Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1871.

THE MORALITY OF THE SLAVES OF THE RING.

THE Press in its leading editorial article of yesterday said, in relation to the nominees of the last conventions, "As to matters of personal character, we do not think the Republicans of Philadelphia are quite ready to allow such considerations to enter into their philosophy." If a thought like that, unblushingly expressed, means anything, it means that its author has been so long swung around in the muddy vortex of political chicanery that he is incapable of an honest appreciation of the ordinary duties of citizenship; that his moral sense is so blunted by long striving for the spoils of office that he is not only unfitted thereby to teach others, but that his official conduct will bear being closely watched by all those whose interests are therein concerned.

The very expression is a full, free, and em-

phatic endorsement of every line and word printed by THE TELEGRAPH against the ring nominees. Their want of character is unrestrainedly admitted, but it is said that should be no bar against honest, honorable men voting for them. Suppose that instead of the hungry, grasping crew who now claim the support of the Republican party in Philadelphia, a half dozen cells of the County Prison had been emptied to supply "the party of principles" with candidates, would the Press still insist that "matters of personal character" do not enter into the calculations of those respectable members of the Republican organization who have kept their own hands clean, their names unsullied, and their consciences clear of offense? When a conscientious Republican goes to the polls to cast his vote, he has a right to expect to find the name of another conscientious Republican printed on his ticket. He was once before driven-unwillingly enough, to be sure, and yet driven-to vote for one who was net honest for a place in which the candidate afterwards sat as a judge of the court, and was arbiter of the fate of the widows and orphans of the city. He was spurred on then by the cry of "vote for the regular nominations," just as he is spurred on now other confessedly characterless candidates are pretending to represent the grand principles of his political faith. Again, he is informed that he must vote as the rings direct; his old-fashioned notions of the eternal fitness of things are scouted at; he must give up his convictions of what is becoming in an officer of a great municipality like Philadelphia, and bow down a slave to the place hunting rings. Upon what pretense? Why that in voting for men who have no character he will vote to maintain in a highly-moral state of inviolacy the principles of the Republican party, just as certainly as if he voted for other men having a great deal of character. To test the truth of this proposition, it will be well to inquire what principles the candidates chosen by the conventions of last week represent. They are indifferently well known to this community: their lives have been spent here chiefly. What has any single one of them ever done to make stronger in men's esteem and confidence these great principles of purity and honesty in government upon which the early leaders of the Republican party planted it? The first victory of that party was the country's emphatic protest against and condemnation of the dishonest, characteriess men and measures that had shaped to bad ends the entire Government. The Republican party is young yet, and it cannot afford so early to cut its own throat by presenting to reputable citizens to be voted for men who are not one whit better than those it was established to hurl from power. Good principles are never represented by bad men, nor is the Republican party of Philadelphia represented by the individuals who by trick and device packed the conventions last week, and thus secured the nominations. They represent themselves and their inordinate greed for the profit that comes from peculation and dishonest use of place. If they represent anything else we do not know what it is.

Our contemporary, with that want of moral sense which the prospect of election dayalways so clearly develops, asks, "What good can any Republican hope to accomplish by voting against this ticket?" Briefly, then, he can preserve his self-respect, he can help to place in positions of honor and responsibility men of known fitness and integrity, he can teach the corrupt rings of Philadelphia that taxes are levied for other purposes than to enrich a combination of political tricksters, he can uphold the principles of his party by condemning at the ballot-box the monstrous doctrine that character is without honor, and that a thief and perjurer on the ticket is the peer of an upright and just man off of the ticket. He can do more : he can compel the conventions next year to nominate the best men whose names can be found in the City Directory-the true representatives of Republicans-men whom he can vote for without a blush of shame.

THE PARK ART ASSOCIATION. THE Fairmount Park Art Association, the prospectus of which was published a few days ago, has been organized by the election of A. J. Drexel, Esq., as President; H. Corbit Ogden, Esq., as Vice-President; James L. Claghorn, Esq., as Treasurer; and John Bellangee Cox as Secretary; and of a Board of Directors composed of some of our most enterprising and public-spirited citizens. The object of the association is to adorn the park with statuary and other works of art, and to accomplish this subscriptions will be solicited from all classes of our citizens. Every man, woman, and child in Philadelphia has an interest in the park and in making it as attractive as possible in every way, and there are few so poor that they cannot give some-

succeeding generations. Many persons who are unable to make large donations for such an object, but who would willingly give something, have not hitherto been afforded an opportunity to do so, and such an association as has been organized will not only secure the large contributions of the wealthy, but also the small sums which those whose esthetic tastes are more extensive than their bank accounts will gladly give for the purpose of beautifying the park. If the people at large become interested in the matter, as they surely will if the association acts with the proper energy, the small contributions will amount to a great deal in the aggregate, and it will be possible within a very short time to have some highly meritorious pieces of statuary as additional attractions to the natural beauties of some of the choicest localities of the park. It is to be hoped, however, that the association will endeavor as far as possible to procure the illustration of American subjects by American artists. In the Central Park of New York there are bronze statues and busts of Shakespeare, Schiller, Humboldt, and other foreign worthies, and others are in preparation, while the Morse statue erected a few days ago is the first that has been put up in honor of an American. In this city Schiller, Humboldt, Shakespeare, Scott, and other memorials are talked of, and we hope that they will be erected; but it will look a little odd, to say the least, if our magnificent publie pleasure-grounds are ornamented only with the bronze effigies of distinguished foreigners. We doubt not, however, that the Park Art Association will perform its duties in an eminently satisfactory manner in this respect, and we hope that it will receive the cordial support of all classes of our citizens. and that all who feel an interest in the adornment of the park will aid the good work to the extent of their means.

THE BOOK CONCERN SCANDAL. THE Methodist Church is one of the largest and most influential religious organizations in the country. It is essentially a popular Church, but it contains probably as much culture and intelligence as any other, while its bishops, clergy, and leading laymen have always been noted for purity of character no less than zeal for the promotion of the cause of religion. In the interests of morality and for the good of society at large, to say nothing of religion, it is of the utmost importance that the good name of this Church should not be impugned, and it would appear to an outside observer that every Methodist, from the senior bishop down to the humblest layman, would feel the necessity for putting an end to the Book Concern scandal at as early a day as possible, by demanding a thorough exposition of its affairs. Thus far all that has been done by the Church authorities has only served to confirm the impression of the public that the business of the concern has not only been grossly mismanaged, but that its profits, which should have been devoted to the support of aged and infirm ministers, have instead been put in the pockets of those intrusted with the responsibility of managing the business affairs of the great publishing house. Several committees, after pretended examniations, have made whitewashing reports with which nobody has been satisfied; and, instead of the alleged offenders being made to give an account of their transactions, the accuser, Dr. Lanahan, has actually been prosecuted for having dared to speak what he believed to be the truth. This style of stifling a scandal will not go down with the public, and the persecution that has followed Dr. Lanahan ever since he exposed the corrupt management of the concern only serves to impress outsiders more and more strongly with the idea that his accusations were just. If alleged criminals are permitted to prosecute their accusers for defamation of character before being called upon to prove their own innocence, all law might as well be abolished. Although ecclesiastical courts are not as other courts, and although ecclesiastical law is generally remarkable for being everthing it should not be, it is certainly a novelty even among ecclesiasties to find the man who claims to have discovered a crime, and to be able to prove it if an opportunity is afforded, himself placed in the criminal dock on the charge that this disclosure is a scandal against the Church. It the leaders of Methodism have any respect for themselves, any regard for their Church, or for the cause of religion, or if they value the good-will of honest men, they will unite in demanding that the persecution of Dr. Lanahan shall cease, and that he shall be afforded all the opportunities he can desire to make good his accusations. When he fails to do this it will be time enough to prosecute him for slander, but as the matter now stands he certainly has the sympathies of the public at large, while his persecutors already stand convicted in public opinion of the offenses charged against

THE GAS LOAN. It is very probable that an effort will be made this afternoon to induce Select Council to consider and pass the ordinance for the creation of a loan of \$500,000 for the erection of new gas works in place of those destroyed in such an unauthorized manner by the Gas Trustees, and we hope that the opponents of the measure will not only exert themselves to prevent this burden from being imposed upon the tax-payers, but that they will carry the war into Africa by taking steps to test the right of the trustees to act as they have done, and if they have exceeded their legal authority to bring them to account for it. We believe that an opportunity is now offered for striking a blow that will, in a measure at least, rid this city of the despotism of the gas ring and give us a better management of the affairs of the gas works than there has ever been yet. Whether any active measures are adopted against thing towards filling our splendid pleasure- the trustees or not however, the members promote the welfare of, a few cotton

will give enjoyment to many | service to the tax-payers of Philadelphia if | they will steadily refuse to give the trustees the control of half a million dollars unless they can obtain some guarantees that the money will be expended in a proper manner. The gas ring is composed of notorious political jobbers, and as an important election is to be beld in a few months, when enormous efforts will be made to put into office men whose honesty is, to say the least of it, doubtful, it may be considered as a tolerably sure thing that a very large proportion of the half million dollars demanded by the ring will never be expended upon new gas works, but will be devoted rather to aiding the election of men who are not likely to obtain the offices they aspire to by fair means.

SUMMER RESORTS-THE ROTELS THE summer hegira is fairly commencing. and thousands of our citizens are on the point of starting in various directions for the beautiful resorts by the seaside, on mountain tops, or in sequestered vales, which woo the seekers for relaxation, health, and pleasure. The routes of travel opened and the attractions presented are so varied that all tastes can readily be gratified. The chief obstacle to a nearly universal enjoyment of rural pleasures by jaded or overworked denizens of crowded cities is to be found in the extortionate charges imposed by a large proportion of the commodious hotels, in various quarters, for scanty and imperfect fare. It has passed into a proverb that few men know how to keep a botel, and if this art implies the bona fide supply to guests of such accommodations as they have a right to expect, for a reasonable sum of money, it must be confsseed that first-class hotel-keepers are exceedingly scarce. It is easy enough to find speculators who attempt to make a fortune in a few seasons by overcrowding popular places of resort, and charging enormous prices for inflicting a host of discomforts upon a victimized public; and so many people have submitted to these exactions heretofore that the genial, genuine, and conscientious hotel-keeper who renders a fair equivalent for every item in his bill is rapidly becoming, in popular apprehension, a mere relic of a better era. The travelling public, however, cannot afford to dispense with him. It is getting heartily sick and tired of the race of pretenders and extortioners who won't, don't, and can't keep a hotel as it ought to be kept; and one of the duties of the day is to force, drive, or starve the fellows who, cannibal-like, feed upon instead of feeding their guests, into obscurity, so that a new race of genuine hotelkeepers may once more be called to the front.

THE subject of providing proper pavements for Broad street and other of our principal thoroughfares should engage early attention, and it certainly ought not to be very difficult to select a style of payment that will give satisfaction. This the wooden pavement will not do: and the experience of New York. where the "plank roads" have cost the city over one hundred per cent, more than they are worth-presuming that they are worth anything-should be a warning to us not to have anything to do with them. If the members of Ceuncils will exercise the same care in this matter that they would if they had to pay the money out of their own pockets, the taxpayers will probably have little cause for complaint, and whatever kind of pavement is chosen will be worth what is paid for it.

A CASE was tried in the United States Circuit Court at Washington yesterday, in which suit was brought by R. O. Ruffin, a colored man, to recover from Richard S. Ayer, an ex-member of Congress from the First district of Virginia, money for electioneering services rendered when Ayer was a candidate for re-election to Congress. The sum claimed was \$373, and the amount awarded by the jury was \$215. The suit is novel, but as outstanding bills of the character indicated seem to be collectable by the law, a lively time may be anticipated when our bummers, runners, strikers, rounders, and speakers ask the aldermen and courts in this region to compel our politicians to square up accounts. In anticipation of the good time coming a tariff of charges should be established at the earliest possible moment, so that the distinct acts of perjury, intoxication, violence, rowdyism and intrigue, and all other species of rascality performed in the service of candidates, could be readily ascertained by disinterested juries.

THE POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE population of England and Wales, as ascertained by the late census, is officially stated at 22,700,000, so that England to-day scarcely contains more than half as large a population as the United States. The policy of this tight little island has hitherto enabled her to not only exercise supreme control over Scotland and Ireland, and over vast possessions in the East Indies, North America, and other parts of the world, but to hold, in a species of industrial thraldom, many highly civilized and otherwise independent nations, our own country being included in the latter category. England has ruined every nation which she has thus thoroughly ruled in an industrial sense; and such would be the inevitable fate of this Union if British free-trade fallacies were fully accepted by an American Congress and the American people. Yet an influential party in our midst is laboring actively to promote such an end, mainly for the advantage of a few thousands of our own citizens, and of a few thousand of the leading manufacturers and capitalists included in the population of England and Wales; but it seems incredible that any considerable body of American voters can be deluded into the support of the dangerous and destructive British freetrade dogmas. They were framed exclusively in the interest of, and are only adapted to grounds with fine works of art of Select Council will perform an essential and tobacco planters, a few shipping mer-

chants, and a few British manufacturers, while their enforcement would doem millions of Englishmen to pauperism and millions of Americans to poverty. Now that the census discloses more clearly than ever before the disparity between the populations of England and the United States, considerations of pride as well as interest should prompt our citizens to reject all propositions designed to remand forty millions of people back to industrial vassalage to twenty millions of people on the other side of the Atlantic.

THE "new departure" continues to agitate considerable portion of the Democratic party. By some it is bitterly condemned, by others frankly accepted, and by others acquiesced in with mental reservations. Many of the cooler and wiser heads of the party are disposed to regard it as a necessary submission to the inevitable; and they contend that if American politics is to have a real significance, and to logically represent current movements, the Democracy must cease prating of dead issues, and address their energies exclusively to living questions.

NOTICES.

WHAT ARE YOU ABOUT? "I say, Pat, what are you about-sweeping out the "No," answered Pat, "I am sweeping out the dirt and leaving the room," Do you want to know what we are about at Oak Hall? We are manufacturing daily great quantities of new and stylish garments, the like of which cannot be seen anywhere in Philadelphia but at

WANAMARER & BROWN'S. We have received this week thousands of elegant new summer garments in Linens, Ducks, Alpacas, Draps d'Ete, thin Cassimeres, etc., for Men's and Boys' wear, at

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S. We have a very large and complete assoriment of White Marseilles Vests and Linen Dusters at WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

We have put down all our prices so low that it is repossible for any other house to offer such inducements in the same class of goods as may now be found at

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THE WELL-KNOWN BUSINESS-HOUSE OF WALRAVEN, inder the Masonic Hall, No. 719 Chesnut street, has now on hand a large assortment of improved insect canoples in all colors, of every variety of material. The stock has just been gotten in in anticipation of the early trade in such articles. Parties intending to purchase will do well to do so now, while they have a large assortment to choose from, and not wait until they are driven to it by the attacks of the annual swarm of mosquitoes, flies, and other insects which will render their slumbers so unpleasant that they will then immediately proceed to purchase. As they by that time can obtain but very poor goods, they are naturally dissatisfied and vow that there is not the slightest use in having the article. Besides this specialty the above business house

has a large assortment of gauze and bobinet lace and tarlatans, at very reasonable prices. The tarlatans are in pink, buff, blue, green and

white, and are of the best and most durable quality. Lace lambrequins, lace shades, and lace curtains may also be found in endless variety. A special point is made in this department of the special designs, which are both elaborate and simple, to suit every one's idea of the beautiful. Window

shades of many kinds are kept on hand, of all the regular materials, and with improved methods of mounting and rolling. Altogether, housekeepers who are at all in want of the line of goods kept at this establishment will find there the largest and best assortment to be found anywhere in the city, and all purchasers who may see fit to buy there may feel sure that they will receive satisfaction.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE - To-

morrow morning at 10 o'clock one of the largest stocks of elegant rosewood and walnut parlor, library, chamber, and dining-room furniture that has taken place in Philadelphia for some time past will be put under the hammer at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, No. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street. To-day the furniture is ready for examination, and from a personal inspection we can say that the articles to be sold are of the most elegant designs and finished with the most perfect art. The articles are displayed in and occupy the entire second floor. Here is offered a splendid opportunity which should not be neglected. The coverings are all of the finest quality, the mirrors are all the best French plate, and the marbles are of the best varieties known to the trade. The quality of every ar-ticle is guaranteed the same as if bought at private sale. The collection No. 41 is one of the handsomest suits of furniture in Philadelphia, and suitable for a large parlor. It includes two sofas, two arm-chairs, and four chairs, all in Napoleon style, finished in ash-colored walnut, with ebony mouldings, and covered with the best quality of crimson French plush. No. 59 is a walnut sideboard, finished in ash-colored walnut and ebony mouldings, fine silk pink Lisbon parble-top, and extra large and thick French plate mirror. It is unnecessary to go further nto detail except to say that the other articles are in keeping with those specified. The list includes, all made of wainut, towel racks, imbrella stands, reception chairs, sewing tables, Spanish rockers, hall tables, wardrobes, dressing areaus, pedestals, toilet stands, and, in fact, almost every article that one can call to mind The sale is peremptory, and will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

STEINWAY & SONS GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Special attention is called to their

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS. CHARLES BLASIUS, Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadel-

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MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. HAMLIN'S GABLER,
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NDERSTAND wisdom, and come buy them. MELTING weather teaches all good

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All our stock of

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Which is to be disposed of to enable us to carry on solely a CUSTOMER BUSINESS. The sale is imperative, and the Reductions in Prices are startling and real, while the high reputation our READY-MADE GARMENTS have obtained for general good style, elegance, fineness, and durability of both fabric and making, cause the prices to which we refer you to be notable and extraordinary.

Fine Light Weight Coats, \$8-00, \$9-00, \$10-00, \$12-00. Cassimere Pants, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7:00

Vests, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00. Duck Pants, \$3 00, \$4 00 Duck Brown Pants, \$2 00, \$2 50; Vests, \$1 50,

21 80. 50 to 75 per cent. below regular prices.

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OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

DRUGS, ETC.

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FOR TABLE USE.

BERMUDA ARROW ROOT, SCOTCH OAT MEAL, now landing and for sale by ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

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Just received, by the Flora Hulburt, from London, an invoice of BENBOWS CELEBRATED ELDER FLOWER, WINDSOR, GLYCERINE, and HONEY

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Are building a first-class railroad from Mobile, Alabama, to Houston, Texas, a distance of 475 miles, The stockholders have paid in, and already expended upon the work, nearly TEN MILLION DOLLARS, and two-thirds of the entire road has been built. It is believed that no other railroad corporation in the country has ever made so large an expenditure from its own means, before offering any of its securities to the public.

Among the leading stockholders are the Hon, E. D. MORGAN, HOR. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Messrs. MOR. TON, BLISS & CO., J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., L. VON HOFFMAN & CO., JAMES H. BANKER, HARRISON DURKER, JOHN STEWARD, and other well known

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To an equal amount, the principal and interest of the latter being guaranteed by the State of Louisiana. The price of the two classes is the same, and subscribers can take their choice.

The Bonds are only in the denomination of \$1000, or £200 each, interest payable January and July, at the rate of eight per cent, currency in New York. or seven per cent. gold in London, at the option of the holder, at the time each coupon is due. Bonds

can be registered, if desired. One thousand dollars invested in these eight per cent, bonds will give the purchaser more than seventyseven per cent. greater aenual interest than the same amount invested in the new Government Five Per

The Bonds are dated May 1, 1871. The first coupon will, therefore, be a fractional one, running from May 1 to July 1. The price is 90, and accrued interest at 8 per cent, currency from May 1 to date of

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60.600 PAIRS OF KID GLOVES HAVE year 1871, and in order to increase the ratio of increase of our business, as well as to reduce our very

year 1871, and in order to increase the ratio of it crease of our business, as well as to reduce our year large stock, we are now SELLING VERY CHEAP.

Genuine Jouvin Kid Gloves, \$1.70 a pair.
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Our celebrated "La Belle" Kid Gloves, \$1.25.
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Largest stock of Kid Gloves in Phi'adelphia,
Hosiery for Ladies', Children, and Gentlemen.
Ladies' regular made Hosiery, 25, 28, 31, 35 up.
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Bargains in Hosiery, to reduce our large stock,
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Linen Collars and Cuffs, all the new styles. Hate Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Cloth Brushes.
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All kinds of Parasols, reduced in price. Bust Sun Umbrellas in all sizes. Ladies' Gloves for warm weather. Ladies' Lisie Gloves, fancy tops, 25, 31, 38, up. Ladies' Buff and White Gloves, 25, 28, 31, up. Ladies' Gloves, 15c. to \$1.50 a pair.
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Children's Gloves, 13 cents; two pairs, 25 cents.

Children's Gloves cheap, to close some job lots. Gents' Silk Gloves, White, Black. and Colored. Gents' Berlin and Lisle Cloves, 25, 38, 59, up. Ladies' Castor Gauntiets at \$1.25. Ladies' Castor 2-button Gloves at \$1.25. Gents' Castor Gloves, \$1, \$1.25, up. Ladics' Undressed Kid Gloves, \$1

Ladies' Undressed 2-button Kid Gloves, \$1-25. Gents' Gauze Shirts, 25. 50, 75 and \$1. Gents' Furnishing Goods in great variety.
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PARASOLS, 75c., \$1, \$1-25; LINED, \$1-25, J \$1-50, \$1 75; Sik Sun Umbrellaz, 90c., \$1, \$1-25, \$1-50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 8. EIGHTH St. 88 tf

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