this latter date the only beer brewed there was obergaining, a highly termented beer, which would not keep, but was consequently drank at an early age.

Mr. Dreher thoroughly revolutionized the brewery, formed immense store cellars and introduced the slowly termented high beer, which soon grew into enormous popularity. During the first year of the reign of Mr. Dreher the quantity made at Schwechat amounted to 330,937 quantity made at Schwechat amounted to 330,937

In the year 1860 the brewery became totally inadequate to the supply required; the premises were extended, and machinery introduced instead of manual labor, soon after this Mr.

were extended, and machinery introduced instead of manual labor. Soon after this Mr. Dreher purchased a domain near Saaz, famous for its growth of heps. He had out an extensive hop plantation, and also built a brewery there according to the modern system. In 1862 he purchased the landed property of Steinbruch, near Perth, and erected a store brewery, answering all theilmodern demands. He had, accordingly three large breweries.

The Souwethat brewery is the largest on the Continent. Including malt floors, it occuries an area of twenty-one and one-third acres. Fourteen and a quarter acres are covered with waults. The daily consumption of malt, made in the winter, is 1500 bushels, requiring floors of six and one-third acres of area, and a storeroom for 18,000 bushels of raw barley, and magazines for storing 60,000 bushels of malt. Machinery is employed to convey the dry malt to the bruisers and crackers, and thence to the boiling-house, in which latter are six copper pans, the largest holding 6230 gallons.

During the working months the make amounts During the working months the make amounts to 47,348 gallons of beer daily. The fermenting rooms hold 1246 vats, holding 654,773 gallons, In the subterranean cellars, which together occupy an area of three and three-quarter acres, there are 4317 barrels or times, holding from 500 to 2500 galions each, or 5,160,863 gal-lons of beer in all. At the side of the cellars, and in immediate connection with them, there are ice-pits of more than two acres area, in which 40,000 tons of ice can be stowed away. In the works are employed three fixed and one portable steam-engine, and one hydraulic engine—together, eighty-horse power. They employ 350 brewers and brewers' assistants, and 250 draymen and laborers. Rails run through

the whole establishment, and are connected with the railroad. The stables contain 72 horses and 240 dray-oxen. From the 1st of January, 1866, to 1st of January, 1867, 5.989,148 gallons were produced, yielding a revenue to the Government from this single brewery of nearly \$488,000. In the Sanz brewery, built by Mr. Dreher ac-cording to the new system in the year 1861, the working is not confined to the winter months, but continues the whole year round; only the summer months are devoted to the brewing of tapping beer (Schank-beer), a beer peculiar to Bohemia, while the winter months are devoted

to breaing lager-beer.
To effect the summer brewing without injury to the quality of the beer, very effective cooling apparatus is employed. The formenting cellars are so abundantly supplied with ice that the temperature in them does not exceed forty-three to fity degrees of Fahrenheit, even in the hottest summer months, and in the store cellars the temperature is constantly kent to about thirty-six degrees Fabrenheit. The prize for beer at the Paris Exhibition was gained by the

The three breweries named yield a yearly income to the Government of \$628,855.

THE MUNICH BREWERIES. These statistics of the great Austrian breweries cannot be matched on the Continent; but Munich is better known as a brewing region than Vienna. The breweries of Munich freely thrown open to young brewers, and thirty years since Dr. Kaiser, Technological Professor in the University of Munich, established a course of scientific lectures on the subject, which have been attended by more than a thou-sand young men. One of the famous Bavarian breweries in Munich has given practical instruction to more than three hundred of these punils The production of beer has been doubled in Bavaria in thirty years, and at the same time the number of breweries has diminished; machinery has to a great extent replaced hand labor, and this has led to the formation of very extensive establishments.

THE KING OF BAVARIA A BREWES. In Munich there are sixteen breweries in ope-

ration, two of which are worked for account of the King of Bayaria, thirteen belong to private individuals, and one to a monastery. Nurem-berg has twenty-four, and Augsburg seventy-one. In point of quantity of beer Munich outstrips all her competitors. BEER AND WINE.

While the manufacture and consumption of beer is rapidly increasing, wine is as quickly decreasing. Twenty years ago there were in Lower Austria 80,000 yochs or 120,000 acres of vineyards under cultivation, which produced annually 2,000,000 eimers, or 30,000,000 galloas of wine. There are now only 66,000 yochs of yineyards, producing 1,046,000 cimers or 16,000,-

During the same time the manufacture of beer has increased from 1,400,000 eimers, or 21,000,060 gallons, to 2,900,000 eimers, or 43,000,000 gallons, being more than double. This last quantity was brewed in 1865, and by the former years' rate of growth it may safely be calculated that the consumption now amounts to 52,000,000 gallons.

There are at present 114 breweries at work, employing 1500 workmen, and have 30 steam engines of 750 horse power. Each workman produces 2000 eimers, or 30,000 gallons of yearly. The workmen's wages are I to 15 floring day (58 to 75 cents), with board and

A Flowery Auctioneer.

There is an auctioneer in the north of Eugland whose announcements rival those of the famous Robbins, who talked of "the litter of the roseleaves and the noise of the nightingales." This man is named Dankin, and he carries on his business at Newcastle—but he does not sell by auction. On the contrary :-

"By virtue of a commission which confers upon him the high privilege of exercising the functions of the agricultural hammer, within a field so full of pleasant memories and Northumbrian associa-

he will "dispose of thirty-six West Highland bullocks, two short-horn heifers, and fifty fa-sheep," Nor is he ashamed of his climax. He dilates upon it-poetically:-

"Repetitions." he says, "upon the exquisite flavor of the beef of the Kyloe ex, in all the richness of its full maturity, would be an unpardonable fautology in the ear of the family butcher, whose stall is a stand-ing poem upon the glories of aldermanic repasts." Nor does he end here. He gives his reasons for indulging in these flights of rancy:-

"A dry catalogue here might have done; but to see without emotion and an exclamation of surprise a selection from the native herds of the straths of Argyle heightening by the clegance of their majestic forms and highly polished condition, would denote a soul as 'dulf as the fat weed that rots on Lethe's whart."

Scotland.-The four hundred and twelve Church of England congregations in Scotland gave \$700,000 last year for charitable purPROFITS OF AUTHOP SHIP.

when pursued industriously by those who thoroughly understand it. Charles Dickens has probably received a haif million for his works, probably received a half million for his works, and his income is about seventy thousand dollars per year. But he is a perfect man of business, owns all his books, and has them manufactured for himse I, although he sells them through Chapman & Hell, ro whom he allows a

percentage. Mrs. Stowe, for "Uncie Tom," netted a small fortune.

The emoluments of Cooper, Irving, and men of like rank, were considerable; even Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., and Mrs. Southworth have accumulated fortunes; and the authors' percentage from the sale of some of our popular ichool books have the air of table. Nonh Webster lived for the greater part of the lifetime upon the profits of his spelling-book. The sums obtained by of his spelling-book. The sams obtained by some of the French authors for single works are still more startling. Victor Hugo was paid \$80,000 for "Les Miscrables," and \$\$8000 for the copyright of a single poem; while the "Notro Dame de Paris" brought him \$40,000, and his other works similarly large sums. He is said to have rejused \$100,000 for the copyright of his last book. Yet he hasked about his first work a long time before he found a porchaser at three hundred trances. porebaser at three hundred francs. Georges Sand realized ten thousand dollars on

each of her seventy-five volumes of novels, and about \$80,000 additional on her plays. There is little doubt that Alexandre Dumas, the elder, us made nearly a milhon of dollars, and spent it. Miss Brandon is rapidly acquiring a for-tune. Sardou, the author of La Famille Be-noiten—a play produced in English, in New York, under the Itile of the Fast Family—nas received for it, from the Parisian and provincial theatres, about \$30,000. Paul Feval, another playwright, secreted for La Bossu, played here under the name of The Buke's Motto. \$24,000; and for La Fiss du Diable, \$22,000. Besides this his annual income from the copywrights of his novels averages \$12,000. Pensard received \$12,000 in advance for his last Ponsard received \$12,000 in advance for his last piece. Lamartine has received and spent a fortune, and complains now of poverty, not being probably worth \$50,000-a pitable case of destitution. So Eugene Sue received 750,000 francs for his 'Mysteries of Paris,' dearly as much for the "Wondering Jew," and realized a large fortune from his various works, and spent it as French authors generally d.s. Scribe, the dramatist, left a fortune of \$800,000.

But there is a dark side to the picture. The miserable life of Savage, and the equally miserable life of Poe, were due, perhaps, mainly to the lack of moral principle in the men; but there are instances even in modern days of the scantiness of reward of modern authors. Alphonse Karr wrote his first nove; popular in France even yet, and sold it to a publisher for twelve hundred france (\$240), and took promissory notes for the amount. The notes were never paid, and the costs of protest, amounting to as much more, tell on poor Karr. Another French writer of reputation, Sandeau, received for novels six hundred frames, one halt in waters. Beranger, from whose works his pub-lishers notted a half million of francs, received an annuity of less than a hundred and sixty dollars. However, Berauger had few wants, and was so content that it was with difficulty his publishers could get him to take the money when they raised his annual peasion to three thousand france. The elder authors suffered more than the younger. Thus Spenser was always in want; Corneille had an old age of misery; I as o had to borrow small amounts of silver at one time to procure food; Camoens, the great Portuguese poet, died "in an hospital, without having a sheet or shroud to cover him. Aldrovandus also died in a hospital; Ockley, the author of a famous "History of the Saracens," passed a great part of his life in a debtor's prison; Vaudel, the most illustrious poet of Hol-land, died in poverty; Cervantes was miserably poor; Xylander sold a manuscript work for a dinner; the fate of Chatterton is universally known; and Vaugelas, before he closed a life of wietenedness, beit his dead body to the surgeons for the benefit of his creditors.

THE AMBER TRADE.

The trade in amber is becoming more extensive every year at Memel. The diggings in the Samland, the district between Konigsberg and the Baltic, recently yielded five thousand three bandred pounds of amber in one year. Amber is found on the seaconst of Eastern Prussia and on the shores and at the bottom of the Fresh and Curish Haffs. It is fished for in the surf with nets, or dog up out of the sands, but the most successful method is to dredge for it at the bottom of the water. An English paper

"In former times amber was only procured by picking it up on the seashore, but it has since been discovered that large amber fields exist from sixteen to thirty leet below the surface of the ses, in a tertiary stratum. As, however, it impossible to make amber pits without removing the sand hillocks on the coast, a large tract of land, by this practice, has been deprived of its natural barrier against the inroads of the ea, and the sea border has thus been exposed to the dangers of floods and drifting sands. It is suggested that when the leases are renewed the Government should make some arrangements for preventing the amber districts from being exposed to such dangers; indeed, it appears that the diggings could be carried on more effectually by a system of mines, which would obviate the necessity of removing the hillocks on the coast.

The diggings up to 1862 had yielded very fair profits, but by the system of dredging a Memel firm in one year obtained 17,500 pounds of amber, at a cost of about 50,000 Prussian dollars. In 1863 the quantity collected by this method was nearly twice as large; in 1865 more dredging machines were in operation, and 53,000 pounds of amber were raised. In 1866 the quantity had increased to 73,000 pounds. At present about 14 machines and about 400 work-men are employed in dredging, who work day and night if the Haff is not frozen up. The Memel firm pays about 4000 Prussian dollars per annum to Government in rent, and the current expenses are said to amount to 180,000 Prussiau dollars a year. Similar works are about to be established in the Fresh Haff, near the port of

'The quantity of amber thrown up by the sea of late years has been inconsiderable; the exact amount, however, cannot be ascertained, as the fishermen who codect this mineral sell it pri-vately, in small parcels. Mr. Ward, her Majesty's vice-consul at Memel, reports that amber now onstitutes an important article of trade at this port and also at Dants:c. It is exported to Au-tria, Turkey, and France, and after many fruit less attempts to introduce it as an article of trade with this country, orders were received in 1865 to ship amber to England, whence it is re-exported to the East Indies, Airies, and China. It appears that considerable quantities are now sent to England, but, unfortunately, no official accounts of the quantities are on record at Memel. The amber found at that port is of excellent quality, and is considered to be particu-larly adapted for pipe mouth-pieces. The prices vary according to the size and quality of the piece, from five silver groechen to \$40 per pound. The largest piece ever found in the The largest piece ever found in the neight or hood of Memel weighed about five pounds, and was valued at about four hundred

The Poison Panic in Italy. Cases of poison panic, with its terrible conse quences, are continually reported in Italy. A learni tracedy has just been enacted in the neighborhood of Gerace, in Calabria. A mobottacked the house of the Captain of the National Guard, and then broke into the barracks of the carbinacks. of the carbineers. On being told to disperse, and retusing to do so, a terrible struggle ensued between the soldiers and the population, who was being considered. ensued between the soldiers and the population, who use knives, cuttasses, hatchets, anything they can lay hold of on such occasions. The Captain of the National Guard and another officer of light intantry were killed, and others wounded; the rest of the small force were obliged to retreat, and the mob, new masters of the situation, set fire to the bouse of the unfortunate Captain, and burned the barracks of the carbineers. Assistance arrived when it was too at a to be of the ate so be of nee-

THE LAST LITERARY LARCENY IN ENGLAND,

The oid custom still appears to obtain among The 3id custom still appears to obtain among a certain class of English writers of ridicaling French literature in public and stealing from it in secret. Another flagrant instance of this sort of larceny has just been exposed by the Patt Man Gazette. It seems Miss Braddon, editor of Belgravia, engaged a Mr. Babington White to write an "original novel" for the pages of that magazine, and Mr. white inifilled his engagement apparently by the production of a tale called "Circe," which was duly printed in Beigravia as an "original novel," and then, after the providing fishion, reprinted in book form by a London publishing house. Here, however, its successful career of imposture is suddenly checked by a copy falling into the hands of a Patt Matt critic, who, being well up in his French theatre, immediately discovers that the "Girce" of Mr. Babington White is nothing more than a free translation and nothing more than a free translation and adaptation to the English novel style of Octave Feuillet's play of *Dottia*, published in 1853, but

never acted nor intended for the stage.

The scene of Datica is laid in Naples, that of "Circe" in London; the hero of the former is a composer, that of the latter an artist; the minor situations and characters are somewhat different in the two works, and in the catastrophe there is some variation. But, says the Patt Mo.1

critic:- "It would be the height of credulity to imagine that the resemblance between these two books is merely a matter of accident, or to be attributed, in Mr. Putl's words, to 'two people happening to hit upon the same thought, and M. Feurllet making first use of it,"

And the ruthlest demolisher of Mr. Babington White's name and fame proceeds to show by extracts from each work, that the similarity in some instances extends even to identity both of thought and diction, or, in other words, that Mr. White has conscientiously (?) translated M. Feuillet. And the article concludes with the following extinguisher:-

"The crying aftense of the book, however, is its absolute dishonesty. Its adapter is simply attempting to palm off upon the English public as an original novel a book stolen from the French, altered in some respects, lengthened and much maltreated altogether, but with its origin still clearly to be traced by those who will trouble themselves to examine into the matter. We claim a right to protest against a proceeding to fraudulent. In all cases of adaptation—let it be a play from a play, as The Streets of London from Les Pauvres des Paris; or a play from a novel, as Still Waters Run Deep from 'Le Gendre;' or a novel from a novel, as 'The Doctor's Wife' from 'Madame Bovary,' and 'Circe' from 'Dalila'—it is the merest justice that the obligation to the foreign and original author should be publicly acknowledged and formally placed upon record."

These are sentiments which every honest writer, here as well as abroad, will echo.

A Little Bill of Expanses.

A letter writer in Spain has exhumed from the old records a little bill of war expenses, rendered by the Spanish General Gonzales de Cordova to King Ferdinand, after the famous battle of Ceriguols. The writer says:-

"The Great Captain" was perhaps not much of a bookkeeper, and thought the kingdom he had just gained for his sovereign ought to make up for any slight inaccuracies in his 'entries.' Besides, he, like General Narvaez, was an Andalusian, and the Andalusians are regarded as the Gascons of Spain. Accordingly, twenty-four hours afterwards, he presented the King with the following fittle bill, which is a singular con-trast to the modest account of his own personal expenditure handed in by George Washington to the young Congress of the United States of America, after the conclusion of the struggle for independence, successfully maintained by the British Colonies against George III. The famous 'Cuentas del Gran Captain' is much celebrated in Spain, and may be profitably studied at the present moment. It runs as follows:—

"Two hundred theorand serves hundred and thirty-six ducate given to friers, nuns, and poor mendicanis, that they might pray for the success of the Spanish

arms. One hundred million ducats spent on prokaxes,

*One hundred million ducats spent on prokaxes, spades and hoes.

"Ten thousand ducats for perfumed gloves, to preserve the troops from had odors arising from the mailtitudes of the enemy left dead upon the field.

"One hundred and seventy thousand ducats for renewing church bells des royed in ringing peals.

"Firly thousand ducats for brandy distributed to the army on the day of battle

"One million ducats for thankagiving masses,

"Three millions ducats for masses for the dead,

"First hundred thousand ducats for the dead,

"Ard, lasily, one hundred million ducats in compensation for my patience in listening to a cheesesaring king, who demands recounts from a man who had presented him with a kinsdom."

Concerning School Children's Eyes. A curious work has been published at Breslau ately by a Dr. Hermann Cohn, giving the result of an examination of the eyes of ten thousand and sixty school children. The proportion of bort-ighted children was 17.1 per cent., or seventeen hundred and thirty among ten thousand and sixty. No village children were found to be shortsighted until they had been some time at school—at least half a year. There were in proportion four times as many shortsighted children in the town (Breslau) as in the country, and shortsightedness increased generally with the demands made upon the children. Dr Cohn attributes the evil in a great measure to he bad construction of school benches, which force the children to read with their books close before their eyes, and with their heads held

AN EMPEROR'S GODSON IN TROUBLE .- The other morning a prisoner attired in the height of fashion was placed at the bar of the Correctional Police of Brussels. This young man, who held his head erect, although under a triple charge of swindling, of illegally wearing lecorations, and of bearing a false name, was the son of the poet Casimir Delavigne, godson of Napoleon.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-THE FOUR-STORY DWELLng House, No. 1608 LOCUST Street, handsomely furnished, and replete with every convenience.

The furniture can be sold with the house. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT.

TO RENT-ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, handsomely furnished, to rent for two years and bhall from November 1, 1887, in Montgemery county thort distance from Jenkintown Station, on the North C. H. & H. P. MUIRHEID, No. 200 S. SIXTH Street, Febraylvania Rattro

10 3 10t OFFICES TO LET IN SECOND STORY
SEVENTH Street, above Chesnut,
CHARLES RHOADS,
No. 36 S. SEVENTH Street.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe

Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables. .8500,000 CAPITAL

N. B. BROWNE,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,
GUBN WEISH,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL. HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.
Office in the Fire-proof Bullding of the Philadelphia
National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUA HANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES
upon the following rates a year, viz.—

[5] per \$1000.

ocation.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute
Prusts of every description.
12 simwfrpl N. B. BHOWNE, President.
BEREAT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

Fall Importations of New Carpetings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET, 500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET, 300 PIECES ROYAL WILTON CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET, NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET, 500 Pieces New Styles English Brussels Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET, 250 Pieces Yard and a half Wide Velvet Carpets,

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET, ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,

BRUSSELS CARPETS. For Stairs and Halls with Extra Borders.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET, SHEETS ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW.

NO. 910 ARCH STREET.

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

CARPETINGS.

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

LADIES' DRESSES,

No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

No. 22 S. NINTH Street.

Sup

Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

CLOAKS.

ANNOUNCE THEIR OPENING OF

Autumn and Winter Cloaks,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1867.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

THE FIRE SHIRT EMPORIUM.

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON.

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in

Every Description of GENTLEBEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Rapecial attention given to the manufacture of

FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS,

Warranted to give astisfaction.

Every one is talking about the Cloaks at IVENS', No. 22 S. NINTH Street,

CHILDREN'S SACKS, AND

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

mestic, for Fall Sales.

9 10 2m

CARPETINGS.

519 CHESNUT STREET. 519 CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE WILL SELL OUR

AXMINSTERS. ROYAL WILTONS, VELVETS, ENGLISH BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLYS, SUPER INGRAINS.

BRUSSELS AND DAMASE

VENETIANS,

HALL AND STAIR CARPETS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS,

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

IN SHORT,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DESIRABLE

CARPETINGS,

At Greatly Reduced Prices, With a view to SELLING OFF OUR ENTIRE STOCK, AT OUR RETAIL WAREROOMS,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street, Prior to Removal on first of January next.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN, 101 tuthsimro No. 519 CHESNUT ST.

PRANC'S

AMERICAN CHROMOS IN IMITATION OF OIL PAINTINGS. Published by L. PRANG & CO., Boston. Sold in all Picture Stores. Send for Catalogue. 10 I tutha m

CHAMPION

CLOTHES-WRINGERS Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate REDUCED TO \$8.50. prices.

CRIFFITH & PACE, NO. 600 ARCH STREET. SNODGRASS & CO.,

CLOTH HOUSE.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

BONNET OPENING.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

WILL OPEN

FALL BONNETS.

TRUBSDAY, OCTOBER 3. (9 Sommer

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET, COMPLETE STOCK OF

Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres, FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO LADIES' CLOARINGS AND NACHINGS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BONNET OPENING,

WEDNESDAY, October 9.

No. 724 ARCH STREET,

CHAS. A. SCHOLLER,"

PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON, NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET

Hes all the noveltles in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 161

BONNET OPENING. WEDNESDAY, October 2.

E. P. CILL & CO., NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

YOUNG LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
MILLINERY OPENING, WEDNESDAY,
October 9, 1887, MR-, NICHOLS', No. 102 S.
EIGHTH Street, below Chesunt, 107 22*

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628. MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY:

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL. NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW NE-

VENTIL, PHILADELPHIA. Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York, and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Lidles', tisses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on and and made to order, embracing the largest and lost varied assortment in this market, at very modelections to the prices. We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Dorate prices
Fvery adv should try "Our Own Make" of HoopSkirs, as they have no equal.
Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find
it to their interest to examine our goods.
Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any
address.
9 17 3m 832

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET, We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

> Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices. and in the most approved

> Always on hand a full assort. ment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats. Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS, 603 AND 605 CHE NUT SEREET

PHILADELPHIA

GET THE BEST-THE HOLY BIBLE-HARD Ing's Editions-Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, 1No. 220 CHESNUT Street below Fourth