Evening Telegraph

PHILADELPHIA.
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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1870.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL

NOMINATIONS. THE Democracy of the First district, in nominating Hon. Samuel J. Randall by acclamation, showed that his arduous services in promoting the interests of their party are fully appreciated. All things considered, they could not easily have made a better selection. "Sam" is shrewd and skilful, thoroughly posted in the ins and outs of partisan warfare. anxious at all times to propitiate the Fourth ward crowd, and not unwilling to advance the general interests of his constituents when they do not conflict with the requirements of the precinct politicians of his district. If any plunder or patronage is to be secured, "Sam" spares no pains to obtain it for his pets. He worked the mine opened by Andrew Johnson's defection with wonderful sagacity, and his adherents would be in the highest degree ungrateful if they forgot how many places he provided, under a nominally Republican administration, for rampant Democrats. The great science of making two votes where but one would appear in the ordinary course of human events, in which the Democracy of the First district are especially proficient, is also popubelieved to be particularly well understood by "Sam," and if there is any division, ward, or district that can be carried by any of the Napoleons of modern electioneering, "Sam" would not want backers to affirm that he could secure at least as large a majority as any other man. Besides these powerful recommendations, "Sam' really says some smart things in the House of Representatives. Knowing that the bulk of his constituents would never take the trouble to read long speeches, he does not waste his ammunition in labored efforts, but he keeps popping away at Republican men and measures, and if he never does any serious damage, he at least fires a good many shots. The unanimous and continuous endorsement of the Democracy of the First district may be a very questionable honor, but their nominee has won it, and, reasoning from the Fourth ward standpoint, he deserves it.

In the Second district a desperate battle in the nominating convention resulted in the choice of Theodore Cuyler. His talents, experience, and varied knowledge would make him, aside from partisan considerations, a very respectable and useful Representative, few men being better qualified for Congressional honors. Mr. Cuyler could scarcely fail, under favorable circumstances, to win a commanding position at Washington, and the Democracy have displayed no little shrewdness in nominating him at this juncture. If the two Republican candidates now in the field both persist in running, it is quite probable that Mr. Cuyler's superior qualifications may secure his election: and if the Republican party wishes to maintain its ascendancy in the district, measures cannot be too promptly taken to rally it around the standard of a new and talented nominee upon whom all its voters can cordially unite.

In the Third district, Dr. John Moffett, who proved his popularity in the canvass of 1868, has again been nominated, and another close contest may be anticipated.

In the Fourth district, the Democratic Convention was manipulated in the interest of Colonel William B. Thomas. It adjourned without making any nomination, amid a scene of wild confusion. The Colonel was one of the staunchest of the old abolitionists, and he was actively identified with nearly every movement of the last quarter of a century that is especially distasteful to the Democracy. However, politics makes strange bedfellows, and in their eagerness to get up the semblance of a serious demonstration against Judge Kelley, the Democratic leaders have concluded to lower their banner and to follow the lead of one whose old record is that of the most radical of radicals. It is supposed that this demonstration is a local outcrop of the Chase movement, and the contest may acquire a national as well as a local interest, as one of the most interesting political experiments of the day. But the indignation of a portion of the Democracy at their transfer to new leadership, on the one hand, and the talents, capacity, and useful service of Judge Kelley, on the other, can scarcely Francisco. fail to secure the triumph of the present Representative over the novel combination that has been formed against him.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.

THE National Association for Publishing Literary and Musical Works for the Blind, in raised letters, has just issued "A Compendium of American Literature," consisting of choice selections from the best poetical and prose writers. This work is one of a series that the association has in contemplation, with the intention of placing within reach of the blind the finest portions of English and American literature, and those interested in the enterprise ask that the public will cooperate with them in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of the blind by furnishing them with the means of mental recreation and instruction. The cost of producing books in raised letters is very great, and as most of the afflicted people for whom they are designed are very poor and totally unable to purchase for themselves, the association is entirely dependent upon the liberality of those who

aid a most worthy object. The works published by the association are furnished at cost to blind persons who have the means to pay for them, and are given to those who are too poor to purchase. It is desired to extend the benefactions of the association as largely as possible both by the publication of new and valuable works on scientific, musical and literary topics, and by placing them within the reach of all who may want them. "The Compendium of American Literature" is a very favorable specimen of the style of books it is considered desirable to issue. The selections have been made with great care and taste, and the volume is one that will be appreciated in the highest degree by those for whom it is intended. The association solicits both subscriptions and legacies, and any contribution, no matter how small, will be thankfully received. We commend its objects to the favorable notice of our readers, with the hope that they will find in their hearts to extend some aid to a noble scheme for conferring a great and lasting benefit upon a class who are entitled to the warmest sympathy. The only authorized agent of the association is Mr. H. L. Hall, whose office is at No. 316 N. Twenty-first street. Philadelphia. Mr. Hall served in the national army during the whole of the Rebellion, and lost his sight about four years ago through accident. He has now devoted himself to the task of liorating the condition of those who suffer from the same misfortune as himself, and the enterprise in which he is engaged is indorsed in the most cordial manner by President Grant, the Vice-President, the members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives of all shades of opinion and from all sections of the country, and by a number of other distinguished persons. Those who desire to aid the association in its good work can hand their contributions to Mr. Hall with the assurance that they will be properly applied.

are disposed to give of their abundance to

A WASTE OF GUNPOWDER.

It is a very important matter, doubtless, that the most fraternal relations should be maintained between the army and navy, and it is a matter for congratulation whenever the officers and men of the two branches of the military service meet for the purpose of having a good time and cultivating social as well as official friendships. Is it absolutely necessary to the well-being of the army and navy, however, that when generals, admirals, and other high officers of the army and navy visit each other, all the big guns in a ship or fort should be fired in honor of the event? This query involves considerations both propriety and economy that the War and Navy Departments might deliberate upon with advantage, or if the subject is of too involved a character for the Secretaries and their immediate advisers, it would afford an admirable theme for discussion in the halls of Congress. A few days ago we published an account of a great military and naval jollification in the harbor of San Francisco, the chief feature of which appeared to be the firing of salutes. The hero of the occasion was Commander William Rogers Taylor, commanding the North Pacific squadron, who, thinking that it would be conducive to enjoyment, started out, accompanied by his staff and a number of invited guests, to visit the various fortifications in the neighborhood of San Francisco. The first place visited was Black Rock, where the naval party was met by General Ord, who caused a salute of eleven guns to be fired in honor of the occasion. Commander Taylor then proceeded to Alicatrez, where he was received and handsomely entertained by General Robinson, who also fired another salute as his guests were departing. The next place visited was Angel Island, and the despatch says the visitors were received by General Wilcox and staff "amid the booming of saluting guns." These proceedings, as many of our readers are probably aware, were strictly in accordance with the rules and regulations made and enforced for the government of the army and navy, and all this burning of gunpowder is an essential feature-indeed, we might say the most essential feature

-of naval and military etiquette. The officer in whose honor all these guns were fired was not a Spanish grandee of the fifteenth century, or a Chinese mandarin, or even the plumed and painted chief of some tribe of savages. He is an individual who considers himself much the superior of all these, inasmuch as he is a member of the naval service of the foremost and most enlightened nation of the globe, and is living amid all the civilizing influences of the nineteenth century. The occasion for all this saluting was not some great national event, and the case certainly has a ludicrous aspect when we consider that all this noise was made merely because a naval officer chose to get up a jollification for himself in the harbor of San

The cost of firing salutes would be a curious matter for some investigating committee to look into, and we imagine the amount required to pay for the powder burned every year by the army and navy would startle some of our Congressional financiers. Whenever an admiral arrives at or leaves a port or station he is entitled to a salute of so many guns, the commodores to so many less, and on down the list, together with regulations for salutes whenever occasion can be devised to fire them. All this takes a good deal of money, for powder is not a cheap article, and it moreover to outsiders has a rather ridiculous aspect that Commander Taylor could not visit the forts in San Francisco harbor without the occasion being celebrated by the

firing of thirty-three big guns. This may seem a small matter, but would it not be worth while for Congress to inquire whether this business of saluting our own officers is not an expensive and unnecessary luxury that could be advantageously dispensed with without injury to the dignity or efficiency of eitner the army or navy.

RED CLOUD disdains the proffers of Friend Janney, one of the Quaker superintendents on behalf of the Pawnees, that a treaty of peace shall be made between that tribe and the Sioux. It is hard enough for Red Cloud and his warriors to surrender their aboriginal privilege of scalping white men, and it is by no means certain that they have yet wrought themselves up to this heroic point of abnegation. When they are urged, in addition, to forego the liberty of skinning the heads of another Indian tribe, they feel that this is entirely too much to expect of savage nature. The universe loses all its charms for the ambitions Indian when scalps cease to be accessible. Happy hunting grounds, where he can merely kill wild animals, although desirable in themselves, can never compensate for the absence of epportunities of gloating in the slaughter of beings in human form. When the savage suppresses his longings for these bloody trophies the work of civilization is more than half accomplished, but it requires ages of culture to extinguish them. THE POPE AND HIS COUNCIL,-The London Satur-

day Review says :- "It has now transpired that not

only was the Council Hall in St. Peter's selected for

the very reason of its acoustic unfitness for de-

bating-'we don't want debates but decrees,' as Mgr.

Nardi observed-but there was a further reason,

The Pope's throne is so placed that by a judicious arrangement of day and hour the full radiance of the sunbeams may be made to fall full upon him as he proclaims to the world amid the crash of all the bells of Rome and the cannon of St. Angelo, transfigured with the glory of another Tabor, the revelalation of Lis own apotheosis. At the coronation of Charles X of France doves were let fly into the church, and it is suggested that a dove, well trained for its part beforehand, may be made to hover above the head of Pius IX in visible token inspiration of the the Holy Ghost. Perhaps to our readers this sound somewhat profane; we can only say the profanity is not ours. Many must have seen the picture, painted by his own order, in the Vatican, where the Pope is defining the Immaculate Conception with the rays of supernatural glory streaming from the Virgin Mother on his brow. And this brings us back to our point. If Pius was bent on defining his own infallibility, it would have been wiser to follow up the example set for the first time in Church history in the case of the Immaculate Conception, and to have defined it by Papai authority in the midst of a brilliant assembly of obsequious bishops, but without the cumbrous and dangerous machinery of a Council. Had the bishops been summoned to Rome, as they have been two or three times during the present pontificate, to swell a gorgeous pageant, and then suddenly called on to affirm by acclamation the first article of the Jesuit creed, there might have been suppressed murmurs of discontent, but there would have been no time or opportunity for organized opposition beforehand, and it would have been tenfold more difficult to organize it after the act was done. As it is, Papal infallibility has been put on its trial before the public for the last two years, and the evidence has gone terribly against it. One by one the most learned and distinguished Catholics in every country of Europe have come forward with their indictment, and hundreds of bishops and thousands of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity, who were ready enough before to acquiesce vaguely in a doctrine they had never examined and knew to be the dominant view in their Church, have now been compelled, often unwillingly, to sift its claims, and still more unwillingly to reject it. There were not above a dozen or two of bishops prepared decisively to oppose the dogma even when they arrived at Rome in last December; there are now some two hundred. Whether or not the farce is played out to its natural conclusion, and the dogma forced through the Council over the heads of the recalcitrant Opposition, and solemnly proclaimed on St. Peter's Day, as the latest revelation from above, the belief in infallibility has received a more fatal blow than it has had since Aquinas first falteringly inserted it, on the exclusive testimony of forged authorities, in the theological systems of the Schools of Latin Christendom."

OBITUARY.

Archdencon Hale. The cable announces the death vesterday of the venerable William Hale, Archdeacon of London, at the age of 75 years. He was born in 1795, and received his education at the Charter House and at Oriel College, Oxford, from which he graduated with honors in 1817. He became preacher of the Charter House in 1817, and was appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of London and Master of the Charter House in 1842. He succeeded to the rectorate of Cripplegate in 1847, and held it until 1857, when he resigned. He was appointed Archdeacon of St. Albans in 1839, of Middlesex in 1840, and of London in 1842.

Archdeacon Hale was the author of a number of pamphlets, tracts, sermons, and other writings, mostly on ecclesiastical subjects. He also wrote a work for private circulation entitled "Some Account of the Past and Present History of the Charter House," and one entitled Some Account of the Hospital of King Edward VII, called Christ's Hospital." In conjunction with Dr. Lonsdale, Bishop of Lichfield, he edited the Four Gospels, with annotations, and a great number of devotional works for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. He also contributed a series of important articles to the Encyclopedia Metropolitana, and produced for the Camden Society two works of antiquarian interest, "The Doomsdays of St. Paul's," in 1858, and "Registrum Privatus S. Marie Wingoniensis,"

SPECIAL NOTICES. For additional Special Actices see the Inside Pages. DO U R L I S

> OF SUMMER SPECIALTIES.

THIN SUITS. Ready-Made or to Order Linen, Duck, Alpaca, Mohairs, Serges, Tweed, Flannels, Drap d'Ete, Etc. Etc.

TOUMSTS' GOODS. Travelling Suits, Dusters of all kinds, Valises, Valises, Furnishing Goods, Etc. Etc.

SEA-SIDE WEAR. Bathing Ro bes for Ladies, Gents and Children, Sea-side Overcoats, Fishing Jackets,

SUMMER CLOTHES For Youths and Boys. Linen Jackets and Pants, Boys' Dusters, Marsellles and Duck Vests Thin Goods generally,

THE FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

IN RECOMMENDING SCHRETZ'S CELE-BRATED BITTER CORDIAL, N.W.cor.FIFTH and RACE Streets, to parties about to visit the watering places, we only indorse the testimony of thousands of our best citizens, who say that it is the most reliable and efficacious in all diseases peculiar to the season.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IF YOU WANT FURNITURE at less than the cost of manufacturing. PENNEY'S. No. 1307 CHESNUT Street.

An immense stock on hand, which will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THURSDAY MORNING, June 30, at 10 o'clock

The above stock of elegant furniture was made by Penney expressly for his warerooms, and MUST

Great Bargains may be expected.
6 21tf JOSEPH PENNEY, Auctioneer.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The following named persons, if they were on the Bark ARCHIBALD GRACIE, which left San Francisco, California, in 1855, or their next of kin, will find it to their advantage to address or call upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & COMPANY, No. 125 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate atten-tion to this is requested, and any one knowing their present whereabouts will oblige by communicating

A. M. Spencer, Jabez M. Tipton, G. F. Myers, Henry Adler, Lewis Scarce, Samuel B. Pingrey, Martin Hart, William Chamberlin, Daniel K. Colby, Walter Smith, Samuel B. Wilcox, William F. Willis, Henry Lovell. John Dockendorn David Lozen, J. H. Keller, William Davis, William Ferry, Charles Nodine,

A. S. Young.

Absalom Cryers, John Baker, William Roberts, E. S. Wilson, G. W. Hopkins & Son, L. B. Dresser, William Raiferty, H. Painter, M. Barnes, R. J. Black, R. Blair, Mark Ferrill, John Anderson, John W. Walden, William Scrioner, William Callahan, John B. Jones, John H. Anxes, A. H. Whitner.

James J. Nichols,

Charles Brown.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870. City Loans maturing July 1, 1870, will be paid on and after the first day of July next, interest ceasing from that date.

> JOSEPH F. MARCER, City Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. The semi-annual interest due on City Loans July 1, 1870, will be paid on and after date, JOSEPH F. MARCER,

City Treasurer. STEINWAY & SONS

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. CHARLES BLASIUS,

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No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

The Annual Commencement, for conferring Degrees, will be held on THURSDAY, June 30, in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, at 10 o'clock A. M. The ACADEMY OF MUSIC, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Reverend Clergy, Judges of the United States and State Courts, the Mayor of the City, Select and Common Councils, the Board of Directors and President of the Girard College, the Principal of the Central High School, the candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts, and other graduates of the University are invited to join the Faculty, in the Foyer of the Academy of Music, at a quarter before 10.
FRANCIS A. JACKSON,

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MEMbers of the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ASSO-CIATION will be held at their Rooms, No. 421 WALNUT Street, on SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to consider and take final action upon the question of accepting and approving an act of Amembly passed April 29, A. D. 1870, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the C-rn Exchange of Philadelphia, approved twenty-second of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three," confirming the By laws adopted by the said corporation, now known by the name of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia.
NATHAN BROOKE, President. WASHINGTON J. JACKSON, Secretary.

June 14, 1570. HARPER'S HAIR DYE-THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 692 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 531 tf 4p A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD AT

the "MARINERS' BETHEL," FRONT Street, below Christian, on FRIDAY EVENING, July 1, 1870, to organize a Temperance Meeting on the "Washingtonian" plan. All persons favorable to such a movement are respectfully invited to attend, and hear the plans of the Society, Constitution and By-laws, etc. 6284t CHARLES BENTRICK, Secretary.

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To Families Going to the Country We offer the best inducements to purchase their

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. FREIGHT NOTICE.

BALTIMORE AND ORIO RAILBOAD OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870. This Company will not issue through Bills of Lading after JUNE 80, 1870, unless freight is delivered to the P. W. and B. R R. Co. at WASHING-TON Avenue and SWANSON Streets.

SHIPPERS BY ERICSSON LINE will please

JAS. C. WILSON, AGENT. No. 44 South FIFTH Street. SEWING MACHINES.

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OLOTHING.

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This elegant and not altogether unheard-of expression was uttered by good old Mrs. Buggs the other day, on the occasion of Buggs coming home in one of the Rockhill & Wilson Ten Dollar Suits. The dear old soul asked Buggs where he got them and what he paid. He said, all in one breath,

"Gotematrockhillandwilsonsandpaidtendollars!" "Say it again," said she. Again he said,

"Gotematrockhillandwilsonsandpaidtendollars!" "Now DU TELL!" said the old lady. "Why I don" believe there's any other living souls in the world that can make clothes half so cheap as that." And Mrs. Buggs made Buggs turn himself round and round, so that she might delight herself with a full view of the Ten Dollar clothes.

And the result was that Buggs went right down that afternoon, and bought Ten Dollar Suits for all The fact is, that those Ten Dollar Suits are making a great stir in the community just now.

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A. H. NONES, Commissioner for Pennsylvania JOSEPH HOXIE, President. E. DWIGHT KENDALL, Vice-President. J. F. R. HADDEN, Secretary.

F. H. LANE,

OFFICE, 408 WALNUT STREET,

superintendent of Agencies in Rastern Pennsylvania,

PHILADELPHIA. 6 29 w/m6t

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Lace Collars, 16, 20, 25, 31, 35, 50, 86, 75c., 81, 8125.
Pique Trimmings, 18, 25, 28, 31, 38, 4c, 44, 50, 62%, 75c.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hikkfs., warranted all linen, 12%, 15, 20, 25, 21, 37%, 45, 50, and 60c.
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WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS! Satin Plaid Nainsooks.

Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins.

Plaid Organdies, 25c, per yard.

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Victoria Lawns, fine qualities, very cheap.

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PIQUES! PIQUES! Good qualities 25, 28, 31, 37%, 40, 50, 56, and 62%c. per yard.

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