National Republican.

W. J. MURTAGH.....Editor and Proprietor.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every morning (Sundays excepted) at the southwest corner of Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and is furnished to subscribers (by carriers) at fifty cents per month.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Twenty-five cents per line. Advertisements under the head of "For Sale or Rent," "Wanted," "Lost and Found," and "Personal," twelve and a half cents per line.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning, and is furnished to subscribers at the following rates: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; single copies, in wrappers, five cents each.

☞ All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to WM. J. MURTAGH, Proprietor, NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D. C.

THE REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THURSDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 19, 1874.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The business office of THE REPUBLICAN for the present will continue at Tenth and D streets, at which place all persons having business relations with the paper will call. Due notice will be given of the removal of the business department to the new REPUBLICAN building.

THRIFT GONE MAD.

The stringency of the money market, occasioned by the late panic, the sufferings of the poor, occasioned by the rigors of winter, and the unfortunate partial suspension of manufacturing, occasioned by a combination of evident circumstances, have had much to do with the creation of the prevailing public demand for strict economy in the administration of Government affairs. When the revenues of the Treasury began to fall off after the panic people became frightened. The bankruptcy of the Government was accepted as a foregone and rapidly approaching conclusion. A spasm of fear passed over the body politic, and for the time being the utmost solicitude was felt on all sides for the reputation of the nation. Here was an opportunity, which the demagogues did not fail to take advantage of, to raise a hue and cry against the extravagance of the times, against the recklessness of private and public business, and against the honesty of the dominant party. With an assumption of virtue which was barefaced, and with a forgetfulness of the past which was ludicrous, they arrogated to themselves the right to criticise the acts of their superiors, and actually succeeded in so badly scaring many of our Republican leaders as to drive them pell-mell, followed like sheep by their flocks of lesser leaders, into a stampede, which has been most properly characterized as "Thrift on the Rampage."

But this has not been the work of the demagogues alone. It is the result of an alarming ignorance among some of our so-called statesmen of the causes from which legitimately follow the spirit of unrest and discontent which just now so fitfully disturbs the country. Take the Granger movement as an instance. It began as a bugbear, frightening politicians, and aiming to do something for the benefit of an especial class. That especial class, it must be admitted, embraces the very bone and sinew of the land, and, as a consequence, the greatest importance attaches to its organized action. Yet when we analyze the demands made by the Grangers at the St. Louis convention we find that the objects which they seek are exactly similar to those which any party of progress and honest reform naturally attempts to attain; and we find, further, that, so far as practicability is concerned, their proceedings were as fruitless as the efforts of a parcel of school children. In fact, the men and women gathered there only succeeded in organizing a mutual admiration society, and really failed to realize the object of their meeting. The wordy platform, the preambles and the resolves adopted by them are vain, and will be meaningless unless they are given strength by some more practical, active and energetic organization. Underlying their platform we find the causes of discontent, and much of the reason for the stampede to which we have alluded. It is the grasping control of monopolies, aided by Congressional enactments of various character, by which the legitimate business of the country is dwarfed. These monopolies attract the surplus money of the country by offers of investment which promise greater rewards than those offered by investment in agriculture, manufacture, or the more stable and necessary avenues of commerce. In turn, these same monopolies, for the purpose of paying large dividends and building up superior attractions for investment, actually pauperize the agricultural and manufacturing interests, on the success of which the country must rely, not only for its actual support but for its material prosperity. To specify or itemize their character would be a useless task, if, indeed, to attempt it would not be in vain; for the grasping and unscrupulous greed of the monopolists has permeated every kind of business, from railroading to banking, in which, or through which, the labor of the country is compelled to filter its savings. In this way the productive interests of the entire community have been subjected to a slavery which is now only beginning its revolt. The Grangers have taken the lead, but, like pioneers of any kind, they strike wildly and have hit upon no practical scheme of relief.

These are facts which should furnish food for grave reflection. They show the evils which beset us and which underlie the disturbed condition of the nation. They cannot be avoided, and the party foolish enough to temporize with them will meet a deservedly disgraceful doom. It is in vain that the Executive Departments are badgered and bullied into reductions of annual estimates, and that the expenses of the Government are reduced a paltry few millions. To make those reductions may show a desire to economize—rampageous thrift—but the people, the laboring classes, the farmers, the manufacturers, and the starving poor will not experience relief from such economy. The soup-houses and prisons will not be relieved by the presence of a single inmate or customer. Deeper down, more radical, and more earnest must be the work to afford needed relief. It must strike at the very foundation of our overgrown and false prosperity. It must be such as to subordinate the aggregation of capital as represented by the interests of monopolies of every character to the advancement of labor, individual or classified. The tone of our legislation must be changed. We must go back in our habits of thought and speech to the "old time" ways of thinking and speaking, and interject into our public affairs some of the old-fashioned Fourth of July patriotism—the kind which, in the country districts, formerly found expression in the declaration that agriculture is the basis of national prosperity. We have forgotten this kind of patriotism in our latter-day enthusiasm in building railroads and in providing internal improvements, without safeguards to prevent the thieving monopolists who control them from eating up the very vitals of our internal and material success. To do this may be to take from the plethoric pockets of Congressmen and their constituents many reluctant dollars; but it must be done to save the country, to save the party, and to save the people.

RELATIONS OF WHISKY TO LABOR.

According to the internal revenue returns the annual production of spirits from grain in the United States is over one hundred millions of gallons. At seventy drinks to the gallon this would furnish seven thousand millions of drinks. Divide this by forty millions, and you have an average of one hundred and seventy-five drinks per annum for each man, woman and child in the country. At an average price of five cents a drink this beverage costs the consumer $350,000,000, to say nothing of the increase of quantity (about twenty-five per cent.) by reducing in the process of compounding it. This article yields a revenue of $70,000,000 to the Government. It kills sixty thousand drunkards every year. These sixty thousand men, estimating their labor at $1 net per day each, takes from the wealth-producing labor of the country $18,000,000. To produce this annual death crop requires an army of habitual drunkards amounting to six hundred thousand men, as only ten per cent. of our drunkards die annually. Suppose this army engaged in preparing the death crop makes half time at labor, which is a high estimate, and the country loses by them $90,000,000 more of the wealth-producing labor of the country. Here is $108,000,000 dead loss. If we add to this the cost of the grain consumed in the manufacture of the spirits, and which may be considered worse than wasted, especially the portion that is not made into alcohol for manufacturing and medicinal purposes, and which amounts to about twenty millions of bushels, worth an average of at least $1 per bushel to the bread consumers, it will be seen that we have one hundred and twenty-eight millions of charges against the whisky trade. But this is not all. We have already seen that the conversion of this large amount of breadstuffs into spirits costs the consumer at least two hundred and fifty millions, after it is put upon the market at one dollar a gallon, and before he drinks it over the bar. Here is a gross profit of two hundred and fifty per cent. upon an article universally admitted to be a damage to the interests of labor. If such a profit were taxed upon the staff of life the whole community would rise in a burst of indignation which nothing could withstand. Bread riots, such as were never known in the history of England, France or the world, would be the immediate result. This article might easily stand an increased tax of one hundred per cent. without additional cost to the consumer.

The best authorities agree in admitting that seven-eighths of the crime, vagrancy and pauperism in this country may be traced directly to the use of spirits as a beverage. If this be true, then there must be charged up to the debit of the account seven-eighths of the cost of building and maintaining our prisons, criminal courts, almshouses, houses of correction, county jails and orphan asylums. Calling these expenditures one hundred millions per annum, we have now a grand total annual debit chargeable to the whisky trade of five hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars. If this view of the subject be correct, it is submitted that there should be no surprise exhibited at the crusade of the wives and daughters of the laborers of the West against this traffic. Perhaps the wonder should be that the whole community have not utterly refused to be so victimized by any single interest, but this is simply the politico-economic view of the question, and it has been confined to the single article of spirits from grain. If the amount expended annually of the fruits of labor, which by rights should be carried to the accumulated capital of the country, in fermented liquors and wines, brandies, &c., were added to the gross sum named above, the grand aggregate would be greatly augmented. It would undoubtedly reach seven hundred and fifty millions per annum.

It appears that this subject presents matter for the serious consideration of our political economists in the National Legislature.

This is a tax in double the amount of the expenses of the General Government, freely and voluntarily paid by the people of the United States in gratification of an acquired appetite. Is it not a little remarkable that more attention is not given to it by our political economists? The Granger movement has been organized to save an estimated annual unnecessary expenditure of one hundred millions in freights. This charge of seven hundred and fifty millions passes unnoticed. The politicians, both in and out of Congress, are endeavoring to give most respectful heed to the demonstrations of the Grangers. They are afraid to increase taxation by a single cent. They are devising ways and means to increase the tax-paying capacity of the country and adding to the gross revenue without augmenting the rates. And yet, here is a constant sinking of the aggregated wealth of the nation by hundreds of millions annually through one single avenue, one line of traffic, which does not appear to receive a passing thought. Such is the force of habit. This annual expenditure has become a sort of second nature. Prudence and wisdom dictate that the net profits of the year should be carried to the account of accumulated capital. If this large sum were annually added to the accumulated wealth of the nation, instead of being worse than thrown away, its influence would be of the most vivifying and enlivening character. We should then hear of no grumbling about a proposal to put a slight tax upon tea and coffee. If this economy could be once realized, all classes of our people would be comparatively rich and happy. Is not the object worthy an effort of the assembled wisdom of the nation? The discussion of moral and social views of this question has been purposely avoided in this article. They are all but too familiar.

THE subjoined notice, from the Boston *Journal* of Tuesday, of the nominee for collector of Boston, evinces not alone the tact and wisdom of the President's selection, but also accounts for the frantic efforts which are made in certain quarters to prevent a confirmation of the appointment. That a man of Mr. Simmons' antecedents, however deserving he may be, should be elevated to a high political position in Boston is such an innovation upon the traditional proprieties of Massachusetts politics, as the codfish aristocracy of Hamilton hall would have us believe, that we are fully prepared for whatever of opposition the nomination of Mr. Simmons may encounter pending the confirmation. But that the appointment will assuredly be confirmed, and that promptly, too, we are well assured, not merely on account of its preeminent fitness, but in response to what we are assured and believe is the general wish of the mercantile community in Boston:

"W. A. Simmons, who has just been nominated as collector of customs for the port of Boston and Charlestown, was born in this city in January, 1840. When he was twelve years old his father died, and from that time he not only began to earn his own living, but aided in the support of his mother and his brothers and sisters. This prevented his continuing at school, and his subsequent opportunities for acquiring an education were obtained by enrolling himself of such leisure as he could secure by night and in the early morning hours. He is a lawyer by profession, and qualified himself therefor by reading law from 4 to 7 o'clock a. m. daily for several years. He is a member of the Suffolk bar. In February, 1862, he entered the federal revenue service, and held a position as special Treasury agent for several years. In June, 1866, he was appointed supervisor of internal revenue, which position he has occupied until the present time. His district embraces the new United States tax, and under his management, it has been regarded as the most successfully managed district in the United States. Mr. Simmons has long experience and training in official life, but has kept himself out of political affairs. He has been a member of the Republican ward and city committees of Boston for several years, and has served on chairmanships of these committees. In January, 1866, he also was a member of the Republican State central committee for three years. In 1869 he was the Republican candidate for the State Senate in the Second Suffolk district, now represented by Hon. Francis B. Hayes. His pronounced political opinions, together with the fact that he was a very strong Democratic district, caused his defeat, though by a small majority, and he has never since been a candidate for any elective office. He may be emphatically regarded as one of our self-made men."

MAJOR A. M. DAVIS holds the seat of Representative from the Fifth Congressional district of Virginia by virtue of the Governor's certificate, based upon the canvassers' returns. Mr. C. Y. Thomas contests his right to the seat for the reason that in the county of Halifax, at the precinct of Republican Grove, 113 votes were polled for him and rejected by the judges in making their return to the county board for the sole and only reason that some of the voters had written upon a separate piece of paper the name of a candidate for some vacant county office, which had been directed to be filled at the same general election, and folding this in the electoral and Congressional ticket had polled the two together. The contestant also bases his claim to the seat upon the additional fact that the poll at Black Walnut precinct, in the same county, was rejected by the county board, for no other reason than that the results of the poll were only attested by a single clerk. In this precinct the contestant, Thomas, had a majority of 210 votes, which, added to those thrown out at Republican Grove, makes 323 votes which should have been counted for him. The correction of these errors would elect Mr. Thomas by a majority of 123 votes. Regarding the equities of the case there can be no question. Mr. Thomas should have the full benefit of all the votes intended for him by the electors. Such has been the practice of the House in contested elections, where the evidence made the facts clear as they do in this instance, and there is no doubt that the seat will be awarded to Mr. Thomas by the House when the vote is taken.

BY ADVERTISEMENT in another column it will be seen that the firm of Riggs & Co. has been enlarged by the admission of Messrs. Thomas Hyde and Charles G. Glover. Both of these gentlemen have been identified with the bank as tellers, and their ability and integrity have won for them this mark of confidence and esteem. They are both young men, and thus have the highest opportunities for success and usefulness.

AN evening cotemporary yesterday said: "Dr. Verdi is spoken of as a prominent candidate for the position of gas inspector on the plan he urges." Dr. Verdi requests us to say that he is not a candidate, and would not accept the position if it should be created and offered to him.

THERE is a slight difference of opinion between the unnaturalized editor of the New York *Times* and the Supreme Court of the United States in reference to the Constitution. This is not surprising. The great, unnaturalized editor believes the Constitution and the whole Government to be a failure.

THE New York *Sun* comes to the defence of the unnaturalized English editor of the *Times*. The combination of Dana and Jennings is a charming one.

MARRIED.

AMAN—EGLOFF.—Yesterday morning at the German Evangelical church, corner Fourth and E streets northwest, by Rev. Dr. Huntemann officiating, Mr. SEBASTIAN AMAN and Miss MARTHA EGLOFF, both of this city.

MUIR—MCCARTY.—On the 18th instant, at St. Stephen's church, by the Rev. Father McNally, THOMAS MUIR and MARY H. MCCARTY, both of Washington.

DIED.

HUMPHREYS.—On February 17, Mrs. AMELIA HUMPHREYS.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 207 Massachusetts avenue, between Second and Third streets, at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, 19th inst. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FRENCH.—At 4:45 o'clock p. m., the 17th inst., Mr. LAWRENCE E. FRENCH, aged thirty-two years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 12 C street northeast, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

HERLIHY.—On the 18th instant, at 9:30 o'clock, ALICE LAURETTO, youngest daughter of Patrick and Delia Herlihy, aged eight months and eighteen days.

Her funeral will take place from her parents' residence, corner of Massachusetts and New Jersey avenues, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FOSTER.—On the 17th inst., BENJAMIN FOSTER, in his twenty-second year.

Funeral will take place from his residence, 322 Ninth street southeast, to-day at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend.

GODDARD.—On the 16th instant, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, JOHN GODDARD.

Funeral will take place from St. Paul's church, Twenty-third street, Thursday, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MOORE.—On the morning of the 18th inst., after a brief illness, CHARLES H. MOORE, aged two years and five months, only son of Charles J. and Maggy Moore.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 511 Rhode Island avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, at 2 o'clock to-day.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—MESSRS. THOS. HYDE and CHARLES G. GLOVER have been admitted as members of our firm, since 1st of January last. [feb19] HIGGS & CO.

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Monongahela Gas Coal Company will be held at the Marlby Hotel, in the city of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874, at 12 m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and transacting other business of interest to the company.

All persons holding stock not in their own name, can have the same transferred to them by calling at the office of the Secretary on or before the 21st day of February, 1874, after which time the books will be closed until after said election.

feb19-td G. W. STICKNEY, Sec'y.

☞ NORTHEASTERN MARKET will be open on SATURDAY, February 21, 1874. By order of the

Feb17-4t COMMISSIONERS.

☞ CURRENT AND BACK NUMBERS of the DAILY AND WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, and all other city papers, can be obtained from J. BRAD. ADAMS, Stationer and News Dealer, under St. Cloud hotel, corner of F and Ninth streets. fe16-tf

☞ WASHINGTON CITY SAVINGS BANK.

Persons having money to invest can obtain at this Bank

FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE PAPER, paying ten per cent. interest.

For sale—40 shares Second National Bank Stock.
27 shares Metropolitan Railroad Stock.
200 shares National Union Insurance Company Stock.

feb10-12t WM. F. MATTINGLY, Receiver.

☞ Y. M. C. A., CORNER NINTH AND D streets, opened from 9 a. m. till 10 p. m. Free to all. Visitors will find daily and weekly newspapers, together with all the monthly periodicals and magazines, on file. Free Lecture: On each Monday evening, from 4 to 7, in the chapel, there will be delivered a lecture especially to Christian workers. Prayer meetings at 10:15 a. m., 4 to 7 and 9 p. m. each day during the week, in the Y. M. C. A. chapel. Sunday afternoon services in Lincoln Hall at 3:30 o'clock, and on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, for the masses at Metropolitan Hall, Pennsylvania avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

FREE LIBRARY,

to which new books are being constantly added. feb3

☞ NOTICE.—I AM NOW PAYING high cash prices for second-hand Clothing. I have just started this business, and need the goods to fill my store. By calling on or addressing R. HERZOG, 317 D street, between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest, prompt attention will be given. jan23-ly

☞ E. H. WELLS, DENTIST, HAS removed office to his residence, 208 Second street, third door from Pennsylvania ave. jan4-1m

☞ DR. A. PRATT, GRADUATE OF Ohio College of Dental Surgery, 411 Seventh street, between D and E, a few doors south of Odd Fellows' Hall, Washington. Gas used in extracting Teeth. Teeth $7 a set for teeth, either jaw. y11-tf

☞ HOT AND COLD SODA, AT MILBURN'S, 1439 Pennsylvania avenue. Depot for Mineral Waters. dec29-6m

☞ LEGAL AND OTHER BRIEFS PRINTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE at the REPUBLICAN JOB OFFICE. oct9-tf

☞ THE BEST DANCE MUSIC IS FURnished by H. DONCH. Orders may be left at the Music Store and at his residence, No. 457 Eighth street southeast. oct8-tf

☞ DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, Fine Pomades, Toilet Articles, &c., at lowest rates, at TEMPLE DRUG STORE.

☞ HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES AND Articles at the TEMPLE DRUG STORE, corner F and Ninth streets.

☞ ALL THE COUGH MEDICINES, Cod Liver Oils, Troches, &c., at the Temple Drug Store. novl

☞ PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR medicinal purposes, at the Temple Drug Store. novl

☞ WHEN YOU CANNOT FIND WHAT you want at other places, try the Temple Drug Store, F and Ninth streets. novl

10 BUNCHES BANANAS.
1,000 Cocoanuts.
100 boxes Oranges and Lemons.
Just received.
MALAGA FRUIT COMPANY.
fe19-2t 406 Ninth street northwest.

"CUT HAY."

A very superior article of Cut Hay in bales. Long Hay and Hand-threshed Rye. Straw for sale low by

W. M. GALT,
feb18- Indiana avenue and First street.

DUTY OFF ON FRUIT.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF ORANGES.

SELLING AT

25 Cents per Dozen; $2 per Hundred.

A BARREL FULL FOR $4.

COCOANUTS 8 CENTS PER DOZEN.

SWEET HAVANA ORANGES,

FINE BANANAS, FIGS, NUTS, &c.,

Wholesale and Retail.

MALAGA FRUIT CO.,

406 NINTH STREET NORTHWEST.

feb18-6t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$1,500,000 TO LOAN ON APPROVED Certificates for thirty or sixty days. Money in hand.

J. STANLEY JONES,
feb19-3t No. 511 Seventh street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of KENNEDY & SON (Real Estate) was DISSOLVED by mutual consent, on the 16th instant, by the retirement of the junior member of the firm.

FEBRUARY 18, 1874. feb19-3t

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY,

The Finest Illustrated Magazine

IN THE WORLD.

MARCH NUMBER NOW READY.

The Mountains of North Carolina

(ILLUSTRATED.)

"THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ATHEIST."

"REVIEW OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER."

The March Number of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, now ready, opens out with the 8th of EDWARD KING'S papers on the GREAT SOUTH, superbly illustrated from sketches by CHAMPNEY, and dealing with an almost unknown land, THE MOUNTAIN REGION OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA. The verdict of the Press is that this series is steadily increasing in interest and beauty.

Following this paper comes an exquisite poem by R. H. STODDARD, entitled "THE FLOWER OF LOVE LIES BLEEDING;" a comprehensive review of "THE CREDIT MOBILIER," giving interesting views of the internal troubles of that Company; A TRIBUTE TO AGASSIZ, by JAS T. FIELDS; a fresh and gossipy sketch of ARABIAN WOMEN, by REV. DR. ROBINSON; a reminiscence of MARIA VAN NESS, "THE HEIRESS OF WASHINGTON," by WILLIAM R. HOOPER, a romantic sketch; an ingenious extravaganza, entitled "THE TACHYPOMP;" a valuable paper on the religious life of JOHN STUART MILL, and "A DREAM STORY," by Mrs. KATHARINE MACQUOID, the author of "Patty." The serials by Miss TRAFTON and Mrs. DAVIS are continued.

The publishers take pleasure in announcing that in the April Number will be commenced a new, handsomely illustrated Serial Story,

THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND,

BY JULES VERNE,

author of "From the Earth to the Moon," "A Journey to the Centre of the Earth," &c.

The Series of ILLUSTRATED PAPERS now in progress in this Magazine, descriptive of the immense and fertile region of our country, known as

"THE GREAT SOUTH,"

is attracting the greatest attention at home and abroad. It is hoped that it may bring to these vast fields of agricultural and mineral wealth a tide of capital and population that will help to solve the problem of its future.

The MARCH NUMBER gives us

The Mountain Region of Western North Carolina.

These papers were begun in November, and will be continued through the present year. The July Number, containing the introductory Paper of the Series, will be sent free to all subscribers for 1874. Price FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

Scribner & Co.,
feb19 654 Broadway, N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR CLEANING AND SWEEPING ALLEYS.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, D. C.,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 27, 1874, at 12 o'clock m., for "Cleaning and Sweeping the Alleys in the cities of Washington and Georgetown" for one year from March 16, 1874.

Area of Alleys to be cleaned approximates to 550,000 square yards. Of this amount 282,000 square yards are paved alleys, to be swept and cleaned once in two weeks, and the balance, about 268,000 square yards, improved alleys, to be cleaned once in three weeks.

Proposals should state the price per square yard, or per round sum for which the cleaning will be done, estimating paved and improved alleys separately.

The work must be done to the complete satisfaction of the board, and the sweepings, which must be deposited at some point to be designated by the board, to be the property of the parties doing the work.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the Vice President, Board of Public Works, and indorsed "Proposals for Sweeping and Cleaning Alleys."

H. W. WILLARD,
feb19- (Star) Vice President.

GOOD NEWS!

GOOD NEWS!!

COFFEES DOWN!

COFFEES DOWN!!

It may be seen by the New York commercial papers of late date that COFFEES HAVE DECLINED, and as we have purchased and received new stock in this line since the decline it gives us great pleasure to offer our customers the same choice grades and varieties they have been getting of us at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The reduction is from THREE to FIVE CENTS per pound, or from SIX to TEN PER CENTUM. This is a fact worthy of note, and we invite those interested to call and see for themselves.

WE ALSO CONTINUE TO SELL:

SUGARS.

(Standard New York Brands.)

CRUSHED LOAF	8¼ lbs. for $1
POWDERED	8½ lbs. for $1
GRANULATED	8½ lbs. for $1
"A" (Clarified)	9½ lbs. for $1
LIGHT BROWN	10½ lbs. for $1

TEAS.

IMPERIAL, Fair	50c.
IMPERIAL, Good	75c.
IMPERIAL, Choice	$1.00
IMPERIAL, Extra Fine	$1.25
JAPAN, Good	75c.
JAPAN, Choice	$1.00
JAPAN, Extra Fine, silver leaf	$1.25
OOLONG, Fair	50c.
OOLONG, Good	75c.
OOLONG, Choice	$1.00
OOLONG, Extra Fine	$1.25
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, Choice	$1.00
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, Extra Fine	$1.25
GUNPOWDER	$1.00
GUNPOWDER, Choice	$1.25
GUNPOWDER, Extra Fine	$1.50

As will be seen by the above list our stock comprises SIXTEEN different grades and varieties, of which we have a large supply now on hand, and our facilities for obtaining the same are such that we have no hesitancy in asserting that we are able to compete fully with any house this side of New York.

SYRUPS.

Moller's Diamond Drips, Silver Drips, Amber Drips, Golden Syrup, &c., &c., &c.

MOLASSES.

A choice article of genuine New Orleans, always on hand, as also other lower grades. Prices low.

FLOUR.

WELCH'S BEST FAMILY, per sack	$2.75
GOLDEN MILLS FAMILY, per sack	$2.60
BURNT MILLS FAMILY, ... at lowest rates.	
ISAAC WENGER'S FAMILY, "	"
A. ROSS RAY'S FAMILY, "	"
PRAIRIE BIRD FAMILY, "	"
CHOICEST EXTRA, per sack, (good Family)	$2.50
CHOICE EXTRA, per sack	$2.25
GOOD EXTRA, per sack	$2.00

SOAP.

Thirteen different varieties of LAUNDRY, and a fine assortment of choice TOILET SOAPS, at low rates.

SUNDRIES.

SEEDLESS RAISINS	8 lbs. for $1
CHOICE PRUNES	7 lbs. for $1
NEW ZANTEE CURRANTS	10 lbs. for $1

We give our special and undivided attention to the FAMILY TRADE, and make it our whole study to furnish the very best of everything in the way of Family Supplies generally.

Our facilities for buying and freighting are unsurpassed, and we guarantee to sell as low as any house this side of New York, as also to give the article—quality and quantity—as represented, or money refunded.

ELPHONZO YOUNGS & CO,

GROCERS,

Masonic Temple,

NINTH AND F STREETS.

feb18-tf Opposite U. S. Patent Office.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1874.

Upon the petition of CHARLES W. PACKER, of Stockbridge, Vt., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 15th day of May, 1861, for Improvement in Machines for Making Cut Nails and Spikes;

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the first day of April next; that the time for filing arguments upon the examiner's report be limited to the 1st day of May next; and that the petition be heard on the 6th day of May next, when persons may appear for and against the extension.

feb14-15w M. D. LEGGETT, Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM POWER.

THE ONLY FACTORY FOR THE

Manufacture of Furniture

IN THE DISTRICT.

EXPERIENCED MECHANICS from the most celebrated factories in the country are among our operatives.

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