

# Evening Telegraph

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

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet),  
or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier  
by whom served. The subscription price by mail  
is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and  
Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in  
advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1870.

## THE DEMOCRATIC ROW OFFICE AND JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

LAST year the Democracy of this city, when left to the exercise of their own sweet will in nominating candidates, perpetrated such terrible scenes of disorder that a change of their rules became absolutely necessary to rescue their organization from absolute destruction. This year the reformed system went into operation, and under its refining influence the bulk of the fighting and cheating was transferred to the division elections and the ward and district conventions, leaving the county or city conventions, to which public attention is chiefly directed, comparatively peaceful and orderly bodies. Opportunities were also afforded by the new system to the shapers, wire-pullers, and rings of the party to fix up delegates and delegations to their liking; and accordingly the singular spectacle was presented of a Philadelphia Democratic city ticket being formed by other agencies than downright violence and palpable fraud. Let no man think, however, that there were no "cakes and ale" in the preliminary proceedings, for it is not fair to ignore the many skillful manipulations and bloody knock-downs which occurred at the division battle-grounds.

While the conventions were more orderly than usual, the character of the Democratic nominations was not materially improved. The only first-class nomination made by the party (that is, Theodore Cuyler for Congress) will probably be declined, and its validity is disputed. For the other offices, out of the hundreds of prominent and popular Democrats of the city not one has been put on the ticket. As a whole, it will not bear comparison with the Democratic ticket of 1867 or that of 1868, or the reconstructed Democratic ticket of 1869. There is not a candidate on their Row ticket who possesses a single attribute that is likely to win Republicans from their allegiance, and the whole affair, in being arranged to suit the local managers of the Democracy, is necessarily repulsive to all who are gifted with nobler instincts.

Out of a number of well-known Democrats, Frederick Gerker was selected as the nominee for Sheriff with a unanimity that cannot easily be accounted for on any other theory than that either a ring or corrupt motives controlled it. Deeply impressed as the Democracy may profess to be with admiration of the soldiers of the war, we should scarcely expect that they would allow their gratitude for service as a quartermaster to impel them to bestow the best nomination in their gift upon Mr. Gerker. They would be much more apt to lavish favors on one who has furnished or may hereafter furnish quartermaster's stores or commutations to the local Democratic fighters and favorites.

The nomination for Register of Wills is an insult to the community. During the Legislative investigations last winter of the Diamond-Watt contested election case, several witnesses swore that a gang of rowdies and repeaters, supposed to be Baltimoreans, who perambulated the lower portion of the city driving peaceable citizens from the polls, and casting or attempting to cast illegal votes, were accompanied by Anthony Laws, member of the Democratic City Executive Committee, who, for this and similar services, is now honored with the Democratic nomination for a lucrative office. Philadelphians cannot commit a more serious error than to reward with their suffrages a man who has thus endeavored to destroy the purity of elections upon which the whole republican system depends.

For Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Joseph Megary, the present incumbent, was renominated, the doctrine of rotation in office being set aside in his favor on the ground that he has not enjoyed the spoils for his full official term. Two years' salary, however, would make a respectable contribution to a poor man's pocket-book, and the favor shown to Megary is probably due to a foreknowledge, on the part of the delegates, of the fine burst of eloquence he had in store for them. We regret to notice that our vigilant contemporary, the *Age*, does not publish an extended report of this magnificent speech, nor even record the fact that it was delivered. We are compelled, therefore, to fall back upon the brief abstracts which tell us that Megary announced the startling fact that he was a white man and didn't want any niggers to vote for him. The rose is red, the violet's blue, but the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Orphans' Court is white! Why did not the *Age* spread on the wings of the wind this important announcement? Did it dare to suspect that Megary was green in making it? Did it fear that the declaration might militate against the laudable efforts which have been made in the Fourth ward to secure negro votes for the Democratic ticket? Years ago a leading Whig of New York opposed negro suffrage on the ground that if it was established every Democratic candidate in the State would endeavor to prove that he had negro blood in his veins. But Megary, at least, proves a noble exception to this rule. His supporters, as they remember with pride his snowy complexion, will indignantly snatch from the hands of the colored voters who will presumably be anxious to vote for him in October every Megary ticket, and they will watch with pride his noble countenance as it becomes whiter than ever after the returns of the next election are received.

For Receiver of Taxes Timothy A. Sloan was nominated, after a contest sufficiently close to indicate that this convention, unlike that of the Sheriff and Register, had not been set up.

For City Commissioner Robert McBride was nominated on the seventh ballot.

The Democratic Judicial nominees are not personally objectionable. A disposition was displayed to nominate no candidate in opposition to Judge Paxson, and it would have been better for all concerned if the spirit embodied in this movement had been respected, so that the election of Judges might be removed from the domain of partisan politics. This idea, however, was too just and liberal to meet the approval of a Democratic Convention, and the best course for Republicans to pursue now is to elect all their own candidates.

## THE ENGLISH MISSION.

THE recall of Minister Motley from England appears to have been definitely determined upon by the President, although as yet no satisfactory reasons have been given for making a change. It is a matter of the very greatest importance that our Minister to England shall be a first-class man in every respect, and it will be difficult to find any one who fulfills all the desirable conditions to a greater extent than Mr. Motley. His appointment as Minister to the British Court was a subject for the sincerest congratulation on both sides of the Atlantic, and it will be a real misfortune if any one less worthy of the cordial respect and esteem of the English people is made his successor. The only reason we can assign for the proposed action of the President in this matter is that Mr. Motley has not pressed the settlement of the Alabama claims with as much vigor as is considered desirable. It is certainly of some consequence that the English Government should be made to understand distinctly that we do not intend to recede one inch from the position we have taken with regard to its liabilities, or to allow the subject to die out of men's minds through our neglect to agitate it. It was understood that Mr. Motley's apparent inactivity with regard to the Alabama claims was owing to the instructions he received from the State Department. If, however, his removal will be of any advantage in procuring a prompt settlement of our differences with England, by all means let him be superseded as soon as possible. It is to be hoped, however, that the English mission is not to be made a reward for political services, or a token of personal esteem on the part of the President for some faithful public servant like Secretary Fish. While we have the very highest regard for Mr. Fish, it scarcely needs argument to prove that the mission to England should be given to a younger and more energetic man, one who is up with the spirit of the age, who understands what the necessities of the nineteenth century are, and who has both physical and mental strength to push our claims with vigor. Mr. Fish has been mentioned as the probable successor of Mr. Motley, and estimable as the Secretary of State is in every way, such an appointment would not be considered at all the best that could be made.

Another rumor with regard to this matter is that the President has offered the mission to ex-Governor Morgan, of New York. Without considering him to be the best possible choice under the circumstances, he is at least better suited for the position than Mr. Fish, and if Mr. Morgan must come home we would rather that Governor Morgan should be appointed to succeed him than run the risk of a worse selection being made. Governor Morgan is in the prime of life, and he has enjoyed of late years greater facilities for studying the temper and disposition of the people of the United States than either Mr. Fish or Mr. Motley. He knows exactly what the feeling is with regard to the Alabama claims, and if the administration wishes to adopt a more decided policy with regard to them, it will probably find in him a fitting instrument to impress upon the British Cabinet the necessity for a speedy settlement.

## THE FINE ARTS.

**Art Matters in Philadelphia.**  
The old Academy of Fine Arts building, with all its associations, pleasant or otherwise, is fast disappearing before the attacks of an army of Fenians, who apparently find it at once easier and more profitable to demolish the venerable edifice than to locate the Irish republic in the land of the Kanucks. Nearly the whole of the interior is torn out, and soon there will be nothing left but the main walls, and ere many months these will disappear under the gay trappings of a variety theatre, and nothing be left to tell the tale of academic glories in the days of yore, when Philadelphia was the art centre of the United States. This transformation of the old edifice, however, holds out some hope that a new academy, with all the modern improvements, will shortly arise in a more fashionable locality, and that, with a change of quarters, a new policy will be inaugurated, and the institution be brought into sympathy with modern ideas, and be made more worthy of the support of the public than ever before. Owing to a difficulty in obtaining possession of several lots that destroy the symmetry of the ground purchased for the proposed new building on Chesnut street, above Broad, it is uncertain when the work of construction will begin; but in the meantime, with a commendable regard for the welfare of the really important feature of the institution, the directors have leased the Soldiers' Home at Sixteenth and Filbert streets for the use of the students. The casts have been transferred to this place, and in a short time the day classes will be in operation under the direction of Professor Schnoesse, and on the first of October the night classes will commence as usual.

Both in New York and Boston great exertions are being made to establish art museums and schools, and with the many advantages that Philadelphia possesses over both the cities named, it will not be creditable if we do not keep pace with them. The works in the possession of the Academy of Fine Arts form the best nucleus for a great art gallery in the United States, and if the proper efforts are made it will be a comparatively easy thing to establish such an art school here as neither New York nor Boston will be able to rival. It is only necessary

for the Academy directors to abandon their do-nothing policy, and by a display of activity and public spirit enlist the sympathies and secure the support of all classes of our citizens in their enterprise. Now is the time to turn over a new leaf, and if the men who profess to be the special representatives of art culture in Philadelphia will endeavor to establish the Academy of Fine Arts on a proper basis, the probabilities are that the public will be found ready to respond in a most cordial manner to any appeals for assistance.

The hot weather is fast driving the artists out of town, and in a few weeks the studios will be entirely deserted. Mr. Edward Moran has already taken his departure, having accepted an invitation to spend the summer with Mr. Joseph Jefferson at his country place, in company with Mr. William Warren and a number of other congenial companions. Mr. Jefferson is reported to be an adept with the brush and pencil, and the excursion in which he and his guests propose to indulge will undoubtedly assume, by means of sketch-books and portfolios, a quasi artistic character at least. Moran will thus have an opportunity to study "Rip Van Winkle" as he appears upon his native hills, and next winter he may be expected to devote himself with as much assiduity to the representation of Irving's hero as Jefferson does, to the abandonment of marines altogether, unless he transforms "Rip" into a sailor, and takes the poetical license of making him take his twenty years nap in the main-top of the Flying Dutchman. There is a rumor afloat that Moran intends after his summer excursion to shake the dust of Philadelphia off his feet and to locate himself in New York in the future, where he thinks that there is more to be made both in the way of cash and reputation. This is the old story—"A prophet is not without honor," etc., and it is to be hoped that by the time the new Academy of Fine Arts building is erected and in operation, a sufficient enthusiasm on the subject of art matters will be excited to attract artists to Philadelphia, instead of driving them away.

Among the Philadelphia painters of very decided merit whose works do not always attract the attention they deserve may be mentioned Mr. Isaac L. Williams. The landscapes of this artist in certain qualities are not equalled by the performances of anybody in the country. Mr. Williams' pictures are generally in a low key, and they therefore frequently escape the notice of visitors to exhibitions and galleries filled with brightly-colored works, but, carefully examined, they will be found to better repay inspection than some performances that appear more striking at first sight. Mr. Williams excels in the rendition of the delicate pearly effects that are characteristic of some of the most poetical phases of nature. There is now in his studio a picture that combines in an eminent degree some of the most charming peculiarities of his style. It is a view in Centre county, and any one acquainted with the peculiarities of Pennsylvania scenery will recognize it as a literal and at the same time gracefully idealized representation of a certain class of scenery that for quiet beauty is unsurpassed in the world. Such a picture as this will be a perpetual refreshment to the eye and a joy forever to its possessor, and, as an illustration of the intrinsic character of its treatment, it is worthy of note that it loses nothing, in tone or quality, when placed beside a copy of Claude's brilliant but not gaudy "Landing of Cleopatra," which Mr. Williams has now upon his easel. This copy is a duplicate of a very fine reproduction of the original in the Louvre made by Mr. Williams several years ago, which was pronounced by competent judges to be as exact a reproduction as could be made. Such a picture as this is not only enjoyable by any one who has the slightest appreciation for art, but if placed where it would meet the public eye it would be a material aid in cultivating a correct taste. It is impossible in a copy, however carefully executed, to represent the exact touch of a master, but a competent artist like Mr. Williams can give the effect in a manner to satisfy the most critical, and it is not creditable to our art institutions that they have not long ago taken measures to secure collections of really fine duplicates of the masterpieces of European art.

This deficiency is now supplied, in a measure at least, by the "autotypes," which do give the touch, although they of course lack the coloring of their originals. The "autotypes" are undoubtedly destined to exert a powerful effect in the promotion of art culture, as their remarkable cheapness places them within the reach of nearly every one, and they enable the people of this country to study a multitude of works that would otherwise be absolutely inaccessible. This will readily be understood when we say that there are now to be seen at the galleries, No. 1125 Chesnut street, over 8000 subjects by the most famous artists of ancient and modern times. A large number of these are exceedingly interesting studies and sketches, while others, like the frescoes of the Sistine Chapel, are among the most important auxiliaries to art education that can be named, as they really afford facilities for critical examination and study, that the originals, from their unfavorable situation, do not. In connection with these there is also on exhibition a series of magnificent photographic views of Swiss, Italian, and other European scenery, Pompeian and other antiquities, and there is expected shortly a large collection of Egyptian subjects that will reproduce all the famous ruins and works of art remaining in that country. Some of these photographs are several feet in length, and they surpass in beauty anything of the kind that has ever been brought to the United States.

Mr. D. R. Knight, whose picture of "Jessica" attracted a great deal of attention when it was exhibited a few weeks ago in the windows of Messrs. Bailey & Co., has started another Shakespearean subject of a larger and more important character. The theme is "Othello" relating his adventures, and the artist is endeavoring to represent "Desdemona" fascinated by the Moor and listening with greedy ears to his story, while "Othello," absorbed in his narrative, is unconscious of the interest he has excited. The picture will contain a number of figures, and will give some excellent opportunities for the introduction of rich costumes and elaborate architectural and other ornamentation.

Howard Roberts, the sculptor, has just completed in clay a couple of busts that are distinguished by that peculiar refinement that is the marked characteristic of his style. One of these is the portrait of a young lady and the other of a little girl. Both busts are full of lifelike expression, and are entitled to praise for their merits as works of art, independently of any they may possess as merely portraits.

Mr. J. A. Bailly is in Washington, busily engaged in modelling his colossal equestrian statue of General Grant to be placed in front of the Treasury building. It is gratifying to know that this commission was given to an artist of

real ability, as the National Capitol is too much disfigured already with abominations perpetrated by mere pretenders and lobbyists of the Clark Mills stamp, who have for years past nearly monopolized all the art work executed under Government auspices. If we can get a number of good art schools and art museums in operation in our principal cities, it will be possible to expect an amount of cultivated public taste for the fine arts that will prevent Congress from lavishing the money of the nation upon full-grown incapables like Clark Mills, who has not the ability to learn, and upon infant phenomena like Vinnie Ream, who, whatever their native ability may be, certainly have not learned even the rudiments of art. Mr. Bailly's statue, whatever defects it may have from a critical point of view, for it is not to be expected that he will produce an absolutely unimpeachable work, will at least be of such a character that no one need be ashamed of it. This small model, however, gives promise of a really imposing statue that will be a suitable monument to the General who led the Union armies to victory, as well as a specimen of national art that no one need be ashamed of.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

## OUR LIST

### SUMMER SPECIALTIES.

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Ready-Made or to Order  
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Bathing Robes  
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For Youths and Boys,  
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As a Thoroughfare; a Promenade for the Citizen; a Parade Ground for our gallant Military and self-sacrificing Firemen, and a general Gaia Resort for the Million, to be held at

#### THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 30, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE, and with the concurrence of the CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION and the entire approbation of a large number of public-spirited citizens. It will be addressed by a number of

#### PROMINENT SPEAKERS,

Invitations having been extended to Hon. William D. Kelley, Theodore Cuyler, John P. Wetherill, Charles E. Lex, Dr. Andrew Neibinger, Rev. D. March, H. M. Watts, G. W. Biddle, Edward Shippen, Rev. John Chambers, John W. Forney, Colonel William McMichael, James M. Robb, A. R. Calhoun, St. K. McCay, Colonel Peter Lyle, Lorin Blodgett, George S. Graham, Daniel Dougherty, Rev. E. W. Butler, Colonel David Branson, William B. Howard, J. R. Lyndall, John Wanamaker, G. L. Buzby, and others.

#### THE CELEBRATED IRMA GLEE CLUB

Will sing previous to the Speaking, and

#### MCCULLUGH'S CORNET BAND

Will also perform on the occasion.

Tickets of admission to the meeting can be had from CHAS. J. MARCER, at the Box office of the Academy.

## 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.

## PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!

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harmless and reliable dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or mustache 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 bottle. CALL FOR IT. THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1870, FIFTEENTH and MARKET STS. BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT STS; and all Druggists. 531 tf 40

## GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM

PATTERN SHIRTS,  
MADE BY R. EAYRE,  
ONLY.

68 N. SIXTH ST., below Arch.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held at their Rooms, No. 421 WALNUT STREET, on SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock, to consider and take final action upon the question of accepting and approving an act of Assembly passed April 23, A. D. 1870, entitled, "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Commercial 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, 1870. 621 1st

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. 6 25 41 CHARLES BENTRICK, Secretary.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY,  
Office No. 417 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia,  
June 30, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Common Coupon Bonds of this Company, that the interest thereon falling due to-morrow, will be paid at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK on presentation of the coupons for the same, numbered 35, 6 30 35

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY,  
Office No. 417 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia, June 30, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Susquehanna Preferred Bonds, and the Tide Water Canal Priority Bonds, that the interest thereon falling due to-morrow, will be paid at the office of this Company on presentation of the Coupons for the same. 6 30 35 ROBERT D. BROWN, Treasurer.

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In going to hunt, or fish, or ride,  
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They're all we're wishin'  
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Note.—Notwithstanding the immense business we have done this spring, we still have thousands of dollars' worth of READY-MADE CLOTHING, ranging from the above figures up to the finest fabrics, which we are selling off at REDUCED PRICES.

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## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

## FREIGHT NOTICE.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD OFFICE,  
PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

This Company will not issue through Bills of Lading after JUNE 30, 1870, unless freight is delivered to the P. W. and B. R. R. Co. at WASHINGTON Avenue and SWANSON Streets.

SHIPPERS BY BRIDGSON LINE will please notice.

JAS. C. WILSON, AGENT.

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