Evening Telegraph

(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, MARCH 9, 1871.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from Its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered Into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the exclusive use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record, and German Democrat, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the only evening paper published in this city in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 11 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 21, 31, and 41. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early

edition. 18 FREE GOVERNMENT A FAILURE? It has long been a favorite theory with the European enemies of republican institutions that free government, especially in American cities, has proved a failure; and the commission bills now pending at Harrisburg imply that the Legislature of one of the greates American commonwealths is ready to indorse, in the most formal and most oppressive manner, this monarchical libel upon a free people. For five years the control of three of the most important departments of the city government is to be taken absolutely from the voters and tax-payers of this municipality. At a moment when all vestiges of military control and the last props of the fabric of reconstruction are about to be removed from the Southern districts which were lately in rebellion, the birth-place of republican freedom is to be profaned, and the very spot from which the flat went forth that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed is chosen as the scene of the substitution of an oligarchy for popular rule. The doctrine of the day teaches that the men who pay taxes, own property, risk their lives in the service of their country, and who have made Philade'phia what it is to-day, are not fit to be trusted for five long years with a voice in their local affairs. Collective wisdom and collective patriotism count for nothing. The boasted intelligence and virtue of the people are treated as exploded humbugs. It is presumed that millions lavished on education have on'y served to diminish the capacity of voters to discern their true interests and to participate in the management of their own affairs. We are virtually commanded to lock up our Council Chambers, to dismiss our Mayor, to close up our existing departments, and to blindly surrender all control over municipal destiny. The commission bills proclaim to the world that the men who must fight. toil, and pay, when fighting, toiling, and paying are to be done, shall be as dumb and as helpless in matters relating to municipal government as were the slaves on Southern plantations before the war in matters relating to national politics. At such a decision the cheek of every Philadelphian should either burn with shame or blister with indignation. If it is just, oh ye degenerate sons of noble sires! clothe yourselves in sackcloth and ashes, prate no more of Republicanism, but seek out, not merely commissioners, but dukes, earls, princes, kings, and despots to rule over you in the State and nation as well as in the city. If it is unjust, mark out as the objects of relentless vengeance the authors of the most flagrant of all insults and the most odious of all oppressions. In determining whether you are indeed incapables, use all the reason and judgment which may happily still be spared you to scrutinize the character and probable motives of the men who have assumed the high prerogative of handing your property and affairs over to commissions, as if you were veritable lunatics. Consider who compose the jury that pronounces that fearful verdict against you. The humblest and the most notoriously foolish men in the country cannot be suddenly deprived of the control of their private affairs without due proof of their incapacity | eing made in proper form; and surely more than one hundred thousand able-

bodied white male citizens should make some

little inquiry into the causes for which they

are to be summarily condemned; some little

chance should be given to them for self-defense; some little privilege that accorded courts to the intemperate spendthrift and the insane imbecile. If our Harrisburg masters were composed of the concentrated essence of the wisdom of the world, they might well pause, at least to hear what we might have to say in self-defense, before they pronounced judgment against us. The real character of too many of those who figure as legislators, however, and their governing motives, are, alas! too well known; and it is as gross a piece of arrogance fo r such a body to pass the proposed bills as it would be for the residents of Alaska street to solemnly resolve that they alone, of all the inhabitants of Philadelphia, were worthy of exercising the right of suffrage. To be condemned by any body is bad enough, but to be robbed of the most ancient, most important, and most essential privileges of self-government by a modern Pennsylvania Legislature, in the interest of the most dangerous men in the community, is intolerable, and such an outrage will spread far and wide an uncontrollable feeling of resistance at all hazards and in all contingen-

THE GERRYMANDERING BILL. Senator Davis' apportionment bill passed the Senate yesterday, after a slight modification affecting the Representative districts of this city. The Republican Senators made a determined assault upon it, but the Democratic majority of one insured the defeat of all the amendments offered by the Republicans, and its final passage by a strict party vote. The debate which preceded the vote was animated and bitter. Senator White took occasion to pitch into Speaker Wallace in the most approved style, alleging that the grand object of the measure was the election of the latter to the United States Senate in 1872, at the expiration of Simon Cameron's term. Mr. Wallace, in defending himself from these assaults, did not deny the soft impeachment, and Senator Dill even went so far as to admit the propriety of such an "endorsement" of Wallace's claims upon the party. Thus the entire Democratic platform is placed fully before the people, and if it should succeed, the apathetic Republicans of the First Senatorial district of this city, who suffered Colonel Dechert to be elected to fill the seat made vacant by the death of the late Senator Watt, will have to bear the mix ure of odium and glory which will attach to the election of William W. Wallace to the United

This contingency is by no means improbable. Senator Rutan yesterday submitted an amendment to the Apportionment bill which would have made the Senate Republican by one majority and the House by eight majority. The amendment failed, as a matter of course. Under the bill as it passed the Senate, the Democrats expect to have control of the Senate by a majority of three and of the House by a majority of six, and this despite a clear Republican majority of several thousand on the vote of the State at large. If the Senate apportionment bill should become a law, nothing short of a great popular revolution cou'd keep Speaker Wallace out of the United States Senate. The House of Representatives, however, is Republican by a fair working majority, and the Governor was elected on the Republican ticket. If nobody sells out, therefore, Speaker Wallace's "little game" will be blocked. But there is great danger that somebody will sell out. The Republicans have a majority of twelve in the lower house, and a defection of members is all that is needed to push the bill through and place the people at the mercy of John W. Geary. The grand commission schemes for the plundering of this city are to be controlled by nominal Republicans, a scheme which the Democratic majority of one in the Senate could defeat. The probabilities therefore point to a compromise, whereby the commissions will be pushed through the Democratic Senate, and the bill for making Wallace United States Senator through the Republican House. This bargain and sale is so monstrous that the ingenuous public may discredit it, but in view of what has been done at Harrisburg in the past, it is well to be forewarned and on our guard. That Governor Geary would lend himself to such a double-headed job is by no means improbable. It would upset his own Senatorial aspirations, but there are as good fish in the sea as were ever caught, and he would not go unrewarded.

THE PROPOSED COMMISSIONS. THE most superficial examination that can be made of the three bills introduced in the Legislature for the creation of Commissioners of Public Works, Commissioners of Police. and Water Commissioners, will prove to any one how dangerous they are, and if each separate section is carefully considered by itself, the opportunities for indiscriminate plunder that are afforded by these measures is enough to startle the most apathetic tax-payer. Let us begin at the beginning and consider the organization of the commissions. The bills provide that the three Boards of Public Works, Water, and Police shall each consist of six individuals, who shall hold office until November, 1876, and until their successors are duly qualified. On the second Tuesday in October, 1876, the citizens of Philadelphia may, by the gracious permission of the bills in question, elect successors to the individuals whom it is now proposed to place in office by legislative authority without consulting the citizens of Philadelphia as to whether they desire the eighteen Harrisburg appointees to rule over them or not. The bills propose to give the voters of Philadelphia a voice in the election of commissioners in 1876, provided, however, that this important clause is not repealed in the meantime, as it undoubtedly will be if it suits the purposes of the men who now propose to place the government of the city in the hands of irresponsible commissioners. If there is influence enough now at Harrisburg to procure the passage of these bills, there will be more than enough at the next and at all subsequent sessions of the Legislature to have any desired changes made in them, and the individuals who constitute the commissions can, without the slightest difficulty, make their offices perpetual.

In the event of a vacancy occurring in either of the proposed boards from any cause whatever, the remaining members are empowered to fill it for the remainder of the term of five years. The same trick is being played here as was so successful in New York. Honest men are placed upon the different boards in order to quiet suspicions. These gentlemen, if they accept office, will, if they oppose corrupt schemes and endeaver to have the public honestly served, be tormented in every possible way. Viliainies for which they are not responsible will be laid to their charge, they will be made to bear the blame for scandalous practices which they never sanctioned, and in the end they will either become as corrupt as their companions or they will be forced to resign in disgust, to be succeeded by those who are not only willing but anxious to avail themselves of the magnificent opportunities for plunder afforded them by every section of the three bills now under consideration.

The commissioners are each to draw a salary of \$3000 per annum for their valuable services, but is there any property-holder in this city so innocent and unsuspicious as to suppose that our eighteen commissioners will be satisfied with such a paltry amount when millions can be pocketed without let or hindrance of any kind? The modern American professional politician does not work for nothing, and the commission scheme is nothing more nor less than a device to fill the pockets of certain trading politicians with as much facility and with as little hard work as possible, at the expense of the taxpavers of Phila-

The Board of Police Commissioners is authorized, under the bill creating it, to appoint a clerk with a salary of \$1500, and an assistant elerk with a salary of \$1000. The other boards are given a larger liberty. The Board of Fublic Works is empowered to appoint such officer or officers, and to employ such agents and persons as they may deem necessary, to remove the same at pleasure, and to fix the compensation of the persons employed. There is nothing whatever to prevent the appointment of any present inhabitant of the County Prison or the Penitentiary to the office of clerk or assistant clerk at a salary of \$10,000 or more per annum, and our readers may rest assured that the clerkships to this board will, both in regard to salaries and perquisites, be offices worth having. It has been observed in New York since Boss Tweed became the ruler of that city-Mr. Tweed holds the position of President of the Board of Public Works-that the force of laborers upon the new City Hall is always largely augmented just before election time, while upon other public works it is not possible for the gangs of professed workers to find enough to do to make even a decent pretense of being busy. The same thing will be seen in this city if the commission bills pass, and every doubtful precinct will be colonized with voters pledged to vote a straight commission ticket. The to vote a straight commission ticket. The citizens of Philadelphia have little choice enough now, but they will have none at all if Edward Haight. citizens of Phi adelphia have little choice the proposed commissions get into power, and every Philadelphia delegate to the Legislature will go to Harrisburg pledged to advocate and vote for any measure the men who send him there may demand.

The Water Commissioners will be endowed with the same unlimited power of appointing officers, agents, and laborers as the Board of Public Works, and between the two boards there will not be the ghost of a chance for the independent voters to make their influence

This exposition of the proposed organization of the commissions will suffice for to-day. To-morrow we will resume the subject from another point of view, and exhibit the iniquitous character of other sections of the bills.

NATIOPS

	NOTIONS.	
CHILDREN	TO LADIES.	Boys'
CHILDREN	AND ALL OTHERS WHO HAVE	Boys'
CHILDREN	THE SELECTING OF	Boys!
CBILDREN	BOYS' CLOTHING!	Boys
CHILDREN	ON OUR FIRST FLOOR	Boys'
CHILDREN	WE HAVE A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT	Boys'
CHILDREN	FOR BOYS' AND YOUTHS'	Boys'
CHILDREN	CLOTHING,	Boys'
CHILDREN	AND HAVE A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY	Boys'
CHILDREN	FOR CHILDREN FROM 3 YEARS	Boys'
CHILDREN	UPWARD, EMBRACING	Boys'
CHILDREN	"STRIPED SUITS,"	Boys'
CHILDREN	"PRINCE IMPERIALS,"	Boys'
CHILDREN	"CONTINENTALS,"	Boys'
CHILDREN	"KNEE BREECHES,"	Boys'
CHILDREN	"GARIBALDIS,"	Boys'
CHILDREN	BISMARCKS,"	Boys'
CHILDREN	"SCOTCH SUITS," ETC.	Boys'
CHILDREN	AND FOR BOYS AND YOUTH,	Boys'
CHILDREN	WE HAVE ALL STYLES AND SIZES, WANAMAKER & BROWN'S	Boys'

OAK HALL, LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THE SUDDEN CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE, together with the searching winds which are now so common are causing severe Colds to prevail everywhere, and laying the foundations for many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma, and other Lung Disorders. Prudent people should now take especial precautions to avoid unnecessary exposure, and if unfortunate enough to contract Colds, would do well to resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and reliable remedy, which will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

GROOFRIES, ETO. JAVA COFFEE.

Gar u'ne Dutch Government Java Coffee IN THE ORIGINAL BAGS, JUST RECEIVED IN STORE.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT, PHILADESPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereoy given that books will be opened on the sixth day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871. approved January 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of

onds, namely:— First, Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions 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 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 contract of the coin, at the rate of four and a half per contract of the coin, at the rate of four and a half per contract of the coin, at the rate of four and a half per contract of the coin and coin

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarteriy in coin, at the rate of four per cent, per 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 handred mil-tions 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 half per cent, and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. 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 be required to deposit two per cent, of the amount there of in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds

in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted 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 TW ENTY 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 coupons, as may be desired by the subscribers. Registered by the subscribers. Registered by the denominations of \$500, \$100, \$500, \$1000, \$5000, and \$10,000, and compon 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.

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, municipal, or local authority.

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 negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of bonds to the

sury, but the sgents for the negotiation 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 subscrip-

In the United States, the national banks are autho-In the United States, the namonal 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.

James G. King's Sons, Kountz Brothers, Leonard, Sheldon & Fos-

ter,
Maitland, Phelps & Co.,
Marx & Co.,
Morton, Bliss & Co.,
P. M. Myers & Co.,
George Opdyke & Co.,
E. D. Raudolph & Co.,
held, Leo & Content,
Security Bank

J. & W. Seligman & Co., Soutter & Co.,

Austin, Baldwin & Co., Baker & Kitchen, A. Belmont & Co., Blake Brothers & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Budge. Schiff & Co., Cecil, Stout & Thayer, John J. Cisco & Son, Clarse, Dodge & Co., Henry Clews & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., Thomas, Denney & Co Drexel, Winthrop & Oo., Duncan, Sherman & Co. Fisk & Hatch.

Edward Sweet & Co., Trevor & Colgate, ibson, Casanova & Co., Glencinning, Davis Union Trust Company, Union Trust Company,
Van Schaick & Co.,
Vermillye & Co.,
L. Von Hoffman & Co.,
Wells, Fargo & Co.,
Dabney, Morgan & Co.,
Lanier & Co.,
DELPHIA H. A. Heiser's Sons, Howes & Macy, Winslow, PHILADELPHIA. Barker Brothers & Co., Gaw, Bacon & Co., Glendinning, Davis & Co., W. H. Newbold, Son

& H. Borie, Cambios & Co., W. Clarke & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., De Haven & Bro., Drexel & Co. Elliott, Collins & Co., Emory, Benson & Co., PITTSBURG.

Aertsen,
W. Painter & Co.,
Sailor & Stevenson,
D. C. W. Smith & Co.,
Townsend Whelen & Co. James T. Brady & Co., N. Holmes & bons, Masonic Deposit Savings ns, Bank, S. McClean & Co. PENNSYLVANIA. Altoona-Kerr & Co., W. M. Lloyd & Co. Beeford-Reed & Schell. Bellefonte-William F. Reynolds & Co. Chambersburg-Austin, Elder & Fietcher, Doylestown-J. Hart & Co.

Ebensburg-Lloyd & Co. Franklin-R. Lamberton. Franklin-R. Lamoerton. Greensburg-Lloyd, Huff & Co. Harrisburg-Dauphin Deposit Bank. Dougherty Brothers & Co., Dougherty Brothers & Mechanics' Bank.

Lancaster—Evans, McEvoy & Co., Reed, McGrann & Co.

Meadvillle—J. R. Dick & Co. Oil City-Oil City Savings Ban Renovo-R. B. Caldwell & Co.

Scranton—George Sanderson & 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,

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES. Maximum Debt at close of War Debt Last Adminis-July 31, 1865. tration, March Five-twenty

per ct. stocks. \$606,569,500 1,602,587,350 1,424,098,300 Other six per cent. stocks.. \$62,801,042 283,677,400 283,678,100 Ten-forty five per cent.stock Other five per cent. stock... 172,770,100 194,567,800 194,567,800 27,022,000 27,022,000 cent. stock... Three-year 7:50 830,000,000 per cent.notes.212,121,470

Total funded . . 2,150,784,112 2,107,854,050 1,922,844,700 . \$473,114,799 856,021,073 856,100,186 notes...... Greenback cer-205,822,845 71,140,000 55,288,000 Gold certificates..... Fractional cur-28,775,560 29,657,500 86,781,547 40,573,748 25,750,032 17,268,120 6,422,454 8,261,119 Total Trea-499,140,644 484,830,546

686,612,988 400,399,388 381,656,837 Less currency 81,401,775 16,658,529 . 20,854,606 605,211,163 888,545,854 360,081,731 Total princi-pal of debt. 2,755,995,275 2,491,599,904 2,883,145,431

Yearly interest 87,419,428 9,184,900 in currency... Total amount

of interest charge...., 151,882,051 126,889,550 114,852,059

98,741,261

103,174,209

FINANCIAL. NEW 7:30 GOLD LOAN.

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

OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, thy a First Mort gage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; second, by a Fir t 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 at the end iThirty years, and the Interest Semi-sunually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

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

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

Company.

These Northern Pacific 7:30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands 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 increase their yearly income one third, and still have a perfectly 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. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, N. W. cor. FOURTH and MARK BOY. T. A. BIDDLE & CO.,

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. B. K. JAMISON & CO., N. W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT.

P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 South THIRD Street. TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO., No. 309 WALNUT Street CHARLES B. KEEN.

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

M. SCHULTZ & CO., No. 44 South THIRD Street. BIOREN & CO., No. 150 South THIRD Street. JOHN K. WILDMAN.

CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., & CO., No. 20 South THIRD Street. WILLIAM T. ELBERT. No. 821 WALNUT Street. J. H. TROTTER,

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

No. 54 South THIRD Street. 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. MORGAN & 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.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS.

And Dealers in Government Securities.

No. 36 South THIRD Street. PHILADELPHIA. 530

HARRISSON GRAMBO. BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTER-EST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES. ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL REMABLE SE RITIES, COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE. REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGO (8 97 cm

No.WALNUT 580 St., Philada.

FINANDIALE

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 NEW UNITED STATES LOAN.

SUPSURIPTIONS 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.,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW

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.

PHILADELPHIA

NEW

Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

Per Cent. United States Loan

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

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PHILADECPHIA.

NOTICE.

New United States Loans

Parties wishing to subscribe for the

At Par in Gold. And who believe GOLD will further decline, can bor-

row from us all they require for such subscriptions.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

5 PER CENT.

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET. Authorized Agents for sale of New U. S. Loan, 3 8 tf

New United States Loan.

FOR 5-20 BONDS.

Agents appointed to receive subscriptions or ex-

Books now open and information furnished as to

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO., No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. DUNN BROTHERS.

BANKERS. 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 London and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messra. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the

cities of Europe,
Make Collections on all points. Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight.