

BISMARCK.

The Prince Chancellor Congratulated by the People.

HIS OPINION OF THE MURDER PLOT.

Church Services of Thanks for His Escape.

CONSPIRACY BY ASSASSINS.

A Priest Placed Under Arrest.

KISSINGEN, July 14, 1874. Prince Bismarck appeared at the Public Gardens last evening and was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE PLOT. In response to the demands of the concourse the Chancellor appeared and made a speech. After expressing his thanks for the demonstration he said the attempt on his life was not aimed at his person but at the cause he represented.

In conclusion he proposed cheers for the German Empire and the allied German Princes.

THE PEOPLE AND THE CHURCH IN PRESENT RESPONSE. The people responded, giving repeated cheers for Bismarck.

There is to be a thanksgiving service in the Protestant Church to-day for the providential escape of the Chancellor.

HUNTING UP THE CONSPIRATORS. It is reported that Kullmann has confessed that he intended to assassinate the Prince and has used expressions indicating that others are implicated in his scheme.

A PRIEST ARRESTED. A priest named Kotteler has been arrested at Schweinfurt under the belief that he was accessory to the shooting. He came from Kissingen yesterday.

The Proper Name of the Incriminated Priest.

KISSINGEN, July 14, 1874. The priest arrested at Schweinfurt on suspicion of being implicated with Kullmann in the attempt to take the life of Prince Bismarck is named Hanthaler, not Kotteler, as before stated.

Royal Congratulations to the Chancellor—A Very Patriotic Resolve.

KISSINGEN, July 14—Evening. The King of Wurttemberg and the Italian government have telegraphed their congratulations to Prince Bismarck on his escape from assassination.

THE REQUENCH OF HIGH-TONED PATRIOTISM. The Prince in his speech at the public gardens last night, referring to the peril in which his life had been placed, asked—"Why should I not be ready to die for the unity and freedom of the Fatherland, like so many of my fellow citizens during the late war?"

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

The Emperors in Council.

VIENNA, July 14, 1874. The Emperors of Austria and Germany have arrived at Ischl.

FRANCE.

An Assembly Vote Against the Government—A Bonapartist Chief Hooted Down—The Imperialists Unseay.

PARIS, July 14, 1874. The Assembly to-day rejected a proposal which was supported by M. Magne, Minister of Finance, to increase the salt tax. The majority against the government was 106.

M. Rouher attempted to speak during the debate, but was hooted down by the Left. THE BONAPARTIST LEADERS BECOMING UNSEAY. Further investigations into the doings of the Bonapartist propaganda have resulted in compromising M. Haentjens. The imperialists are beginning to feel uneasy as the investigation progresses.

SPAIN.

The Carlists Fighting on Towards Madrid—Republican Activity.

MADRID, July 14, 1874. The Carlists have opened an attack on Cuencas, eighty-four miles southeast of this city. The garrison is making a vigorous defence.

REPUBLICAN EFFORT FOR THE RELIEF OF PUCERDA. A force of republican troops is marching to the relief of Pucerdá.

English Report of the Progress of the Campaign.

LONDON, July 14, 1874. Despatches from Spain report that General Zabala has removed his headquarters from Tafalla to Logrono. General Moriones is also retreating toward the River Ebro.

ROME.

Funerel Ceremonial at the Vatican—The Church Charities Benefited.

ROME, July 14, 1874. The funeral of Mgr. de Merode took place at the Vatican to-day with the most solemn and imposing ceremonies of the Church.

CLERICAL PROMOTION. The Pope has appointed Father Howard, private chaplain, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mgr. Merode.

TREASURER SPINNEE THREATENS TO RESIGN.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1874. Treasurer Spinner has threatened to tender his resignation in case his views regarding the sole management of the bureau under his charge are not approved by those higher in authority than himself.

General Spinner's dissatisfaction grows out of a conflict of opinion between himself and other prominent officers of the Treasury with reference to the appointment of clerks in his own bureau.

ENGLAND.

Welby Pugin Indicted for Libel—Hydrophobia at a Fashionable Watering Place.

LONDON, July 14, 1874. Edward Welby Pugin, the architect, was tried at the Old Bailey to-day for libel against John Rogers. Herbert Gladstone, a son of the ex-Premier, was a witness for the defence.

HYDROPHOBIA EXERCISEMENT. A case of hydrophobia at Brighton occasions considerable excitement at that place.

WEATHER REPORT. The weather is very warm. The thermometer stands at about eighty-five degrees.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

Legal Proceedings for the Suppression of Betting—A "Knowing One" on the Case.

LONDON, July 14, 1874. The Newmarket magistrates have granted a summons against Mr. Chaplin, as Steward of the Jockey Club, for permitting betting on the Newmarket racecourse.

IRELAND.

The Orange Anniversary Celebrated Generally—One Fight and Some Fighters Hurt.

LONDON, July 14, 1874. The Twelfth of July having fallen on Sunday the usual demonstration by the Orangemen of Ireland in honor of the day did not take place until yesterday.

There were no disturbances except at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh, where a collision occurred between the processions and a portion of the populace, during which several persons were badly hurt.

INDIA.

The Welcome Rain Distributed Unequally—The People in Fear and Hope.

CALCUTTA, July 14, 1874. There are disastrous accounts from the Punjab district. The rainfall there has been excessive and the country is under water.

Advices from the Bombay Presidency are more cheerful. The fall of rain there has been abundant and the crops are in excellent condition.

CUBA.

The Capitalists Aiding the Government.

HAVANA, July 14, 1874. The banks and most of the principal commercial houses have signed a paper agreeing to receive government bonds of the five million issue decreed June 8th, and to give them the same circulation as Spanish Bank bills.

ARKANSAS.

Meeting and Organization of the Constitutional Convention—The Congressional Investigating Committee—Preparations for War.

LITTLE ROCK, July 14, 1874. The State Constitutional Convention met at twelve o'clock P. M., and organized amid salvos of artillery. General Grandison D. Boynton, member of the Convention of thirty-six, was elected President by acclamation.

CONGRESSMAN WARD, of the Investigating Committee; Senator Dorsey and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Bradshaw arrived to-day. Taylor and Poland are expected in a few days.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS. The guards were doubled at Baxter's house last night and an additional company of militia stationed at the State House.

ST. LOUIS, July 14, 1874. A special despatch to the Democrat from Little Rock, Ark., says that all the militia in the city were under arms last night.

THE ROAR OF THE ADVANCING FLAMES. The sound of our old calamity, and nothing short of its final plunge into Lake Michigan will quench it.

HOUSEHOLDS MOVING. Our streets within a mile of the conflagration are crowded with teams of every description loaded to their utmost capacity with household goods, and storekeepers who are so fortunate as to secure a team are endeavoring to save their most valuable stock.

THE GRASSHOPPER RAID. Estimated Loss to the Crops Throughout the State.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14, 1874. Alluding to the impression which seems prevalent at the East that nearly the entire State is overrun with grasshoppers and the crops utterly destroyed, the Press this morning publishes a statement showing that the total damage done by the grasshoppers' raid is equivalent simply to a loss of about

GRASSHOPPERS MOVING EASTWARD. Passengers from the West report that the country between Laramie and Cheyenne is covered with grasshoppers, which are moving eastward.

THE LOUISIANA SUPPERSERS. Further Contributions Unnecessary.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14, 1874. Mayor Wiltz publishes a card in which he states that supplies from the United States government will render further contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow unnecessary.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 14, 1874. The nominating convention of the Second Congressional district met at Hampton to-day.

TELEGRAPH LINES BURNED. The principal lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company running east through State street have all been burned, comprising some forty wires, but as the lines on Canal street are out of all possible danger there will

TWICE-BURNED CHICAGO

Conflagration Raging in the Heart of the City.

A SECOND DIREFUL VISITATION.

Magnificent Buildings Melted in the March of the Flames.

The Fierce Element Triumphant Over Human Effort.

Fruitless Efforts to Check Its Fiery Advance.

THE POST OFFICE BURNED.

Merciless Ruin Clutching Happy Households.

FLIGHT OF AFFRIGHTED FAMILIES.

Hasty Removal of Personal Property.

SCENES OF HEARTRENDING SORROW.

THE FIRE STILL BURNING.

CHICAGO, July 14—7 P. M. Another conflagration is raging in the heart of the city.

The fire started about half-past four P. M. in some small frame houses near Fourth avenue and Polk street. It was at first blown southward by a stiff breeze, but the wind soon shifted, and by sunset it blew

A GALE FROM THE SOUTH, sending the fire towards the central part of the city.

At half-past six o'clock the flames had made almost a clean sweep up to the corner of Third avenue and Polk street, burning up the homes of thousands of people. At the above mentioned corner the Fire Department commenced the process of blowing up buildings with gunpowder, but the buildings experimented with were small wooden affairs, and would only have the effect of making a quicker blaze out of the fragments.

The wind is blowing very fresh from about south-south-west.

The fire is now on the verge of the fire line of our big fire at Harrison street.

The west side of Wabash avenue is now in full blaze, the flames taking many a stately building in their course which offered a haven of refuge in the winter of 1871.

The fire is immediately in the rear of the First Baptist church, and should that structure go down it will have a clear sweep to the northward and eastward, and the Exposition building will in all likelihood be the final prey of the fire, and as that is immediately on the lake shore there will be nothing more for it then to feed upon, provided we have the good fortune not to have a change of the wind.

A DENSE BLACK PALL of smoke is hanging over the expected course of the fire, dropping its advance messengers of cinders on the roofs of the buildings. Although private citizens are doing their utmost to prevent the fire getting a hold upon their houses, yet the effort is as futile as for a child to make such an attempt.

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be no interruption of telegraphic communication.

EXTENT OF THE FIRE. The fire has burned over so far about half a mile in length and some four blocks in width, and although the explosion of gunpowder is still heard every little while, there is but little hope of staying its progress short of the limits given above.

The Path of Ruin Widening—The Post Office Destroyed.

CHICAGO, July 14—9 P. M. The Post Office has been destroyed. The Gardiner and Matteson Houses are in danger.

THE FLAMES UNCONTROLLED. The firemen have no control over the flames.

The excitement is intense.

The Destruction of the Post Office—The First Baptist Church in Ashes—Superhuman Efforts of the Firemen—The Saving of Goods and Chattels.

CHICAGO, July 14—10 P. M. As expected in a previous despatch, the fire swept into and over the elegant First Baptist church, on Wabash avenue, and what was this evening before sundown one of the most elegant and costly church edifices of our city is now but a smouldering heap of ruins.

DESTRUCTION OF THE POST OFFICE. As it was very evident, from the course of the fire and strength of the wind about half-past six P. M., that our Post Office building was in all probability doomed, General McArthur, our Postmaster, made arrangement at once to remove the mails to a place of safety, and all the needed teams were at once pressed into the service by him, and by eight o'clock the last loaded wagon left the building, and the place that had been the depository of the United States mails centring here was destroyed forever, for at ten minutes past eight o'clock the building caught fire and by half-past eight it was a mass of flames.

GALLANTRY OF THE FIREMEN. The wind by eight o'clock had almost died away, which assisted our Fire Department greatly in becoming masters of the situation.

At the corner where the Post Office was situated, at Wabash avenue and Harrison street, the very point where our previous great fire was stopped, our firemen seemed to be inspired with superhuman efforts to prevent the fire spreading into the rebuilt district, and here it was that all their energies were concentrated to bar its further progress.

The building on the southeast corner was a large brick dwelling house, and by making a bulwark of this against the

EVER ON-COMING SHEETS OF FLAMES the prospect of saving it, and thereby preventing the progress of the fire through to Michigan avenue, was quite promising at half-past eight o'clock; whereas the northeast corner of these streets, occupied by the Post Office, was then a mass of flames.

As a very heavy and high brick building adjoined the Post Office on the north there is no doubt that the spread of the fire north of Wabash avenue from this point has been checked. Among

THE BUILDINGS DESTROYED. On the east side of Wabash avenue was the church formerly occupied by the congregation of Robert Laird Collyer. It seems somewhat singular that the conflagration should be checked and the very building spared by the previous fire should be one of the last to succumb this time.

THE MAILS WERE ALL REMOVED to the sub-station on the corner of West Wabash and Halstead streets. Between Eldridge court and Harrison street, on the east side of Wabash avenue, some dozen handsome buildings were destroyed. The whole of the west side of the avenue between these limits—every building—was levelled with the ground, and looking west the same dead level of ruins is presented as was so vividly engraved on the memories of our inhabitants in 1871.

THE LOSSES ENTIALED by this fire in the destruction and removal of goods and furniture is, in all probability, as great as the actual loss on the buildings destroyed up to half-past eight P. M., for it takes but a moderate sized fire to induce Chicago people to clear out their goods and chattels. The owners of nearly every store along Wabash avenue and State street as far north as Monroe street were moving their goods, or the most valuable part thereof, to places of safety, and dwellers in houses in this apparent line of the fire were not slow in following the same instinct of self-preservation by the removal of everything portable from cellar to garret. The destruction entailed by this

SPEEDY AND HURRIED EXODUS will never figure among the losses sustained by the insurance companies. It is very probable, should the fire be stayed here it now is, and considering the area burned over, the losses to insurance companies will be very light, although hundreds and hundreds of families have lost their all and have become rendered homeless and homeless.

A GREAT PURIFICATION. As the good suffer with the bad on many occasions, so, in this instance, the bad have suffered with the good; and probably that section of the city would not have been purified of its slums so effectually and thoroughly in the next fifty years to come as it has this

evening in the space of three hours. Chicago has not only had another big conflagration, but a great purification as well, and will in the end be the better for it.

THE FLAMES YIELDING. 10:30 P. M.—The fight with the fire is now on State street and Wabash avenue, between Van Buren and Harrison streets. The flames seem to be slowly giving way to the persistent efforts of the firemen, and, it is hoped, will be stayed before long. The St. James Hotel is the last building that has commenced to burn, but as the Fire Department can concentrate their efforts on that particular locality, indicated above, the spread of the fire will be more readily checked.

The Flames Overleaping Opposition—Gathering Fury, They Sweep Onward—Aid Hastening from Other Cities—Noble Buildings Destroyed.

CHICAGO, July 14—11 P. M. Contrary to the hopeful expectations expressed at half-past eight o'clock the fire from that time has gained upon the Fire Department, and in spite of all efforts by our whole Fire Department the fire at half-past ten o'clock had progressed northward and taken in the block on the east side of State street, which consisted of low wooden buildings, and on Wabash avenue, north from Harrison street, one block and a half, taking in both sides of the street and working over to and along Michigan avenue towards the Exposition building. The fire is at present between Van Buren and Jackson streets, in its northern limit, and

BURNING WITH GREAT FIERCENESS. At present the fire is apparently beyond the control of our Fire Department, and engines are on the way from Bloomington, Milwaukee, Aurora, Joliet, Elgin, Racine, Dixon and Amboy to assist, and if the wind does not increase or change there is great hope that the fire may be crowded into the lake, as intimated in the despatches sent at six o'clock. Among

THE NOTABLE BUILDINGS which have been destroyed is the Michigan Avenue House, St. James Hotel, the Continental Hotel and the Adolphus Theatre. The fire is within two blocks of the Palmer House, and the conflagration is very great among the guests. The roof of that hotel is being protected by men with water appliances of their own, and every effort will be made by the proprietors to save the building.

Origin of the Fire—Its Further Progress—A Fireman Killed.

CHICAGO, July 14—11:30 P. M. The southern bounds of the fire are now No. 475 Wabash avenue, just south of Eldridge court; No. 518 State street, near Harmon court, and No. 253 Third avenue, between Peck court and Twelfth street.

On the corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue is the only point where the flames have any hold.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE. The fire originated in a paint manufacturing shop at the corner of Twelfth and Clark streets. Some workmen were mixing paint, and an explosion occurred which ignited the building.

A NEW OUTBREAK. On the north the fire has broken out at the corner of Michigan avenue and Congress street. Michigan Avenue Hotel is on fire.

It is probable the Exposition Building and Art Gallery can be saved.

HOTELS IN DANGER. On State street the fire has passed Jackson street, and is within one block of the Palmer House. On Wabash avenue the Mattison House is in imminent danger.

A FIREMAN IS KILLED. One of the firemen has fallen through a roof and been killed by the fall.

A POLICEMAN INJURED. A policeman had a leg broken while attempting to rescue a boy.

AN ENGINE BURNED. One engine, belonging to the colored men, has been burned.

The Indianapolis Fire Department on the Way to Render Aid.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14, 1874. A train with two engines and the Fire Department left for Chicago at eleven o'clock this evening.

THE SAD NEWS IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, July 14, 1874. Great excitement prevails here to-night on account of the reports from the Chicago fire.

Bulletins are put out at the telegraph office on the receipt of any information, and the office is thronged with anxious inquirers after news. Every despatch is eagerly scanned, especially by those having business in the fated city. The sad intelligence is the cause of profoundest sympathy among the citizens of Washington. As the crowds surge before the bulletin board the lightest speculations as to the final results of the calamity are listened to with avidity.

AMONG THE UNDERWRITERS. After the receipt of the astounding news HERALD reporters were despatched to make a tour of our many insurance offices and ascertain if any of them had direct intelligence of the disaster, or particulars of losses and insurance. Carefully the offices of the several companies were scanned in turn in the search for news. In nearly all lights were seen, but were to be seen no busy clerks or anxious officials searching their books for lists of risks, examining papers of the doubly doomed city, or reading despatches conveying intelligence heavy, or perhaps even ruinous, losses by this repeated destruction of the boasted architectural wealth of Chicago. It was clear that the insurance managers of the metropolis had retired to their rest ignorant of their losses by this terrible conflagration, and

were sleeping soundly, undisturbed by dreams of sweeping waves of fire in the Garden City and of crippling losses to their respective institutions.

THE GREAT FIRE OF 1871.

On the seventh of October, 1871, there came the following startling despatch to the HERALD:—"To-night is the most horrible night in the annals of Chicago. A raging, roaring hell of fire envelops twenty blocks of the city. Panic prevails, and men, women and children are in the streets, and weeping and wailing are heard in every direction."

Millions upon millions of property were destroyed. Commencing at about a quarter to ten o'clock P. M., the conflagration swept with a velocity and destructiveness that forbid all calculation as to the point at which it could be stopped. The discovery of the flames was made on Canal street, near Van Buren, where they leaped to the corner of Jefferson and De Koven streets, where amid a vast mass of inflammable material they rolled and revelled in their march of destruction. The combustible manufactures of the city quickly disappeared. The fire reached to the Water's edge, running along the same as to spite its only enemy, and triumphing here itung its brands further and further into the heart of the city, until it seemed as if there were no foothold whereon the feet of an agonized multitude could find rest.

The bridges yielded, scores of lives were sacrificed; then, journeying with feverish stride, the hungry flames began to reach into the fat, rich heart of the great Western city.

Now the danger seemed everywhere. Men, women and children, frantic with fear, dashed hither and thither, hopelessly seeking places of safety. But it seemed as if there was no where to go. One by one disappeared the great buildings—the Court House, the Sherman Hotel, the Western Union Telegraph Company's office, the Fremont House, the Chamber of Commerce, the great Union Depot, the superb grain elevators—pride of the city; then, in turn, elegant mansions lining noble avenues, until at last, exhausting itself with its own fury, victorious over all the efforts of man and machinery, the fire expended itself in ruins and ashes.

Not a theatre, hotel, newspaper office or any building, pretentious or unpretentious, was spared. The path of the fire was in a northeasterly direction, but soon after its inception the burning brands scattered on all sides, sweeping rise, as it were, to numerous supplemental conflagrations, if they may be so called, which, averaging out before a southern wind, absorbed the best business portion of Chicago and left for hundreds of blocks only blackened chimneys to mark the spot where but a little while before wealth and plenty reigned.

The direct loss was not far from \$100,000,000, for it embraced the best portions of the city. The river divided the city into four parts. South were La Salle, Clark, Dearborn and State streets and Wabash and Michigan avenues. These streets ran north and south, and were intersected by Lake, Madison, Randolph, Washington and other important thoroughfares. The west side was comparatively unharmed. The north side was destroyed as far as Lincoln Park, and embraced many valuable buildings, churches and colleges within its limits. This portion was completely gutted from the river to the Park, a distance of three miles. From 70,000 to 100,000 persons were suddenly thrown out of employment. The poor suffered intensely. Finally, how relief was generously bestowed by the great public of the world is a story too recently recited to require recapitulation.

Terrible as is the portent of the despatches which give occasion to these lines let us hope that we shall not again be called upon to record the fearful scenes that have made the name of Chicago synonymous with the most terrible sufferings that have ever visited an American city.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

Arrangements for Laying the Shore End Complete—Guns To Be Fired to Announce the Connection—A Celebration at Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 14, 1874. The steamer Ambassador having arrived, the arrangements are complete for laying the shore end of the cable. The Faraday is moored up the Lower Harbor, while the Ambassador is lying inshore off Rye Beach.

It is hoped that all will be finished so that both vessels can sail for Torbay on Wednesday evening. The cable for the beach is being taken off the Ambassador in launches, and it is hoped that it may be brought ashore and laid before morning, when guns will be fired to announce the connection.

Operating instruments have been set up in a private house near Straw's Point. Governor Straw and several distinguished gentlemen are being set up from the Ambassador and private residences, and the scene this evening at Straw's Point is one of great animation and interest.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14, 1874. The attendance at the Democratic State Convention to-morrow promises to be unusually large. The hotels are already crowded with delegates.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Scotia will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at one o'clock P. M. Thursday. The New York Herald—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past eight o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Fire-Trap. From their war holes and crannies, troop those little cannibals, the bedbugs, fleas and roaches, that feast on the best blood of the human race. Knowles' American Insect Destroyer. Depot, No. 7 Sixth avenue. KNOWLES' PATENT POWDER GUN, 25c.

A-to Advertiser.—"The Progress," State paper of Vera Cruz, Mexico.—Advertisements inserted at 2c. currency, per line; payable with merchandise is preferred. J. H. MINOZ, Foreign Advertiser Agent, 71 and 73 Broadway, room 12A.

A-Rupture and Physical Deformities successfully treated by Dr. MARSH, at No. 1 Vesey street (Astor House).

A Hundred Volumes Have Been Written about the Teeth, but one bottle of FRAGRANT SODIUM-DENT is worth them all. The only antidote to dental decay.

A-Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner Fulton avenue and Beaman street. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A-Best Baths and Least Cost at the LEXINGTON HOTEL, BATHS, corner Twenty-third street during July, gentlemen before noon and ladies after noon, may obtain Turkish and Roman Baths at one-third less than usual rates. Send for circular.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is Splendid.—Never fails. Established 37 years. Advertisements applied at BATHGELOR'S Wig Factory, 18 Bond st., N. Y.

Hay Fever Prevented. Checked and cured by Dr. LIGHTHILL, 212 Fifth avenue, New York. The treatment of Catarrh, Deafness and Nervous Derangements a specialty.

Printing of Every Description Neatly, promptly and cheaply done at the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 246 Broadway. Estimates furnished with pleasure.

Silk Elastic Stockings, Belts, Knives, Canes, Ankle, Adornments, Supporters, Supperary Goggles, Shoulder Braces, and Crutches, at BATHGELOR'S, No. 2 Vesey street, Lady in attendance.