## Grening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1869.

months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

No powerful nation on the globe is more auxious to avert a gigantic war than the United States. The rallying cry of the last Presidential campaign was, "Let us have peace." The American people are strangely misunderstood by superficial observers. It requires years of provocation to drag them into active hostilities. They fight the Indians only because they cannot cultivate their fields and extend their settlements without driving off the savages. They fought Great Britain in 1776 and 1812 mainly because she warred against their industrial interests. The late war arose from a desire in the South to perpetuate an antiquated and infamous labor system, and the North reluctantly took up arms because the existence of the Republic was imperilled. Orators may fume in the Senate or out of it, for years, without a gun being fired or a drop of blood being spilled. But when a frontier settler is massacred, and his neighbors become alarmed by the fear that they, too, will in turn be assailed, the red men must beware! When an overt act follows a long train of insults and injuries heaped upon a patient people, the slumbering spirit of the nation bursts out, as it did in the Revolutionary period. after Lexington; in the second war with Great Britain, after the search and seizure of our vessels; and in the North. after the Rebel batteries were opened on Fort Sumter. The people want nothing better than a fair chance to work, without being assailed, or oppressed, or insulted, or wronged. They are not lured away by vain dreams of foreign conquest, nor prone to enter upon wars of revenge or propagandism. They have resolutely refrained from interfering in the affairs of other countries, and ask only to be allowed to attend to their own business. They set up no pretensions like those arrogated by Great Britain to rule the seas, and to greedily clutch possessions in all distant portions of the world with one hand, while, with the other, they are setting bounds to the progress of their neighbors. They never estimated more highly the blessings of peace than at the present moment, while the recollection of the late war, with all its attendant horrors, is still fresh, and while the burdens of the debt are still pressing heavily upon every tax-payer. And yet the whole English press is teeming with endless discussions of the probabilities and prospects of a war with the United States because, for sooth, the insulting and ridiculous Alabama treaty was rejected, and because an American Senator announced that we did not intend to be humburged by a piece of roast-beef and plum-pudding diplomacy. Even Goldwin Smith, who, residing among us, should have known better, has followed the cue of the London alarmists and furnished a new current to their tempest in a teapot by writing from Boston to the British metropolis that he holds himself "prepared for a turn of affairs which would oblige English residents to leave this country!" And, not satisfied with this exhibition of timidity, he has recently delivered a speech at Ithaca in which he gave utterance to the foreboding that even now "the Angel of Death may be setting his mark, with unseen hand, on the door of many an American

and English home." All this talk is either arrant nonsense or something still more contemptible, an attempt to prevent by British bluster the newly-appointed American Minister at the Court of St. James, Mr. Motley, from entering into a calm and statesmanlike discussion of the existing dispute. The Alabama claims have so long remained unadjusted that further delay is a matter of comparatively little importance to us; and if Great Britain can afford to allow the question to remain open, and to permit her own conduct during the Rebellion to become an established precedent for our imitation when John Bull's ox happens to be gored, there is little necessity for any further discussion of the subject. For years our Alabama claims were scouted by the British Ministry. It was only when the Fenian movement showed how easily the weapons turned against us in the hour of our calamity could be employed for the canture of Canada or the liberation of Ireland, that British statesmen were seized, not with remorse or regret, or a desire to do us justice, but with a fear that the day might be near at hand when they would be imperilled by their own destructive devices. They could well afford to pay us a few millions-ay, hundreds of millions-to balance the old account, and to restrain us forever from doing for the rebels against Great Britain the kind service they rendered to the rebels against the United States. This country has sought no war, and will seek none. It remains with Great Britain to close the present controversy or to suffer it to remain open. If her action was right and her conduct irreproachable, she has nothing to fear, for at the worst we will only follow her own rule. But if she was wrong, and is sincerely anxious to atone for her iniquity, let it be accurately measured. If your crown is cracked, and your adversary proposes to heal your wounds by giving you a farthing as damages, to prevent retaliation, he adds insult to injury, and you sacrifice your selfrespect by accepting his paltry compensation. You should either play the part of the good Christian and forgive him freely, or if the quarrel is, as in the present instance, an old one, bear the grudge in mind and keep yourself free to settle it in your own way at your own convenience. The latter policy is precisely what Great Britain fears, and her journals and orators are annoyed only because we have shown our

unwillingness to accept her paltry shilling. THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

In the year 1684 Francis Makemie, a Presbyterian clergyman who came to this country from Ireland, organized a church at Snow Hill, Maryland. From this beginning has sprung a religious denomination which at the present day is divided into about a dozen branches, each with a distinct and independent organization, including in their ranks 7524 clergymen and a membership, according to the latest statistics, of 925,716. At various times divisions occurred in of the Church into what are generally termed the Old School and the New School sections. The schism resulted from a dispute concerning if the University is to make any decided

the publications of the American Home Missionary Society, the General Assembly of 1837 having adopted a series of resolutions condemning the works issued by this society as tending to promulgate views which were not altogether orthodox. Four of the presbyteries of the Church upheld the society and its publications, and the General Assembly adopted another resolution exscinding or excommunicating them and their representatives. When the General Assembly of 1838 met, representatives from the four exscinded presbyteries ipresented themselves, but were denied admission. This action resulted in the formation of the so-called New School Assembly, composed of the representatives of the four excluded presbyteries and of such others as sympathized with them. The breach has become wider and wider until the present time, when the membership of the New School connection, as will be seen from the statistics given below, falls about one-fourth only below that of the Old School branch.

The close of the great Rebellion witnessed a general tendency among the membership of all bodies, civil, social, and benevolent, as well as religious, towards union. This has especially been the case among the various branches of the Presbyterian Church, and several movements looking towards a harmonious combination of all these sections have been inaugurated. The one which presents the strongest prospect of fulfilment, and which is pre-eminently desirable as a working basis for the final union of all the branches, is the proposed settlement of the differences between the Old and New School connections, on a platform upon which both branches can take a common stand. The General Assemblies of these two connections are now in session in New York city, and it is understood that a large share of their time and attention will be devoted to the discussion of the terms of union heretofore proposed, which are given in full in our news columns. The friends of religious harmony and concerted action for the moral and social elevation of the human race have good cause to anticipate the best results from the contemplated union, if it should be achieved; and as the ablest and most influential men in both Assemblies are committed to the project, its prospects are of the most flattering

As a matter of interest in this connection, we give the number of ministers and members in each branch of the Church, according to the latest and most reliable returns. The size of the two denominations styling themselves the Reformed Protestant Church, but known popularly as the German Reformed and Dutch Reformed, are also given, as they are practically branches of the Presbyterian Church, and there is some prospect that they may in time be brought into the united fold. The names and extent of the various branches are as follows:-

| Old School  | Ministers.<br>2330<br>1870 | Members,<br>252,555<br>184,687                           |
|---|----------------------------|--|
| Total, two main branches United Presbyterian. Reformed Bresbyterian. Cumberland Presbyterian Southern Presbyterian. Other branches. | 401<br>77<br>927<br>786    | 487,242<br>65,612<br>8,487<br>84,249<br>76,949<br>10,000 |
| Total, regular Presbyterians<br>German Reformed.  | 505                        | 682,539<br>183,669<br>59,508                             |
| Grand total   | Dick Shirts                | 925,716<br>ammated.                                      |

the Presbyterian Church would at one stride become one of the largest and most potential denominations in the United States, finding its sphere of usefulness and extent of influence increased in a far greater proportion than the mere nominal accession to its strength.

## THE UNIVERSITY AND THE CITY.

YESTERDAY, in Select Council, after an animated discussion of the ordinance to sell a portion of the Almshouse property to the University of Pennsylvania, which passed Common Council last week, was deferred for three weeks. There was a very vigorous opposition to the project in Select Council, and we hope that before the matter comes up for discussion again, the memhers will give it their careful consideration, so as to be able to speak and vote upon it intelligently. The great bugbear with some of the members appeared to be that in selling the tract of ground to the University at the proposed price, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars for twenty acres, the city would not realize as much for it as under other circumstances. Leaving out of the question the duty of the city to deal with the utmost liberality in a case of this kind, we believe that the amount offered by the University will be acknowledged to be a fair conjugaent for the land under existing circumstances. As Mr. Smith of the Twentysecond ward remarked, the opposition to the measure was based upon fictitious values, and there was no one to offer a dollar for the land until the University proposed to purchase it. The very fact of the University having made a proposition of this kind immediately put up the value of the land, and Councils should not seek to take advantage of the circumstance in dealing with an institution of learning which is an ornament to the city, and which should receive all possible encouragement from the public. So long as the Almshouse remains where it is, the Blockley property will be depreciated in value, and the location of the University buildings on a portion of the tract of land will be the first and most effectual step towards procuring the removal of the Almshouse and enhancing the value of all the property in the

neighborhood, A few years ago Councils agreed to give the Penn Squares to certain institutions for nothing. upon a very uncertain understanding that the public were to derive some benefit from the operation. The same objections that existed in that case cannot be urged against the selling of a section of the land on the west bank of the 8chuylkill for a fair valuation to the University of Pennsylvania, and it does not become the city of Philadelphia to put itself in the position of a land speculator in an affair of this kind. The University has received very little encouragement and support at the public expense, and considering the important influences that such an institution exerts in a community, the least that can be asked is that the dealings of the city with it shall be conducted in a spirit of libe-

rality. The question in the minds of some members of Select Council seems to be a certain immediate advantage to the treasury in dollars and cents that might possibly be gained by the disposal of the land in question in some other manner. The real merits of the case, however, are above and beyond all this, and the exact amount of money that the city will gain is a comparatively small consideration. The University authorities are exerting themselves with energy to raise their institution to the highest rank the denomination, the most important of them among the colleges of the country, and the citibeing that which separated the largest branch zens of Philadelphia are immediately interested in their efforts. New buildings, with ample grounds, have become imperatively necessary

advance. and sary that they should be situated within the limits of the built-up portion of the city. The Almshouse grounds, which it proposes to purchase, are of no particular use at present, and they offer the only location suitable for the purposes of the University.

It is perfectly proper that Councils should give this matter careful consideration and deliberate discussion, and in the three weeks that will clapse before it comes up again for consideration there will be ample time for reflection, and an investigation of the subject in all its bearings. We believe that the city would be the gainer by concluding the proposed bargain, and we hope that the action of Select Council will be only influenced by a spirit of liberality, and a desire for the real benefit of the public.

WHO PROJECTED THE PACIFIC RAILBOAD! Since the completion of that great national enterprise, the question which forms the caption of this article has been asked a hundred times, and as many times answered by different authorities in different States. New York claims George Wilkes; Missouri claims Benton; Georgia claims Toombs; other States claim others; and General Sherman, in his despatch to General Dodge ,pubished a few days since, claims for himself Messrs. Seymour & Co., of San Francisco, the honor of being among the first.

Now since so many have claimed the honor of projecting this great undertaking, it may not be out of place for the people of Pennsylvania, and, in fact, the rest of the country, to know that to one of the old Keystone's most valued representatives justly belongs a position of prominence and credit among the men whose names will pass into history as a part of the frame work of this great national enterprise. George Wilkes claims that he, as early as 1844, wrote, suggested, and worked to forward the building of a railroad to connect the Pacific with the Atlantic. And in this Mr. Wilkes is probably correct, but we find no official record of the matter until 1846 7, when Mr. Benton, in the consideration of the Morse telegraph enterprise, touched upon the subject, and the question still continued dormant. On June 23, 1848, however, the Hon. James Pollock of Pennsylvania, the present Director of the Mint, took hold of the matter, with a vigor which did him and his constituents credit, and succeeded in having a committee, composed of the following-named gentlemen, appointed to take hold of the subject :-

Hon. James Pollock, Hon. R. Toombs, Mr. McClelland, Hr. Hilliard, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Venable, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Melay.

The committee investigated the matter fully, and, guided by the enthusiasm of Mr. Pollock, submitted a unanimous report favorable to the undertaking The chairman, in reporting the action of the committee to the House, prefaced his remarks with the following language:-

following language:—

"The proposition, at first view, is a startling one. The magnitude of the work itself, and the still greater and more magnificent results promised by its accomplishment—that of revolutionizing morally and commercially, if not politically, a greater part of the habitable globe, and making the vast commerce of the world tributary to us—almost overwhelm the mind. But your committee, on examination, find it a subject as simple as it is vast and magnificent, and see no insurmountable difficulties in the way of its successful accomplishment."

The report of the committee was accepted, but owing to the many difficulties which presented themselves (the almost unknown condition of the country being one), and Mr. Pollock soon after returning to private life, the matter was again permitted to sleep in Congress. Mr. Pollock, however, continued his advocacy of the subject, in private circles, and in a lecture delivered before a literary society of Lewisburg, is this State, made use of the following prophetic language: "Whatever questions may arise in your minds as to my sanity, I tell you now that there are ladies here present who will no doubt live to see the day that they will drink tea from China, which shall have been brought to their doors from the far-off Pacific coast by rail. The other day an invoice of tea was received at St. Louis which had been shipped at San Francisco but a few days before. Thus the language of the young advocate was verified and his hopes fulfilled.

In writing this we have no desire to take from or add to the record of any man, but are prompted by a desire to give honor where honor is due, and to show to the people of Pennsylvania that, while the people of other States may be proud of the part they have taken in the great national highway, we, as Pennsylvanians, are in no way behind the rest, but are fully up and, perhaps, ahead of others who make a greater ado over the matter.

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

Turner Brothers & Co. send us the following June

The Atlantic has the following table of contents:-"Malbone: an Oldport Romance." Part VI and last. By T. W. Higginson; "Norembega." By John G. Whittier, "The Hamlets of the Stage," First paper, "Earthquakes," By N. S. Shaler. "The Foe in the Household," Part IV. By the author of "Victor and Jacqueline." "By the Roadside." By Celia Thaxter, "Bird's Nests," By John Burroughs, "Buddhism; or, The Protestantism of the East." By James Freeman Clarke. "A Carpet-Bagger in Pennsylvania." Second paper. By J. T. Trowbridge. "China in our Kitchens." By C. C. Coffin. "The Pacific Railroad"-Open. Third paper. By Samuel Bowles. Reviews and Literary Notices.

Our Young Folks has an attractive variety of stories, poetry, sketches, and pictures, which the young folks will appreciate.

Omeard, Captain Mayne Reid's magazine for young America, progresses onward with steady strides. The June number is an improvement on its predecessors, and it has an abundance of that very attractive kind of literature which Captain Reid's admirers most delight in.

The Riverside is up to the usual mark of excellence. Hans Christian Andersen contributes one of his pleasant little sketches, and the other articles present a sufficient variety to suit all readers, grave as well as gay.

The Eclectic has a fine steel portrait of the Emperor Alexender II of Russia for a frontispiece, and its contents are made up of judicious gleanings from the best foreign periodicals.

-Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. also send us the June number of The Galaxy, which we have already noticed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is delicionally fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 684 UHESNUT Street.

BEF U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 5125 Officers Of

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HOR-TICULTURAL HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst at 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. R. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by tresh nitrous exide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12] NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN

give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic soft ners of a bod made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unri-valled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its univer-sal adoption seems a certainty. WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT

Rings, of solid liskarat fine gold. QUALITY WAR-RANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.

EARR & BROTHER, Makers,

No. SM OHESNUT Street, below Fourth. DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SINTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth shedutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for tracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth a tracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth a sected at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 267 North SIXTH Street 15 15 1m4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTH-OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STRAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 130 S.
THIRD Street, May 16, 1859.
The stockholders of this Company are requested to present their certificates at this office at once, that the proper
reduction of the par value, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Logislature reducing the same, approved April 16, 1869, and accepted by the stockholderMay 5, 1869, may be stamped thereon.
Hooks of embeription to the capital stock at its reduced
valuation are now open at this office.

6 15 12t
CHARLES S. TEAL, Tressurer.

BEST AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE AS YOU LIKE IT."

POR THE BENEFIT OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY. WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock Admission, One Dollar. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, Two Bollars. The sale of tickets and reserved seats will commence at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM PANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1869 NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are no pen for subscription and payment of the new stock of th

THOMAS T. FIRTH, "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Rarned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 2, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

O'CYRUS CADWALLADER, 216.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. - "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appe-tite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly re-commend it in cases of general debility and dyspepeis, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferru-ginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, Chas. S. GAUNT, M. D., Pro-fessor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." Surgery."

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 802 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1869. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on account of the dividends due the Preferred Stockholders. payable on the 20th of May next, to those persons, in whose name the stock stands at the close of the Transfer Books. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 10th and reopened on the 20th of May.

W. L. GILROY, Treasurer OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET. This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The ad vantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Ceme

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduc-

tion will be made.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President,
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer,
MICHAEL NISUET, Secretary. 1116m PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869. TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYL-VANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:-First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription,

between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869. Second. Fifty per cent, between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares sh: libe entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All share upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full. THOMAS T. FIRTH.

Treasurer. PENNSYLVANIA RAILEOAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends

can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 THOMAS T. FIRTH,

5 3 60t1 Treasurer. Note.-The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

JAMES M. SCOVEL,

COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW
JERSEY.

## WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 914 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

SPRING STYLES

## **BOOTS AND SHOES**

GENTS' WEAR.

BARTLETT, NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

ABOVE CHESNUT.

KEARNS,

REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURER,

No. 39 N. NINTH St., Philadelphia,

An elegant assortment of my own make of Chest and Upright Refrigerators, Finished in the best manner and LOWER THAN

OLD REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED and made as good as new, at a small cost, at the factory,

ELSEWHERE.

NO. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET, BELOW ARCH STREET. OLOTHING.

Spring Has Actually Come!

Sing! Sing!! Sing!!! Of the joyous Spring! The air is filled with the myriad notes That chirp from the birdies' tender throats, And the opening flowers And the leafy trees Are wagging about In the freshening breeze

The blackbird's note and the thrush's song Proclaim that Spring is coming along; And the frog, in his muddy overcoat, Grunts out his low, monotonous note, And the growing boys to their parents say That they want new clothes this month of May And Father and Boys go, one and all, To Rockhill & Wilson's GREAT BROWN HALL, And buy the fine clothes of which we sing; For man and boy they are just the thing For the present season of Merry Spring.

Spring is welcome! and ROCKHILL & WILSON have prepared a joyful welcome for every man and every boy who comes for Spring Clothes.

renter assortment than ever! Finer goods than ever! Choicer styles than ever! Better fits than ever! Lower prices than ever! and

The Great Brown Stone Hall

ROCKHILL & WILSON. NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET.

A warmer welcome than ever!

WESTON & BROTHER. MERCHANT TAILORS.

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY RECEIVING

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

A Superior Garment at a reasonable price. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED, 3 31 3mrp JONES'

One-Price Clothing House.

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made. Our Cutters are men of talent.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED. Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth. HE STAR.

THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE. No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.

PERRY & CO.,

No. 609 CHESNET St., above Sixth.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE-THE LARGE AND ELEgant Residence, No. 2330 Green street. The house is 30 feet front, with side yard of 20 feet. The lot 147 feet deep to Pennsylvania avenue. It is in close vicinity to the Park

and the neighborhood is pleasant and good. Will be sold upon accommodating terms. COLLADAY & SHEPHERD, No. 508 WALNUT Street GERMANTOWN-FOR SALE, A NEW

O Stone Cottage' on Fisher's lane, three minutes' walk from station; well built, with water, gas, bath. etc. Immediate possession.

WILLIAM H. BACON,
518 6t\*
No. 317 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—NEAT THREE-STORY House, No. 314 S. SIXTEENTH Street. Desirable neighborhood. In complete repair. Immediate possession. Inquire No. 16 N. SIXTH street.

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET .-GERMANTOWN PROPERTY

A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coachhouse, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks
and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG.

511 lat\* TO RENT.-GERMANTOWN, ON RITTEN-HOUSE Street, west of Green, a first class cottage rooms. Inquire on the premises. 5 21 2t TO RENT-AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A

physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 15 TO HIRE—THE NEW STEAM YACHT ISABEL. Apply, 232 LOMBARD St. 5 21 fmwim\*

LITZGERALD'S CITY ITEM, ENLARGED. FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR. For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED. Keystone Flour Mills,

Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue. East of Front street.

FITZGERALD'S CITY ITEM, ENLARGED: WINES.

CHAMPACNE. JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF

200 Cases Giesler & Co.'s Champagne, "Verzenay" and "Gold Label," quarts and pints, For sale by

JOS. F. TOBIAS & CO., 5 13 12trp Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street.

LITZGERALD'S CITY ITEM, ENLARGED: NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER Is unequalled for sorubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.

4 23 cm

RAILROAD LINES FOR CAPE MAY .- THROUGH EXPRESS

Train. On SATURDAY, May 23, 1889. Leave Philadelphia, Market street, at 9 A. M.; due 12:25 P. M. Returning train leaves Cape May at 5:00 P. M.; due Philadelphia at 8:22. This train will be run every Saturday until further notice.

W. J. SEWELL, Superinted urther notice. W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent. Camden, May 20, 1869. 5 30 20

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS, J. B KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 Liwind

FINANOIAL.

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA, AND TERRE HAUTE BAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Having been appointed the Sole

Agents For the sale of the balance (\$750,000) of the above bonds, we offer them as in our judgment.

A Most Reliable and Satisfactory Investment. The St. Louis, Vandalia, and Terre Haute Raitroad

Terre Haute, forming part of the Great Through Line from St. Louis to Philadelphia and New York,

is building to connect the cities of St. Louis and

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These bonds bear interest at Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable January 1 and July 1, in New Work, and are offered for the present at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest.

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