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THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

THE DEMOCRACY DISGUSTED.

THE Democratic County Convention drove two more nails in the coffin of the party by its disorderly proceedings yesterday, and the despicable character of its nominations for Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Coroner. We sympathize with the Age. All its wise and good counsels have been ignored. The worst rings and worst elements in the organization have exercised a potential influence, and the fruits of their labors are so disgraceful that it is ashamed to indorse them. Partisan conventions in Philadelphia seem to have outlived their usefulness, and the custom of supporting "regular nominations" should be "more honored in the breach than in the observance." The Republicans have done badly in renominating six of the unpopular. odious, faithless, and worthless Representatives by whom they were disgraced last session, and by suffering the Gas Ring to win an unfair triumph in the nomination of Houseman for Recorder of Deeds. But the Democracy, in spite of the remonstrances of their organs, have done still worse in their conventions. The journals teem with protests from their own delegates and candidates against violence, mob rule, and fraud. Their proceedings are rodolent of the atmosphere of a prize-fight or a dog-pit, and have none of the characteristics of deliberative assemblies. Their faithless representatives have been renominated, and their city ticket proves only that the men who compose it are the favorites of the roughs and rowdies of Philadelphia.

Decent citizens may well shrink from the entertainment to which partisan managers would invite them; and if any combination of outrages can incite the great body of wellmeaning men who have at heart the public welfare to rebuke the desperate and dishonest schemers who have usurped control of partisan machinery, there will be, this fall, either more "scratched" tickets than "full" ones voted, or, what is better still, a new reform ticket; that honest men can conscientiously sustain, will be formed and supported by thousands of good citizens.

Two things are needed-a reduction or com mutation of the enormous fees of the Row offices, and such an uprising of the people as will emancipate them forever from the control of the existing race of ring-managers and wire-pullers. The highest ambition of these men is to plunder the community, and they are as unquestionably predatory foes of society as pickpockets or burglars. The best thing the city can do in the present election is to thwart their machinations at the polls, and no mere party triumph can compensate tor the evil results of another submission to their dictation. The masses should sternly resolve that their rights, interests, and liberties shall no longer be gambled away by shameless inriguers, and that their votes shall not be regulated by the decisions of the blackguards of the city.

GETTYSBURG. Among the historic battle-fields of the world Gettysburg will always hold a front rank, and t is fitting that the mighty deeds of which it was the scene should be commemorated by statuary, painting, and imposing ceremonies. At Gettysburg, six years ago, the power of the Rebellion culminated. There, for the first, last, and only time, it appeared with imposing power and majestic front on the soil of the free States. Its previous victories over the Army of the Potomac had emboldened the Southern advocates of the policy of invasion, and its full strength was massed under its greatest general to strike a decisive aggressive blow, and to dictate such terms of peace as would have insured the severation of the republic, under the very shadows of Independence Hall. If Lee's anticipations had been realized, the same spot which gave birth to the infant nation of 1776 might have witnessed the destruction of the giant of 1863. For a time it seemed that his progress was irresistible. With the flower and the chivalry of secession under his banners, he crossed the Potomac, marched through Maryland, and spread over the rich counties of Southern Pennsylvania without encountering a single obstacle. There were thousands ready to flee before him, every highway was blocked up with fugitives or property sent forward to a place of safety, but not a squad of soldiers dare dispute his march. A grand and glorious future seemed to loom up for the Confederacy, and its leaders might well fancy, for the moment, that all their brightest dreams were about to be realized-that they were on the point of not only gaining their coveted independence but also of humiliating the North forever. By while the destinies of the whole nation of mankind were thus trembling the balance, the war-worn soldiers of the Union were hurrying to the scene of action. Though dispirited by previous defeats, and distracted by the dissensions of rival generals, they fully comprehended the perils of "the situation," and,

despite a thousand difficulties, they were

ready when the onset was made at Gettysburg

to present to Lee's legions a band of foemen

worthy of their steel, and to hurl them back,

defeated and despairing, to their native South-

ern soil. 'the desperate charges which Rebel

soldiers were induced to make against the

Meade's command, as the rock-bound coast resists the angry waves; and when the fearful storm of battle had subsided, the sun of the Confederacy had set in gloom forever. Troops of nearly every Northern State shared in the glory of the victory, and troops of every Southern State in the despondency of defeat, Though the war was protracted for weary months afterwards, Rebellion fought on in desperation rather than in hope; and though the Union cause met with temporary reverses, its final success was no longer doubtful. As the capture of Burgoyne in the Revolutionary war secured the independence of the struggling colonies, the victory at Gettysburg clearly foreshadowed the overthrow of secession, and the American people cannot too highly estimate the influence of such a premonition upon their destiny.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL. THE Tory members of the House of Lords having arrived at the sapient conclusion that they could not, with safety to themselves, kill the Irish Church bill outright, are now endeavoring to smother it to death with amendments. They desire to either throw the responsibility of a quarrel upon the House of Commons, by making amendments that will not be agreed to by that body, or to so alter its essential features that it will be practically

Yesterday, an amendment offered by Earl Caernaryon, to make 1872 instead of 1871 the date of disestablishment, was agreed to by a vote of 130 to 74. The plea for this alteration was doubtless to give more time for the settlement of the affairs of the Church; but there is very little doubt that the real object was to gain more time, with a view, if possible, of creating a popular reaction against the measure.

Independently of any conservative principles, the Lords and Bishops see very plainly that this is the first step towards the disestablishment of the English Church, and not improbably the abolishment of the hereditary privileges of the House of Lords; and having now got over their first flurry, they have gone to work in a systemstic and practical manner to render the hill a nullity. It is certainly to be hoped that the Ministry will have enough firmness and statesmanship to fight the thing out on the line that they have adopted, and refuse to yield an inch of ground. The English people are generally a good while making up their minds on a measure of reform, but when they have once decided in favor of a matter of this kind, there is not much likelihood that they will recede. The members of the House of Lords who expect a reaction will doubtless be grievously disappointed. The disestablishment of the Irish Church, independently of its intrinsic justice, is looked upon as a proper and natural step towards the pacification of Ireland; and the English dissenters, who are a powerful and influential portion of the nation, see in it a prospect that the great English Church monopoly will be done away with, and all denominations be placed upon an equal footing.

END OF THE PARAGUAYAN WAR. THE war carried on against Paraguav by Brazil and other South American States is certainly one of the most curious struggles that has ever taken place. The cause espoused by the allies is that of liberty and enlightment; but the manner in which they have carried on the war does not entitle them to any great degree of credit, while, on the other hand, Lopez, one of the meanest of small despots, has defended his country, and has been supported by his people, with a skill and valor that are entitled to the warmest admiration. As our information about the progress of the war has almost exclusively come from the allies, it has been impossible to tell exactly how matters stand between the contending parties. Over and over again have we been told that the Paraguayans were annihilated; but Lopez has invariably turned up again, entrenched in a new stronghold, and apparently as little disposed to surrender as ever. Taking all things into consideration, however, there is no doubt that the Paraguayans are in great straits, and, desperate as is their valor, it will be impossible for them to hold out much longer. Indeed, Lopez practically admits this in a pronunciamento recently issued, which there is every reason to believe to be authentic.

The latest intelligence from Rio Janeiro gives an official report that Lopez has offered, through Minister McMahon, to surrender on condition that he is granted his personal freedom and be permitted to leave the country without molestation. There is good reason to believe that this is true, for it must be practically impossible for him to prolong the contest, and the allies will probably be only too glad to let him go in peace, for the war has been ruinous to them, and they ought to be well satisfied with having accomplished their object. The defeat of Lopez will open one of the richest districts of South America to the commerce of the world, and the cause of civilization and progress will be promoted by the success of the allies.

THE FRENCH CABLE. - The cable despatches published this morning, and dated from Brest vesterday, inform us that up to Tuesday noon the Great Eastern had run nine hundred and twenty miles, and had paid out ten hundred and thirty knots of cable. Her signals continue perfect, and the great work is progressing in the most satisfactory manner. It is gratifying to know that the new cable is being safely laid in its ocean bed without accident or derangement, but it is certainly curious that the old cable is not more prompt in giving us information about the Great Eastern's movements. It certainly cannot take thirty-six hours to send a message from Brest to this side of the Atlantic. Although there is no excitement about the matter, there is much interest felt in the new cable; and the delay in sending news of interest which newspaper readers now endure is, independently of anything else, an excellent reason line they supposed to be defended by raw for wishing a speedy and successful terminam is a were remisted by the veterans unde

tion of the great enterprise now in progress.

THE RELEASE OF KETCHUM. Errorts are now being made to procure the release of Edward B. Ketchum, Jr., the New York forger, whose crime, conviction, and sentence, a year or two ago, produced considerable excitement. Ketchum was an influential scoundrel, with money, friends, and social position to back him, and it was a matter of some surprise that he did not escape punishment altogether, and equally a surprise that he has not been released from the penitentiary before this. He was yesterday brought into the New York Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge Barnard, and the Commonwealth was required to show cause why he should not be released from prison. This certainly appears to be a high-handed measure on the part of the Judge, and the District Attorney very properly remarked that the Court had no right to interfere in the matter—the sentence of the prisoner was the final judgment of a competent tribunal. Judge Barnard gave as his reason for granting the writ, that he was convinced that the prisoner had been sentenced for an offense of which he had not been properly convicted. What the Governor of New York will have to say to this usurpation of his functions by Judge Barnard it is impossible to tell, for New York law and justice are apparently things regulated by no precedents. The Judge stated that he would give his decision in a day or two, and from the tenor of his remarks yesterday there is apparently little doubt that he will order Ketchum's release. The New York judges are anomalies in American civilization: they appear to be invested with a power exceeding that of Oriental despots, and they bind and release at their own will

of any other city in the country, at least so far as its judiciary is concerned. ENLIGHTENMENT.-The Salem witch persecutions furnished Southern orators with a number of very forcible stock arguments against Northern free principles in the old slaveholding days. The Yankees of the present generation were made responsible for the sins of their forefathers several centuries ago: and because the old Salem Puritans burned witches, it was considered a conclusive and logical reason why Southern gentlemen should hold negroes in bondage for all coming time. The New Englanders, however, have given over witch-burning for a good many years, but their reproach appears to have travelled to the south of Mason and Dixon's line, for we read that only a few days ago an old woman was presented as a witch by a grand jury in Owen county, Kentucky. The charge against her was that she cast an evil eye on the neighbors' cattle, causing them to die by the score, and that she affected the waters of the wells, so that all who drank of them pined away and died. It is certainly a little remarkable that a set of American jurors in the nineteenth century could be found to make such a presentment as this, and it would probably be impossible to collect twelve such fools together anywhere outside of the limits of the late Confederacy. Cotton Mather and his

and pleasure, without being amenable to any

laws or responsible to anybody but them-selves. New York is certainly a little ahead

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.—Commissioner Delano makes a most satisfactory exhibit of the internal revenue receipts for the last fiscal year. This tax is the most onerous and the most difficult to collect, and while decent citizens submit to it with a certain amount of complacency as an inevitable necessity, hoping that the day is not far distant when it will be done away with, if not altogether, yet in a great measure, it presents a grand field for the rogues who prey upon the Government, and an immense amount is every year diverted into private pockets.

Commissioner Rollins estimated that the internal revenue receipts for this year would amount to \$140,000,000. His expectations have been more than gratified, as the amount actually paid in is \$158,287,176 01 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

HUMPTY DUMPTY .- What we have said about the pantomime now performing at the Arch Street Theatre would lead our readers to believe that it was an entirely innocent and unobjectionable entertainment. We regret that the management have seen fit to add since the first performance a piece of nastiness in the second act that cannot be condemned in too severe terms. There is nothing in the piece itself or the manner in which it is represented that could give offense, but in "reconstructing" it a liberty has been taken that ought to drive every decent person from the theatre. We do not wish to allude to the disgraceful exhibition in too particular terms, but we have said enough to warn the management and the public. The Arch is not a theatre where such bold-faced blackguardism will be tolerated, and if the affair we have referred to is continued, it will not only damage the success of the pantomime, but will materially injure the reputation

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 deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a tollet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 694 CHESNUT Street. 245 U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

An appropriation (\$85,000) having been made
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 aut, and
who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1698 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 616 GREEN Street, Boston.

125 Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

JAMES M. SCOVEL LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 19 1

DR. F. R. 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 freeh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 15 120 PHILADELPHIA AND READING

RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock

on and after the 23d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and S. BRADFORD. Tavasures.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, No. No. No. MARKET Street, PRILADRIPHIA, June 28, 1899.

NOTIOP.—The rates for the transportation of coal to take effect July I, 1809, can be obtained upon application at this office. S. B. KINGSTON, General Freight Agent

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at

FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and No. 1006 MARKET Street.

BRANCH OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE IN SURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO, N. E. Corner FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, and is now payable at this Office.

SABINE & ALLEN, Managera.

Cash Assets June 1, \$1,400,000. OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY THIRD and DROWN Streets.

EROWN Streets.

Philadelphia, June 29, 1929.

The Coupons for interest on the Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1829, will be paid (free of tax) on presentation at the office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 67 South THIRD Street, on and after Thursday, July 1, 830 et.

WM. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer,

ELLIS' TRON BITTERS. - "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and prometing digestion. I can unhositatingly recommend it in case of general debility and dyseppsis, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a forruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, Ohns. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 622 ARCH Street, and by Druggists and COWDEN,

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Rarned."—The time to save monoy 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
amail amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed.
Open daily from 9 to 2, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9
o'clook.

OYRUS CADWALLADER,
216

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

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particular will be given.

To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduc-

To societies desiring large traces of the state of the st PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a 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,

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street. The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at

4 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, Treasurer.

Nore.-The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on o before June 15.

BANK REPORTS.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF CONDI-TION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF PHILADELPHIA, made to the Comptroller of the Currency, as shown by its books at the close of business on the 12th day of June, 1869;---

with the Treasurer of United Biates..... Bonds on hand.... 141,000 00 Real Estate (productive) ... Legal-tender Notes, Coin, and Certificates.
National Bank Notes..... Fractional Currency and Stamps. 6,518 82 Premiums......
Due from other Banks:..... 571,730 99 Expenses and Taxes..... 8,198'34

Total. 88,042,506.60 LIABILITIES. Capital Stock..... \$1,000,00000 Circulation..... 417,5000 33,717:19 

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COPARTNERSHIPS.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1869.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. - THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the under-signed, under the firm of TILLINGHAST & HILT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled at their old office, No. 409 WALNUT Street.

JOSEPH TILLINGHAST, DAVID B. HILT. Philadelphia, June 30, 1869.

THE FIRM OF TILLINGHAST & HILT having been dissolved, the undersigned takes this method to inform the public that he will still continue the usiness of an Insurance Agent at the old office, No. 409 WALNUT Street. All kinds of Insurance placed in reliable Companies, and all losses promptly adjusted and settled, as here-

Your patronage is respectfully solicited JOSEPH TILLINGHAST. Philadelphia, July 1, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED, OF THE LATE FIRM of Tillinghast & Hilt, hereby announces to his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 117 South FOURTH Street, Basement, where he will still continue the General Insurance Business.

With thanks for their patronage in the past, he solicits a continuance of the same. DAVID B. HILT.

Philadelphia, July I, 1869.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splen did steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. did steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPS MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 90 clock and vaturning fleave the landing at Cape Mayon MON and returning fleave the landing at Cape Mayon MON DAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 e'clock

Season Tickets \$10—Carriage hire extra.

The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea bout, has handlone state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of agers.
ght received until 81g o'clock. For further particunquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE
G.H. HUDDELL,
tf. CALVIN TAGGART.

FOR CAPE MAY ON SATURDAY.

The steamer LADY OF THE LAKE leaves Arch street wharf on SATURDAY MORNING, July 3, at 9 o'clock, and returning leaves Cape May on MONDAY, at 8 A. M.

Fare, \$225, including carriage hire. Excursion tickets, good to return by boat on Monday, \$3, including carriage hire. Tickets will also be soldfon the boat, good to return by cars leaving Cape May Sunday afternoon, or by 5 A. M. train, Monday morning, for \$4.

FOR CHESTER, HOUR, AND
WILMINGTON.
The steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT
Street wharf every morning (except Sunday) at 8½ o'clock,
and returning leave Wilmington at 8½ o'clock. Fare to
Chester or Hook, is cents; Wilmington, 20 cents. 71 St FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND

GLOUCESTER POINT .- GO YOUR New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH & omfort, leave SOUTH Stree

OLOTHING.

THE PEOPLE ACCEPT THE INVITATION.

> Enormous attraction! Complete satisfaction For the people who call: Such courteons attention, Delightful to mention, AT GREAT BROWN HALL

> The sales are stupendous: The stock is tremendous, For clever folks all: So wondrous inviting. Each caller delighting, AT GREAT BROWN HALL.

When, freely perspiring, The thin clothes admiring, Folks eagerly call, Each happy new comer Finds thin clothes for summer AT GREAT BROWN HALL Every sort of fine clothes you want, gentlemen!

Thin! Thinner!! Thinnest!!! Come yourselves, And bring your boys

TO THE Great Brown Stone Hall

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

NOS, 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

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. 8 31 3mrp GROCERIES, ETO.

ARRIVED, PER STEAMER QUEEN. FROM LONDON. ANOTHER INVOICE OF THE CELEBRATED

LONDON FANCY BISCUIT.

PERK, FREAN & CO.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE IMPORTERS.

S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT, 71 stuth PHILADELPHIA

TEAS FINE

OW PRICES

Thompson Black's Son & Co., BROAD and CHESNUT Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON. ALBERT C. ROBERTS.

Dealer in Fine Groceries, Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ENNSYLVANIA

New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at

NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.

Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [7 1 1214p

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH. Treasurer Lehigh Valley Rallroad Company.

INSTRUCTION. THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.

Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1809, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to HENRY OOPPER, LL. D.,

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY. MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

To apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,

HATS AND OAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTI-

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY.

LATEST STYLES

725 CHESNUT St...

FANCY BONNETS AND HATS.

W. & C.,
HAT AND BONNET
MATERIAL.
PRIOES LOW.
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

MRS. M. A. BINDER

DRESS TRIMMING AND PARER PAT-TERN STORE.

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Ches. mut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED. New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all

REAL GUIPURE LACES. A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets. Llama Lace Parasol Covers. Riack Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices, The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, \$1 per pair. Misses' Colored Kids.

NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES. Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes. Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainscoks, French Muslins, Pipue and Mar-eilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings-

EXCLUSIVE AGENT For Mrs. M. WORK'S Sciebrated System for Ladica' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibald's dren's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and i

Ladies are now making from \$100 to \$200 per month as agents for this system.

CREAT REDUCTIONS.

Closing out Stock of Spring Importa-tions, to make room for New Goods.

Plain Silk Fringes, 14c. per yard and upwards.
Fancy Silk Fringes, 50c. per yard and upwards.
Knotted Silk Fringes, 80c. per yard and upwards.
Satin Quilled Ribbons, No. 3, Black, \$1.70 per piece.
No. 4 Colors and Black Satin Quilled Ribbons, \$2
per piece; also, Nos. 6, 7, 9, 12, in Black.
Real Guipure Laces, 15c. per yard and upwards.
Real Thread Laces, 25c. per yard and upwards.
Real Valenciennes and Cluny Laces at very low prices. prices.
Quilled Alpaca Braids, all colors, for travelling

suits, \$1:30 per piece.
A full line of Pique Trimmings, very low. J. C. MAXWELL, LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

PAPER PATTERNS. S. E. COR. CHESNUT AND ELEVENTH.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

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BARGAINS.

CLOSING OUT STOCK OF

TRIMMED HATS

BONNETS.

FOR 30 DAYS, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE. P. A. HARDING & CO., No. 806 ARCH Street,

CHOICE GOODS-POPULAR PRICES.

PARIS FLOWERS, LINEN-BACK SATINS. AND

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS In Unrivalled Assortment, S. A. & D. STERN,

NO. 724 ARCH STREET, 51 stath2mrp PHILADELPHIA

HERRING'S PATENT

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB

FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR.

MESSES, FARREL, HERRING & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia

Gents:-A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago. From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they not only prepared, but perfectly familiar

construction of your Chest. That they failed is another evidence Banker's Chests are what you claim for

J. BALSE

The Original Fireworks

The largest and most or Exhibition Pieces of 1 isplay, and in great ve

JOSEPH 1 197 South WAT WARE Avenu