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 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.

MONDAY MORNING .....APRIL 13, 1874.

THE Brooklyn *Argus*, a journal unfriendly to the District government, says the wooden pavements which were laid in Washington for $3.50 a yard cost in that city from $5.50 to $7.50 per yard.

MURAT HALTSEAD'S "Whiffet" sends to the Cincinnati *Commercial* a slimy insinuation against Mr. Garfield. The "Whiffet" is one of those high-toned young correspondents who, judging others by themselves, cannot understand how a man can possibly do anything without having been paid for it.

THE success of the charity entertainments is rendered more certain day by day. The tickets are for sale at the theatres, at the large hotels and by the police and firemen. To-day they will be distributed over the different departments. Let the public show its liberality and do all the good it can in the cause.

THE first performance for the benefit of the fund for the charitable institutions will be given at Ford's on Wednesday afternoon. A novel attraction is to be offered. Miss Thompson will herself preside at the box-office and dispose of tickets and keep all the change for the benefit of charity. The best bill of the week is to be offered, and those who would obtain even standing room should go early.

THE New York *World* has the following in regard to the New York *Herald*:

"The press of the country are vexing their souls overmuch to determine who is the editor of the New York *Herald*. We learned from that excellent journal the other day who in its opinion ought to be, but while thankful for so handsome and unusual a compliment, we must insist that Mr. James Gordon Bennett continue to be, as he is now, the editor of the *Herald*, which has never been a better newspaper than under his management, nor so deserving of public respect."

THE OPPOSITION papers which have recently exhibited so much delight in copying the strictures of the Baltimore *American* regarding the Sanborn contracts should remember that one of the famous Fulton family at one time filled a position as "Chief Detective" for a large territory. The Sanborn contracts may have been unwarrantably extravagant in their terms; but they would not have been warranted at all if all of our revenue officers had done their duty.

SOME strange statistics are now being printed regarding the Southern States. Virginia, as we have shown, spends enough money annually for whisky to pay her State debt in a reasonable length of time; Georgia, another Democratic State, spends $25,328,565 a year for the same purpose; and Alabama, a Republican State, spends only $23,015,835—difference in favor of Republican morals of Alabama, $2,312,530. And yet these Southern people are impoverished, ruined, depressed, and not happy.

TWO MEAN, cowardly, false and malicious dispatches were sent out from this city last week in regard to the testimony of one of the witnesses before the District Investigating Committee and the proprietor of this journal. David R. McKee, of the Associated Press, wrote one, and H. V. Boynton wrote the other. McKee, we understand, has a personal grievance against THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, because it and its friends defeated his aspirations in the office-holding line. Mr. Boynton distorted the truth, from, we suppose, pure force of habit. This "distinguished gentleman" and exemplary church member is so bitter in his prejudices that he cannot tell the truth in any matter in which an opponent is concerned. Another false and slanderous report was telegraphed away by A. W. Gibson, of the *Sun*. But Gibson and Dana are moral, social and political outlaws, who have made a trade of calumny and defamation of character, whose bad reputation is fortunately so well known that nobody believes what they say or print.

REASONS WHY THE CUBAN REPUBLIC SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED—THE OPPORTUNE MOMENT.

For nations as for individuals there come great opportunities which should not be thrown away. Availed of, these "lead on to fortune." Neglected, they rarely present themselves a second time. Has not such an opportune moment arrived to the United States to do an act of justice to a neighboring people struggling for freedom and independence, and at the same time to promote our own immediate interests; extend and improve our commercial relations in a southerly direction, and bring back the prosperity of our Gulf States, prostrated and impoverished and weighed down by an accumulation of misfortunes? The internecine war in Cuba has now been going on for nearly six years, and there appears to be no prospect of its early termination. Both parties seem to be able to prolong the contest indefinitely, and the question recurs: How long, according to the principles of international law, are neutral powers required to stand by indifferent to such a struggle—how long are they required to withhold a recognition of the independence of the party in revolt against the established government? How many lives must be sacrificed, and how much treasure must be expended before neutral powers can enter into commercial relations with the revolutionists? There is no fixed time when neutral powers may take such an attitude in civil wars. Their justification would depend entirely on the circumstances of the case, and each nation judges for itself of the circumstances. Writers of authority on public law lay down this rule: that "when one faction or party obtains dominion over an extensive territory, gives "laws to it, establishes a government in it, "administers justice, and, in a word, exercises acts of sovereignty, it is a person in "the law of nations; and, howeversomuch "one of the two parties gives to the other the "title of rebel or tyrant, the foreign powers "which desire to maintain their neutrality "ought to consider both as two States, independent as respects one another and "other States, who recognize no judge of "their differences." [Bello, Principios de Derecho International, cap. 10, p. 267.] And Dr. Phillimore, an English writer of high authority, says: "There is no proposition of law upon which there exists a "more universal agreement of all jurists "than that the virtual and *de facto* recognition of a new State gives no just cause "of offence to the old State, inasmuch as it "decides nothing concerning the asserted "rights of the latter." [Phillimore's International Law, vol. 2, pp. 17-22.] Wheaton, likewise an authority of deserved repute, says: "While the contest for the sovereign "ty continues and the civil war rages, other "nations may remain passive, allowing to "both contending parties all the rights "which war gives to public enemies; or "may acknowledge the independence of "the new State, forming with it treaties of "amity and commerce, or may join in alliance with one party against the other." [Wheaton, part 1, chap. 2, § 10.] Mr. Webster enunciated the same doctrine in his celebrated letter to the Austrian minister at Washington, when he said: "It is the right of every independent State "to enter into friendly relations with every "other independent State. Of course questions of prudence naturally arise in reference to new States, brought by successful "revolutions into the family of nations; but "it is not to be required of neutral powers "that they should await the recognition of "the new government by the present State. "No principle of public law has been more "frequently acted upon within the last thirty "years, by the great powers of the world, "than this. Within that period eight or ten "new States have established independent "governments within the limits of the colonial dominion of Spain, on this continent, "and in Europe the same thing has been "done by Belgium and Greece. The existence of all these governments was recognized by some of the leading powers of "Europe, as well as by the United States, "before it was acknowledged by the States "from which they had separated themselves." [Works of Daniel Webster, vol. 6, pp. 498, 499.] Such are the views of modern jurists, and applying the principles they lay down to the present case, what is the result? Certainly it cannot be denied that since October, 1868, the republicans of Cuba have held "dominion over an extensive territory, given laws to it, established a government in it, administered justice, and exercised acts of sovereignty" in it. A large portion of the island has been governed for nearly six years by the revolutionists of 1868, and a majority of the inhabitants of the island are understood to have acknowledged their allegiance to the republic. The parent power, with unlimited means of suppressing the revolt, has up to this time utterly failed to do it. In these circumstances, has this Government not a perfect right to recognize the independence of the republic, and, if it sees fit, enter into friendly relations with the new power without giving just cause of offence to Spain? We think the facts stated and the law we have quoted would furnish a complete justification for the measure, if any justification were needed.

2. We now come to the second branch of the subject, and propose to show that the commercial interests of this country are suffering greatly by the prolongation of this unnatural and apparently useless strife, and would be largely promoted by recognizing Cuban independence and forming intimate commercial relations with the new government. For years past the relations with Spain have been carried on not on anything like a reciprocal basis, but on a basis which gives a large advantage to that Government. We take from Cuba annually to the value of between sixty and seventy millions of dollars worth of her productions, while she takes from the United States less than twenty millions of dollars worth of our productions. This is clearly a one-sided arrangement, which cannot be terminated too soon. Instead of the balance of trade with Cuba and the other countries to the south of us being against the United States, it should be largely in our favor, and it can easily be turned in our favor, by entering into treaties which shall be reciprocal in their character, and which shall open up for the United States markets now practically closed against them. The republicans of Cuba, it is well known, desire to enter into close relations with the people of this country. Many of them have been taught in our schools and colleges, and have there imbibed those principles of government upon which ours is based. These people chafe under the harsh rule of the governors sent from Spain to keep them in subjection to the parent power. They cherish ardent aspirations for the freedom and independence which we enjoy, and they also desire to put an end to that infamous system of labor which prevails in Cuba, and which is kept up only for the enrichment of the home government, the viceroys, and the host of officers, high and low, which that government places in charge of the Island. Recognize their independence and the barbarous war waged upon the Cuban people will cease from that moment—peace and prosperity will be restored so that suffering population, and a large field will be at once opened for our grain-growers and provision dealers of the West, for the manufacturers and merchants of the Eastern and Middle States, and the lumbermen of the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. The merchants of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other cities of the West would immediately feel the benefit of this measure. So would those of New Orleans, Galveston, Mobile, and other Southern cities. The spirits of the people there would revive, capital would flow in upon them, and an impetus would be given to the extension of American commerce in all that portion of the continent which borders on the Gulf and in the luxuriant islands which sparkle like gems in that beautiful sea. The treasury of the Government would also be enriched by great quantities of gold and silver which, nearer and more frequent intercourse with these rich countries would enable us to obtain from them. In addition to these inducements, an extension of our commerce in that direction would furnish occupation for many thousands of persons in the South now unemployed there, would attach to the Government a class of people who live on agitation and by continually exciting the worst feelings of the people in that section. This alone is a sufficient reason for immediate action by the Government in favor of Cuban independence.

3. That the present moment is opportune for such action, and that it would be a grave blunder to suffer it to escape can easily be demonstrated. Hitherto certain complications have existed which prevented the Government from affording that moral support to the Cubans which otherwise would have been given. These complications do not now stand in the way. There is no longer a Republican government in Spain, nor is there any probability of the establishment of one. The people there are wedded to the monarchical form. Why then should we afford that Government a moral support in crushing out the extension of our own system in this part of the world? It is hardly necessary to assert that the commercial supremacy of the Western continent belongs to us. Why should we not take and keep it? Are the people of the United States willing to stand by and see other nations wrest us from the trade and commerce and advantages which are naturally ours? to concede to England, for instance, a supremacy on this side of the water which she exercises on the other? We do not believe it, but we know that is the aim of our great rival, and that she will not be content until the whole world has been brought under her commercial and financial sway.

While we have been idle that great power has been intriguing to extend her commerce with peighbors very near to us, and obtained advantages which we might and should possess. If England could prevent it, she would never allow the balance of trade to be turned in our favor anywhere. She well knows where real power lies, and how it is to be obtained and kept. She means to wield a real sceptre, and it must be admitted that she has wonderful success. England is not to be blamed for this, but should not the United States act on the same principle? We are able to dispute the possession of this sceptre on our own soil. Can any one tell us why we should not contend vigorously for it? Can any one tell us why we should further the extension of a power and influence which is destructive of our own? It can be shown that our inaction in the Cuban question has imposed upon the people of the United States an actual loss of upwards of two hundred millions of dollars. If this be the consequence of treaties, if our obligations under such instruments are so injurious to our interests, is there any reason why they should not cease to bind us? Are we always to subordinate our interests to those of other nations? Treaties should be reciprocal in their stipulations. When they promote the interests of only one of the parties to the contract the time has come for the abrogation of such treaties.

Further, is it not high time to put a stop to the barbarities practiced by Spanish officers in Cuba? Whose liberty, whose life is safe there? Can we longer tolerate the cruel treatment which our citizens receive from those officers? Every day we hear of the arrest, on the most frivolous pretences, of one or more of them and their imprisonment in dark and filthy dungeons—a living death worse than that by the vile garrote. To interfere in their behalf, our Government is compelled to resort to an indirect method of communication with the Cuban officials, and in the meantime our interference is rendered useless by the execution of sentences hurriedly pronounced before help can be sent.

Again, our recognition of the independence of Cuba would settle the question of slavery on the island. While the Spanish rule continues there that system of labor will prevail. The trade in slaves, our readers are aware, is a most lucrative source of profit to the Governors of Cuba and the retinue of officers who surround them. Destroy it, and the attraction of the island for the Spaniards will immediately cease. While we write a telegram from Havana, of April 11, is published, giving official announcement of a decree of the Captain General, that all slaves furnished to the Government shall be organized as soldiers, under white officers. They are to serve five years and then be freed. Such a policy is declared while the trade in slaves is fostered.

We would impress upon Congress the advissability of their resolving upon immediate recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic and authorization of the President to negotiate a commercial treaty with it. It may be inferred that the President will lose no time in giving effect to such a resolve. If the reasons given for such a measure are not conclusive we cannot conceive of any which would be so regarded.

THE Meriden (Conn.) *Republican*, referring to the result of the recent election in that State, accuses the temperance men with having done irreparable mischief to their own interests. It also accuses them with having prostituted their ballots for the purpose of punishing imaginary wrongs, and says, "when they see the license law "repealed, the registry laws made a bon-"fire of, and Buckingham moved from his "seat, they can sit down and thank God for "all they have done for temperance reform "and the purity of the ballot-box at the "April election in 1874." There is the ring of the true metal in this kind of criticism. It shows the inexcusable folly of the spiteful course of the temperance reformers. Not satisfied with partial success of their desires under Republican rule, they have, to use a homely phrase, "cut off their nose to spite their face" by aiding indirectly though it may have been, their most earnest and unprincipled opponents to office. But their blunder is still more inexcusable when viewed from a national stand-point. The loss of a Republican vote in the Senate for years to come may involve the safety of issues of a vital character both to the nation and to those principles which these foolish reformers pretend to serve. They must know that with the Democrats in power either in the State or national Government, with such men as John Morrissey and Sam Cox filling places of public authority, their chances of success would be slim, indeed.

BOSTON AND FINANCE.

On Saturday evening, the 4th of April, a meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, of those opposed to the passage of the financial measure now pending in Congress. The account of that meeting telegraphed to the press set forth that the hall was crowded to overflowing, and that large crowds of people were turned away unable to obtain admission. The following letter from a gentleman, whose reliability is beyond question, reduces the estimates furnished of the meeting, and shows that its numbers were very much "inflated" in the reports published in the newspapers:

BOSTON, April 6, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Thinking that you might like to know the truth concerning the meeting in Faneuil hall Saturday night, I address you this note to say that the reports in the morning papers are almost pure fabrications. The only part that approaches the truth is the report of the remarks. The meeting was small, the hall not being half filled at any time, and the remarks of the speakers fell heavy and dead upon the audience, which was a curious medley of merchants, clerks, and porters. There was no enthusiasm whatever, and the comments of the press give altogether a false impression of the importance of the gathering.

Yours, very respectfully,

* * *

AN OFFICIAL LAND PAPER.

The first issue of the *Western Land Owner*, a monthly publication, intended to furnish the important decisions and circulars of the General Land Office, the land laws as passed by Congress, and information concerning Western lands, has just been laid on our table. It is conducted by Henry N. Copp, a well-known Washingtonian, and has our best wishes for its success.

Wanted—A nations name. The term American applies alike to a Canadian, Mexican, Brazilian, Chilian, Patagonian, Indian, Cuban or citizen of the United States.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 6, 1874.

General Orders, No. 23.

The following joint resolution of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to detail a medical officer of the army to inquire into and report upon the causes of epidemic cholera.

Whereas epidemic cholera prevailed during the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three in various parts of the United States, especially in the valley of the Mississippi, causing a deplorable mortality; and whereas it is highly important that whenever such epidemics occur, the facts concerning the spread of the disease and its mode of propagation should be ascertained as fully as possible, with a view to the prevention or limitation of future outbreaks, therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to detail one medical officer of the army, who shall, during the present year, under the direction of the Surgeon General of the army, in connection with the supervising surgeon of marine hospitals, acting under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, visit the towns at which cholera prevailed during eighteen hundred and seventy-three, or such of them as in the opinion of the Surgeon General and Secretary of the Treasury may be necessary, confer with the health authorities and resident physicians of such towns, and collect so far as possible all facts of importance with regard to such epidemic, and shall make a detailed report of the information collected, on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, to the President, to be submitted to Congress. And the Surgeon General is hereby authorized and directed to report to the Secretary of War, for publication, such information on the subject as he may have, or shall obtain.

Approved March 25, 1874.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

DIED.

FORD.—On the 11th instant, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., after a lingering illness, JAMES H. FORD, aged forty-six years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 211 Eleventh street southwest, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock.

PENNY.—On the 10th instant, FRANCIS ADELAIDE THORNTON, daughter of Irene Penny, in the eleventh year of her age.

McPHERSON.—On the 12th instant, at the residence of Wm. L. Drury, esq., No. 718 Eleventh street northwest, PRISCILLA McPHERSON, aged eighty years, an old family servant of the late Wm. F. Drury.

The funeral will take place to-day from the late residence of Wm. L. Drury, esq., No. 718 Eleventh street northwest, at 1:30 p. m.

KELLY.—Yesterday, April 12, JOHN F. KELLY, in the nineteenth year of his age, after an illness of eight months.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, 112 G street northwest, at 3 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

HALL.—In Springfield, Mass., on the 6th of April, at the residence of her son-in-law, T. A. Curtis, Mrs. ABBY ELLSWORTH, wife of the late David A. Hall, of this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$3,000 TO $15,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE for three or five years.
WM. L. DAVIS, Broker,
apl13-7t No. 1511 Pennsylvania avenue.

OFFICE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
WASHINGTON, April 10, 1874.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

PITTSBURG EXPRESS TRAIN.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY NEXT, APRIL 12,
AN
EXPRESS TRAIN,
WITH
Pullman Palace Cars Attached
WILL
BE RUN DAILY
BETWEEN
Washington and Pittsburg.

LEAVE WASHINGTON AT 8:30 P. M.
ARRIVE AT PITTSBURG AT 1:40 A. M.

THOS. R. SHARP, Master Transportation.
GEO. S. KOONTZ, General Agent.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
apl1-2t

THOS. M. PLOWMAN,
ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER,
629 E STREET NORTHWEST,
(ONE DOOR EAST OF SEVENTH.) hm7-3m

NEW MUSIC.

A new song, by Harrison Millard, entitled "THE SONG MY DARLING SANG;" price 50 cents.
"THE WILD HUNT," a forest scene, composed for the Piano by J. E. Muller, author of "Falling Leaves." The title page is beautifully and appropriately illustrated; price 60 cents.
apl0-3t W. G. METZEROTT & CO.

FIGS JUST RECEIVED.
Imperial Layer, large fine grain.
Excelsior Layer, soft and meaty.
Naples, fine flavor for table use, &c.
MALAGA FRUIT COMPANY,
apl0-3t 408 Ninth street N. W.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

RICHARD M. HARVEY,
REAL ESTATE NOTE BROKER,
NO. 1422 F STREET NORTHWEST.
apl-tf Office Hours: 9a. m. to 4 p. m.

THOS. E. WAGGAMAN,
REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 519 SEVENTH STREET,
opposite Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Jan. 1, 1874.
SIR: It gives me pleasure to be able to inform you that my office, No. 519 Seventh street northwest, has been enlarged and refitted with every convenience for the transaction of my business, which I will be enabled to attend to in a manner that will exceed my previous efforts.
As Real Estate Broker I sell large amounts of property at private sale and collect numerous rents; thus from the extent of my business in this line unusual facilities are offered my clients, to all of whom I can cheerfully refer as to my promptness and their satisfaction as to the manner in which their business has been conducted.
As Auctioneer of Real Estate I have great facilities, from the fact that the numerous inquiries made of me, as real estate broker, enable me to give information kid direct the attention of parties desiring to make purchases to those sales.
As Broker, I deal only in first liens on real estate securities at not exceeding half the value of the property, and my duties as auctioneer and real estate broker give me superior opportunities of judging the true value of such property, as the sales are getting being it continually under my observation. By the law of Congress the interest allowed on the above class of securities in the city of Washington is limited to ten per centum, (10 per cent.,) which I collect quarterly or semi-annually, and forward free of charge, the same to me being paid by the party borrowing the money. There cannot a more advantageous manner of investment than this, when the property is properly selected, which I have such superior opportunity of doing. My hope and expectation is that, as heretofore, I can give perfect satisfaction, and I ask for a continuance of your favors.
THOS. E. WAGGAMAN.
m1-lw-6t&Thlm

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
A. J. JOYCE,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER,
412, 414, and 416 Fourteenth Street.
REPAIRING in all its branches. All carriages left for repairs, storage, or commission, are insured. AGENTS for Brewster & Co., (of Broome street,) Fifth avenue, New York. aug15-tf

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

NEW BOOKS
RECEIVED BY
W. H. & O. H. MORRISON,
LAW BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
No. 475 Pennsylvania avenue.
Victor Hugo's '93. Revolution and the Woman Question by Mrs. Hooper. Lincoln and Seward by Gideon Welles. The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell. Memories of Many Men and Some Women; by Field. Mission Service Book. Reformed Episcopal Church. The Circuit Rider; by Eggleston. Modern Painters and their Paintings; by Sarah Tytler. Fettered for Life; by Lillie Devereux Blake. Desperate Remedies (Leisure-Hour Series); by Hardy. Parton's Life of Thomas Jefferson. The Education of American Girls; by Annie Brackett. Cassy; by Healy Stretton. Teachings of the Ages; by A. C. Traveler. Mrs. Southworth's new novel, Victor's Triumph.
Legal-fold initial note paper, in great variety, for sale by the sheet or box. apl

NEW BOOKS,
AT BALLANTYNE'S,
428 SEVENTH STREET.
Life of Thomas Jefferson. By Parton.
Life and Works of Mrs. Barbauld. Two vols.
Margaret Fuller's Works. Six vols.
Ninety-three. By Victor Hugo.
The Silence and Voices of God. By Farrar.
Spina Christi. Musings in Holy Week. By Chas. H. Hall.
Cure for Thought-taking. By Geo. McDonald.
mh30

John Penington & Son,
Importers of French, English and German Books and Journals.
Foreign Catalogues supplied.
127 SOUTH SEVENTH ST., PHILADELPHIA PENNA. fel1-3m

HOTELS & RESTAURANTS.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL,
JAMES SYKES, Proprietor,
FRONTING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Bet. Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
au29-tf

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
REMODELED, REFURNISHED.
FIFTY PRIVATE BATH-ROOMS
AND ELEVATOR ADDED.
Open November 3, 1873.
oct13-tf J. V. CAKE, Proprietor.
C. C. WILLARD.

Ebbitt House,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
jan31

"CUT HAY."
A very superior article of Cut Hay in bales.
Long Hay and Hand-threshed Rye. Straw for sale low by
W. H. GALT,
feb18- Indiana avenue and First street.

MALAGA FRUIT COMPANY,
408 NINTH STREET.
RIPE BANANAS.
Fifteen bunches just received per steamer.
MALAGA FRUIT COMPANY,
mh28-3t 408 Ninth street northwest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ GREAT COUNCIL I. O. OF R. M. will meet THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 13, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Wigwam of Seneca Tribe, P. S. and Reps., attend.
apl3* WM. M. STELLE, G. C. of R.

☞ TO THE PUBLIC.
All persons interested in the erection of a church edifice for the use of the Presbyterian Church are requested to meet at the house of Wm. P. Shiall, Hyattsville, Prince George's county, Md., TUESDAY, 6 p. m., April 14, 1874. apl3

☞ I. O. O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF Magnesia Encampment, No. 4, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at the hall, Eighth street southeast, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 12:30 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, JAMES H. FORD, P. H. P.
JOHN F. O'NEILL, C. P.
W. P. ALLAN, Scribe. apl3-2t*

☞ OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA GAS COAL COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the corner of Fifteenth and G streets, on MONDAY, the 13th of April, 1874, at 7 o'clock p. m. Important business will be presented for consideration.
JOHN BULL,
apl3 Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ NATIONAL SPORTSMAN'S CLUB.—The members are hereby notified that the annual meeting, called for this evening, has been postponed until to-morrow (Tuesday) evening at the same place and hour. By order of the President,
apl3* M. A. TAPPAN, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE,
OFFICE REGISTER OF WILLS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1874.
The following wills have been filed in this office since January 1, 1874, and partly proven:
Behrens, John E.
Bain, John
Bailey, Julia E.
Bell, Ann
Carter, Lavinia, of city of Philadelphia.
Colbert, John
Driscoll, Jeremiah
Evans, Cecilia
Foster, Edward
Hanson, Mary Ann
Kembel, Julia C.
Lee, Sanford
Rose, Mary
Stewart, William M.
Smith, John C.
Seals, Charles
Thomas, Thomas
Warren, Moses
Young, Ann
All parties interested are requested to call at this office and take the necessary steps to admit them to probate and record as required by law.
AMOS WEBSTER,
Register of Wills, District of Columbia.
apl13-3t

☞ YOUNG MEN
SPECIALLY INVITED
TO THE Y. M. C. A. ROOMS,
Corner Ninth and D streets.
Free Reading Rooms.
Circulating Library. New books constantly added.
Religious Meetings—Daily Prayer Meetings at 12:15, 6 and 9 p. m.
SABBATH, at 3:30 p. m., services in Lincoln hall. Theatre services, at Metropolitan theatre, Pennsylvania avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, SABBATH, at 7:30 p. m. mar4

☞ 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 F and Ninth streets. feb16-tf

☞ 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, 917 D street, between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest, prompt attention will be given. Jan22-ly

☞ WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE at this office.

☞ E. H. WELLS, DENTIST, HAS removed office to his residence, 152 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 $ a set, either jaw. y17-tf

☞ HOT AND COLD SODA,
MILBURN'S,
1429 Pennsylvania avenue.
Depot for Mineral Waters. dec30-6m

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

☞ PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR medical purposes, at the Temple Drug Store. nov1

☞ WHEN YOU CANNOT FIND WHAT you want at other places, try the Temple Drug Store, F and Ninth streets. nov1

☞ HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES AND specifies at the TEMPLE DRUG STORE, corner F and Ninth streets.

☞ ALL THE COUGH MEDICINES, Cod Liver Oils, Troches, &c., at the Temple Drug Store. nov1

☞ THERE WILL BE A MEETING of the Board of Trustees of Public Schools held at the Franklin School building, TUESDAY EVENING, the 14th instant, at 7:30 o'clock.
A. P. PARDON,
apl1-2t [Star] Secretary.

☞ MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—AN adjourned meeting of the MEDICAL ASSOCIATION of the District of Columbia will be held in the hall of the Medical Society, No. 915 F street northwest, at one (1) o'clock, p. m., TUESDAY, 14th instant.
JAMES T. YOUNG, M. D.,
apl1-3t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE POTOMAC FERRY COMPANY, SEVENTH STREET WHARF, WASHINGTON, APRIL 1, 1874.—On and after TUESDAY, April 7, the HOURLY TRIPS of the Ferry Boats between WASHINGTON and ALEXANDRIA will commence at 7 a. m. Last trip at 6 p. m.
S. S. HOWSON, President.
CAM'L URDNEY, Gen'l Supt. apr4-tf

☞ D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA CURE.
WARRANTED TO GIVE RELIEF IN FIVE MINUTES.
Persons suffering with Asthma are requested to call and get a trial package of the above remedy *free gratis*.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at
G. P. HOPKINS' Drug Store,
apl-1m No. 1235 Massachusetts avenue.

☞ REGISTER'S OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1874.
Notice is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1874, will have expired all licenses given by the District of Columbia to Commercial Agents, Peddlers and all Product Dealers at large and in all the markets of said District.
All persons engaged in said business, trades or professions must promptly renew said licenses in accordance with provisions of the amended act regulating licenses, approved June 20, 1872, viz: "That every person engaged in any trade, occupation or profession for which a license tax is imposed by the laws of the District of Columbia shall, at the time for procuring the same, make application to the Register, and shall state under oath or affirmation such facts as may be applicable to the business," &c.
"The Register shall then issue to the applicant a certificate stating the particular kind of license for which application has been made, and the amount of money required by law to be paid therefor. Said certificate shall be delivered to the Collector, who shall, upon the receipt of the money stated therein, give a certificate of deposit, stating the amount of money paid and the kind of license required, and it shall be the duty of the Register to issue said license."
"That every person liable for a license tax who may fail to pay the same before engaging in the business for which a license tax may be required shall, in addition to the license tax imposed, pay a fine or penalty of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each offence."
JOHN F. COOK,
mh31-12t (Star & Chron) Register D. C.

☞ DR. S. S. BOND HAS REMOVED to No. 613 First street, between E and I streets. Calls left at the Drug Store corner of Tenth street and New York avenue will receive prompt attention. mh31-tf

☞ EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1874.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Appeals will meet on the SECOND MONDAY IN MARCH, 1874, in the room lately occupied by the Superintendent of Assessments and Taxes, in the west wing of the City Hall, for the purpose of hearing appeals from the valuation returned by the Assessor upon new buildings, improvements, &c., (erected during the year 1873,) for the tax for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.
The Board will be in session each day, Sundays excepted, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock, p. m., for the period of thirty days, commencing March 9 and ending April 11, 1874.
Alex'r Gardner, 1st Council dist.
Frs. Mattingly, 2d " " John T. Given, 7th.
Jno. T. Mitchell, 3d " " W. W. Moore, 8th.
A. H. Dodge, 4th " " Geo. W. Snow, 9th.
Jas. Wormley, 5th " " Geo. A. Bohrer, 10th.
George Taylor, 6th " " J. Bowen, 11th.
ALEX. R. SHEPHERD,
mh6-tf Governor District of Columbia.

☞ LEGAL AND OTHER BRIEFS PRINTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE at the REPUBLICAN JOB OFFICE. no13-tf

DENTISTS.

DENTISTRY.—C. B. FOSTER, M. D., FOR thirty years a Dental Practitioner in Philadelphia and New York, attends to all branches of his profession at No. 1108 New York avenue.
Beautiful sets of teeth on platina, gold and other materials on the most reasonable terms. no6-tf

W. SCOTT, DENTIST,
No. 333 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, (over Toel's.) Nitrous oxide gas a specialty. Terms moderate. oct9-1y

DR. M. S. BROWN,
DENTIST,
1319 Massachusetts Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets.
Full upper or lower set of Teeth.....$15
Partial " " " " .....$4 to $12
Teeth extracted by the use of pure Gas.....$1 50
Each additional Tooth, same sitting.....$0
mh11-tf

CABINET MAKERS.

LEVI CURRY,
CABINET MAKER,
410 M street, between Fourth and Fifth streets,
(Shop in the rear.)
Hard Wood and Veneered Doors a specialty. Offices and Stores fitted up in the best style. Joiner work promptly executed, and satisfaction guaranteed. jal1

OATS! OATS!
A large supply of very Superior OATS, BALED HAY AND STRAW FOR SALE LOW by
W. M. GALT,
Indiana avenue and First street,
apl4 near B. and O. Railroad Depot.

Malaga Fruit Company,
408 Ninth Street.
OLD No. 456 TEN ST. } ON EXHIBITION and Sale at MARKEITER'S, NEW No. 439 7TH ST.
No. 439 Seventh st., between D and E streets, eight doors above Odd Fellows' Hall.
Choice Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chromos, &c. Also, largest stock of Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Pictures, Frames, Picture Cords and Tassels, Rings, Nails, &c., in the District.
☞ TERMS CASH.
Please remember Name and Number. fel23-1y*

Malaga Fruit Company,
408 NINTH STREET.

FOR MOUNT VERNON.
The Steamer AEROW, Captain Frank Hollingshead, having been rebuilt and entirely refitted by her present owners, will leave her wharf, FOOT OF SEVENTH STREET, DAILY (Sundays excepted) AT 8 O'CLOCK FOR MOUNT VERNON, (the Tomb of Washington,) and intermediate landings.
JAMES SYKES,
feb13 Gen. Sup't Steamer Arrow.

DRY GOODS.

ALL COTTONS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Cambric finish Calicoes, 8 and 10 cents.
Dress Goods from 12½ to 75 cents.
Japanese Silks, 25 to 75 cents.
New shades Ladies' Spring Suitings.
Black Silks, $1 to $2, auction prices.
The nicest line Parasols in the city.
Striped Grenadine Silks, $1, very cheap.
A Black Alpaca at 40 cents, worth 60.
The nicest line Men and Boys' Cassimeres to be seen.
Straw Mattings and Oil Cloths.
Our Goods are cheap—give us a call.
T. N. NAUDAIN.
ap7 606 Pennsylvania av., below Seventh st.

DRY GOODS!
LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES,
AT
Towson & Hoyle's.
NEW DRY GOODS STORE.
New Spring Dress Goods, such as Japanese Silks at 25c. worth 75c. New Spring Dress Goods in silk poongee; clouded Mohairs; plain Japanese silks; pure Mohairs; Mohair Balenos; Mignonette Shades; French Stripe Poplins in all colors from 20, 25, 30, 35, 37, and 50 cts. worth double the money.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
Black Silks, from 75c. $1, $1.25, $1.37, $1.50, $1.62, $1.75, worth double the money; 100 new spring Ottoman Reversible Shawls at $2.50, worth $7; all linen Handkerchiefs at 8c. worth 12c; best calicoes at 8c. worth 12c; Androscoggin, 14c; Fruit Loom, 14½c; Wamsutta, 18½c, and all other goods at GREAT BARGAINS.
TOWSON & HOYLE,
apa-7t 730 Bridge street, Georgetown, D. C.

WHY IS IT
THAT
BOGAN & WYLIE
SELL
DRESS GOODS SO CHEAP?
Because they purchase from the best sources, and, as the occupy stores in an
OLD-FASHIONED NEIGHBORHOOD,
their rent and other expenses are SO LOW they can sell at a SMALL PROFIT.
BARGAINS IN
BLACK ALPACAS AND BLACK SILKS.
ONE PRICE ONLY—
ap3