Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1869.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

THE cable this morning gives us a brief abstract of a pastoral letter by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, in reference to the recent outrages which have been committed in the South of Ireland. The Archbishop earnestly denies the assertion that any formidable agrarian conspiracy exists in the island, declaring that the recent difficulties were chargeable to the conduct of a few desperadoes alone, springing indirectly from the unhappy relations existing between the landlord and tenant, and the hardship and discontent which result therefrom. He looks forward to the settlement of the land question as a preventative of the recurrence of such disturbances, and warns the people of Ireland that their repetition will tend only to estrange and disgust England, and thereby postpone the day when this settlement will be achieved.

The views of the Archbishop throughout are eminently reasonable and forcible, and should receive the unqualified endorsement of every well-wisher of Ireland. If the advice of such patriotic and candid men be heeded, instead of the untimely appeals of such agitators as O'Sullivan, the late Mayor of Cork, the welfare of Ireland, and a liberal policy towards her on the part of the British ruling classes, will be materially accelerated. But if the land disturbances are to continue, the obstinacy of the English people will be thoroughly aroused, and the time which shall witness the disenthralment of Ireland indefinitely delayed.

The disendowment and disestablishment of the Irish Church are great strides towards the redemption of Ireland, but they fall far short of the goal. The injustice of compelling more than four-fifths of the people to contribute to the support of a religious establishment for the benefit of the remainder is so glaring, that the public opinion of England has at least been thoroughly aroused to an appreciation of it, and the bill which will effect a remedy is progressing through the House of Commons as rapidly as could be desired. On the land question, however, Mr. Gladstone's Government has thus far maintained a studied silence. But, while this has been the case, John Bright has recently taken occasion to give expression to his own private views upon the subject, regardless of his relations to the Government as a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. The views held by him, as might have been expected, are of the most radical character, and involve in their application an entire reformation of the Irish land system. In the House of Lords, especially, they have excited great attention, being denounced by both Russell and Derby, and disavowed by the representatives of the Government. Yet it is generally conceded that nothing short of Mr. Bright's plan will give prosperity and contentment to Ireland, and, like the scheme for the overthrow of the Irish Church, it will receive constant accessions to the ranks of its supporters until justice, full and impartial, is eventually meted out to the inhabitants of the Emerald Isle.

Unjust and oppressive as has been the established Church of Ireland, the iniquities and hardships of the land system far exceed it. The Irish Church has been maintained for the benefit of a portion of the Protestant element of the population, including several hundred thousands of people in its ranks. The land system, on the contrary, is the grinding oppression of a mere handful of non-resident aristocrats, among whom the soil has come to be principally apportioned, and whose sole study is made to be the extraction from the impoverished laboring classes of the largest possible share of its products, frequently passing the starvation line, and adding famine to the other causes which are so rapidly depopulating the island. Holding his lot practically upon the mere sufferance of his landlord, the small Irish farmer is entirely at his mercy, and between the uncertainty which thus clouds his future and the imperfection of the agricultural system in vogue, if he succeed in finding bread for his family to-day he is comparatively fortunate, even though absolute want may stare him in the face on the morrow. That contentment and prosperity should spring from such a system, the most blinded and headstrong land monopolist will not venture to assert. The cry of "vested rights" is the only response which he can muster, and if he should continue to adhere to these vested rights, regardless of the consequences of his obstinacy and short-sightedness, their fate will as surely be sealed in time as was that of the vested rights of the slave oligarchy of the United States in human flesh and blood. The land question in Ireland is the great issue which the Liberal Ministry of Great Britain must eventually face. The overthrow of the Irish Church engrosses their time and attention for the present, but a few months will witness its triumph, and then will come before them the far more difficult problem—Shall the Irish tenant be placed on a living foothold, or will England surrender her sovereignty over the island, involving a despoliation of the non-resident landowners, "vested rights" and all?

"OTHELLO'S" OCCUPATION GONE.

THE cable this morning furnishes us with some intelligence which might be classed under the head of "singular if true." Mr. Reverdy Johnson has declined the banquet tendered to him by the authorities of Southampton. At the same time he took occasion to express his gratification at the extinction of the late apprehensions of unfriendly relations between Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Johnson is probably grateful for the smallest favors, but considering the wrathful tone of the British press ever since the reception of Mr. Sumner's speech, it is difficult to see what he finds in the existing state of affairs to congratulate himself upon. That Mr. Johnson, under all the circumstances, should think it best to leave the shores of England dinnerless is perhaps not to be wondered at, as he must by this time have had the fact forced upon him that all his own troubles, and the anti-American excitement in England which was occasioned by the rejection of his carefully devised treaty, was occasioned by his after-dinner garrulousness. In declining the Southampton dinner, therefore, Mr. Johnson has indicated that he is beginning to appreciate the situation, and that he will return to us a sadder and a wiser man. The play is played out, "Othello's" occupation's gone, and the great dinner-eater will dine no more for the benefit of the public, under the saddening conviction that post-prandial diplomacy is a failure.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

LONG before the official days of poor old Gideon Welles were numbered, it became a chronic fashion on all sides to denounce that genial gentleman for everything which he did or did not do. His very birth seemed to have been a blunder, and to the day of his death, if he had remained in office, he would have continued to revel in the commission of the most egregious mistakes, from the simple lack of a capacity to see the force of any passing event until the world had quite forgotten its significance. The latest evidence of this chronic state of complaint against the unfortunate ex-Secretary of the Navy is found in the announcement from Washington that Secretary Borie is about to aim a fatal blow at his predecessor's reputation for originality by depriving certain of our vessels of war of their quaint Indian names, and substitute for them the titles of the different States, cities, towns, and rivers. Among the vessels which are to be thus rechristened are the Agamenticus, Pasaconaway, Pompanoosuc, Quinsigamund, Ammonoosuc, Catalpa, Chimo, Contocook, Keywadin, Kickapoo, Klawath, Minnetonka, Mosholu, Tunxis, Pushmataha, Quinnebaug, and others which are regarded as equally difficult of pronunciation and remembrance, except by a full-blooded Tuscarora.

Some of these cognomens certainly cause an unnatural contortion of the organs of speech in the utterance, but in the main they are musical and attractive, and certainly far ahead of such high-sounding titles as the Bull Dog, Freebooter, Terrapin, Titmouse, Terrible, Thunderbolt, Pantaloon, Skyrocket, and Skinflint, which have been so freely made use of in the nomenclature of the British navy. Each of them means something, and if nobody knows what it does mean, nobody can complain of its lack of novelty, which is quite as desirable in the names of vessels as it is in the names of rivers and cities. Moreover, many of the vessels whose names it is now proposed to change to such threadbare and unmeaning terms, when applied to ships, as New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Camden, and Confederate Cross Roads, have achieved a conspicuous place in the history of the world by reason of the engagements in which they figured during the war, and to transform their names would be simply to rob them of their prestige as well as to confuse both the people of the present day and the historian of the future. It would not be less ridiculous to change the name of the Kearsarge to Gunner's Run, after the noble water-course which flows through the northern suburbs of our city, than to substitute New Jerusalem for Chickamauga, simply because that town was named in honor of some illustrious red-skinned warrior.

As it is, too little care has been taken to preserve traces of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country and of their language in the designations of localities, and we think it would be well to remedy this negligence by saddling an Indian name on every vessel that we set afloat. If Secretary Borie finds it impossible for him to twist his tongue around Pasaconaway and Klawath, let him remedy the defect in such glaring cases, when but little or no confusion will be created in the pages of history; but we certainly think that a man who has lived nearly all his life in a city with such a long-drawn-out name as Philadelphia can manage Contocook and Tunxis. If, as is claimed, the application of these Indian names to our vessels of war be illegal, the ignorance of Gideon Welles and the custom of eight momentous years have rendered the prohibitory statutes obsolete, and it will be much easier for Congress to change the law than it will be for the present Secretary of the Navy to break a fresh bottle of water over the stern of every vessel in our fleet.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

IT is fortunate for the public that jealousies and antagonisms exist between the various anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. They are all disposed to enhance the price of coal as much as possible, and they are well satisfied that the best plan of attaining this end, in the present state of the trade, is to suspend operations for one or two months every year, so as to prevent a glut in the market. But their chief difficulty arises from their mutual bad faith and the apparent impossibility of securing a universal suspension of mining operations. A few years ago there was a very general strike in the Lackawanna region, but at that time the operators and operatives of the Schuylkill region, instead of co-operating in this movement, improved the golden opportunity, and kept busily at work, thus realizing the full advantage of the enhanced prices caused by the idleness of their northern neighbors. Last year the Schuylkill region began the strike, maintained it for several months, and induced the Lehigh region to participate in it for a short period, but the numerous efforts to entangle the Lackawanna region proved fruitless, and it reaped the full benefit of increased prices of coal without suffering any of the loss and inconvenience resulting from a temporary cessation of operations. Lackawanna having repaid Schuylkill by "a Roland for an Oliver," preparations were made for a combined raid upon the public this spring and summer, in the belief that the whole army of coal miners would abandon their usual pursuit at or about the same moment. A journal published in the heart of the coal region announces that they supposed they had "formed a perfect compact union, and it was agreed among them that they would in all of the regions suspend operations for at least two weeks, and longer if it should be deemed necessary." But the same journal (the Mahanoy *Gazette*) now dolefully declares that "at the eleventh hour the Hyde Park miners in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, who are members of the Miners' Union, voted unanimously not to suspend;" and it proceeds to denounce the recusants in round terms for what it calls "mean, contemptible, dishonorable conduct."

Coal consumers will take a very different view of this subject, and hail with pleasure rather than indignation the dissensions which will avert, to a considerable degree, the threatened danger of extortionate prices. The public have been victimized so often by combinations that produced a real or pretended scarcity of the fuel which has become a necessity of modern life, that it has little sympathy for the sorrows deplored by the organs of the miners.

JIMMY HAGGERTY'S COUNSEL suddenly manifested, yesterday, an intense desire to have his case brought to trial, for which Mr. Hagert, the Assistant District Attorney, accounted by intimating that some of the Commonwealth's witnesses were "out of town." To-morrow was fixed, however, and if all the witnesses are then on hand, the case will be called up. We need not assure Messrs. Sheppard and Hagert that the eyes of the community are upon them, and that by the display of promptness and zeal in this case they will materially increase the high estimation in which they are both justly held by the community, without any regard to party lines or affiliations. Let Haggerty be driven to the wall, now that he is in the hands of justice. Not until a specimen of this class of high-handed and defiant desperadoes is securely locked up in Cherry Hill, will an end be put to their outrages.

SUMNER'S SPEECH IN ENGLAND.

MR. SUMNER'S speech on the Alabama question has created as much excitement and indignation in England as some of his old anti-slavery speeches before the war created in the South. Day after day the British organs continue to denounce and condemn it, but it is a curious circumstance that, following the example of the old pro-slavery journals, they all fail to republish it. They prefer to misrepresent its contents, and, after ascribing to it imaginary qualities, to maul away at the creature of their own imagination, instead of letting their readers know exactly what his position is, and then attacking it in an open and manly way. John Bull is worried by the consciousness that he acted unjustly and ungenerously towards us when the "little onpleasantness" with the South existed. When he thought we were going down hill, he did not hesitate to give us hard kicks and plenty of them, so as to make our position as uncomfortable as possible, and to insure the total destruction of the Union. He displayed undue and indecent haste in recognizing the Rebels as belligerents. He openly threatened immediate war if we did not eat humble pie by surrendering the captured Rebel ambassadors, Mason and Slidell. And, finding that we were determined to give him no decent pretext for an open declaration of war, he helped the South by blockade runners, by furnishing supplies of arms and ammunition, and by fitting out piratical cruisers against our commerce, as effectually as if he had been the sworn ally of Johnny Reb. He felt very happy, in view of all his sins, at the prospect of squaring accounts on the easy terms incorporated in the Johnson-Clarendon treaty. Against our manifold grievances he would have trumped up a multitude of petty claims, and it is not impossible that, by an adroit management before a commission, he would have demonstrated that, in the final adjustment of outstanding accounts, there was a balance in his favor or, at the worst, he would only have been required to pay over a few millions of pounds to the United States. It must be confessed that Mr. Sumner's speech has rudely awakened the British public from this placid dream. His estimate that full financial reparation to this country could not be made by any sum short of four hundred or five hundred millions of pounds sterling touches Great Britain in her most sensitive point—her pocket; and proves that the American people have no disposition to be humbugged by the plea that the payment of a pittance will be an ample compensation for the unquestionable loss of an immense sum. We have no expectation that Mr. Sumner's bill, as he foots it up, will ever be paid, and it is scarcely probable that the Massachusetts Senator seriously contemplates such an adjustment. But it is nevertheless true that he has not overrated the injury inflicted upon us by Great Britain, and that, if reparation is not made in some honorable and satisfactory manner, we may imitate her example by returning with interest, in the hour of her calamity, every blow she inflicted during the Rebellion.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 654 CHESNUT Street. 4 §

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 12§ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. 5 12 13t*

DR. R. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12§

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 8 3mfw§

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 5 15 1m4p

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 130 S. THIRD Street, May 16, 1869.
The stockholders of this Company are requested to present their certificates at this office at once, that the proper reduction of the par value, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature reducing the same, approved April 16, 1869, and accepted by the stockholders May 5, 1869, may be stamped thereon.
Books of subscription to the capital stock at its reduced valuation are now open at this office.
5 15 12t CHARLES S. TEAL, Treasurer.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grades of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—
First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.
Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.
Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.
A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 ws4p3m

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE
WILL READ
AS YOU LIKE IT,"
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock.
Admission, One Dollar. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, Two Dollars. The sale of tickets and reserved seats will commence at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. 5 18 7t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 18 30t Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 5 1 1m*

S P E C I A L T Y.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
BELOW CHESNUT.
GREEN AND BLACK TEAS,
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AFRICAN, MOCHA, EAST INDIA, AND JAVA COFFEE.
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The finest in the country, always on hand.
Families leaving for the country or seashore can have their goods neatly packed, and delivered, free of charge, to any of the depots or wharves. 5 19 w8t

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THE BUSINESS MAN
Wants a Business Coat, and he buys it at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
THE GOOD BOY
Wants a complete "Boy's Suit." Bring him to ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
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Wants a respectable suit of clerical black. It is ready for him at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
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Wants a splendid Dress Coat. To get it, the best in town, come to ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
OLD CUSTOMERS
And new customers, aged men, and juveniles whose cheeks are just ripening into the manly whiskers of maturer life, want
ALL MANNER OF GOOD CLOTHING.
To buy cheaply, satisfactorily, promptly, and from an immense variety of every description of fine fabrics, come to
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,
WHOSE
Great Brown Stone Hall,
Overflowing with every description of Gentlemen's apparel for the present season of Spring time, is at
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
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JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

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MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
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DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

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THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE.
No advantage taken of a want of knowledge goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
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C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
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2 1 mws rp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

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JACOB HARLEY
JEWELLER,
Has Removed to his New Store,
5 7 fmw 6t No. 1320 CHESNUT Street.

WIRE FENCING,
For Farms,
Gardens,
Lawns, Etc.
ALSO,
WHITE METAL WIRE,
FOR CLOTHES LINES.
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FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.
PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES,
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Dealer in Fine Groceries,
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ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS.
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Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
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GENERAL AGENTS,
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CHAMPAGNE.
JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF
200 Cases Giesler & Co.'s Champagne,
"Verzenay" and "Gold Label," quarts and pints,
For sale by
JOS. F. TOBIAS & CO.,
5 13 12trp Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street.

BENEDICTINE,
Made by the Monks of the Abbey of Fecamp, France.
Established in 1510.
This Liqueur has not changed from the time of its first introduction in 1510, and the original recipe employed in its manufacture has been religiously observed. For sale by
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CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY
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STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf
BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 2m
CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.
ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
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FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEgant Residence, No. 2330 Green street. The house is 20 feet front, with side yard of 20 feet. The lot 147 feet deep to Pennsylvania avenue. It is in close vicinity to the Park, and the neighborhood is pleasant and good. Will be sold upon accommodating terms.
COLLADAY & SHEPHERD,
5 1 30t No. 508 WALNUT Street.
FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY Residence, with 13 acres of land, situated in Montgomery county, near Hatboro. For further information, apply to J. L. FULTON, N. E. corner TWENTIETH and PINE Streets, Philadelphia. 5 15 5t
GERMANTOWN—FOR SALE, A NEW Stone Cottage on Fisher's lane, three minutes' walk from station; well built, with water, gas, bath, etc. Immediate possession. WILLIAM H. BAGON,
5 18 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.
FOR SALE—NEAT THREE-STORY House, No. 314 S. SIXTEENTH Street. Desirable neighborhood. In complete repair. Immediate possession. Inquire No. 16 N. SIXTH street. 5 18 5t

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ROOMS TO RENT.
The DWELLING PART of the S. W. corner of BROAD and CHESNUT Streets.
Desirable location.
5 17§t WARD & McKEEVER.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 5 11 12t*
CLUB STABLE—TO LET, TWO STALLS, near Seventeenth and Walnut streets. Vacant about the 1st of June. Apply at No. 105 S. FRONT Street. 5 16 3t*
TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1§

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Messrs. ROBERT WOOD & CO., No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue, are our only authorized Agents for our
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BROWN BROS., Chicago, Illinois.
Having the Sole and Exclusive Agency in this city for the sale of
HYATT'S PATENT IMPROVED
Lead-Band Sidewalk, Floor, Roof, and Vault Lights,
e are prepared to fill all orders with promptness, guaran teeing satisfaction.
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CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
5 19 1mrp East of Front street.

FINANCIAL.
ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA,
AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Having been appointed the Sole Agents
For the sale of the balance ($750,000) of the above bonds, we offer them as in our judgment,
A Most Reliable and Satisfactory Investment.
The St. Louis, Vandalia, and Terre Haute Railroad is building to connect the cities of St. Louis and Terre Haute, forming part of the
Great Through Line from St. Louis to Philadelphia and New York,
Controlled and Operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
The whole amount of the mortgage is $1,900,000, about two-fifths of the cost of the road, and the bonds have in addition the guarantee of payment of principal and interest of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company (a corporation having no debt, and with a large surplus fund), the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, the last two endorsements being assumed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by contracts which are matters of record. There is also a Sinking Fund created by the mortgage of $20,000 per annum, to pay the principal of the bonds at maturity.
These bonds bear interest at Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable January 1 and July 1, in New York, and are offered for the present at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest.
DREXEL & CO.,
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