

THE TRADE IN LOCKS.

There are "locks and locks"—to adopt the formula of the day—and it is not of the patents of Chubb, Bramah, or Hobbs, or of tumbler, safety, detector, or other mechanical fastenings that we are about to speak.

Does any one believe that all that has been written by moralists, and censors, and medical men to boot, during the past two or three years, against the practice of wearing false hair, that all the horrible stories which have been told about chignons being made of human hair cut from corpses, or of the terrible revelations that have been made respecting "gregarines" and other parasites, or even the recent threat of the Bishop of New Jersey not to lay his episcopal hands on the heads of young ladies who present themselves before him to be confirmed in borrowed tresses, has caused one false chignon, peritric, cachefolie, tete-a-point, or Alexander curl the less to be worn? The trade in hair is as flourishing as ever, and the choicer samples still command exceptional prices.

One of the largest Paris dealers still finds customers for his hair-merchant chignon at 1500 francs for his best counterfeits are common enough in all the passementerie shops for as little as ninety centimes.

Every one knows by this time that the bulk of the false natural hair worn in the British Isles is imported from France, for with us the very poorest never sell their hair, excepting the canny Scots, who supply the Paris market with the best red and flaxen hair. France, by this time, must send us about 400,000 annually; still, what is this among the five million women given to plaiting and tiring their hair? Positively less than that number hear head—a mere bagatelle for such astounding results. It is in Brittany that sends the largest supplies of human hair to the Paris market.

At Amberg, which is quite out of the ordinary tourist's line of route, and is, as a couple of mixed ladies, whom we met last year travelling in search of the economical, in preference to the picturesque, confidently assured us, the only part of France not overrun by English, and, consequently, the only part where living is really cheap—in Auvergne the itinerant dealer in human hair does business in a perfectly public fashion. He makes a point of arriving in the village on market-day or during the annual fete, and might be easily mistaken for the travelling dentist or quack doctor, who extracts teeth or extols the healing quality of his drugs to the gaping peasants assembled in the market-place.

At Amberg, St. Anthems, Arlant, Olliviers, and Limon, their cabriolets are huddled together in the midst of the egg and butter stalls, and groped around them will be peasant girls with baskets of fruit and vegetables, accompanied by their parents or their husbands; and all ready to sacrifice their locks to the highest bidder. At Issingeanx, on market-days, the sight is exceedingly picturesque. The hair-merchant takes his stand on a low platform or wine-cask turned on end in front of a booth formed of canvas and a few planks, and with his shirt-sleeves rolled up to his shoulders, invites the women, in a loud voice, to step up and show their hair.

One by one the girls will mount platform or winecask, and throwing aside their caps will loosen their tresses and "Shower their ripping ringlets to the knee."

The hair-dealer makes a rigid examination, followed by an offer, and as soon as a bargain is struck the girl steps inside the booth, and in five minutes the dealer's assistant will have cropped her close, when off she will run amidst the laughter and jeers of the crowd, which, however, does not prevent the remainder of the girls in the village from following her example.

It sometimes happens, however, that the young men of the place, who sometimes look upon the hair merchant with no kindly eye, will commence assailing him before he has succeeded in packing up his caps and decamping. He then, as a last resource, will carry him beyond the reach of the enraged swains.

Mud, stones, rotten eggs, and every kind of filth at hand fall in showers upon the hood of his shabby cabriolet; but, being tolerably accustomed to this sort of thing, he takes care to be provided with an excellent horse, which soon places him beyond the reach of the mob, and next day he will sustain the principal part in much the same scene in some adjoining village.

coils the absence of the customary fringes, but even if it did not, no one would think any less of the poor, shorn lamb. At Mont-limon, again, girls who are betrothed to their hair, with the consent of their future spouses, to provide themselves with the wedding tressonau. And even well-to-do farmers' wives, in a spirit of prudence, will at times part with their hair for a serviceable dress. Breton hair being so highly prized for its fineness, it is not on fete days alone that dealers display their tempting wares and drive hard bargains with the hesitating fair.

All the year round, peddlers, with packs of showy cotton prints on their backs, tramp from village to village, trying to tempt the hundreds of girls they meet on the highway, tending pigs and cows, to part with their flaxen or raven locks for glossy looking red and yellow cotton handkerchiefs worth about a franc each.

The towns, it is the hair-dressers who insinuate to all the young girls that they give as much as twenty francs a pound for long black hair—this is the market price throughout the north of Brittany; but as female labor is better paid in these parts, commanding about a franc a day without board, they do only a moderate amount of business, and this chiefly with girls who have to lose their hair for sanitary reasons, and, when they are forced to sacrifice it, think they may as well get from ten to fifteen francs for it from the hair-dresser. The average value of a head of hair *en pied*—that is to say, not as it stands, but rather as it grows—is ten francs.

The finest crop, reaching far below the waist, hardly ever weighs a pound or commands the coveted golden napoleon. Years ago, before the era of railways, the hair merchant used to barter not merely handkerchiefs, but caps, ribbons, little shawls, scarfs, and plated earrings for a head of hair; but nowadays when hair is more in demand, and young girls or their guardians have come to know more of its value, he must be prepared to pay money in the towns if he hopes to reap a handsome crop.

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In Normandy most of the girls have their hair cut very short, with the exception of the chignon, over which they coquetishly arrange their high caps, which, like the Brittany coiffure, so completely covers the head that they appear to have lost, or rather sold, nothing at all.

The various tresses are now sorted roughly according to their length and shade, and that which is called in technical language the *coiffure* takes place. This consists in separating the principal locks of the same tress that do not resemble each other closely in shade. Then comes the *recourage* or equalizing of the upper ends of each tress, after which a second and more careful sorting ensues, and the hair is arranged in bundles weighing from ten to twelve pounds each, to undergo a new series of operations.

First of all the hair is taken in small handfuls by the workmen, who powder it thoroughly with flour; it then receives a vigorous combing upon iron carders, after which a second carder comes to the assistance of the first and holds the hair tightly while it is pulled out in lengths, of which the longest are separated first. The final operation, which is subjected to styled the *detourage*, and consists simply in again combing it upon carders of extreme fineness. False tresses are now formed by mixing together, in certain proportions, hair of the same tint and slightly varying in length. To arrange a grand chignon the hair-worker will at times employ the spoils derived from the heads of no less than thirty women.

Our hair-dealer was careful to assure us that all the stories told about hair cut from dead bodies being worked up into chignons were devoid of truth. "Hair thus obtained," he said, "is of a moderate quality, and is not used to proper form; and as 'gregarines' and other parasites may exist," he observed, "in Russian chignons made from hair procured from the dirty Mordvine and Burlake peasant women, but I never heard a duly authenticated instance of their being detected in French chignons."

"Not a lock of Russian hair comes to France except on Muscovite heads. We get, by way, of Marseille, a large quantity of hair from Italy, chiefly from Sicily, Naples, and the Papal States—you remember about the young Roman girl who sold her hair to buy the Pope's Zouave; and a moderate quantity from Austria, Bohemia, Belgium, and Spain, across the frontier, but our principal supplies are home ones, and chiefly come from Brittany, Auvergne, Artois, and Normandy, and in a less degree from Languedoc, Limousin, Poitou, and Bourbonnais. We count the Breton hair the most valuable of all by reason of its extreme fineness, and from its having been covered up in the large caps the peasants wear during its most active period of growth, from its never having been previously curled, but simply rolled up in bands, and finally because 'has rarely been combed'—Auvergnat hair our merchant pronounced to be too coarse to use alone, though it worked up very well mixed with other kinds. Spanish hair, good enough in itself, was too decidedly black, too sombre, to suit ordinary complexions; it was therefore requisite to mix this also, to soften it, in fact, with hair of a more delicate shade; the same with the tow-like tint of the Flemish hair, which had to be made more sunny-looking by the addition of German hair of a richer blonde. Neapolitan hair, we were informed, was but little esteemed in the trade, a circumstance at which we were surprised, as the hair of the Caprian peasant women, which is dark, lustrous, long, and massively rippled, is among the finest in the world. The particular German hair from which the chignons of the tender age termed angels is procured, we were told, is the highest price of all."

The long hair pulled out of ladies' heads by the comb, and which in Paris is thrown every morning on the rubbish heaps of the city, is carefully picked up again by the chiffonniers and sold by them for making what is called *tete-a-pointes*, that is, the cheap curl or tuff of hair, the roots of the individual hairs composing which are not all at one end. Nothing in the way of hair would appear to be wasted; that of a bad shade of color is dyed, generally black, and even the clippings, which the hair-dressers can turn to no other account, are sold by them to be manufactured into perukes and chignons for the more expensive class of wax dolls.

One has spoken of chignons at 1500 francs, but this is of course a purely exceptional price; arising first of all from the beautiful color of the hair, namely, a bright gold shade; secondly, from its great length—nearly three and a half feet—and thirdly, from its bulk and its extreme fineness, to combine all which necessitates a single chignon being carefully selected from an immense stock of hair, several hundredweight, in fact.

When this golden-tinted hair was the rage in Paris, and women, in despair of otherwise acquiring it, powdered their heads with gold, a hair-dresser of the Rue Vivienne exhibited in his window a chignon formed entirely of the finest blonde he made, and the price of which was 1000 francs; but whether he ever manufactured more than this sample aetrate chignon, or persuaded a single fair one to parade these veritable golden locks, we are unable to say. At the present time about 250 francs appears to be the average Paris price for a superior chignon of an ordinary tint, and from twelve to seventy francs for the common article.

We all know that the wearing of false hair by beauties in their prime dates back anterior to the Christian era, and that Ovid speaks of the German slaves' hair with which the Roman courtesans sought to enhance their charms, going publicly to market for their purchases, the shops of the Gallic hair-merchants situate near the Temple of the Muses, and under the peristyle of the Temple of Hercules. The chignon, however, has only been known under its present name since about the time when "coiffures" themselves first came into vogue, in the middle of the eighteenth century. Up till that period there had been only barbers and peruggiers, the former of whom shaved and bled their customers, while the latter merely cut hair and manufactured wigs, so that ladies were obliged to have their hair dressed by their *femmes de chambre*. Gradually the race of coiffeurs arose to perform this intricate operation, and as a matter of course trod on the privileges of the peruggiers, for they cut hair as well as dressed it. Ere long a storm of discontent ensued, and an action that kept all Paris in a ferment for months was brought by the peruggiers against the coiffeurs, who had at this time increased to 1200 in number, for illegally infringing on their rights. The coiffeurs pleaded in their defense that the dressing of ladies' hair was a "liberal art," and therefore foreign to the profession of peruggiers.

It is our task to reconcile the color of the hair with the tint of the complexion, so as to enhance the beauty of the latter; to grasp with taste the variegated shades of the tresses, and so dispose the shadows as to give more spirit to the countenance, heightening the tone of the skin by the Auburn tint of the locks, or subduing its too lovely splendor by the neutral shade which we communicate to the tresses. It is thanks to the influence exercised by the false hair, that the coiffeurs gained the day, and, aided with their victory, proceeded to form a corporation, baptizing themselves "Academiciens de la Coiffure et de la Mode,"

at which piece of presumption the French Academy itself took umbrage, and Paris was amused by a new trial. This time the coiffeurs were beaten, whereupon they modestly styled themselves "professors," a designation they were permitted to retain, as the professors of the French colleges, less susceptible than the Academicians, entered no protest against their usurping this title.

Nowadays hairdressers style themselves indiscriminately professors and artists, and have their occasional public exhibitions like other artists, with the public not only to admire the result of their labors but to witness them produce their masterpieces. In Paris these exhibitions take place regularly at the Salle Moliere, and imitations of them have more than once been given at the Hanover Square Rooms. A most ravishing picture is presented at the moment when the artist—his hand generally trembling with emotion at the outset of the operation—undoes the band that encircles the hair of the lady who submits her tresses to his manipulative skill. A blonde, auburn, brown, or jet-black avalanche suddenly descends, enveloping the rounded shoulders of the fair one like a rich silken mantle. Gradually, beneath the dexterous fingers of the artist, all these recalcitrant tresses are gathered up and grouped with consummate skill according to some particular type of coiffure, such as the Classic, the Louis Quatorze, the Pompadour, the Watteau, the Premier Pas, the Caprice, the Hiron-delle, or the Empire.—London Society.

CITY ORDINANCES.
COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE, 1869.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.
In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill, entitled

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent per annum shall be paid, half yearly, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the Mayor may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereon are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue of this Ordinance, the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, on the first day of January and July, at the expiration of each year, shall cause to be published in some newspaper of the City of Philadelphia, a statement of the amount of the loan so made, and of the interest thereon, and of the amount of the principal and interest so paid, and of the amount of the principal and interest so due, and of the amount of the principal and interest so remaining unpaid, and of the amount of the principal and interest so received, and of the amount of the principal and interest so paid, and of the amount of the principal and interest so due, and of the amount of the principal and interest so remaining unpaid, and of the amount of the principal and interest so received.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.
Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be and he is hereby authorized to publish in some newspaper of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, and the further proceedings thereon for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages; and the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Council on the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS, PAINTINGS, MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESTNUT STREET, 811 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH,
LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER, BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER, And Wholesale Dealer in AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save a great deal of money.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
418 No. 916 ARCH STREET.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.
R. R. THOMAS & CO.
DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets PHILADELPHIA.
GEORGE PLOWMAN
CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia

WINDOW GLASS.
The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS. They are also constantly receiving importations of FRENCH WINDOW GLASS. Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, and Ground Glass, which they offer at 1-1/2 market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOAT.
No. 618 MARKET Street, Phila.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO
No. 222 South SIXTEENTH Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, TERRAPINS \$16 PER DOZEN.

PATENTS.
STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention for the SPLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried and green sticks, are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at FLECKENBAUM'S OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

INSURANCE.
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1858. Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES. On Goods, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world. **PHILADELPHIA INSURANCE COMPANY.** On vessels by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union. **THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.** Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual. No. 210 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. This Company, favorably known to the community, covers forty years of continuous insurance against loss or damage by fire in Public or Private Buildings, either permanent or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. Their Capital, together with a large surplus fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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AMOUNT OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1868.
\$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, \$200,000.00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 120,000.00
50,000 United States Four Per Cent. Loan, 50,000.00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan, 200,000.00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan, 125,000.00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan, 50,000.00
30,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, 30,000.00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, 25,000.00
30,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan, 30,000.00
7,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan, 7,000.00
15,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan, 15,000.00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 10,000.00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 5,000.00
20,000 Steamship Co., 20,000.00
20,000 Light and Dock Co., 20,000.00
100,000 City Properties, 100,000.00
Market value, \$1,100,000.00
Real Estate, Cost, \$1,000,000.00
Bills receivable for insurance made, 20,000.00
Business done by the company, 20,000.00
Stock and scrip issued, 40,778.88
Estimated value, 1,213.00
Cash in bank, 115,523.72
Cash in drawer, 413.75
\$1,147,297.90

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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESTNUT ST.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, \$2,677,372.13
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, &c. \$400,000.00
ASSETS, PREMIUMS, &c. \$1,193,543.43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1869, \$23,758.12, \$260,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,000

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 23 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York. \$100,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEWIS M. BROWN, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
A. E. MURPHY, D. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY FERRISSBURGH.
Thomas T. Baker, John M. Marks, J. R. Lippincott, Charles Spencer, William D. Jones, John A. Wright, S. Morris Wall, James Hunter, Arthur G. Collins, George W. Peck, Jr., J. H. Worme.
In the character of its Directors, selection of management, responsibility of rates, FAITHFULNESS IN PLAN, a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired. Agents for the sale of Special advantages offered to clergyman.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGCORE, Agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, President, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINGSHEAD, Special Agent, 115

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Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among Members of the Society of Friends.
Good rates of interest, and liberal terms of insurance. Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
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The advantages offered by this Company are unequalled. \$127

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No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, \$2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
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Office S. W. CORNER FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PEPPER'S PATENT POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital, \$1,000,000.
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION.

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