

THE GREAT FIRE IN ST. LOUIS

The Lindell Hotel Destroyed—Loss Nearly Two Million Dollars—The Fire Breaks Out in the Roof—Its Origin Not Known—The Engines Powerless to Arrest the Flames—Several Lives Reported Lost—Wild Confusion in the Hotel, Etc.

From the St. Louis Republican, 1st.

It is with the profoundest feelings of regret that we prepare to record the particulars of the deplorable catastrophe announced in the head lines above. The Lindell Hotel is destroyed by fire. That magnificent architectural pile, one of the finest of its character in the world, and which only yesterday was the chief adornment of our city, is now an enormous mass of blackened ruins. It is almost impossible to realize the fact from the bare announcement. Yet even while we write (12 P. M. Saturday) the midnight heavens are illumined with the glare of the burning, and the whole city quivers with excitement and consternation.

THE ALARM.

The fire, according to the most reliable accounts, first made its appearance on the roof towards the southwest corner. It is said to have commenced in one of the servant's rooms on the seventh story, but we could ascertain no definite particulars on this point. It is reported to have been discovered first by some of the employes of the hotel, who conveyed the startling intelligence to the office. When the announcement was first made that the building was on fire, it did not create that wild and sudden excitement which generally takes place under such circumstances. This was attributable to the fact that, the fire being on the highest story, there was little or no evidence of it in the lower part of the building. It is probable, also, that the report was at first discredited. This was about 8 1/2 o'clock to nine o'clock. Everything was going on throughout the vast building in the usual manner. The billiard and sitting rooms were crowded with guests and visitors; supper was not yet over; the large hall wore its usual animated appearance, and the lights in nearly every window in the front of the splendid building told that the almost innumerable apartments had occupants within. But in a few minutes a wild change swept swiftly through the crowded hotel. The appalling cry of "fire," at first whispered in undertones, began to be spoken aloud. The hurrying to and fro of employes, the agitation visible in the faces of the proprietors and others who returned hurriedly from visiting the upper stories, soon attracted attention and spread the exciting intelligence. But all doubt as to the fact was ended by the appearance of the flames bursting through the roof and showing through some of the windows on the upper story. Then the excitement gathered on the street with the sound of many voices, and the wildest consternation spread from room to room, along the wide corridors, and from floor to floor throughout the enormous hotel. The scene which ensued baffles all description, and yet there was not that desperate panic which is so generally associated with such occurrences. Whatever efforts to control the fact may at first have been thought necessary by the gentlemen connected with the hotel, in order to prevent a widespread and unnecessary alarm, were at once abandoned when danger became evident, and measures were immediately taken for the safety of the occupants. But the alarm of fire needs but little propagation by messengers. The trample and rush of hurrying feet and the roar of voices soon acquainted every inhabitant of the building in the most distant apartments with the news that the hotel was on fire, and then the frantic rush and scramble for escape commenced.

Urging to the early hour but a small portion of the guests had retired to their rooms, and hence there was not the crowd that there would have been had the fire occurred later in the night, but still the corridors and stairways poured forth a throng of bewildered and frightened people, that streamed down to the lower floors, while the building rang with the shouts of men and the screams of scared women and children.

As far, however, as the loss of human life was concerned, there was but little danger; the fire was at this time only on the roof of the building, and there was no obstacle to prevent escape, and all the people succeeded in getting out in safety. There were several sick persons in the hotel, who were carried out and conveyed to some of the houses in the vicinity. The alarm was conveyed to the Fire Department from the Missouri engine house on Washington avenue, and the various engines arrived without much delay.

THE PROGRESS OF THE FIRE. The engines, when they went to work, proved powerless to stay the progress of the flames. The great height of the building rendered it almost impossible to throw water fairly on the roof, and even when this was accomplished it was of no avail, as it was evident the fire was spreading underneath where it could not be reached. The firemen carried the hose through the hall and up the stairs towards the upper stories, hoping to be able to play directly on the flames, but apparently were unable to do so, as no effect was perceptible.

The large tanks of water constructed mainly for such an emergency in the upper story of the hotel were also of no practical use, for what reason we could not learn, and in fact we could not ascertain that the elaborate system of hose connections in the hotel was brought into use at all. Consequently the flames spread on all sides with great fierceness and rapidity.

A little before 10 o'clock they had seized upon the cupola in the centre of the roof, and completely enveloping the sides, made it resemble a twisted column of fire. Still, for nearly an hour the fire was confined to one section of the roof, and there were many who laughed at the idea that the whole building would be burned. It was a painful sight to watch the advance of the fiery destroyer, and at the same time notice the utter uselessness of the efforts made to retard it. Gradually the fire gathered in power and intensity, and spread itself abroad all over the roof. Volumes of inky smoke began to issue from the windows of the seventh story, and little ribbons of flame flared around the heavy cornice.

About half-past 10 o'clock the whole top of the great hotel was on fire, but the flames were principally developed on the west and east sides of the building near the cornice. The conflagration at this point presented a most unusual appearance. From the sixth story downward, the hotel presented its ordinary aspect; the lights were still burning in the rooms, and there was neither flame nor smoke to be seen. But from the broad plane

of the roof rose up a pyramid of flame, roaring and crackling with irresistible force and fury.

The extension of the fire downward was gradual. On the Sixth street side the flames ran down the elevator, and seemed on the third story, but their progress appeared to be slow. As they spread over the roof, the cornice on the east and west sides commenced burning, and large fragments came thundering down on the streets, causing considerable danger to firemen and others.

It is said that as early as half-past 9 o'clock the Chief of the Fire Department announced that the building could not be saved, but it was not for more than an hour that the fact became apparent to the spectators. The fire then began to work downwards, and the firemen gathered in fury. About half-past 11 o'clock the flames were bursting through all the upper windows. From room to room they passed; gathering strength every moment, until the whole building—no longer on the roof, but in the interior, was a blazing pile of fire. The scene at this time was of a character which none who witnessed will ever forget. The huge building looked like a vast furnace burning with intolerable heat and fury. The countless windows gave insight to a whirling vortex of fire that streamed up with a wind-like rushing sound, sweeping into the still midnight air a perfect avalanche of sparks and very particles that were scattered far and near. From the breaking cornice came showers of blazing fragments that strewn the streets with living fire; and every moment, from the inside of the building was heard the crash of breaking timbers and falling partitions. The streets, as far as the eye could reach, were a dense mass of humanity; and the "sea of upturned faces," showing in the red glare, looked as if countless multitudes were watching some dreadful catastrophe which appalled and afflicted all.

FALLING OF THE WALLS.

At about 11 o'clock it became evident that some of the walls could not stand much longer, and the police commenced clearing a wider space on all sides around the burning building. The crowds swayed slowly back into the darker streets, and again pressed on the lines with upturned faces full of interest and wonderment. Now and then, at the falling and crashing of a floor or staircase, numbers were seized with a panic, and endeavored to rush away on a "double quick," but soon turned, and their gaze became again fastened in the scene with a sort of weird fascination. Pyramids of flame shot up from the roof to a great height; fiery tongues lapped around the cornices, and volumes of devouring fire poured forth from every window in the vast edifice. The air was still, and huge clouds of dark smoke (in which shone millions of sparks, like golden stars) hung over the scene. At every crash a column of blacker smoke shot upward, soon to be painted by the red glare.

The excitement was great, and the people awaited with intense interest the crumbling of the walls, which seemed inevitable. The light rendered distinct the skeleton of the interior. Partition walls were falling every moment, and all was one grand illumination from the basement to the roof. The Fire Wardens, firemen, and policemen dived around in the immediate vicinity like demons in the bottomless pit. So they appeared to the spectators in the streets and on the housetops. At length there was a great crash in the centre near the main entrance, which filled the whole street (Washington avenue) with fire and smoke. There was a cry that the walls were falling. The whole east end on Sixth street, with a portion of Washington avenue front, crashed, and fell with a tremendous crash, which shook the buildings all around. This happened about 11 1/2 o'clock. The interest was now concentrated on the Seventh street wall. It must soon succumb. Some of the back walls on the Green street side had already gone, and every particle of the wood-work was rapidly being consumed. At about 12 o'clock the middle portion of the west wall crumbled down, a shapeless mass of ruins, and the fire now lighted up a scene of completed desolation.

It was rumored that several persons had been lost by the falling of the Sixth street front, but we presume it was without foundation, as the street had been effectually cleared of spectators half an hour previous to the crash of the wall. When we left the scene nearly the whole of the Washington avenue front was standing, but the fire had consumed everything combustible about the building. About the last thing that remained was a pair of lace curtains, which fluttered in a third-story window, on the Seventh street and Washington avenue corner, when everything else appeared to have been swept away.

As might be expected, during the progress of the fire many curious and noteworthy incidents occurred. Thieves were, of course, on the ground, and plied their occupation actively. A number of arrests were made by the police, and not a few scuffles, etc., occurred.

In the hasty removal of luggage and furniture of all kinds not a few articles were lost.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF LIFE. It is not definitely ascertained that during the progress of the terrible conflagration a single life has been lost. There were rumors on the subject, but we could not trace them to any authentic source.

As the fire reached down to the first story, a number of explosions took place at intervals, whether from gas or caused by confined air, we do not know. It is said that when one of these explosions occurred, two men were throwing out goods from a second story window near Sixth street, and that they disappeared immediately after, but whether or not they escaped we are unable to ascertain.

It is indeed to be hoped that the greatness of the disaster is not to be still further increased by being connected with loss of life, and we are happy to say at present there is no evidence that any occurred.

LOSSES, INSURANCE, ETC. The losses by this fire will amount to between one million and a half and two millions of dollars. It is estimated that the hotel could not be rebuilt much under twelve hundred thousand dollars. There was an insurance on the building of \$310,000, mostly in local companies, but involving many of the prominent Eastern Companies. The insurance is distributed in \$50,000 and \$10,000 policies. The furniture was insured for about \$250,000—one-half its value. We are not yet able to make out a list of the Insurance Companies suffering by the calamity.

The hotel property was owned by Edgar Ames and the representatives of Henry Ames, subject to a lien of \$250,000, held by the Boatmen's Savings Institution. Both interests will, we suppose, come out without much actual sacrifice, the loss to the former being on prospective profits. The injury by the fire to the property in the neighborhood, by reason of the depreciation of value, cannot be estimated, but it is no doubt very considerable.

It is difficult at present to estimate the exact loss occasioned by the fire, but including the property lost by persons having rooms at the

hotel, and those occupying stores in the building, and also the value of the wines, groceries, and other stores destroyed in the cellars, the aggregate amount must reach over one million and a half of dollars.

The loss on the building is stated by a competent authority at about \$900,000, and on the furniture between \$200,000 and \$300,000.

We did not learn the value of the property saved, but it must form but an inconsiderable fraction of that destroyed. In the absence, however, of definite information, we postpone a detailed estimate of the total loss for the present.

It is stated that there were about four hundred guests in the hotel at the time of the fire. It is somewhat premature as yet to speculate as to whether the Lindell will ever rise from its ashes in its original splendor and beauty. The regret caused by the destruction is universal among our citizens, and there is a widespread desire to see it rebuilt. We heard yesterday not a few of our prominent citizens freely discuss the question, and the general conviction seemed to exist that ere long some definite plan would be set on foot towards restoring to our city the grand adornment consumed by flames.

We certainly hope such may be the case. There are few of our citizens who could view with satisfaction the broad square once occupied by the stately Lindell devoted to paltry houses and stores. Should the edifice not be rebuilt, it is impossible to estimate to what extent property may depreciate in that section of the city, and the effect on the community at large. A great deal of the iron work, etc., would be available were the house to be rebuilt, and we heard it stated by a competent authority yesterday, that, with the material thus remaining, the foundation being intact, the hotel could be rebuilt for between \$900,000 and \$700,000.

This, however, is a question for those directly interested to determine. Ere long we presume the enormous ruins of the burned building which now disfigure one of our chief thoroughfares will disappear before the recuperative energy of our citizens. But whether the Lindell rises again on its former site or not, the great fire of the night of the 30th of March, 1867, will never be forgotten. It is sad to think of the dire havoc done in a single night—of the grace and beauty ruined. But, coupled with such misfortunes, there is a teaching which goes to make the community wiser, and to insure against the recurrence of such a disaster in the future.

FINANCIAL.

NEW SIX PER CENT. REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO., DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY. FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY.

NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET. This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton; including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

SOLEMON SHEPHERD, TREASURER.

JAY COOKE & CO., 112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.

Dealers in all Government Securities. OLD 5-20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW. A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. (5 24 3m)

P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 S. THIRD Street. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE Philadelphia and New York Boards of Broker COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. (5 2 3m) 7 3'10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW 5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted as high as market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO., 236 3m No. 26 SOUTH THIRD ST NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL, \$500,000—FULL PAID. DIRECTORS: Jos. T. Bailey, William E. Verlen, Saml. A. Hepburn, Edw. B. Orr, Osgood Welch, Fred. A. Hoyt, Nathan Elliot, R. Rowland, Jr., Wm. H. Rawley.

PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. RHAUVN. CASHIER, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. (1 1 3m)

FINANCIAL.

7 3-10s, ALL SERIES, CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865, JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE. BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1867. RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts: Commercial Paper, \$24,367 1/4; Original Loans, 77,290 00; Banking House and Fixtures, \$40,762 1/4; Current Expenses and Taxes, 25,481 58; Premiums, 26,877 03; Revenue, 1,019 22; Due from National Banks, 242,313 26; Due from other Banks, 10,988 99; U. S. Bonds on hand, 500,000 00; National Bank Notes, 24,870 00; Fractional Currency, 2,913 13; Legal-tender Notes, \$71,823 90; Compound Interest Notes, 120,000 00; Total, \$1,694,032 50

LIABILITIES. Capital Stock paid in, \$500,000 00; Circulating Notes Outstanding, 417,500 00; Individual Deposits, 1,000 00; Due to National Banks, 136,166 70; Due to other Banks and Bankers, 1,917 73; Profits, \$701,252 57; Total, \$1,694,032 50

I, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, 42 1/2 CASHIER.

AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.

CONVERTED WITH CHARGE INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

CLOTHING. CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. M. SHOEMAKER & CO. Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to No. 122 1/2 CHESTNUT STREET. (Lately occupied by E. M. Needles), where they are now opening an elegant assortment of goods for BOYS, GIRLS, INFANTS, and MISSES, in the latest Paris and London styles. The public is invited to call and examine. 3 26 2w

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S COAL EMPORIUM, 1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRISTON, and the pure hard GREEN-WOOD COAL, are now on hand in all parts of the city at \$2.50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at \$2.75. Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON AVENUE. 1 42

COAL! COAL! COAL! J. A. WILSON'S (Successor to W. L. Fouke.) LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL FAMILY COAL YARD

NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA. Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unmarred Coal. Orders received at No. and Preparations best in the city. 9 26m

AWNINGS, ETC. AWNINGS! AWNINGS! MILDWE-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE, No. 49 South THIRD Street, AND No. 31 South SIXTH Street.

Manufacturer of MILDWE-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS. Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. (3 23m)

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC. If you want an EXTRA AWNING VERY CHEAP let our Awning Makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 Hospital Tents lately purchased by us, many of which are new, and the best 12-cord. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. etc.

PITKIN & CO., 2 13 1m No. 227 and 229 N. FRONT Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING. PAINTING. THOMAS A. FAHY, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER. (Late Fahy & Bro.) No. 31 North THIRD Street, Above Market.

OLD BRICK FLOTH done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. 9 11

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING STYLES BONNETS. OPENING THIS DAY.

WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESTNUT Street.

MOURNING MILLINERY. ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING BONNETS, AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET. 3 27 6m MAD'LE KEOGH.

M. BERNHEIM, Having reopened the Store

NO. 145 N. EIGHTH STREET, MILLINERY GOODS, Will continue his old business.

With the addition of DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock, which is constantly replenished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES. Wholesale and Retail. N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to Milliners, Dress and Cloakmakers.

No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET. We open to-day a full and splendidly assorted stock of FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET STRAW HATS, STRAW BONNETS, BONNET RIBBONS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS, LACES, ETC. ETC.

PARIS FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS. All of the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices. Please give us a call. Country orders promptly and accurately attended to. W. EYL & ROSENHEIM, No. 726 CHESTNUT Street. 3 29 1m

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 102 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress, Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible price, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and making. Patterns in use, or by the single piece for merchants and dress-makers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH STREET. Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Fringes, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 1 12

OPENING DAY.—The best place to buy Pattern Bonnets, Dress Caps, French Flowers, Straw Goods and a full line of Millinery Trimmings, etc. THOMAS MORGAN'S GREAT CENTRAL MILLINERY HOUSE. Wholesale Department, No. 72 N. FOURTH Street. Retail Department, No. 408 ARCH Street. 4 16 6m

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, & C. JOHN C. ARRISON, AT THE OLD STAND, NO. 1 AND 3 NORTH NINTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALSO, TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT, Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded. PRICES MODERATE. (1 22)

J. W. HOFMANN, No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET. HOSIERY GOODS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURE, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS. MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS. GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS. 3 5 1/2 1/2

J. W. SCOTT & CO. SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL." PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 1 11 1/2 No. 706 CHESTNUT Street.

HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA CURES COUGHS AND COLDS. GIVE IT A TRIAL. For sale by all first-class Druggists. SCOTT & CO., AGENTS, 3 2 1/2 No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE, 828 ARCH STREET.

I have just made out a reduced price list for all my LINENS, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most careful buyer. To those about purchasing LINEN GOO we would say that our stock was never in and more varied, consisting of the follow viz:—

HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS, MEDIUM LIGHT DO. FINE BOSOM LINENS, SHIRT BOSOMS, FANCY AND PLAIN TABLE DAMASK, BY THE YARD. TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES, some beautiful patterns, just received and selling cheap. NAPRINS AND DOYLES, FINE DAMASK TOWELS, LINEN HIRD-EYE AND DIAPER, FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS, FELLOW LINEN, CRUMB CLOTHS, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE STAIR LINENS FROM 14 TO 36 INCHES IN WIDTH. LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS LINEN LAUNDS AND CAPRONS, LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS, LINEN FOR FURNITURE COVERS, ETC. ETC. ETC.

Power-Loom Table Linen. Just received, over 200 pieces Power-Lo Table Linen, and selling at a heavy reduction. GEORGE MILLIKEN, IMPORTER OF LINEN GOODS, 1 3 1/2 1/2 No. 828 ARCH STREET

PRICE & WOOD, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT. HAVE JUST OPENED A large lot of Bird-Eye Linen, at 28 cents per yard. Yard wide Bird-Eye Linen, 40 and 50 cent. Fine Quality Bird-Eye Linens and Sea Diaper. A cheap lot of Table Linens, 37 1/2 and 55 cent Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens. Bargains in Napkins and Towels. Best makes Shirting Linens.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS! Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsook Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns. Plain and Stripe Muslins. White Piques, very cheap. Marseilles, Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts. Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Pillow-case and Sheet Muslins, etc. Bargains in Black Alpaca, Colored Alpaca, and Mohairs. Fine quality French Percales. A large assortment of Hosiery and Glove Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs; Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts, Suspenders, etc.

PRICE & WOOD, N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets. N. B.—Jouvin's Kid Gloves, \$1.25 per pair Hoop Skirts, best quality, steel. 10 22

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229 NORTH NINTH STREET, ABOVE RACE, HAVE JUST RECEIVED, One case Water Twist Bleached Muslins, 20 cents per yard. Bleached Muslins, 12 1/2, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25 cents, 40, Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 15 cents. Pillow-case Muslin, 14 yard wide, 25 cents. 10-4 Bleached Sheetings. Williamsville, Wamantia, Semper Idem, Amoskag, Forrestdale, Superior Shirting, etc. etc. 2. Best makes of Unbleached Muslins.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS! FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES. Nainsook Muslins, 31, 37 1/2, 45, and 50 cents. Fine Nainsook, 25, 31, 37 1/2, 50 cents, etc. Soft Finish Cambrics, 37 1/2, 45, 50, and 60 cents. Fine Victoria Lawns, 37, 45, 50, 60, and 65 cents. Very fine Swiss Muslin, cheap. Job lot Shirting Muslins, 75 cents, worth \$1. Very fine Striped Nainsooks. Bargains in Linen Handkerchiefs from Auction. Boys' Bordered Linen Hdkts., 12 1/2 cents. Ladies' and Gents' Plain Linen Hdkts. Gents' Colored and Bordered Hdkts., etc. etc. Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc. All-wool and Domet Fianells, cheap. Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make. Delaines, Calicoes, Black Alpaca, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER, 2 20 1/2 No. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET. SPRING ASSORTMENT OF HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS, CONSISTING OF LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS, For Household Use, at Reduced Prices, SUCH AS LINEN SHEETINGS, COTTON SHEETINGS, FELLOW LINENS, FELLOW MUSLINS, DAMASK TABLE LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, 2 TO 7 YARDS BORDERS, TOWELS, SOUVENIR, QUILTS, EMBROIDERED TABLE AND FAN COVERS, ETC. Also, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK, a lot of VERY CHEAP HEAVY HUCK TOWEL LINEN. EMBROIDERED TAMPORED DRAPEY MUSLINS. LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, CORDED BORDER AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARTINGEN & ARRISON, 2 27 10 1/2 No. 1008 CHESTNUT STREET. CLOAK AND MANTILLA DEPARTMENT. GURVEN STODDART & BROTHIE. Announce their opening of SPRING STYLES FOR THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 4. Nos. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET 3 20 4 ABOVE WILLOW,