(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1870.

CANADA IN ARMS. THE warriors of Canada are resting on their arms, confident in the belief that the energetic preparations they have been making to receive the Fenians have succeeded in routing the foe even before he came in sight. The brave soldiers of the New Dominion are now experiencing all the exhilaration of victors who have fought, conquered, and died upon the gore-stained sod of their native soil, but without any of the inconveniences attendant upon an actual conflict. The Bluenoses are happy as clams, for they doubtless believe that the bloodthirsty Fenians are afraid to meet them, and there is no sensation more pleasurable than the feelings of a militiaman when he is impressed with the belief that his antagonist is afraid to fight.

We have no very great regard for the Fenians, and if they should actually attempt another invasion of Canada, we will consider it necessary to advocate severe measures with them, but it will be rather a good thing than otherwise if they keep up their organization, if only for the sake of quickening the stagnant Canadian blood into a little healthy excitement by threatening an annual raid. Nobody on this side of the line, however, has heard of any movements or preparations for an invesion this year, and as it is not the fashion with the Fenians to keep such a matter secret, the probabilities are that the warlike rumors current on the other side of the St. Lawrence are born of Canadian fears. The only danger we apprehend from this affair is, that having succeeded in conquering their invisible foes the Canadians will become possessed with such a warlike spirit that they will seek to precipitate a conflict with the United States by an interference with the fishermen, or by some other act of aggression that will get them into trouble. It is generally advisable to let well enough alone, and a bloodless victory over the Fenians ought to be sufficient for the most bloodthirsty of the Bluenoses; and if they do not desire to be annexed to the United States, it will be well for them not to inaugurate a movement that will be most likely to bring about such a consummation.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON ENGLISH EDUCATION.

RECENTLY a letter from Professor Goldwin Smith was published in a London paper, from which it was copied by the press of the United States and commented upon with considerable severity. Professor Smith discouraged emigration, especially to the Southern States, and he referred to the general management of affairs and the people in a manner that occasioned much offense. He said things that were very properly considered very much out of place as coming from man in Professor Smith's peculiar position, and, taken in connection with his ridiculous flurry over Senator Sumner's speech, the letter tended to intensify the feeling against him and to greatly diminish his usefulness. With regard to this letter Professor Smith writes the following explanation to the New York

my letter on the subject of emigration, you speak of it as addressed to the London Daily Notes. I think it right to state to you that it was addressed not to the Daily News, nor to any journal, but to a friend; and that it was not intended for publication.
Yours faithfully, GOLDWIN SMITH.

This of course places the matter in a somewhat different light, for a man is entitled to say many things privately that are both inexpedient and improper for publication. It would be well for Professor Smith to remember, however, that he is looked upon as the special patron of the English laboring classes who may emigrate or may propose to emigrate to the United States, and if he does not wish to have such letters as the one referred to made public, he either ought to refrain from writing them, or else make his friends understand his wishes so plainly that they can make no mistakes that will be followed by unpleasant consequences.

LET US HAVE PEACE. Duers of water, if they keep dropping long

enough, will wear away the hardest granite. and on the same principle the peace men keep pegging away a little at a time, with the hope that perhaps in the course of remote ages their ideas will have some effect in modifying the belligerent propensities of mankind. The object of the universal peace men is certainly a commendable one, and it will receive no heartier sympathy than from those who have won their laurels on the gory battle-field. Unfortunately, however, the majority of the human race-and in this instance a very large majority-look upon warfare as a necessary evil; and different nations consider that, no matter how peaceably disposed they may be themselves, it is essential that they shall be able to protect themselves from the attack of outsiders who do not profess peace principles. Until the peace men, therefore, can manage to bring all the world into sympathy with their ideas, they will scarcely be able to do away with armies, navies, and training schools for professional fighters. The memorial, therefore, presented on Monday in the National Senate by Mr. Sumner from certain members of the Universal Peace Society, setting forth their object to be the disarmament of the great powers, and asking Congress on that account not to sanction the proposed enlargement of the West Point Military Academy, will probably make about as much impression as a single drop of water on one of the granite domes of the Yo Semite Valley. It might with propriety be suggested that it would be well for the Peace Society to procure the disarmament of the great powers before making such a request of Congress, for although their intentions are undoubtedly good, their performances

belief that their influence with the great powers is such as is likely to bring about such | than the warfare between slavery and freea desirable result within the next two or three centuries at least.

THE FIERCE DEMOCRACY Of New York city, or a portion of them at least, have come to grief at last. Last year a gang of ruffians visited Mystic Island for the purpose of recreating themselves by witnessing a fistic combat between the champions of the P. R., and on their return to New York they made a characteristic finish to their excursion by taking possession of the train, robbing and beating the passengers, and carrying things with a high hand generally. One performance of this kind was quite enough for the land of steady habits, and when it was intimated that there was likely to be another similar invasion this spring the Governor of Connecticut quietly made his preparations for a flank movement, which we are happy to say was a complete success. On Tuesday erowd of roughs, unsuspicious of the reception that was awaiting them, entered Connecticut with the intention of enjoying themselves in the same style as last year. The Connecticut militia, however, was out in force to receive them, and about one hundred of the New Yorkers were captured and safely lodged in jail, with every prospect that they will be tried, convicted, and sentenced as heavily as the law will permit. Such an occurrence as this is a matter for sincere congratulation, and it is to be hoped that the splendid victory achieved by the Connecticut militia will have the effect of striking terror to the heart of the outlaws of New York and other cities, so that they will not care to run the risk attending such excursions in the future.

SENATOR NYE intends to introduce an amendment to the bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah which recently passed the House of Repretentatives and is now under consideration in the Senate, which will allow the peculiar institution of Mormonism to remain intact at present, but which will prohibit it in the future. It is exceedingly doubtful whether such a measure as this can be made operative, although it is certainly an improvement over the more stringent provisions of the original bill. To enforce any law on the subject of polygamy in Utah will require the presence of a large military force, and will entail an enormous expense that the Government cannot afford at the present time. The general feeling throughout the country is that Congress had better let this subject alone, for the present at least, and see what effect the rapid increase of the Gentile population of Utah will have in modifying the objectionable features of Mormonism. It may be necessary at some future period for Congress to adopt such legislation as that now under discussion, but under existing circumstances it is certainly not expedient.

An Expedition has at last been organized in the New Dominion against the Red River rebels. It is to be composed partly of British regulars and partly of Canadian volunteers, and is to be under the command of Major-General Lindsay, of the British regular army. Meanwhile the New Dominion is threatened with a Fenian raid on its northeastern boundary, and, although there does not seem to be any cause for serious alarm, the Kanucks are kept in a decidedly uncomfortable state by the double danger threatened. The most sensible thing that could be done under the circumstances for the common good of all parties concerned, would be for John Bull to hand over his unprofitable American possessions to the United States Government as payment in full of the Alabama claims, and indirectly the present troubles will have a tendency to convince British and Canadian tax-payers that this is their true policy. From this point of view, if from no other, the troubles of the harassed colonists possess interest to the people of this country, and the progress of events will be closely watched to see how rapidly they hasten the development of the growing sentiment in favor of annexation.

BY THE ADMISSION of Hon, Caleb N. Taylor to a seat in the House of Representatives in the place of Dr. Reading, every portion of Philadelphia, except the First district, will henceforth be represented by Republicans. We trust that Kelley, O'Neill, Myers, and Taylor will be able to give a good account to their constituents of their action on questions connected with taxation. Let them stand up for a protective tariff as bravely as they can, but let them not forget or ignore the necessity of reducing or abolishing the taxes on foreign articles which are not manufactured in this country (and more especially on tea and coffee), and of abrogating the income tax, and other specially obnoxious portions of the internal revenue system. The people never more imperatively needed financial relief, and if we do not greatly mistake the signs of the times, questions connected with taxation will constitute the main issue in the coming Congressional campaigns. Let our members take good care to establish clear records on these subjects.

CYRUS W. FIELD, not satisfied with the honor and profit acquired by his leading connection with the Atlantic Cable, proposes now to become the prime mover in a Pacific cable scheme, and he is soliciting the aid of Congress in this scheme in the shape of a huge land grant. There is no doubt that the contemplated cable might be very useful for certain purposes, and we hope that it will be constructed some of these fine days. But meanwhile Congress should not be too hasty in donating the public domain to any body of private speculators, and more especially to those who do not, by constructing railways, directly contribute to the development of the land adjacent to that which is voted away.

THE OLD SAD STORY of frontier barbarities has become a staple item of telegraphic intelligence, and a bulletin is now forwarded nearly every day showing how many Indians were killed on the one hand, and how many settlers have been assaulted or slain on the

thus far have not been such as will induce the | other. The conflict between civilization and barbarism is even more irrepressible dom, and no stable peace seems possible while any of the untamed savages are suffered to hover near the settlements.

> OBITUARY. De Berlet, the Violinist.

A cable telegram from Brussels announces the death in that city of Charles Auguste de Beriot, the celebrated violinist and composer, who, born at Louvain, in Belgium, on the 20th of February, 1802, had attained the well-advanced age of sixty-eight years. In early life he showed an aptitude for the violin, and, after studying music in his native town until his nineteenth year, in 1821 he went to Paris to perfect himself in the handling of his favorite instrument. There he studied under Viotti, Baillot, and other celebrated masters, and soon made his appearance before the public. He made his debut in Paris at the same time with Paganini, and at once took high rank as a violinist. Subsequently he made extensive professional tours over Europe, and on his return to his native country received a pension from the king. In March, 1836, he was married to Madame Malibran, the celebrated singer, who died suddenly only six months after, while on a visit to Manchester, England, to attend a musical festival. De Beriot continued to give concerts until 1842, when he received an appointment as professor of the violin in the Conservatoire at Brussels, a position which he finally relinquished to one of his pupils on being afflicted with blindness. In his earlier days, De Beriot, whose style of playing was finished and classical, stood in the very front rank of violinists, but his fame has been celipsed by more recent competitors, and of late years he has been more widely known as a composer, his works for the violin being numerous and elaborate, and calculated to test the powers of the performer to the utmost.

Lord Tenterden. A cable telegram from London announces the death of John Henry Abbott, second Baron Tenterden, in that city yesterday. Born in 1796, he had attained the age of seventy-four years. His father, Charles Abbott, first Baron Tenterden, was a celebrated jurist, and at one time Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. The second Lord Tenterden was educated at Oxford, and succeeded to his father's seat in the House of Lords in 1832, where The acted with the Conservatives. Having never married, the title of Lord Tenterden descends to his nephew, Charles Stuart Aubrey Abbott.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages, WANAMAKER, MERCHANT CLOTHIER

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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

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AOTE. Our Boys' Clothing is attracting much atten tion this spring, and justly so, for it is the Finest in

Buy "The celebrated Cooke's Favorite Tomato." ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET. SHERIDAN'S RIDE,

GREAT LIFE SIZE PAINTING. BY THE POET ARTIST. T. BUCHANAN READ, SEVENTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.

THE INTEREST INCREASING. THE POEM READ TWICE A DAY. M. JOSEPHINE WARREN recites each day, at 4 4 P. M. and 9 P. M., in front of the canvas, the poem of "SHERIDAN' RIDE." [4 life

CHROMOS of the Painting (20x25 inches), \$10. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURE BY MISS OLIVE LOGAN. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 16,

Subject (by request)—"GIRLS."
Little Girls, Big Girls, Ugly Girls, Pretty Girls, Yankoe
Girls, Western Girls, the Girl of the Period, with a
glance at the Coming Girl. 

Tickets for sale at Gould's Piane Rooms, No. 221 CHES-NUT Street. ORS open at 2 o'clock P. M. Lecture at 2 P. M. CARL SENTZ'S PARLOR OROHESTRA will perform choice musical selections provious to the Lecture. 411 at

BENATOR REVELS AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, On THURSDAY EVENING, April 14.

Subject "THE PRESS." Reserved Sents..... Tickets for sale at GOULD'S PIANO ROOMS. No. 103 CHESNUT Street,

From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 75%; Lecture at 8. 411 41 2 8" Buy "The celebrated Cooke's Favorite Tomato. GRAND GATHERING PRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE,

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE, FRIDAY EVENING, April 15.

Addresses by
REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D.,
REV. J. S. WITHROW, and Pastor,
REV. H. JOHNSON, D. D.
Choice selections of music by the Choir.
All are invited to attend.

49 NEWSBOYS HOME.-THERE

will be an exhibition of

THE PILGRIM,

AT CONCERT HALL, ON

EASTER MONDAY EVENING,

for the benefit of the NEWSBOYS' HOME.

Tickots for sale at the Hall from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

svery day, and at Robbins, Clark & Biddle's, No. 1124

Chesnut street. Buy "The celebrated Cooke's Favorite Tomato."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SCUTHERN TRANSPORATION COMPANY' will be held at No. 2004 MARK ET Street, West Philadelphis, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of April, next, at 10 o'clock. A. M., for the purpose of electing Nine Directors, a Treasurer, and Secretary, to serve for one year. W. S. COTTRINGER, Secretary. Philadelphia, April 4, 1879.

No. 920 CHESNUT ST.,

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. " Proctor's." Closing Out at ELEGANT SPRING SHADES JOUVIN KID

GLOVES, COLORED, \$1. REAL JOUVIN KID GLOVES, BLACK, \$1. HEAL JOUVIN RID GLOVES, WHITE, \$1. REAL JOUVIN KID GLOVES, LIGHT, \$1. GENTS' EMBROIDERED PIQUE KID GLOVES, been sold at \$2.50-closing out at \$1.35, every pair warranted Kid and Paris made.

CORSETS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE. SPRING BALMORAL SKIRTS. 200 Dozen GENTS' HEMMED HANDK ERCHIEFS.

Closing Out at "Proctor's." 150 pieces, \$1.25 Cassimeres, 75 cents.

ALL-WOOL BLACK AND WHITE CASSIMERES ALL-WOOL PLAID CASSIMERES, 62 CENTS. 40 PIECES CHECK CASSIMERES, 26 CENTS. ALSO, FINE BLACK CASSIMERES.

Closing Out at "Proctor's." Black Mixed Waterproof, 75c. GOLD-MIXED WATERPROOFS, 75 CENTS.
DOUBLE-FACED ENGLISH, \$1-25.
WATERPROOF CLOTHS, EVERY KIND, MESS THAN CASE PRICES.

Closing Out at "Proctor's." 6-4 Light Cleaking Cloths, \$1'50. Black Cloths. White Cloths,

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HEAVY VELVET BEAVER CLOTHS, COLORED,
AT 40 CENTS TO THE DOLLAR.

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CRAPE POPLINS, 4-4 WIDE, 37 1/2 c. Closing Out at "Proctor's."

Goats' Hair Plush at \$2'50. Cost \$7.

BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTH AT \$5.

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BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS, AT YOUR OWN PRICES. Black Silks! Black Silks!

WE HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO SELL AS FOL WE HAVE BREN ORDERED TO SELL AS FOLLOWS:—HEAVY GROS GRAIN, \$5:50 QUALITY AT \$2:75.

THE \$4 QUALITY AT \$2:50.

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THE \$1:75 QUALITY AT \$1:50.

THE \$1:50 QUALITY AT \$1:50.

Black Taffeta, Blue Taffeta, Brown Taffeta.

WE ARE ORDERED TO SELL BLACK TAF-FETA, SATIN FACE, \$9 QUALITY AT \$5; \$9 QUA-LITY AT \$4 25; \$6:50 QUALITY AT \$3:25. BLUE TAFFETA, \$4 QUALITY AT \$2:25. BROWN TAFFETA, \$5:50 QUALITY AT \$2. WE ARE ORDERED TO CLOSE OUT THE RE-MAINDER OF THE MOIRE ANTIQUES AT \$2:50 PER YARD. PER YARD.
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AT THIS COUNTER ARE A FEW REMNANTS OF SILKS, SELLING AT ONE-HALF THE PIECE

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THE RICH FIGURED SATTENS FOR SUMMER DRESSES, ORDERED FROM THE OTHER SIDE LAST FALL EXPRESSLY FOR THIS SPRING'S SALES, HAVE COME, AND WILL NOW HAVE TO BE SOLD AT 25c. THEY WERE INVOICED AT 40c., GOLD.

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A TREMENCOUS SLAUGHTER IN BLEACHED AND BROWN TABLE DAMASKS. AT LAST THE KNIFE HAS BEEN PUT INTO THESE GOODS, AND THEY WILL BE CLEAKED OUT AT GREAT LOSS.

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ARE SOME VERY FINE DRESS GOODS BEING SLAUGHTERED AT 25 CENTS.

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GENTS REAL KID FRENCH PIQUE GLOVES, GENTS' REAL KID PIQUE GLOVES, \$125. THE ABOVE ARE THE WELL KNOWN \$2.50 QUALITY. LAGE COLLARS, 25 CENTS.

LACE COLLARS, ST CENTS. LACE COLLARS, 45 CENTS. LAUE COLLARS, 62 CENTS JUST HALF THEIR VALUE. LACE TIDIES.
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FURE BLACK MOHAIR ALPAGAS, 75c. SUPERIOR BLACK ALPAGAS, 25c. BLACK CREPE POPLINS, STe. BLACK VOGELS POPLINS, 62c 250 PIRCES ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, to be closed

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THE BALANCE OF OUR LACE POINTS, SACQUES AND ROTUNDES, WIGL BE OF FERED THIS WEEK AT ASTOUNDING REDUCTIONS. LADIES WILL FIND THIS A GRAND OP-PORTUNITY TO OBTAIN BARGAINS, AS THE WHOLE STOCK MUST BE POSITIVELY CLOSED.

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