Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871.

THE COMMISSIONS.

the lamp-posts. FROM the indignation manifested by theusands of the citizens of Philadelphia at the infamous proposition to bind them hand and foot as the submissive slaves of a few legislative favorites, it is clearly apparent that the passage of the Commission bills, in their present shape, will utterly destroy the ascendancy of the Republican party in this municipelity. No Registry law, no Metropolitan Police Commission, no amount of corruption in the canvass or of cheating in the returns, can save a party which repays the confidence of a confiding constituency by robbing it of the last semblance of local self-government and by fastening upon it a set of merciless cormorants. It is unfortunately too true that many minor legislat ve outrages have been quietly submitted to, but the indignation that has so long been pent up cannot possibly be restrained if the legalization of petty pilferings is to by the authorization succeeded gigantic robberies and in creement of a scheme which will make Path delphia tax-payers glad to exchange their lot with that of the most oppressed citizens of the most tyrannical country on the face of the globe. The Republican party is nominally a party of freedom, but if it endorses the Commission bills now pending at Harrisburg, this pretense wil be such a flaunting lie that thousards and tens of thousands of Philadelphians who have hitherto voted its ticket will seek the restoration of righteous rule and revenge by joining any organization that promises to bruise the heads of the slimy serpents Republicanism has nourished in her bosom. Too long, oh, too long! has a mighty municipality suffered itself to be deluded, betrayed, outraged, and wronged. No future event can be more certain than that it will rise in wrath as sweeping as the whirlwind against all who are actively concerned in the greatest and most fatal of all betrayals. As a party of freedom, Republicanism was supported by Philadelphia; as a party of the worst form of local slavery, it will be annihilated. As a party of patriotism and purity, it commanded the support of of thousands of honest voters; as a party of plunder, and as the serviceable instrument of Tweed, the most notorious and most unscrapulous of Democratic partisans, it will deserve the indignant condemnation of every citizen who has not lost all self-respect, all love of local self-government, and all confidence in the ability of the American people to regulate their own affairs. If it is the deliberate intention of the Legislature to give a fatal stab to the Republican party of the city and State, it can devise no better or surer means for attaining that end than by passing the Commission bills in their present shape, having them signed by the Governor, and putting their commissions in full blast, so that tax-payers may see at once how voraciously King Stocks dition as New York. can devour them. Republicanism will then The fifth section of the bill gives the Board be crushed; taxation on city property will become so onerous that population will be driven away, and its growth and prosperity be fearfully impaded, and the people, forced to choose between absolute ruin and such a local popular uprising as has never before

TAMMANY RULE IN PHILADEL-

tors.

been witnessed on this continent, will

find means to strike terror into the seared

souls of the legislators who are plotting

against them, and all their aiders and abet-

PHIA. It is becoming a serious question with those who are watching the course of events in this country whether we are not approaching a point when the able-bodied tax-payer will feel compelled to let his factory, his warehouse, his machine shop, or whatever industry may engage his immediate attention, to take care of itself, and seriously to devote himself to the task of creating a radical reform in the trade of politics. The tax-payer sforesaid, for the sake of being permitted to attend to his individual business without let or hindrance, has hitherto been content to allow politics to take care of themselves, and to submit to be pundered to an indefinite amount rather than to worry his noble soul in the task of selecting fit persons to make laws for him. The natural consequence of this is that the professional politician, the individual who makes it his business to regulate the business of other people, has waxed fat and haughty, and, having plundered in a comparatively small way without serious opposition for a considerable period, he has now concluded that wholesale robbery is just as easy, just as safe, and a great deal more profitable than petit larceny. Things have come to such a pass at the present time that our large and wealthy cities are considered as legitimate objects of plunder by conspirators who seek to control the machinery of the political parties, and through it the elections by which they fill the executive, the legislative, and judicial offices of the government with their creatures; and there has as yet been no effective resistance to a system of tyranny which, unlike most despotisms, has not even the merit of outward dignity, but which is nothing more nor less than old-fashioned highway-

New York is an example of a city bound hand and foot by iniquitous laws which have placed it absolutely at the mercy of a gang of thieves, and yet, with all the results of Tammany government before our eyes, there are men who claim to be honest and respectable who advocate the Tammany system for Philadelphia, and who profess to believe that it will be beneficial to take the government of the city of Philadelphia out of the hands of its own citizens, and to place it in those of a series of absolutely irresponsible and allpowerful commissions created by the Legis. lature at Harrisburg. If Tammany extends | and whether it would not be better for Phila-

manship legalized.

its sway, as it is attempting to do, and carries its theories of government to their legitimate conclusion, but one end can be reached, and that is revolution. The able-bodied taxpayer will some time be goaded beyond endurance, and the Boss Tweeds of the day will wind up their careers by swinging from

We yesterday published the three bills which have been introduced in the Legislature for the creation of a Board of Public Works, a Board of Water Commissioners, and a Metropolitan Police Board for the city of Philadelphia, and we hope sincerely that they have been earefully perused by those of our readers who have their own or the public interests at heart. These bills are all of a kind, and if that creating the Board of Public Works is the most objectionable, it is only because it affords the greatest opportunities for unlimited and unchecked plunder. This bill gives six individuals absolute control of all the highways now opened or to be opened in the city of Philadelphia, with the power to alter, regulate, grade, flag, curb, and gutter, and also to purchase, control, and use all material connected therewith; also the right of repairing and constructing public roads and bridges; also the control of all public buildings and property not already in charge of other commissions; also the right to fill up, level, and clean sunken and other lots; also, control of public sewers and drainage, and the construction and repair thereof: also, control of the paving, repaying, and repairing of streets, and keeping the same in order; also, control of the cleaning of the public streets, roads, and alleys. The board is made the sole and absolute judge of the propriety of any works which it may think proper to carry on under this act, and all the citizens of Philadelphia will have to do in the matter will be to pay the bills when the commissioners order them to do so. The board can open new streets when and where it pleases, and pave them in whatever manner it pleases, and it is made absolutely obligatory upon Councils to levy a tax sufficient to meet all the demands which the board may make upon them, without asking questions with regard to their propriety. The bill contains no provision whatever to limit the action of the board in making contracts, but it may commence new public works of the most elaborate and costly kind, and give the contracts to any one, without regard to the lowest bidder. It is not obliged to advertise for proposals, or to give the public any information whatever with regard to its deings. It is not necessary for us to advance any arguments against an arrangement of this kind, for no half dozen gentlemen should ever be entrusted with the powers which this bill will confer upon the proposed Board of Public Works. We repeat again that this and the other commission bills are designed solely for the purpose of allowing a ring of operators to fill their individual pockets at the expense of the public, and all the arguments that may be drawn from the imperfections of our present system of municipal government can afford no extenuation for a grand scheme of plunder which will reduce Philadelphia to the same pitiable con-

of Public Works the right to determine with what material the streets shall hereafter be paved; and when any other material than cobble stones is used, the board is authorized to issue bonds to any amount, to bear six per cent. interest, and to run for thirty years. It is made the duty of the Receiver of Taxes to add to the tax rate annually an item sufficient to pay the interest of the bonds, and to raise one-thirteenth of the said bonds each year, to provide for their payment at maturity. The city of Philadelphia is already groaning beneath an immense burden of debt, and the tax-payers may well tremble when such a proposition as this is staring them in the face. especially as section sixth makes it the duty of the board to cause the streets, lanes, and alleys laid out in the public plan to be opened, and to pave, curb, and culvert such of them as they may deem necessary, upon tendering to the property-holders upon such new streets, alleys, and lanes the bonds of the city of Philadelphia executed by the board. Here is a job of the most magnificent dimensions, and it is for the purpose of permitting certain politicians and their friends who are anxious to get rich in a hurry to do so, and for no other purpose whatever, that this and the other commission bills have been proposed. This whole scheme is so utterly infamous that we are disposed to say that the tax-payers of Philadelphia will deserve their fate if they do not enter an energetic protest against it, and inform the Legislature in clear and unmistakable language that the outrage will not be submitted to for an instant, and that the commissioners will undertake to execute their functions at their individual peril. On our fifth page we give the opinions of the Ledger, Inquirer, and Age of this morning upon this subject, and we commend them to the careful perusal of our readers. The time has now come when the battle between the able-bodied American taxpayer and the professional politician ought to begin in earnest, and there can be no doubt as to which will win the victory, if men who have the most interest in the proper administration of public affairs will only do their duty as citizens of a professedly free country.

HON. A. G. CATTELL. AT the very end of the last session of Congress an appropriation was made for commencing the work of preparing League Island for a great naval depot, and when the work is once fairly started it will certainly go on, and a great national enterprise in which the citizens of Philadelphia have a particular interest will be satisfactorily consummated ere many years. The opposition to League Island was extremely bitter, and the antagonism of the advocates of rival sites, with the general indifference that is manifested in Congress to Philadelphia interests, made it extremely doubtful whether the work of organizing a great naval depot would ever be commenced,

delphia to ask that her magnificent gift should be returned on secount of the bad faith of the Government in not making use of it. That the League Island appropriation did finally pass both houses of Congress was in a very great measure due to the untiring exertions of Hon. A. G. Cattell, who thus appropriately finished his Senatorial career. Mr. Cattell's own State is nearly if not quite as much interested in the League Island project as is Pennsylvania, but it is from Pennsylvania, and especially from Philadelphia, that a cordial recognition of his services should come. He is entitled to the hearty thanks of our citizens of all classes for his efforts in behalf of the Lesgue Island appropriation, and we hope there will be such a general expression of opinion on the subject as will prove to him that his services are appreciated.

THE PUBLIC BUILDING SITE was again be fore the commission yesterday afternoon, but no definite action was taken, further than to declare the majority report of the Committee on Location, which favors placing the buildings on the intersection, an answer to the remonstrance presented at the previous meeting of the commission. Mr. Cuyler presented a minority report, advocating the purchase of additional ground by the commission, and the erection of two buildings on the opposite sides of Market street, east of Broad. One of his arguments is based on the score of cheapness, but the obstruction cry is made to do duty, as usual, and is, after all, the only substantial reason urged against placing the building at the intersection of the two streets. Mr. Cuyler appears to be laboring under the apprehension that the erection of the edifice at this point will operate as a complete blocking up of the two highways, without any possible chance for a man or a cart to get around it except by making a detour of two or three squares. He presents nothing that is new in his argument, and acts merely as the mouthpiece of the small party which is determined to have the buildings on Washington Square, or not

THE APPORTIONMENT SWINDLE WAS CONsidered in the State Senate yesterday afternoon, and its outrageous character fully exposed by Mr. Rutan. All amendments proposed by the Republicans were rejected by a party vote, and it is the evident purpose of the majority in the Senate to push the measure through that body as reported. The House, however, stands behind the Senate, and if the Democratic majority in the latter will not listen to the demands of justice, the next Legislature will probably be called upon to make the reapportionment which should be made by the present one.

SMITH, THE "ROOSTER," is getting philanthropic. In advocating his paving schemes yesterday in the House, he exclaimed pathetically that "hundreds of poor men were suffering for just such work as street-paving contracts afforded." Why cannot Smith turn over his seat in the Legislature to one of the A'mshouse paupers? There would then be but 3699 of those impecunious vagabonds to supply with work on Smith's pavements.

THE WORKINGMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIA-TION, or, as it is generally known, the W. B. A., is composed of about 31,000 members, including both the miners and laborers employed in the various coal regions. These members are from and represent five counties-Schuylkill, Lehigh, Luzerne, Carbon, and Northumberland. The as-ociation is governed by an independent executive board in each county, and, in addition. by a General Council of thirty-one members, one member for every thousand in the number of miners and laborers represented. This general council is the ultimate authority, and is empowered to govern the organization by the enactment of laws. Next to the general council the county organizations are the most important, but within these again are various branches, one for every colliery, to which all the hands employed in the colliery, if it be worked by Union men, telong.

The president of the General Council is Jame Kealy, The President of the Executive Board of Schuylkill county is John Siney. As our coal relations are mostly with Schuylkill, the latter name is the one most often heard here, and on questions in which we are most interested, that official has the exclusive jurisdiction.

NOTICES. TO LADIES, AND ALL OTHERS WHO HAVE CHILDREN THE BELECTING OF BOYS' CLOTHING! CHILDREN ON OUR FIRST FLOOR WE HAVE A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT CHILDREN Boys' FOR BOYS' AND YOUTHS CLOTHING, AND HAVE A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY CHILDREN FOR CHILDREN FROM 3 YEARS UPWARD, EMBRACING CHILDREN "STRIPED SUITS." "CONTINENTALS,"
"KNEE BREECHES," HILDREN "GARIBALDIS," HILDREN "SCOTCH SUITS," BTC. AND FOR BOYS AND YOUTH,

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

GROOERIES, ETC.

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Just received overland a fresh invoice of

NEW CROP

Green and Black Teas

Of all kinds and qualities, at greatly reduced prices, some of which are put up in quarter boxes expressly for family trade, which are of very fine quality, and will be sold a bargain.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

Importers and Dealers in Fine Groceries, No. 115 S. THIRD Street.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO COMMUNICATING ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, well semwet*

P. O. Box 2729. P. O. Box 2729. THE NOTE-BROKERAGE BUSINESS OF R. I JOHN MOSS, JR., No. 206 WALNUT Street,

FINANCIAL

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.
IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 23, 1871.
Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the sixth day of March next, in this counity and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loas, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the Refanding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.
The proposed loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely:—
First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred mil-illons of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of doilars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in

the following order, namely:—
First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent, bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved for twenty days, one half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries. Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds, bearing interest at the rate of four and a haif per cent, and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding

When a subscription is made the subscriber will when a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent, of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be ac-counted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE TWENTY BONDS, at their par value. The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the debt of the United

States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with cou-The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by the subscribers. Registered bonds will be lasued of the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000, \$5000, and \$10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year. and November in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, muni-

cipal, or local authority.

After maturity the bonds last issued will be first After maturity the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotialion of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received. Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States, the national banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer or the designated depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.: Cincinnati Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.,

and Pittsburg, Pa.

The following banking houses are also authorized to act as agents in receiving subscriptions in the United States, viz:— NEW YORK CITY.

Austin, Baldwin & Co., James G. King's Sons, Kountz Brothers, Leonard, Sheldon & Fos-Baker & Kitchen,
A. Belmont & Co.,
Blake Brothers & Co.,
Brown Brothers & Co., ter, Maitland, Phelps & Co., Marx & Co.,
Morton, Bliss & Co.,
P. M. Myers & Co.,
George Opdyke & Co.,
E. D. Randolph & Co.,
held, Leo & Content,
Security Bank. Budge. Schiff & Co, Cecil, Stout & Thayer, John J. Cisco & Son, Clarse, Dodge & Co., Henry Clews & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., Thomas, Denney & Co., Drexel, Winthrop & Co., Duncan, Sheriaan & Co. Security Bank, J. & W. Seligman & Co., Soutter & Co., Edward Sweet & Co., Moses Taylor & Co., Trevor & Colgate, Frank & Gans Turner Brothers, Union Trust Company, Van Schaick & Co., Gleneinning, Davis Amory, Hatch & Fcote,

W. T. Hatch & Son, Edward Haight, H. A. Heiser's Sons, Howes & Macy, Winslow, Lanier & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co., PHILADELPHIA Henry L. Fell & Bro., Gaw, Bacon & Co., Glendinning, Davis & Co., W. H. Newbold, Son & Barker Brothers & Co., & H. Borie, Camblos & Co., W. Clarke & Co., Jay Cooke & Co.,

De Haven & Bro., Drexel & Co. W. Painter & Co., Sailor & Stevenson, D. C. W. Smith & Co., Townsend Whelen & Co. Elliott, Collins & Co., Emory, Benson & Co. PITTSBURG. James T. Brady & Co., y & Co., Masonic Deposit Savings Bank, S. McClean & Co.
PENNSYLVANIA. N. Holmes & bons,

Altoona-Kerr & Co.,
W. M. Lloyd & Co.,
Bedford-Reed & Schell.
Bellefonte-William F. Reynolds & Co. Chambersburg—Austin, Elder & Fietcher. Doylestown—J. Hart & Co. Doylestown—J. Hart & Co.
Ebensburg—Lloyd & Co.
Franklin—R. Lamberton.
Greensburg—Lloyd, Huff & Co.
Harrisburg—Dauphin Deposit Bank.
Dougherty Brothers & Co.,
Mechanics' Bank.
Lancaster—Evans, McEvoy & Co.,
Reed, McGrann & Co.
Meadvillle—J. R. Dick & Co.
Oll City—Oli City Sayings Bank.

Oll City—Oll City Savings Bank, Renovo—R. B. Caldwell & Co. Scranton—George Sanderson & Co. Sharon—J. Bleakley, Son & Co. Somerset—Schell & Kimmell. Titusville—Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.
Towanda—G. F. Mason & Co. Pomeroy Brothers. Tyrone—Lloyd, Caldwell & Co.

Washington—Samuel Hazlett.
West Chester—Kirk, McVeagh & Co.
Wilkesbarre—A. H. Emley.
F. V. Rockafellow.
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES. Maximum Debt at close of War Debt Last Adminis. July 31, 1865, tration, March 1, 1869. per ct. stocks. \$606,569,500 1,602,587,350 1,424,098,300 Other six per cent, stocks.. \$99,301,042 283,677,400 283,678,100 Ten.forty five percent.stock 172,770,100 Other five per 194,567,300 194,567,300 27,022,000 27,022,000 20,000,000 cent. stock... Three-year 7-30 830,000,000

per cent. notes..... Three-year six per cent.notes. 212,121,470 Total funded .. 2,150,784,112 2,107,854,050 1,922,344,700 notes...... \$473,114,799 386,021,078 386,100,186 tificates..... 205,823,845 Gold certifi-71,140,060 55,288,000 cates..... 28,775,560 29,657,500 Fractional cur-25,750,032 36,781,547 40,578,748 and bonds ... 17,268,120 Total Trea

sury circu-499,149,644 484,830,546 Less gold in 98,741,261 103,174,209 400,399,383 686,612,938 Less currency 81,401,775 16,853,520 605,211,163 883,545,854 360,031,731

Total princi-pel of debt. 2,755,995,275 2,491,399,904 2,283,145,431 early interest 124,255,850 113,194,949 2,134,200 in currency ..

of interest 151,832,051 126,889,550 114,852,089 PINANCIAL.

NEW 7:30 GOLD LOAN

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT! We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BONDS

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, t,by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its folling stock and all equipments; second, by a Fir / Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty two Thousand Acres of Land ceach mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal and Interest cemi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

Inch are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, 1000, \$5000, and \$10,000.

The Trustees under the montgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

ompany. These Northern Pacific 7:30 Bonds will at all time before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's ands at their lowest cash price.
In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income one third, and still have a prifectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO., Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co. For sale in Philadelphia oy D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., No. 121 South THIRD Street. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 S. THIRD Street. BOWEN & FOX. No. 18 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, N. W. cor. FOURTH and MARKET T. A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 WALNUT Street.

WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 South THIRD Street. BULL & NORTH, No. 121 South THIRD Street. BARKER BROS & CO., No. 28 South THIRD Street. EMORY, BENSON & CO., No. 6 South THIRD Street.

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No. 325 WALNUT Street. RUSHTON & CO., No. 50 South THIRD Street. NARR & LADNER, No. 30 South THIRD Street.

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JOHN K. WILDMAN. No. 26 South THIRD Street. CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., & CO., No. 20 South THIRD Street. WILLIAM T. ELBERT. No. 321 WALNUT Street. J. H. TROTTER,

No. 322 WALNUT Sfreet. S. M. PALMER & CO., No. 26 South THIRD Street. D. M. ROBINSON & CO., No. 138 South THIRD Street

SAMUEL WORK, GEORGE J. BOYD, No. 18 South THIRD Street. H. H. WILTBANK.

No. 305 WALNUT Street. RALEY & WILSON, No. 41 South THIRD Street. WALLACE & KEENE, No. 148 South THIRD Street. STERLING & CO.,

No. 110 South THIRD Street. WILLIAM C. MORGAS & CO., No. 23 South THIRD Street. G. & W. Y. HEBERTON. No. 52 S. THIRD Street. JAMES E, LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. THIRD Street.

JACOB E. RIDGEWAY, No. 56 S. THIRD Street. W. H. SHELMERDINE, No. 10 S. THIRD Street.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Free of Taxes.

At 82% and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

\$100s, \$500s, and \$1000s,

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Com-

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business. Henryport, Paragraphylinia,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS.

'And Dealers in Government Securities,

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ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SE-URITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGO
(8 ST 6m) No. WALNUT 580 St., Phileda.

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FINANOIAL.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE

NEW UNITED STATES LOAM,

We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange,

DREXEL & CO., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA

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SUPSURI PRIONS TO THE

New Five Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our office, where all information will be given as to the terms, etc.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

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PHILADELPHIA.

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United States Loan

Gold and 5-20s

Converted into New Loans of the United States on best terms.

DE HAVEN & BRO. Financial Agents United States,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

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NEW

Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

5 Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our Office, where all information will be given as to terms, etc.

WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADE PHIA.

NOTICE.

Parties wishing to subscribe for the

New United States Loans At Par in Gold.

And believing GOLD will further decline, can borrow from us all they require for such subscriptions.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

No. 121 SOFTH THIRD STREET. Authorized Agents for sale of New Loans. 3 8 tf

5 PER CENT.

New United States Loan.

Agents appointed to receive subscriptions or ex-

FOR 5-20 BONDS.

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Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St...

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans. Government Securities, and Gold. Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of adop, and lesue travellers' letters of credit through Messra BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the ities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers. Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at

deren der republic a de les

aight.