TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1869. THE DAILY EVENING

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Evening Telegraph

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1869.

ENGLISH COMMENTS ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

THE telegrams from London indicate that great interest is felt in England in the Cuban policy of Grant's administration. The British journals are intensely anxious to know what Minister Sickles is doing, what Marshal Serrano is willing to do, and to what extent the American Union is likely to be involved in the Cuban complication.

Part of this interest is legitimate and proper, for the bloody drama now being enacted in the "ever faithful isle" naturally elicits the attention of the civilized world, and so many denouements are predicted that men naturally wonder which is the correct one. But many of the British comments are prompted by a discreditable motive. Our treacherous cousins across the water are intensely anxious that we should make a false step which they could adduce as a justification for their infamous course towards America during the late war in this country. This is in the last degree contemptible, and we are sorry to see a London journal which bears the name of the Telegraph engage in so paltry a business. It said yesterday that if the United States should now aid Cuba, it would logically follow that "then England in 1861 acted in a manner Americans now emphatically sanction," and that by recognition America would "take a step which the practical world would regard as an auspicious exculpation of England from responsibility to America." Great Britain granted belligerent rights to the Confederacy in a few weeks after the first gun was fired on Sumter. She did not even wait to hear the representations of the new minister appointed by Lincoln, but with an indecent haste, unparalleled in the history of diplomacy, she extended a friendly greeting to the rebellious organization which avowed its determination to establish, in the nineteenth century, a government founded on human slavery. Then came supplies of arms, munitions, medicines, and clothing, such as Great Britain had rarely contributed to the aid of an avowed ally. Union soldiers were confronted on every battle-field with British muskets and British cannon, and while the Rebels were supplied with aid and comfort in every possible shape by British blockaders, the piratical Alabama was fitted out in British ports to prey on American commerce. When this action is contrasted with the stringent enforcement of our neutrality laws, the seizure of Cuban expeditions, and the avoidance of a recognition of the insurgents after they have been battling a year for independence, anything our Government is likely to do hereafter will not make a true parallel to the policy of Great Britain. The propositions submitted by Minister Sickles at Madrid are also understood, there as well as here, to be in the true interest of both the contending parties; and whether the Spanish government accepts or rejects them, it will not fail to regard the action of the United States as friendly and honorable. If Congress should recognize the Cuban insurgents at the next session, after so much has been done to prevent unlawful interference in the conflict, and at the same time to bring it to a termination satisfactory to the mother country as well as the colonists, such recognition would not have a particle of legitimate bearing on the Alabama question: and if the London Telegraph did not feel that it has a very bad and indefensible cause to bolster, it would not have resorted to such a contemptible quibble. THE BYRON SCANDAL. MRS. STOWE'S paper on Byron appeared simultaneously in the Atlantic Monthly and in Macmillan's Magazine, and the sensation which it created in England was even greater than in this country. The leading journals are occupied in discussing the subject in their editorial columns, and correspondents innumerable are giving their opinions on the subject from all points of view. It is evident from what has been said in the English press that the story is not a new one there, and the only matter of wonder is, that having been rumored about in private so long it should not have reached the public ear before this. The Saturday Review and the Pall Mall Gazette both allude to the subject more in sorrow than in anger, and receive the essential points of Mrs. Stowe's revelation without question as to its truth, which indicates that the editors of these journals have heard and credited the horrible story long ago. The majority of the press, however, take much the same view of the matter as did the press of the United States, and Mrs. Stowe is condemned for the looseness of her statements, the unreliability of the evidence she offers, and her indiscretion in making such an accusation against the memory of Byron and his sister without sifting it to the bottom. No one doubts that Mrs. Stowe tells the story as she understood it from Lady Byron's lips, A Mr. Wentworth, writing to the Pall Mall Gazette, states, however, that Lady Byron's statement in her own handwriting does not contain an accusation so grave as Mrs. Stowe's. The general impression is that Mrs. Stowe either misunderstood Lady Byron, or that Lady Byron was laboring under a horrible hallucination. It is certainly to be hoped that the real truth of this matter will be found out before long. Dr. Lushington, who was in Lady Byron's confidence, is still living, and there are other witnesses who may be able to throw some light a pon the subject. It is the duty of these per- tore the senate, arguing that its ratideation would

sons to speak now, and tell exactly what they know, unless they are under bonds of secrecy that they are obliged to consider inviolable under any circumstances.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON, according to the official papers, is improving in health; but these official papers are not reliable authorities on such a subject, and the uneasiness will not be decreased until the Emperor is seen again in public. The death of the Emperor at this juncture would be a disaster the full effects of which it is impossible to estimate, and the fact that upon his life alone depends exemption from revolution and anarchy is a sufficient commentary on the unsubstantial and weak foundation upon which his government rests.

OBITUARY.

Hon. John Bell.

Another prominent, if not illustrious name, has been added to the list of the dead. The Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, who has figured so conspicuously in the politics of his native State and of the country at large, died at his residence in Nashville yesterday, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was born near Nashville, on the 18th of February, 1797, his father being a farmer in moderate circumstances, who was able to give him a good education at the Cumberland College, subsequently known as the Nashville University.

Mr. Bell selected the profession of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1816, when he settled at Franklin, Williamson county, Tennessee. But he drifted at once into politics, and was elected to the State Senate in 1817, when but twenty years of age. But he declined a re-election, and devoted several years after the expiration of his term to the exclusive practice of his profession. In 1826, he again entered the political arena, as a candidate for Congress against Felix Grundy. His opponent was one of the most popular men in the State, and was backed up zealously by Andrew Jackson, at that time a candi date for the Presidency against John Ouincy Adams. The canvass lasted a whole year and was exceedingly animated and bitter, but Mr. Bell came out of it triumphant, with a majority of a full thousand. In 1827, he took his seat in the House of Representa tives, and was continued in it by successive re-elections for fourteen years, until 1841, when he passed into the Cabinet of President Harrison, as Secretary of War.

Mr. Bell began his Congressional career as a warm admirer of Calhoun and an opponent of the protective system, against which, in 1832, he delivered one of the memorable speeches of his life. Gradually, however, he cut loose from all the different branches and factions of the Democratic party of that day, and finally swung round into full harmony with the Whigs. Although a professed admirer of Calhoun, he opposed the South Carolina nullification policy. and was made chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House with special reference to his position on that question. Although he voted, in 1832, against the bill rechartering the United States Bank, on the ground that the subject had been brought up full four years before the expiration of the old charter, for the express purpose of insuring the defeat of Andrew Jackson in the ensuing Presidential campaign, and further because he believed the President would veto the bill, as proved to be the case, he was professedly a supporter of the Bank, and protested against a removal of the deposits, refusing also to vote for the resolution approving that measure. The position assumed by him on the question of the removal of the deposits was one of the chief causes which led to the final breach between him and the Democracy.

In June, 1834, Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, who had been Speaker of the House since 1828, resigned, to accept the mission to Great Britain. James K. Polk, the subsequent President, was nominated for the Speakership by the administration party, and Mr. Bell, now fairly repudiating his Jacksonian associations, was taken up and elected over him by the Whigs and such of the Democrats as were opposed to Martin Van Buren as successor to Jackson in the Presidency. Mr. Bell based his opposition to Van Buren mainly on the latter's adoption of the Jacksonian theory of rotation in office. Van Buren had zealously promoted the system of removal from subordinate political positions on merely political grounds in the party conflicts of his own State, and stood pledged to rival his great prototype, Jackson, in the same disastrous course, in case of his election to the Presidency. Mr. Bell had repeatedly but vainly endeavored to secure such legislation by Congress as would relieve the civil service from the disastrous effects produced by the ingrafting upon our governmental system of the Jacksonian policy of rotation, and had delivered a forcible argument in the House bearing upon the subject, in the course of a speech on the freedom of elections. He was therefore pitted against Polk, the Jackson-Van Buren candidate, and assumed the Speakership on anything but cordial relations with the administration. Finally, in 1835, he declared openly in favor of Judge Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, as the successor of Jackson, and then came the final breach between him and the founder of the old-time Democratic party. Up to that time there had been no opposition in Tennessee to General Jackson's administration, and it was generally supposed that his personal and political influence could not fail to subdue the opposition raised by Judge White and his friends, The whole force of the administration, and of Jackson's personal popularity, was exerted to this end. But Judge White carried the State by a large majority; Mr. Bell was re-elected to Congress from the Hermitage district itself by as great a vote as ever; and an impulse was given to the political character of Tennessee which arrayed it in opposition to the Democracy during the four succeeding Presidential elections of 1840-'44-'48-'52. When the reception of petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was agitated in the House of Representatives in 1836, Mr. Bell alone of the Tennessee delegation favored their reception, and, though assailed at home, was sustained by the people. And subsequently, in 1838, when Atherton's resolutions were introduced, proposing to receive and lay these petitions on the table, he maintained his consistency by voting in the negative, in order that they might be referred and reported upon. When President Harrison formed his administra tion in 1841, he invited Mr. Bell to accept the War Department, which he did. With the rest of the Cabinet, Mr. Webster only excepted, he resigned office on the separation of President Tyler from the Whig party, in the autumn of that year. The Whig majority in the next Tennessee Legislature which met after his withdrawal from the Cabinet offered him the office of United States Senator, which, however, he declined in favor of Ephraim H. Foster, who had rendered services to the Whig party which Mr. Bell thought deserving that recognition. Mr. Foster was accordingly elected, and Mr. Bell remained in voluntary retirement until 1847, when he was again elected a member of the State Scnate. In 1847 a vacancy occurred in the United States senate, and Mr. Bell was elected to the position, being re-elected in 1852 for the full term ending March 4, 1859. During the early period of his service in the Senate Mr. Bell was a firm opponent of the annexation policy, against which he exerted himself to the utmost. He favored the comptomise measures of 1950, expressing a desire to see the issues then pending before the country settled at the time by the division of Texas into several states, according to the original anne xation programme, to avert the calamity of a future discussion which might imperil the safety and integrity of the country. In 1854 he arrayed himself against the Nebraska bill, when it came before the Senate, protesting against it as a violation of the Missouri Compromise. and as a reopening of the controversy which the compromises of 1858 were intended to settle forever. And finally, in the last months of his service in the Senate, in 1855, he assumed a decided position against the so-called Lecompton Constitution, when the question of the admission of Kansas came be-

be merey the precursor to the disruption of the Union.

His course in the Senate paved the way to his candidacy for the Presidency, on the platform of the socalled "Constitutional Union Party," in the great quadrangular fight of 1860. The convention which set up the famous Kangaroo ticket assembled in Baltimore on the 9th of May, 1860, and nominated Mr. Bell on the second ballot, his principal competitors before the convention being Sam Houston, of Texas; John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky; Edward Everett, of Massachusetts; Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina; John McLean, of Ohio; and William C. Rives, of Virginia. On the first ballot Mr. Bell received 68% rotes, and on the second 138, eleven more than were necessary to a choice. Edward Everett was unanimously nominated for Vice-President; "the Constitution of the country, the union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws" were declared to be the only principles which patriotism and duty should recognize; and the Kangaroo ticket, as it was facetiously termed, in reference to the superior abilities of Mr. Everett, went before the people, the only thing that was needed to so split up the vote of the Southern States as to ensure the election of Mr. Lincoln. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, however, were the only States that cast their electoral votes in favor of the non-commital ticket, and with its defeat John Bell retired to the obscurity of private life. During the dark days of the war against the

Union which followed in the wake of the Presidential election of 1860, Mr. Bell remained in the obscurity of disappointed ambition. The course of the war added the calamity of broken fortunes to infirmities of mind and body, and only now and then nimities of mind and body, and only now and then has his name appeared before the public, as his occasional wanderings have been noted by the cor-respondents of the press. He could claim the merit of taking no active part in the Rebellion, but it was generally understood that his sympathies were finally given to the South, and the fact that he did not follow the course of Andrew Johnson and the other loyal leaders of his native State in protosting at least accust the int Andrew Johnson and the other loyal leaders of his native State in protesting at least against the ini-quity of the treasonable conspiracy against the Union, diverted the sympathy of the loyal people from him. His great misfortune, if not his fault, was that he lived ten years too long for his name to be handed down to posterity without the taint of wantion. suspicion.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE BISHOP'S FREE CHURCH.-THE building formerly known as the OHUROH.—THE building formerly known as the OHUROH OF THE INTERCESSOR, SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad, having passed from the Church Corporation into the hands of the Bishop of the Diocese, will be opened next Sunday morning, and remain open until further notice, as THE BISHOP'S FREE CHUROH. The Rt. Rev. BISHOP STE VENS will preach Sunday evening. Rev. J. W. BONHAM has been appointed by the Bishop to preach Sunday morning. Service at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow morning and evening at 10% and 7%. Preach-ing by the Pastor. Special collections will be made in aid of the Avondale sufferers. All the departments of the Sunday School at 2% P. M.

BOF CHRIST REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, near Fighteenth, Rev. SAMUEL H. GIESY, D. D., Pastor, --Services To-morrow at 10% A. M. Subject -"Our Watchword," a sermon suitable to the brightening prospects of the congregation. Services also at 7:30 P. M. Strangers invited.

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBY-BYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets, Rev. W. P. BREED, D. O., Pastor.-Morning service to-morrow, at 10% o'clock, and in the evening a sermon on "The Memory in Heaven," at 7% o'clock.

REV. ALFRED NEVIN, D. D., WILL preach To-morrow (Suncay, 12th) at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M., at ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH, THIRTY FIFTH Street and POWELTON Avedue, West Philadeuphia.

REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL preach To-morrow in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGH-TEKNTH and ARCH Streets, at 10% A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion service in the morning. All are welcome. * ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.-Rev. J. G. SHINN will preach in this church on next Sab-bath morning at 10% o'clock, and Rev. Dr. MALIN in the evening at 7% o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (EIGHTH and GHERRY Streets).-Rev. Dr. MUSGROVE will preach To-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 10% o'clock, and Rev. J. H. MCILVANE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., in the evening at 8 o'clock.

DELPHIA, SATURDAY,	SEPTEMBER 11, 1869.	
OLOTHING.	STRAWBRIDGE	& CLOTHIER'S
THE FALL CLOTHES BUSINESS !	STITU I DIVIDUID	on onorming
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Olethes for lads: for routh; for age; Gorgeous patterns! All the rage! Young folks, old falls, great and small, Rush to buy at GREAT BROWN HALL!	UPENING OF SILKS	AND DRESS GOODS,
Clothes for stout men and for thin; Clothes for boys to study in; Clothes for short men, clothes for tall:- Every kind at GBEAT BROWN HALL!		
Clothing sure to fit you well; See the price! How cheap we sell! Come and see the goods for Fall! Splendid goods at GREAT BROWN HALL! Upparalleled Satisfaction	SILKS,	SILKS,
Is the portion	SILKS,	SILKS,
Of everybody Who buys Fall Clothing	SILKS,	SILKS.
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ROCKHILL & WILSON, 108. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,	BLACK SILKS,	FANCY SILKS,
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FRUITS OF AMERICA,		
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AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, N TUFSDAY, WEDNFSDAY, AND THURSDAY, September 14, 15, and 16, 1969,	ONE CASE POULT	DE SOIE AT \$2.00,
From 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. CONVENTION OF AMERICAN FRUIT-GROWERS. WEDNESDAY and FPHOAY Sect.	Embracing the	New Shades in
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. CONVENTION OF AMERICAN FRUIT-GROWERS. n WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY Sept. 5, 16, and 17, morning and afternoon, for discussions on vactical and scientific fruit culture Admission free. RECEPTION BANQUET on FRIDAY Evening, Sept. 7(5 to 11 colors) Elegant afternoon to morning.		LAVENDER,
to. AUGUSTIN, the famous Caterer, furnishes the upper.	MODE,	PINK,
EDUCATIONAL.	PEARL,	
[For additional Cards see the Inside Pages.]		BLUE,
EVENING SCHOOL Opens Sept. 13th, at	CHERRY,	CREEN.
Kimberly's Bryant & Stratton BUSINESS COLLEGE,	ONE CASE POULT	DE SOIE AT \$2.50,
Assembly Buildings, cor. 10th & Chesnut Sts.	In all the New Shades.	
Classes formed every evening in Penman- manship and Bookkeeping at reduced rates. Call or send for Circulars. 99444p	ONE CASE VERY	WIDE AT \$3.00,
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Miss E. T. BROWN desires to announce that ahe ill open on TUESDAY, September 21, at No. 4035 CHES. UT Street, West Philadelphia, the late Residence of the lev. J. G. Butler, D. D., a school for Young Ladies. Oir ulars may be had on application at the school, on and fter Wednesday, September 15. 911 18t	Same Goods Sold	Recently at \$3.50.
MINGING ACADEMY No 919 ADOM	BLACK SILKS, \$1'87.	
Street, Second Story Front.—The undersigned having ecured the above central location, is engaged in fitting it p for class instruction in the Rudiments of Singing, Vo- alization, Glee, and Madrigal Singing. Full particulars n a few days. Private Lessons as usual.	BLACK SILKS, \$2 '00.	
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CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.-Rev. Dr. MARCH, will preach To-morrow (Sunday) at 10% A. M. and 8 P. M. Sub-ject for evening, "The desired rain." All persons cordially invited.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green, Rev. J. F. BERG, D. D.-Service To-morrow (Sabbath) at 10% A. M. Com-munion at 3 P. M. No evening service. Preparatory lec-ture at 7% this evening.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. The Rev. F. LEROY SENOUR, of Ohio, will preach in the SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut, To morrow, 12th instant, at 10% o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

Rev. E. DOUGLASS, of Woonsocket, R. L. will preach in the Second Reformed Church, SEVENTH Street, above Brown, to-morrow (Sabbath), at 1036 A. M. and 736 P. M.

LUTHERBAUM CHAPEL, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets, Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor.-Subjects-10%, "The Ethiopian Eunuch;" 7%, "Giory-Men who will shine there." Pews free.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, corner SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets. -Rev. THOMAS X. ORR, Pastor, will (D. V.) preach To morrow at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race. - Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS. Pastor, will preach at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. Strangers invited.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD STREET, below Walnut. Service To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and at 4 P. M. by Rev. F. A. HOSKINS. Prayer meeting saturday evening at ½ to 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

REV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., STATED Supply, WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN OHUROH, SEVENTERNTH and FILBERT Streets, will preach

STORK will preach at 10% A M. Sabbath School at 21/2

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASEINGTON SQUARE Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M.

D. W. STUART,

No. 123 CHESNUT Street,

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