## Evening Telegraph | IGNORANCE, AS A MATTER " OF

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1869.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE ENEMIES OF JUSTICE. In commenting recently upon the Haggerty case, we remarked that the criminal lawyers of the day are doing nearly as much harm as the criminals. While this assertion will hold good generally throughout the country, it is especially applicable in this city, the legal profession of which has acquired a well-deserved reputation for extraordinary sharpness and acumen. The Philadelphia lawyer of the old school certainly stands in the very front rank of his profession. The course of study prescribed by the rules of our courts, the length of time required to be devoted to the study of the law under the tuition of some member of the bar in good standing and practice, the two years' probation in the lower courts before admission to those of highest resort. have all combined to elevate the standard of the profession in this city. But, despite all this. there has sprung up in our midst, precisely as in other cities, a class of pettifoggers who, by their unenviable record, have tended to bring the whole profession into disrepute. The favorite, indeed the only, resort of these legal tricksters are the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, a monopoly of the business of which they have succeeded in obtaining, to the almost entire exclusion of men of ability, decency, and integrity.

The type of the class in question is about as small a specimen of a member of one of the learned professions as can well be conceived. He is sharp, quick, and unscrupulous, and in this category are comprehended all his virtues. but not all his vices. Of the elementary principles of the law he knows little or nothing. He has turned over the leaves of Blackstone and Purdon, but only to extract therefrom a knowledge of the quibbles and devices by which the ends of justice may be most readily defeated. mental calibre is apparently deficient to permit him grasp the grander elements of the science, his moral instincts are evidently too low to permit him to acquire that dignified mien which is the outward token of culture and refinement. He dresses well, and can well afford to do so; patronizes the barber liberally, and consequently bears upon his shoulders an exquisitely ornamented figure-head; has a free and easy manner, which makes him a graceful lounger when waiting for something to turn up; and withal is gifted with an overwhelming flow of frothy words. When a poor wretch without friends or money is arraigned at the bar, and he is assigned to his defense, he knocks off the case in an off-hand, careless manner, with little attention to its merits, and without any regard for the rights and interests of his involuntary client. But when a notorious desperado, especially one who has figured largely in down-town politics, enters the arena, he expands at once into his fullest proportions. Not a crook or a turn is neglected: not a perjured witness is deserted; not an honest one is permitted to give his testimony in a straightforward and intelligible manner. Every device possible is brought into full play, facts as plain and clear as the noonday sun are and twisted; judge, jury, and prosecutor are browbeaten; and, on general principles, justice is checkmated and rascality reigns

supreme. If this man were subject to twinges of conscience, it might be profitable, both to himself and to the community, to appeal to his better nature, to point out to him the manifest injury he inflicts upon the cause of law and justice by every case which he attempts to argue. If he had not thrown aside all traces of manly pride, it might be worth our while to appeal to that, and to exhort him to nourish something approaching a desire to stand well in the opinion of his fellow-men. If all the instincts of humanity had not been smothered in the greed of gold, it would not be amiss to remind him of his family, to entreat him, for the sake of wife and children, to give some heed to the decencies of life. But, as it is, he is simply an enthusiastic enemy of public justice; an aider and abettor in the evil doings of the most reckless and depraved of criminals; a man whose sole study is the perversion of truth for the sake of filthy lucre. The forms of law and the solemnities of procedure which have been devised for the protection of innocence are, in his eyes, merely the machinery by which he seeks to shield the gullty; the rules of evidence which have been instituted for the elicitation of facts are to him mere appliances for insuring the suppression of truth and the triumph of villainy. In this fashion he revels in his peculiar sphere, and directly, through his influence, the most reckless and daring offenders are suffered to go unwhipt of justice. In New York city, and in every other great centre of population in the the country, he is found; no prominent criminal court is free from his presence, and no large community is exempt from the fatal consequences of his unscrupulous sharpness.

Unfortunately for the cause of law and order, the association of the pettifogger of the criminal court with the occupant of the prisoner's dock brings his name frequently before the public in the newspapers, and ministers directly to his passion for notoriety. If his name could be entirely suppressed from the outside world, he would be known only to a select circle of abandoned law-breakers, which would materially diminish his opportunity for doing mischief. In this view of the case, it becomes a serious question as to whether the respectable journals of this city should not combine to consign the creature under dissection to the comparative obscurity which he so richly merits. Whether this effort be made or not, one thing is certain-the judges of our courts should draw the reins more tightly upon these notorious shysters; should keep them, under all circumstances, within the strict letter of their privileges; should bring them up with a sharp turn whenever they attempt to pervert the ends of justice. Not until a check is put upon their machinations, in some fashion, will it be possible for the community to get rid of the depredations of the class of which Jimmy Haggerty is such an illustrious example.

JUST So .- It is definitely ascertained, says a cable despatch this morning, that the rumored alliance of France, England, and Spain against "nited States is without any foundation. familiar with the state of pub-'ie three countries imagined ything in the report save a

reating a sensation.

to Spain, has been under a cloud for some time past, in consequence of a charge preferred against him to the effect that he has taken advantage of his ministerial franchise to engage in the wholesale importation business, without the usual hindrance and expense of customs duties. Mr. Hale, however, has at last been heard from in answer to these charges, and in the letter which he addressed to the New York Tribung relieves himself of the burden of apparent guilt, by showing that Mr. Horatio J. Perry, the Secretary of Legation, by whom the charges were preferred, was himself directly engaged in the frauds upon the Spanish revenue, imposing upon the Minister's misplaced confidence to secure his signature to the petitions on the strength of which the merchandise was permitted to pass through the custom houses without the payment of duties.

The prominent part which Minister Hale took in the early anti-slavery agitation, his bold and manly stand upon the broad platform of humanity and freedom, and the sterling service which he rendered the good cause in the days when it was fatal to reputation, and frequently to life, to espouse it, will cause his acquittal to be received with unqualified satisfaction throughout the country. But, in the letter in question, Mr. Hale demonstrates clearly that he never should have left the shores of his native land with a commission as representative to a foreign country in his pocket. He attempts to shield himself from all the consequences resulting from Mr. Perry's smuggling operations upon the plea of ignorance. "When I came to Spain, he says, "I was of course unacquainted with the people, their laws, manners, customs, and language!"

Why "of course?" Simply because it has been the custom for our Executive for the time being to send abroad as representatives of the interests and intelligence of this country men whose qualifications for the special service for which they are selected may be summed up in one word-nothing. Indeed, so strictly have we adhered to this diplomatic principle, that Mr. Hale anticipates a rejoinder from his enemies to his plea of ignorance by stating at the outset that his ignorance was a matter "of course." According to the traditions of the service, it was not to be expected that he should know anything about the laws, manners, customs, and language of the people to whom he was accredited, and Mr. Hale was desirous of assuring the world that in his own particular case there had been no infraction upon the established and time-honored rules of our diplomatic service. For the sake of the honor and dignity of the country abroad, and as a guarantee that, whenever our foreign ministers have any business to transact beyond the regular acknowledgment of the receipt of their monthly allowances in gold, there will be on hand a man who is qualified to attend to that business, it is about time for the inauguration of a reform in this matter. What the country imperatively requires is a civil service code. When Congress sees fit to enact it, there will be no repetition of this pitiful plea of ignorance "of course," when one of our most responsible representatives abroad is charged with committing or permitting a violation of good faith which may bring discredit, not only upon our entire diplomatic service, but upon our whole system of government.

## INTOXICATED BAIL-GOERS.

ONE of the pleas made in Court yesterday for the release of the man who went bail for Haggerty from his legal responsibilities, was that the bail-goer was so deeply intoxicated at the time he entered the recognizances that he was senseless, and that "it was a disgrace to public justice," on the part of the Alderman, to accept the bond of a man in this condition. The Alderman, on the other hand, denies that the bail-goer exhibited at the time any signs of intoxication, alleging that his language was "coherent and reasonable," that he stood firmly on his legs, and that his hand did not tremble when he put his mark on the document that is now causing him so much trouble. The testimony on this point is conflicting, the friends of the bail-goer declaring that he was "far advanced in liquor" on the morning of the day 'when he went bail," and "very drunk in the

evening." The legal contest over this topic affords another illustration of the ingenuity displayed in securing the immunity of rogues from punishment. Nearly all the trained professional criminals who are dangerous to the community can secure bail in all bailable cases. They can obtain, by the aid of professional bail-goers, consideration, personal liberty for after their first arrest, and then either run away or tamper with the witnesses for the prosecution. If to the opportunities bail-goers now enjoy for escaping liability through neglect or inattention, the additional chance is offered of making a plea of intoxication valid, bail-going will become a more profitable pursuit than ever, and all cunning rogues can set justice completely at defiance. While the present system of selecting aldermen remains unchanged, some official of that grade will be found willing to accept the bond of bail-goers sufficiently under the influence of liquor to enable their friends to swear that they were very drunk. There are few things on which human tes timony is more conflicting than this, as no uniform standard of judgment in regard to sobriety prevails, and there is wide room for the play of the imagination or for stretching a point to serve a friend. If the rule is once established that a bail-goer can escape responsibility by a plea of intoxication, the bondsmen of the rogues will take good care henceforth to be barely sober enough to pass inspection at the aldermen's offices, and to have witnesses ready to prove that immediately before and after this event they were insensible. The increased immunity of the bail-goers would necessarily be accompanied by the increased immunity of eriminals from punishment, and a new license would thus be given to the trained foes of society.

St. Thomas, although it has received so many hard blows, and sustained so many rough shocks, dies hard. The Washington journal through whose columns the Hon. Robert J. Walker fulminated his eulogies of the Alaska icebergs, has commenced the publication of a series of insufferably long arguments in favor of the ratification of the purchase treaty. The coincidence is certainly a little singular, and there can be no doubt that the great lobbylst has secured another handsome retainer. His Majesty King Christian has perhaps heard of the qualifications of ex-Secretary Walker in this particular line, and concluded to lay out a hundred thousand dollars or so, in hope of getting the seven millions into his empty treasury in the course of time.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Tun elections for members of the Corps Legislatif of France, which commenced on Sunday, were completed yesterday. In a large number of districts where there were more than two candidates, a majority of the votes cast being required, there was no result, and supplementary elections will be held on Sunday next to fill these vacant positions. The reports received in Paris up to the hour of midnight showed the election of 196 official or Government candidates, and of 26 who affiliate with the different branches of the opposition. The Corps Legislatif which was recently dissolved by the limitation of law was composed of 376 members, so that 154 districts are yet to be heard from. The opposition in the late body numbered 45 men in its ranks, and it was anticipated that it would be greatly increased; but the returns would seem to indicate that it has been diminished instead, The strongholds of the opposition are the great cities, and as the result in most of these has been ascertained, there is but slight hope that the 26 members of the opposition already announced as elected will receive many additions to their ranks. Although the result of the elections is so flat-

tering to the Imperial Government, it affords no

indication of the true sentiments of the people. In Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles, where the opponents of the empire are emboldened, by the concentration of numbers, to make a decided stand, nearly all the official candidates have been repudiated. But in the country districts the Napoleonic dynasty has been equally triumphant, overawing the minority by all those appliances of power which Louis Napoleon has learned to use to such good advantage. While the opposition may not have increased, it has not been deprived of its boldest and most aggressive leaders. Many of these, in order to make assurance doubly sure, presented themselves as candidates in two districts, and if defeated in one, will probably secure an election in the other. The general result of the contest at the polls will, of course, be contorted by the Imperialists into an almost unanimous endorsement of the present ruler and his policy: as has already been said, cannot be regarded as fair expression of the sentiments of the masses of the people. What the anti-Imperialists lack is an opportunity. The Emperor, while taking every precaution to cement his personal and family power, and to ensure the perpetuation of his dynasty, is perhaps the best ruler that has held the reins of government in France since the days of his illustrious uncle. He has given to the country a safe and stable Government, and to the people all that social and moral license which compensates them in great measure for the deprivation of personal freedom in political affairs. In addition to this, the organized opposition is cut up into three or four rival factions, each of which is more bitter in its hostility to all the others than in its opposition to the present Imperial regime. The old-fashioned Legitimist, who fondly hopes to witness the restoration of the house of Bourbon, regards the Napoleonic rule with kindlier feelings than the visionary republic, because it is based on the principle of absolutism to which the Bourbons clung so tenaciously. The Orleanist cannot forget that it was the republic, and not the empire, that supplanted the throne of Louis Philippe. The out-and-out Republican does not conceal from himself the fact that the empire is infinitely better than either the Bourbon or the Orleanist kingdom. Not until all these factions are united by a more aggressive and oppressive policy than

WHILE the English journals are bitterly de nouncing Senator Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims, and while they are endeavoring to create a public sentiment adverse to this country, they are at the same time heartily eulogizing the free-trade agitation in the United States, and giving utterance to their fervent wishes for its success. John Bull is never so well pleased as when he is withholding the just dues of distant nations with one hand, and stripping them of their wealth with the other. It is a settled point of his creed that the world was made chiefly for the benefit of the governing classes of Great Britain, and that its affairs should be so ordered as to contribute in the largest degree to the increase of their wealth and power. Nothing would suit the governing Englishman better than to secure our tame acquiescence in his denial of our claim for reparation for the most deadly injuries, accompanied by the admission of British manufactures on terms that would destroy our own diversified industry. The Pall Mall Gazette, in a recent article discussing free trade in the United States, confesses that the abolition of protective duties on manufactured goods means "the closing of American factories," and that the "result of the depreciation of American industry is to fill the pockets of the foreigner." It kindly argues, however, that it is our true interest to submit to these inflictions, on account of the loss we suffer in our efforts to naturalize "exotic forms of labor." But we agree entirely with its conclusion that the people are scarcely prepared to surrender a manifest advantage for the benefit of a grasping foreign rival, merely on account of the promulgation of a theory which is not well founded in fact, and which is a modern product of British selfishness.

Louis Napoleon has as yet seen fit to adopt,

will the present Emperor have cause to contem-

plate the possibility of dethronement. And the

chances are ten to one that, in the present state

of affairs in France, the fall of the empire would

be followed by an indefinite reign of anarchy.

PLATITUDINARIANISM IN ART.-As we remarked vesterday, the New York Academy of Design is in the same kind of trouble as the institution which professes to represent art culture in Philadelphia. The New York World thus comments upon the article which we published a few days ago on the subject of "Art Education" :-

"Who that had a soul would be an academy? The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts has, like our own similar institution, come to much grief. It is called a 'stumbling block and rock of offense,' and is said to have fallen a victim to its own respectability—which is, to be sure, a lamentable fate. It was Knickerbockerism in art that caused our academy to come under severe censure; and Knick-erbockerism and respectability are much the same thing, and are equally 'ojus,' having alike a strong tendency to platitudinarianism."

## CRIME.

A Young Woman Strangled in Chleage-The Body Found in a Kneeling Posture. The Chicago Tribune of Monday morning last prints the following particulars of an awful

A startling discovery was made by some residents of the North Division, about dusk on Saturday night. There is but little doubt that another terrible crime has been added to the long list perpetrated in and about this city, and from present indications this will prove one the most mysterious ever committed in this vicinity. The following are the particulars so

far as they have been revealed:-About dark on Saturday night, while three residents of the North Division, named Joseph Freeman, George Pheiffer and John Lightbody were passing along the bank of the North Branch, about half a mile north of the city limits, they discovered the body of a woman, lying in a very peculiar position, on a little island, known

as No. 3, located in the town of Lake View, just above "Snow's Tavern." Fording the narrow strip of water that divided them from the object of their curiosity, they stepped upon thisland, and discovered the body to be that of well-dressed young woman, about twenty years of age. The position in which they found her was a very peculiar one. She was on her knees, with her head resting on her hands, on the ground. About her neck was a strap of leather, buckled so tight that it made a deep incision into herfiesh, and her face was much discolored. Her clothing was thoroughly saturated with water, which would seem to indicate that she had either waded or been dragged through the river to the island.

The deceased was a girl of rather prepossess ing appearance, and to judge by her face, a Norwegian by birth. She was dressed in a white straw hat, with blue ribbons; a figured woollen shawl, a black cloth jacket, checkered black and white dress, a red knitted undergarment, red and black striped stockings, a pair of shoes with straps and buttons. The straps are lettered "B. Cordosa" and "Kiobenhavn. In her pockets Cordosa" and "Kiobenhavn." were found a pair of gold car-rings, a pair of steel spectacles in cases, and a needle-case. Her fingers were ornamented with two gold rings, one marked "E. M. L.," and the other "P. M. M. A." Our reporter did not see the sings himself, and from another source formed that the rings are marked "C. M. W. and "M. W.," and it is stated that her under-clothing is marked "M. W." likewise. In her pocket-book was found a \$1 greenback, and in a piece of paper, tied up in her clothing, seventy-flye cents in fractional currency. From these discoveries, it is evident that murder for the sake of perpetrating a robbery was not the cause of her death. Whether any violation of her peron was committed the post mortem exami tion to-day will probably demonstrate. That a murder by strangulation was committed, however, there is little room for doubt. It is to be hoped that the mystery will be fully cleared.

The True Marylander of the 18th inst. says:— Early in March a young negro man about twenty years old, who had been working for Mr Reid, disappeared, and sundry rumors prevailed of his having suffered a violent death. which proved to be a "three-black-crow" story. On Tuesday last the remains of this man were found in the woods of Mr. Weslew Pusey, in Stewart's neck, about 100 yards from the fence. about 30 yards from the road, and 200 yards from the house of John Anderson, the negro man with whom said boy had lived. Nothing but portions of the bones were found and clother which were identified as belonging to the boy and being the clothes he wore when he worked for Mr. Reid. They were much torn by the hogs. which had also crushed many of the bones. negro man with whom he lived said he left the ouse without coat, hat, or shoes. The clothes found verify the statement. No clue to the mys-

The Wilmington Gazette says: For several months past Mr. Philip Combs baker, No. 202 East Second street, has missed money from the drawer in his store, and notwithstanding his efforts to detect the guilty party, the thing remained a mystery until a few days since. It appears that a young married ady, respectably connected, was in the habit of visiting the store frequently, being on the most intimate terms with the lady clerk. She was often left in the store alone while the young lady was attending to business in another part of the establishment. The money still continued to disappear, and finally Mr. Combs mentioned the matter to his clerk, who declared most pohat she knew nothing about it, that she had missed the money, but supposed that either he or his wife had taken it. She was then asked if she suspicioned any one, to which she replied in the negative. Mr. Combs. in order the thief, bored a gimlet hole through the back loor of the store, and told his young lady when her visitor again made her appearance to leave the store on pretense of business, and he would watch through the small hole in the door. The lady came as usual, and shortly afterwards the clerk left the store as requested. But a short time elapsed before the eye at the gimlet hole saw her ladyship approach the drawer, open it, xtract therefrom some money, close the drawer and pocket the funds. Mr. Combs then gave the signal for the young lady to return to the store, and he went out at the side door and through the alley to the street and met the lady at his store door as she was leaving. He told her what he had seen, which greatly alarmed her, and she promised to return the whole amount of money she had taken if he would hush the matter up learn that Mr. Combs has recovered about \$300 of the money. We suppress the lady's name on account of her relatives, who are highly re-

SPECIAL NOTICES. sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mesquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sa druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. CHESNUT Street.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. An appropriation (\$50,000) naving
by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the
service, applications may now be made, in person or by
letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and
who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1809 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5125 Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. An appropriation (\$50,000) having been

NOTICE-INTERNAL REVENUE.-ON and after June 1, 1869, the Office of Collector of In-ternal Revenue of the First Collection District will be re-moved from No. 247 S. THIRD Street to No. 227 CHES NUT Street, second story, front room. W. H. BARNES, 5 25 wisht Collector First District, Pens.

ay. "La Selle Band," of the Christian Brothers' College, and larshall's Zouavo Brass and String Band will be in at-

greefall's Zouavo Brass and String Band will be in at-endance.
Special trains will leave the Pennsylvanis Railroad De ot. Thirty-first and Market streets, West Philadelphia or Overbrook, at 720, 820, 925, 1025, and 1140 A. M., and 05, 225, 5, and 330 P. M. Returning at 343, 849, 639, and 35 P. M. 1 to, 2 to, 5, and 5 for 5 for

ACADEMY OF MUSIC MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON, HER FIRST LECTURE ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE. ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31.

HER LAST APPEARANCE PRIOR TO HER DE-PARTURE FOR CALIFORNIA. RESERVED SEATS, FIFTY CENTS

To avoid a repetition of the unnecessary delay and unpleasant overcrowding at the door experienced on the oc-casion of her last lecture in this city, arrangements have been made to throw open to the public both the main

A Maryland Mystery.

Kleptomanin' in Wilmington, Young Lady Accused

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT

Red C O N C E R T H A L L Nos. 1217, 1219 and 1221 CHESNUT Street. LAST THREE LECTURES OF THE SEASON. PROF. JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M. D. Will Lecture at Concert Hall
ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
ON ANATOMY. PHYSIOLOGY. ETC.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING,
FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.
Subject. "Exposition of Peculiar Functions and Dis-

ases."
The Models, Manikins, and other Preparations are from
he celebrated Azona, of Paris.
Single tickets, 50 cents, or two for 75 cents.
To be lad at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S, No. 926 Chesnut. Single tickets, 50 cents, or two for 75 cents.
To be had at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S, No. 926 Chesn treet, and at the Hall. ST. JOHN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

ST. JOHN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—
THE ANNUAL MAY FESTIVAL
IN AID OF THE
ORPHAN BOYS OF ST. JOHN'S ASYLUM
WILL BE GIVEN
ON THE FEAST OF CORPUS CHRISTI,
THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1829.
on the grounds of the new Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad.
The grand and besutiful buildings of the new Seminary will be open for the inspection of visitors during the day.

TITLE-NOTHING UNREASONABLE

GENERAL ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. The sale of reserved seats will commence on Friday sorning, 29th instant, at 9 o'clock, at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut str SPECIAL

DOMESTIC DESCRIPTIONS OF STREET OF S

DRY GOODS. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

Having purchased at the recent Auction Sales, AT AN ENORMOUS LOSS TO THE IMPORTERS. a large line of fine Dress Goods, they are prepared to offer them at lower prices than the same goods were sold before the war, when there was no premium on gold and a lower tariff.

FINE FRENCH PERCALES AT 25c. PINE PRENCH PERCALES AT Dic. FINE FRENCH PERCALES AT SINCE FINE FRENCH PERCALES AT 40c. Fine French Percale Robes, new styles.

FRENCH CAMBRIC LAWNS AT 250. Freres Koechlin Jaconet Lawns at 37 %c. Finest Organdies imported, at 50c, worth 87%c. Plain Blue, Buff, Pink, and Green Lawns at 40c.

LUPIN'S TWO-YARD-WIDE SILK HERNANIES. OPEN MESH, AT \$3 95, WORTH \$4.25. HEAVIEST OPEN MESH SILK HERNANIES IMPORTED, AT \$5, WORTH \$6:50. Lupin's yard-wide Sfik Hernanies at \$1.25, worth

Lupin's yard-wide Silk Hernanies at \$1:50, worth Lupin's % yard-wide Open Mesh Hernanies at \$1.

worth \$1-95. LUPIN'S YARD WIDE BLACK TWISTED SILK GEENADINES At \$1 75 and \$2, worth \$2 50 and \$3,

LUPIN'S BLACK SILK TAMARTINES, At 50 cents, worth 87% cents. Rich styles pure Silk Muslins. Rich Figured Silk Hernanies. Silk Striped Grenadine Mernanics. Silk Figured Iron Bareges. PLAID AND STRIPED JAPANESE SILKS, \$1-25.

PLAID JAPANESE SILKS, \$137%. STRIPED JAPANESE SILKS, \$1 50. Plain Japanese Silks, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$2. Summer Silks, new styles, \$1.12% to \$3. 26-INCH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, \$2.

WORTH 49-95. 26-inch Black Gros Grain Silks, \$2.15, \$2.25, \$2.50, Superior qualities Gros Grains, \$2.75 to \$4. Finest Lyons Gros Grains, 24 50 to 39 50. A large assortment of the latest novelties in

PLAIN, MIXED, AND STRIPED DRESS GOODS,

Suitable for Suits and Walking Dresses. BARGAINS IN KID GLOVES.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS FROM ACCTION. Lots of Pine Ginghams at 16 and 18 cents.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

4-4 Chintzes at 18 cents.

5 26 3t PHILADELPHIA. RICH BLACK SILKS.

\$1:75, \$1:87%, and \$2:00, All purchased prior to the advance in gold, and sold at small profit

ON IMPORTATION COST. A full line of SUPERIOR GRADES, \$2-25, \$2-50,

\$300, and \$350, and a line of ELEGANT GOODS at from \$400 to \$600 per yard. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 5 26 81 RICH STRIPED GOODS,

ALL REDUCED.

We are offering all the popular styles of DRESS GOODS for Ladies, Misses, and Children at low prices Our cheap location enables us to offer decided advantages.

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PHILADELPHIA. T I

JOHN W. THOMAS.

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Has just received a Magnificent Assortment of LAMA AND INDE LACES.

POINTS, ranging from \$10 to \$100.

ROTUNDS, ranging from \$25 to \$75. PALETOTS, ranging from \$15 to \$29. CORSAGES, ranging from \$10 to \$25. ZOUAVE JACKETS, ranging from \$10 to \$25. 3 27 8mrp SACQUES, ranging from \$20 to \$50.

1869.

SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S. EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.

SUPERB BLACK SILKS.

BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS. IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.

RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC. We offer the most complete and varied Stock of

Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET." and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER. as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES.

THORNLEY'S

"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED" DRY GOODS HOUSE,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN, 2 12 PHILADELPHIA. TNDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER

No. 916 CHESNUT Street. Invites attention to his elegant stock of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS. JAPANESE SILKS, MATERIALS FOR SUITS, DRESS and FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, Purchased on the most advantageous terms for cash, and will be sold as cheap as at any store in

the city.
N. B.—India Shawis alterdd, repaired, and cleaned MATERIAL FOR TRAVELLING SUITS. Takko Cloths, for suits.

Mixed Mohairs, for suits. Japanese Poplins, for suits. Silk Chain Poplins, for suits. Grasilie Poplins, for suits.
Granite Mohairs, for suits. Seaside Lustre, for Suits Tamise Poplius, for suits. Travellers travelling should travel for travelling mate

STOKES & WOOD, 8. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS. | 5Mg DRY GOODS.

\$100,000 WORTH OF THE CHOICEST AND MOST ELEGANT DRESS GOODS

EVER SHOWN IN THIS CITY, comprising all the NOVELTIES in Gray and Plain MOHAIRS, ALL-WOOL POPLINS, IRISH POPLINS, WASH POP-LINS, SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, ALPAGAS, HERNANI, LAWNS, ETC. ETC. GRENADINES.

GRENADINES. GRENADINES BAREGES. SILK HERNANI,

FRENCH ORGANDIES, FRENCH JACONETS.

600 yards (an entire importation) of the most elegant designs and qualities of GRENADINES EVER OFKERED IN PHILADELPHIA, at about one-half price. A great variety of mourning and half-mourning in the lot.

4500 yards Grenadine Bareges, MOST EXQUISITE STYLES, at 3750. and 50c. 1250 yards Silk Hernani, from 50c. to \$1, bought before

the great advance, LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES 8 bales of very fine Organdies and Jaconet Lawns, from

25c. to 45c.; same goods retailing in the city at 375c. to 625c. 50 superb Grenadine Robes at \$12 to \$15; oost the parties ported them \$22 to \$30.

J. A. SOUTHWICK.

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215 NORTH NINTH STREET. ABOVE RACE.

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JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF DRY GOODS

Offer To-Day Great Bargains in

BLACK SILKS, ALPACAS AND MIXED GOODS. PIQUE, WHITE GOODS, BONJOUR POPLINS, and DRESS GOODS IN GENERAL

Bought from first hands and auction. PARASOLS. PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large astrophysical sortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store. No. 21 S. FIGHTH Street.

OLOTHING.

The Minister's Donation Party.

A reverend gentleman's congregation Took a notion to make him a fine "donation;" And so, assembling in fullest force,

They brought the things to his house, of course They spread the table, and placed upon it, For the minister's wife, a bran new bonnet; Two big wax dolls, with rich blonde curls, For two of the minister's little girls.

Twas a merry time, and, don't you see ?

They staid at the minister's house to tea; And they made some clothes, and brought some toys For each of the minister's little boys. They thought of an economical plan To make a gift for the clergyman :

And what in the world do you suppose They tried to make him a suit of clothes ! When he put them on he said, "Oh! dear! What a horrible botch they've made. Look here! The vest's too skimp; the coat, how it pinches!

The pants too short by about six inches!" And when in the pulpit, he looked so queer ladies who made them said, "Oh! dear We'd better not botch clothes any more,

But buy them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Store !" The ladies may try their hands on their own clothes, and make a great success; but it is a good idea to let ROCKHILL & WILSON try their hands at making their friends of the male sex look handsome. It is a great deal cheaper to buy clothes at ROCK-HILL & WILSON'S than to buy the stuff and have it made up at home. And you are always sure of a neat

nt when you come to ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall,

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WESTON & BROTHER. MERCHANT TAILORS.

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ments through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., DREXEL, HABJES &

New York. (8 10 4p PERSONAL.

LOST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Franklin Fire Insurance Company for renewal of perpetual policy 23,140, dated June 23, 1899, for \$4000 issued to the Trustees of the Shiloh Baptist Church, which has been lost or mishaid. The finder will please return it to T. A. MANNING. Chairman. etc., No. 1918 CHRISTIAN Street. 526 6t\* NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS deposited at RETTEWS LOAN OFFICE, N. E. corner FITTLENTH and MARKET Streets, which have remained over the legal time, are hereby notified to call at the S. W. corner of RLEVENTH and FILBERT Streets, and pay charges on the same, or they will be sold at auction at No. 227 South street, on Monday, June 7th, at 6 o'clock.

\$10,000 TO S5000 TO INVEST UPON mortgage. Apply to A. FITLER, No. 51 N. SIXTH Street.

\$15,000, \$19:000, AND \$10,000 TO LOAN ou Mortgage. Apply to LIEWIS HEDNER, No. 751 WALBUT Street.