Che Pittsburgh Gazette.

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Editors and Proprietors.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1869.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY The Republican voters of Alleghenv counare requested to meet at the usual places for ctions in the several wards, boroughs

SATURDAY, MAY 29th, 1889, And elect delegates from each election district to each of the three following Conventions, viz: Two delegates from each to the COUNTY CUN-VENTION, for the purpose of nominating candi-dates for Sheriff, Recorder, Register, Treasurer, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Bestians, Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Commissioner. Two other delegates from each to the LEGIS-LATIVE CONVENTION, for the purpose o nominating one candidate for State Senator, for one year, to fill the unexpired term of Russell

Errett, resigned, and six candidates for Assem-Two other delegates from each to the JUDI-CIAL CONVENTION, to nominate one candidate for Judge of the District Court, and one candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. and elect eight delegates to represent the county These Conventions will severally meet, in the city of Pittsburgh, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1869,

At 11 o'clock A. M., at the following places: The COUNTY CONVENTION will meet at the COURT HOUSE.
The LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION will meet

at CITY HALL, on Market street. And
The JUDICIAL CONVENTION will meet m MASONIO HALL, on Fifth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

The election of delegates will be held between

the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., and will be held, as far as practicable, by the Republica members of the election boards in the several districts; and in those districts where the Republican election officers are a minority of the regular election boards, the said officers are authorised to appoint enough additional officers to com-

The voting in the cities and boroughs shall, in all cases, be by ballot, and in the townships by marking.
, The President of each Convention will appoint Committee of three, the three Committees thus appointed to meet together, as soon as practica-ble after the adjournment of the Conventions,

JOHN H. STEWART, Secretary.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE-Second page: Postry, Ephemeris, Miscellany. Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Commercial, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: Plain Questions for Free Traders,

GOLD closed in New York yesterday

at 1424. U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 86%.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 493f.

THE latest English news runs that REVERDY JOHNSON has declined to eat a public dinner. Until fully authenticated, this report will remain wholly unworthy of credit.

OUR Representative in Congress, Gen NEGLEY, has given, as may be learned from our local columns, a fresh proof of his title to the most cordial felicitations, not only of his constituents, but of a still wider circle of friends throughout

the Commonwealth. GOVERNOR GEARY writes to a Philadel phia Committee that he has ever-regarded the plain intent of the Congressional eight hour law to be that it provided for a shorter period of labor, but at the same wages. The Governor pledges his "sup port of this view of the subject at all times, and wherever his influence may extend."

THE Congressional Committee on the Census, composed of Representatives GARFIELD, LAPLIN and ALLISON, Will organize for their work at Washington, next week, and then adjourn at once to this city. In this adjournment, we presume that no particular purpose is intended, beyond securing a more central and convenient point for labor, and one certainly more comfortable during the approaching heats of summer.

THE Constitutional validity of any legislative action by the Indiana Representatives, after the destruction of a threefifths quorum in that body by the resignations of the Democratic members, is to be tested forthwith, before the State Courts. The issue is to be made upon an important appropriation bill which has or has not passed, as the Courts may decide. In the meantime, the Governor declines to regard the bill as a law.

WE now have reports from the Spanish island of Porto Rico, which has hereto fore seemed to be altogether free from the popular excitement which has agitated Cubá, showing a sudden and marked outburst of turbulent disaffection to the Colonial Government. The reports are probably exaggerated, and will bear as largers discount as it has invariably been found safe to apply to the Cuban advices of the past three months. It is understood that more reliable and minute advices are soon to be received as to the actual state of affairs in the West Indian possessions of Spain.

THE Cincinnati Commercial prints the detailed statistics to show that, from September 30, 1867, to the present date, the total losses of steamboats on the western waters, by the usual forms of disaster have been as follows: Sunk 103; burned 49; exploded 14; in all 165 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 34,719. This does not include cases of partial injuries. replaced by subsequent repair, but represents that portion of the steamboat interest on these waters, which has been "wiped out" of existence altogether.

IT IS SAID that an investigating Comnittee of the New York Press have reported Mr. J. R. Young to have been guilty of the charge of mis-appropriating its news. His resignation has been accordingly accepted by the Tribune Asso. ciation, the post abolished, sand Mr. WHITELAW REID has taken charge of the office-work in his stead. The city-editor of the same paper, a Mr. CLEMENTS, who reported to have been privy to the same mis-appropriation, has also been discharged.

THE General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church meets at Cedarville, Ohio, to-day. We shall have prompt and full reports of its proceedings.

The General Conference of the United Brethren meets at Lebanon, Pa., to-morrow. An exchange says:

This is the highest body in the Church, all legislative authority granted in the Constitution of the Church being vested in it. It meets every four years, and is composed of three delegates from every Annual Conference, who are selected from among the ministers who have been ordained to the office of an elder at least three years previous to the sitting of the General Conference, and who have been for that length of time members of the Annual Conference from which they have been elected. In selecting these dele-gates the entire membership, male and emale, have a vote.

HESTER VAUGHAN, whose trial and death-sentence for the murder of her child, occupied the public attention about a year ago and at intervals since, has been pardoned. Immediately after she was sentenced, it will be remembered, that many people began, and have since continued, to make extraordinary efforts to effect her release, and, as it seems, have at length accomplished that object, As the Constitution of Pennsylvania now stands, the Governor had but the two horns of the dilemms to choose between, and appoint a County Committee for the ensuing or else, doing nothing, to retain the convict in confinement under a delayed death-warrant. Hester Vaughan, after she received the sentence of death, must either have been hung, or left a life-prisoner, daily liable to execution, or, as is now the case, have gone wholly free. Whatever may have been the extenuating circumstances, or the developments after the trial, the Governor had and has no power to commute the death-penalty when it has once been pronounced. Such being the case, the Executive is necessarily placed in a position of great delicacy, for the instances are many where, after conviction, the guilt, though undeniable, has been discovered to be not so great as to demand life in compensation. An amendment to the State Constitution seems to be the only legal means of empowering the Governor to act justly in such cases by substituting a lower punishment therefor.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY. To no small part of the people of the South, their reconstruction will be made more palatable by the fact that impartial suffrage, under the Fifteenth Article, may thus be imposed upon the North. That Article will disband the last lingering trace of the Northern Democratic organization, and musters the parer forever out of existence in these States. Its headquarters are to be at once transferred to the late rebel States, and the rag-tag and bob-tails of the once proud and formidable Democracy of the North will be scattered to the winds, and heard of no more. Changing thus its local habitation, the Democratic party will forswear one of its oldest principles; immemorially a white man's party, it is hereafter to be affectionately devoted to the colored race, among which is to be its new field of labor, and by the aid of which all of its future victories must be won Thus, the XVth article will work such a transformation of the political morals of the regenerated party, that the mere change of the leopard's spots would be nothing to it. We shall then scarcely be character of a newly-born philanthropy; indeed, we doubt if the party will really know itself. Their present leaders at the North will do well, about these days, to be looking sharply to the party's latter

HAILWAY NEWS.

It is reported from Toledo that their city authorities have contracted upon favorable terms with Mr. Jay Gould for point to the broad-gauge line, probably near Akron. The city agrees to pay to him \$240,000 of the municipal bonds and lease to him the road when complete for an indefinite period. The contract is likely to be a good one for both the parties, if faithfully complied with. The people of Toledo have yet to sanction it by a two-

The city of Erie evinces a strong interest in the projected completion of a connection between Oil City and Jamestown, on the P. & E. road. The Dispatch says: The simple result would be, a continuous track without change of grade, or breaking bulk, between this city and the Oil Regions. This would bring into use the long disused machinery of our oil fundamental principles of public law, a local fundamental public law, a local fundamental public law, a local fundamental public law, a local

they have long desired and well nigh despared of.

The refiners of Eric, as of Pitisburgh, of their successful competition with their article both ways, once in its crude state, to press for their satisfaction by the forcities are so much nearer to the sources of production, and to the markets of consumption, that we should not be debarred from the legitimate advantages of the more fortunate location. We must add that we shall rejoice to see that revival of the trade at Erie which the Dispatch of our Commonwealth.

THE XVTH ARTICLE.

not yet acted at all, and Indiana, whose to wait for that justice which the Ameriaction is worth but little more, the XVth | can government owes to each and every Article counts thus far twenty one States one of its citizens. We should pay, as New Hampshire, within aix weeks, will to pay, these claims from the Federal make twenty-three. A special session of treasury at once-and then defer all inthe Vermont Legislature will furnish the ternational reclamations for the amount twenty-fourth, if desirable. Virginia, as long as suits our interest or our incli-Texas and Mississippi, if organized as nations. States this Summer, will make the number twenty seven-or one less than the ment to the governed-has been overrequisite three-fourths. That one can be supplied by a special session of the Iowa Legislature, and in no other way. It is should have a more general attention. certainly desirable that the great principle of Impartial suffrage should be inaugurated this year, but it will not be, in any of the States which hold general elections in the Autumn, without Vermont or Iowa shall come up to their duty at the earliest practical moment. The new doctrine needs both of those States, for we see not the remotest likelihood of any Federal acceptance of the recent action of Indiana. Our friends can thus judge of the availability, next October, of a class of votes which, when duly legalized, will be altogether in accord with the Republican

party. We must carry the three States to be reconstructed, and must have special meetings of the two Legislatures. Without these, we need count upon no more strength, at the October polls in are now laying out the year's work for the party. All should remember that much preliminary work is yet to be done. be before September, and must be with their ratifications of the Article. There order to lessen these, and at the same will be no trouble then in getting the special sessions above alluded to, and a ments, the various tribes are gradually each to the other, just what is wanted. from the Federal authorities. We are confident that Virginia, Texas and Mississippi will be thus reconstructed, but whether their action, with that of Iowa and Vermont, can be secured before October, is not wholly clear. Only the Virginia election for July is yet ordered; those for the two other States should not

be too long deferred. ARE WE READY TO PAY THEM! The new American Minister goes to England with instructions, in substance, to make known to that Government the reasons for which we have recently rejected the proposed treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and, further, to advise the English Cabinet that any new overtures for an adjustment of that question must come from them, and not from us. And there, it is said, Mr. MOTLEY's instructions stop. For the rest, he is to await the possible events. This is very well, since it is not only in conso nance with the preponderating American opinion, but leaves the affair in the most satisfactory posture for English sentiment. We ask nothing, from a people who are at present disposed to concede to us just that and no more. We make no propositions, when it is evident that no propositions, which could be for one moment entertained, are likely to be presented on either side. Events have so completely shut the door upon any possibility of a speedy settlement of the controversy, that it is not worth the while of either party to challenge fresh irritations by new and bootless attempts at a negotiation for which neither party is just now in a able to recognize the Democracy, in its proper frame of mind. We have asked what England will never grant; sheoffers us what we can, never accept. The sooner then that the whole business shall be shelved, the better for the peace of two nations. Shelved, it will not be forgotten at once; it leaves a rankling inflammation which only time, and its various 'issues

can wholly assuage. The President, the Senate and the country have apparently agreed upon the correct line of policy toward England, the construction of a road from that and it has been taken accordingly. It only remains to settle another question among ourselves. Are we ready to pay the thirteen millions of money, representing the Alabama claims of our citizens so far as ascertained, out of the Federal Treasury? Our despoilated citizens can make no demand for this money upon a foreign government. Their reclamations must be, and legally may be, wholly upon the government which enjoys their allegiance and owes to them the fullest measure of its protection of life and property. Do what the country pleases with the foreign power which has

refineries, as it would put feffiners on an just recourse therefor upon the Federal equal footing with those at Cleveland responsibility. If America recovers the and other places,—a desideratum that amount from England, well! Whether has refused to pay the requisitions of the recovered or not, so long as it is justly recoverable, the American sufferers have for doing so being the recent order of the the absencest of titles to public indemnity. Secretary of the Navy to commandants of are quite right in the opinion that no the cleanest of titles to public indemnity needless obstacles should stand in the way from their own government. If possible, that title would be still more clear, when Western rivals who, as the case now their own government, asserting the stands, and a profit in transporting the lustice of these claims, voluntarily forbears | the Navy Department will in a few days

and again after it is refined. Our own eigh power which has been at fault. Always liable, in the theory of law, for the reasonable demands of its own citizens upon a foreign nation, our government makes this liability the more conspicuous by assuming, as it has, the responsibility of delaying or abandoning the proper international reclamation. so justly anticipates. Better days are evi- How long, then, shall our shipdently dawning for an important interest owners,—whose property has been sion due to date of the second marriage. spoiled, and who are thus shut out, by our own public acts, from any compensation for the injuries from the Without Iowa, whose Legislature has power which inflicted them, -be forced for its ratification. Rhode Island and we are morally and by public law bound Pittsburgh, for what particular purpose these claims from the Federal has not yet been developed. The Com-

> This point—the obligations of governlooked quite long enough in this Alabama business. It is quite time that it

INLIAN UNION. The Cherokee Indians have so far advanced in civilization as to have abandoned that nomadic and essentially belligerent life which is always associated with all of the aboriginal tribes of North America; they have a simple and regularly organized form of government, and have become an essentially agricultural people. The early history of all the various peoples of the world shows that commencing as wandering hunters and warriors, they have dering hunters and warriors, they have takes both the male and the female to con have gradually changed these employ-stitute aman. Says the Good Book: "Ir ments for agriculture and afterwardsnever before—learned manufactures, the arts and the sciences. Under the supervision of our government, many of those Indian tribes which were formerly the Ohio and Pennsylvania, than we have most savagely barbarious, have been regularly held heretofore. It is well to elevated to the agricultural stage of civililook the facts in the face, especially for zation, and the Cheerokees afford the best the politicians of these two States, who evidence of the success of an elevating

The expenses necessarily incurred by our own Government in thus promoting If the three Southern States come in, it will the natural course of enlightenment among the savages are very great. In ly proclamation of the ratified Article being induced to consolidate. Recently two thousand souls, has been incorpora ted with the Cherokees, transferring their trust funds to the invested funds of the latter for the purpose of paying for a land-allotment for each Delaware who thus becomes a settled Cherokee farmer. The Shawnees, too, the especial terror

of the white pioneers on this border eighty years ago, are now negotiating with the Cherokees for a similar consolidation. It is the intention of the Indian Bureau to encourage, as much as possible, the consolidation of the various tribes in this way, thereby saving much trouble and expense. When we reflect that it is but a short time, comparatively, since these very Indians were assayage and as much a terror to the borders as are the Sioux and Chevennes of to-day, we must believe that those tribes, too, in the not very distant future, will be induced to change their war-paint for a more civilized and comfortable garb and to beat their spears into more peaceful weapons. We believe, too, that under the present wise policy of the Indian Bureau this devoutly to be wished for consummation may soonest be

reached. THE personnel of some of the leading women in the New York Convention is thus given by a correspondent: Mrs. Stanton, with her snowy curls, occupies the chair, Olive Logan, eminently more womanly in appearance in her dainty walking suit of drab, than in her lyceum blue velvet, occupies a seat near by Next sits Lucy Stone, and, as we look or this picture, this sweet-faced, womanly woman, dressed in black silk, with dainty lace ruffles at the throat and wrist, and then on that bloomer-arrayed picture our childish imagination, we thought ah, how these women have been misunderstood. Miss Phebe Couzzens, the gir prator and law-student of St. Louisl also seated upon the platform, and attracts considerable attention. Miss Lily Peckham, of Milwaukee, in appearance realiz-ing one's idea of a minister's wife, seems possessed of considerable executive ability.

THE New York Star says: We see that an announcement is made by the is calculated to send a cold shiver down the back of every one who respects hu-man life and limb. The elder Rizarelli -a wonderfully clever gymnast, it to perform his perilous feat of turning a somersault in the air at a fearful altitud and alighting upon a single rope, blind-folded and enveloped in a sack! This, it seems to us, is going a little too far on the

THE congratulatory address which the German Catholics sent to Pope Pius IX. on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the day when he first became a priest, was signed by King John of Saxony, his Crown-Prince Albert and Prince George. Six German bishoprics furnished over four hundred thousand signers of the adfour hundred thousand signers of the address. Very substantial presents were sent to the Pope from many German is also in the centre of the boat and workcities. Thus Munster sent to him 24,000 ed by the feet. The boat for the space of thalers, Breslan 20,000 thalers, Pader ten feet from each end has air tight cham-

Washington Items. The disbursing officer of the Treasury Navy Department which have been signed by Admiral Porter, his only authority

by the Admiral the same as if they had emanated from himself. In compliance with the law of Congress, navy, calling ships of the first class after the States, and those of the second class after the principal rivers and cities. The late Secretary of the Navy paid no atten

tion to this act, and bestowed Indian ap pellations on all the new ships.

The question as to pensions due to widows of soldiers who subsequently marry has been under advisement lately, by the Pension Commissioners and Secretary Cox. The point was whether a widow. when the claim had not been previously made. By reference to the opinion of Attorney General West she would be en titled. Other opinions, however, have been given, but it is probable the opinion of West will be sustained.

The Census Committee will meet here on the 25th, General Garfield Chairman. After organization they will adjourn to mittee is an able and practical one, however, and with such men as Garfield. Al on and Laffin, a system for the census of 1870 should be matured which should make the work wonderful for its thoroughness and accuracy.

Dividing Man Against Himself. The Woman's Suffrage Association of New York, have split into two parties. On Saturday evening a new society was organized, called the National Woman's affrage Association. The object of this move is made for the purpose of ridding the suffrage movement of lunatics and Some shrewd politicians were called in to advise with the women on saturday evening. They favored the total exclusion of men, even from mem bership in the new society, urging that they would not be aids, but obstacles rather, to its smooth working and practi cal efficiency. The matter was settled, and the affair is to be entirely under the

control of women.

But the ladies seem to forget that i the day that God created man, in the like ness of God made he him; male and female created he them and called their name Adam (a man) in the day when they were created." Upon which a Boston clergyman comments as follows: "The distinctive masculine characteristics are those in which the understanding takes the lead; and the distinctive femi nine characteristics are those in which will or affection takes the lead. Man is more frequently governed by his judg-ment and reason, woman by her feelings and perceptions. Not, indeed, that all intellect belongs to the male sex, and all classes of faculties comprised under these heads respectively, predominate in them. When men and women come together in

A Word for the Sparrows. The Journal of Commerce has a correscondent who adds his testimony to the parmlessness of the sparrows in public

parks. He says:

years of experiments and of unsufferable annoyance to ladies and children, especially. In every park and street where they were properly provided for they di-minished the effect of the mosquito invasions yery perceptibly. They afford constant and durable interest and amusement to our families, and particularly to our children, and lessen the rigors of winter and storms by their cheerful notes and antics and visits to our windows, even when the thermometer is near zero, and little strangers. In a walk from Four-teenth to Forty-eighth street, to-day, I was seldom out of the sound of their music. Baron von Tschudi, the eminent Swiss naturalist, says that without birds successful agriculture is impossible, as they annihilate in a few months a greater number of destructive insects than man could in years. He classes among the sparrow, and says that a robin killed 800 flies in an hour, and a pair of sparrows carried 300 worms or caterpillars to their nest in a day. In three years' observaof our small fruits, nor the buds of fru

Presbyterian Union. The General Assemblies of both the Old and new School branches of the Presbyterian Churches meet in New York, on Wednesday, (19th.) and, during the present session it is expected religious or-uniting these two powerful religious orpresent session it is expected the work of ganizations, will be completed. Their proceedings will be watched with the deepest interest by the religious world and their union will be the first step to-wards uniting under one communion head all the various divisions of Presbyterians. This union cannot but prove advantageous to the cause of Christianity. The trifling differences between them have been the cause of bitter antagonism, that have been prejudicial to the interests of the churches of the Presbyterian faith, and were the result of prejudices that and were the result of prejunces that should long since given way to reason and a liberal Christian spirit. The prospect that the bigotry which has heretofore separated Christians espousing a common faith shall soon disappear, is an encouraging sign of the times, and the consummation of the proposed union will be halled with joy by all evangelical denominations. Many of the ablest and most devoted divines of both churches are most earnestly engaged in promoting the work of reco

A MARINE velocipede is the centre of attraction on the wharf at Saginaw, Michigan. It is made of tin about twenty feet long; very sharp and pointed at the ends; not more than fifteen inches wide, and is propelled by a wheel under the middle, similar to the screw propeller of arger crafts. The motion is given to the wheel by cranks attached to the shafting thalers, Pader- ten feet from each end has air tight cham-

-A Salt Lake dispatch of the 17th says: At ten o'clock this morning Brigham Young broke the first ground on the Utah Central Railroad, near Weberriver, immediately below Ogden City. It is expected the road will be completed to this city by October next.

THE REASON WHY

Dr. Kevser's Blood Searcher is the best. It is computed that a man's system undergoes three times a year, that is every four months, a radical ad thorough change, that is, that at the end o that time nothing remains in the system of the material of which it was composed before that time. The eliminating organs carry out the worn-out and used-up material, and new matter is made to take its place and carry on the workings of the human organism. The cost of four onths treatment in this way would not at the he functions of life have an activity and vizo moarted sufficient to renew them by the use of e bottle, costirg only one dollar. No organ of he liver, the stomach, the kidneys, the skin. by the impetus given to the stomach and digessystems had begun to languish and decay, have been restored by DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER to youthful health and vigor. Especially is this medicine suitable at this sesson of the year, when the dormant powers of life, like all the rest of nature are emerging from the chilling and torpid state know very well that all advertised medicines are apt to be regarded as useless and nugatory, but with DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER we feel perfectly secure in the promise that it must do good. Country merchants and those who sup-ply others with needful things for their wants cannot confer a greater service than to keep a few bottles of this valuable medicine on their shelves to supply their wants. Dr. Keyser will take back every half dozen that remains unsold. It at the same time affords the merchant a good profit, and to those who need it, it is of more value than sliver and gold, for what can be of more value to man than a medicine which carries health and life to the suffering invalid? We earnestly entreat all who read this to try
ne bottle of Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher if they need such a medicine, and we will guarantee satpointed, let them buy none but that which has Dr Keyser's name over the cork and blown in the selfresponsible for its results when the direction re closely followed.

SOLD AT THE DOCTOR'S GREAT NEW AEDICINE STORE, NO. 160 LIBERTY ST. DR. KBYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS. O. 190 PENN STREET, FROM 10 A. M

INTIL 4 P. M.

LET US PROTECT OURSELVES. The physical structure of the strongest human being is vulnerable everywhere. Our bodies are ndowed by nature with a certain negative power, which protects them, to some extent from un-wholesome influences; but this protection is imperfect, and cannot be safely relied on in un-healthy regions, or under circumstances of more than ordinary danger. Therefore, it is wisdom: it is prudence; it is common sense to provide against such contingencies, by taking an ANTI-DOTE IN ADVANCE: in other words, by fortifying the system with HOSTET FEB STOMACH BIT-TERS—the most complete protective against all the enidemic and en emic maladies that has for Dyspepsia, there s no medicine that will procured does so voluntarily; for, as surely as truth exists, this valuable TONIC and ALTERA-TIVE would restore his disordered atomach to a healthy qundition. To the nervous it is also es-pecially recommend d, and in cases of confirmed constipation it also aflords speedy and permanent relier. In all cases of fever and ague the BIT-TERS is more potent than any amount of quinline, while the most dangerous cases of this ious fever yield to its wonderful properties. Those who have tried the medicine will never use another, for any of the aliments which the HOSTETTER BITTERS professes to subdue. To those who

In four of our city parks they have an-

SPRING STOCK

M'CLINTOCK & COMPANY'S.

We are receiving this week by ocean steamers from England a fresh stock of the latest and most beautiful designs in English Tabestry and Body Brussels by direct importations from the manufacturers. We invite the inspection of house furnishers, confident that we offer the largest assortment and greatest variety of elegant patterns ever brought to this market, at the lowest prices.

Great inducements are offered in all grades of Ingrains and Three Plies, it being their constant aim to offer to the multitude, the fullest assortment of cheap and serviceable Carpets at lower rates than any other house in the trade.

No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE