National Republican.

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

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THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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

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

MONDAY MORNING.....JUNE 15, 1874.

PERSONS *leaving town for the summer will do well to consult the watering-place advertisements in another column.*

THERE is reason to fear that the people will make up their minds that the Forty-third Congress is not made of the right sort of stuff. A party with a majority of fully two thirds in either House that cannot redeem its pledges upon finance, polygamy and civil rights, may well suspect its Representatives in the National Legislature of being weak-kneed or shaky. The constituents of uncertain men had better keep them at home. Congress is no good place for them.

THE Democratic party won some victories in Georgia recently, whereupon a Democratic sheet in that region, the Athens *Georgian*, remarks: "We would respectfully suggest to all former slaveowners to preserve a correct list of their slaves, and have their names recorded in the clerk's office of their respective counties. This will require but little trouble and expense, and the day may come when a nation's returning sense of justice might make this a wise present precaution."

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, has a better idea than that, viz., to repeal the constitutional amendments and restore slavery.

IT is well for Congress to hesitate over the bill for the repeal of the moieties. Its passage will throw into the hands of the smugglers and double-invoice men at least fifty millions per annum of the people's money. The real tax-payers are those consumers who toil and eat by the sweat of the brow. What the smuggler keeps back he does not give to the poor by lowering the price of his goods. The poor man has to pay the full price all the same. And if in some instances the price is lowered to the consumer, then it comes out of the honest importer who is undersold and impoverished and finally driven from the trade. Depend upon it, the only way to prevent frauds upon the revenue is to forfeit the whole package and give the moiety to the informer. Less than this will enable the thieves to outbid the Government and get off scot free.

IT is most remarkable that the inflationists in the two houses of Congress cannot agree as to how they shall dilute the currency. A clear majority of each house is confessedly opposed to a return to specie payments. This means that both favor a policy which will, by an increase of the volume of paper currency, enhance the value of property without the intervention of labor; which will enable the rich owner to sell for more dollars without expending a single dollar in the labor of the poor man, which all acknowledge is the only legitimate means of increasing the value of property. Does Congress suppose that the laboring classes cannot comprehend this? And does it not also know that inflation will increase the price of subsistence of the poor? It may be very certain that laboring men will learn the latter fact by practical experience and before the November elections, too, if the bill before the committee should become a law. They are not such idiots as not to remember what they pay for bread and meat from one year to another. It is the speculators in Western lands and in the growing crops, the great land-grant railways and produce operators and transportation companies who are pressing Congress for an increase of paper money. They have made large contracts for lands and crops on speculation, and their only hope of selling out so as to realize a profit after making their deferred payments is in cheapening the value of a dollar by making two of each one now in circulation. But how will this affect the poor man who lives from "hand to mouth," and has only his labor to sell? One of the new dollars will buy only half the quantity of bread and meat, and he and his family may "pinch and starve," perhaps, for labor wages are the last thing to rise.

ECONOMY WITH A VENGEANCE.

The Senate passed, on Monday last, a bill for the better organization of the district courts of the United States within the State of Louisiana. The preamble of this bill sets forth that "for the more convenient "transaction of business in these courts the "State shall be divided into two judicial dis-"tricts," certain parishes bordering on and north of Red river to constitute what shall be known as the "Northern district," and the remaining parishes to constitute what shall be known as the "Southern district." The effect of the bill, should it become a law, is simply to revive a judicial district which existed prior to the war, but which, since that period, has been permitted to lapse because there has been no occasion or necessity for its re-establishment. The only courts of the United States within the State of Louisiana since the year 1863 have been the Circuit and District courts holding sessions at the city of New Orleans and now composed of Judges Bradley, Woods and Durell, the latter being the judge of the District court as well as a member of the Circuit court. The jurisdiction of these courts extends over the entire State. The bill now before Congress proposes to divest Judge Durell of all jurisdiction as a district judge so far as the Northern district of the State is concerned, and it will also have the effect of relieving the Circuit court at New Orleans of all business either on the law or equity side of the court which arises in the Northern district, or concerns or involves parties to suits or proceedings, civil or criminal, who reside therein.

The only reason assigned for the measure which we have heard is that given by Senator West, of Louisiana, when he said that "the facts as presented to the Judiciary "Committee satisfied them of the economy "of such a proceeding, inasmuch as the "expense of bringing litigants and their "witnesses and serving process at a dis-"tance of 500 miles more than counterbal-"ances the cost of the new court." He added that "the salary of the judge was "fixed at a very small amount." The only position made to the measure in the Senate was by Senator Bayard, and what he shows that he was not very well informed as to the facts which influenced the majority of the committee in agreeing to the bill, nor of the reasons why it should not become a law.

"Economy" is the only ground upon which the measure was advocated by Senator West, but we think it can easily be shown that this is a mere pretense, and that such a consideration never entered into the mind of the promoters of the bill. We think that it can easily be shown that there is not the slightest necessity for the establishment of a new court in Louisiana, and that so far from saving money to the Government it will involve an increased expenditure. The first reason why the bill should be rejected by the House is that neither the people residing within the limits of the district set apart in the bill nor the officers of the Government have called for the establishment of a new court in Louisiana. The scheme originates with a few politicians and office-seekers interested or residing in and about the town of Monroe, and its only promoters are persons who intend to apply for the offices thus created or have friends who will be applicants for the same.

The second reason which may be urged in opposition to the bill is, that the present judicial establishments in Louisiana are amply sufficient for the convenient and economical transaction of all business brought before them. Not a single fact has been communicated to Congress going to show that the territorial jurisdiction of the Circuit and District Courts at New Orleans is too extended, nor that these courts cannot and do not with rapidity clear their dockets.

The third reason is, that the city of New Orleans being the commercial centre of the State, a great majority, perhaps ninety per cent., of the litigation instituted in the Federal courts of Louisiana exclusively concerns parties resident in the southern part of the State; and thus the argument, based upon the great distance (500 miles) that litigants, witnesses and officers serving process have to travel in coming to New Orleans, falls to the ground.

Besides the foregoing, it may be alleged that this very question of distance from court proves a terror to evil-doers. If the court were established in a turbulent district of the State, law-breakers would feel secure from pursuit and punishment. They would not fear the verdicts of juries composed of their own neighbors. As circumstances now exist, there is a very healthy apprehension of the discomfort of a trip of two or three hundred miles to New Orleans and detention in prison there, and this acts as a restraint upon the evilly-disposed. Is it possible that the Democrats in the Senate, in their feeble opposition to the bill, were influenced by such a consideration?

Evidence from trustworthy sources is now in possession of members of the House which shows that when Louisiana was divided into two judicial districts the judge assigned to the northern part of the State (Henry Boyce) rarely found it necessary even to open his court. With the exception of trying a mail robber now and then it is well known to the legal profession and others that he had little or no business before him during the entire time he held the office. He himself used to say there was so little business he had no need for a clerk.

If the foregoing statements be correct, (and there is no doubt of their accuracy,) will any one pretend there is need for a new court in Louisiana? Do our lawmakers desire to open the door for an expenditure like that made in Arkansas, which, for the years 1871, 1872 and 1873, amounted to $743,023.75? Economy! Who ever heard of a lot of office-seekers asking for the establishment of a court for such a purpose? Let the bill be allowed to slumber until a necessity shall be shown for action upon it.

THE JAPAN INDEMNITY FUND.

During the past two sessions of Congress there has been an effort to get an expression of legislative opinion in relation to the disposition of the money paid to the United States on account of this indemnity as well as an attempt to secure the passage of an act relieving Japan from the payment of the balance due. The disposition of the money already in the hands of the Secretary of State may be made in various advantageous ways. There are claims against it to be investigated and satisfied. There are propositions involving an expenditure of a portion in the education of Japanese. There is a proposition to refund the whole of it without condition, and finally a suggestion to pay the amount into the Treasury. Besides the portion paid to the United States, and subject to so many advantageous plans for its disposition, is the amount still due. In regard to this we have a suggestion to make, which we hope the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, who have the subject under advisement, may find it convenient to consider, even at this late hour of the session. That there is doubt as to the justice of receiving from Japan the balance due is established by the recommendation of the Executive at a past session to annul the obligation to pay and the action of the House of Representatives in passing a bill for that purpose.

It was the avowed purpose of the representatives who concluded the treaty providing for the indemnity, and who undertook on their own unauthorized responsibility the prosecution of the naval and military operations at Simonoseki, that the Governments to whom the indemnity should be paid did not desire to impose pecuniary fines; that it was not money, but the friendship and trade of Japan, which was wanted; and further, it was again reiterated that it was not the desire to extort money, but rather an earnest wish to establish good relations for the advantage of the treaty nations. These statements of the representatives are formulated in the treaty. Japan has given as her guarantee for her good faith in endeavoring so far as her peculiar civilization would permit many evidences of her desire to advance the interests of Western civilization. She has built a railroad, a telegraph line, established a system of postal communication, introduced foreign machinery into her country, has employed competent foreigners from all nations in the various branches of her administration, has encouraged native newspapers, and adopted a metropolitan system of police in her capital and other large cities. More than all, she has adopted a national system of education, and selected as her adviser in this arduous undertaking one of our most eminent citizens, Prof. David Murray, of New Jersey. To show her our faith in her effort to sustain herself as an independent nation amidst the colonial enterprises of Europe, it becomes us as a nation to be just as well as generous. No more certain act of justice can be done than for the Senate to pass Senator Sargent's bill, now in the hands of a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, releasing Japan from the payment of the balance of the indemnity. No more generous encouragement to our commercial interests in the East can be given by a great nation which has attained its complete independence to one which is struggling to preserve its national character amidst encroachment of new civilizations tainted with the suspicion of more colonial aggressions than to acquit Japan of the balance due. We were the first nation to insist upon the opening of Japan to commerce and the civilization of the West, and we should be the first nation to assist her in the struggle for national life which our action has put upon her. We can do it in this instance without price, and give her the strong moral support of an intelligent American public opinion, because the present policy of the United States toward their neighbors is one of the most scrupulous good faith and justice. While ever ready and vigilant to protect the rights and interest of Americans wheresoever or against whomsoever it may be, the United States will not oppress their neighbors with extravagant demands or unjust actions.

CONGRESS AND THE CURRENCY.

The New York *Express*, in an article entitled "The Failure of Congress," says: "Over six months ago the National Legislature assembled, at a period when all the "material interests of the country were "suffering terrible depression. Capitalists "were apprehending ruin; laborers were "unemployed; trade was stagnant; factories were idle, and all eyes were turned "towards Congress to see what it would do "for the general relief. * * * The wisdom and the courage that the situation "required were evidently not to be found "in Congress." This may be all true, but the mistake that was made was in expecting relief from Congress. It has become too much the fashion of late years to look to Congress and Washington for relief from every ill and misfortune that comes upon the country. The idea is mischievous, and the sooner it is abandoned the better. We saw its evil effects during the war, when Congressmen undertook to even regulate the price of gold by Congressional enactment. Congress, it is true, has done absolutely nothing in the financial question, but it is very doubtful whether it could have done anything. The whole trouble lies deeper than legislation—in the people themselves—and before the end comes it will be found that the people, and not Congress, will have to rectify it.

IN ADDITION to Fairmount Park, Philadelphia has several small parks laid out in the built-up portions of the city, which are known as "public squares," and are about the size of our Franklin square. The Philadelphia squares are things of beauty, but instead of being joys to her citizens are sources of worriment at least six months in every twelve. They are governed in the most illiberal and exclusive manner, and seem to be maintained solely for the benefit of the salaried superintendents, who only open them to the public at uncertain times, and never during the period embraced between the months of October and June. The raising of hay seems to be the special duty of the Granger superintendents, the crops being devoted to swelling the salaries of these officials. In order to give weight to the crops children are not permitted to frolic on the green sward, but must confine themselves to the hard gravel walks and barbarous stumps that do duty for benches. So strictly are these breathing places guarded that gentlemen are liable to pains and penalties for smoking within their iron-bound precincts. The papers of Philadelphia are just now engaged in their annual growl about this wretched government of the squares, and are demanding a reform as one of the "many Centennial necessities." The *Evening Bulletin* says: "Why cannot the public squares be made worthy of a great city? What is done elsewhere everybody can do; why we should be so far behind our neighbors is a thing that no man can see. We urge this matter as one of our many Centennial necessities, and as an easy opportunity for somebody to win popularity and praise from the public. Let the railings and the darkness and the hay crops be abolished together, and let us have public squares that we can make use of, and in which we can take some pride." What would the *Bulletin* man say if he could spend hours in our Franklin square, with its comfortable benches, and entire freedom from puritanical restraint, or witness the troops of happy children gamboling on the green of the President's grounds, while well-dressed ladies and gentlemen quietly promenade to the well-directed music of the Marine band! Our squares are for the public enjoyment, and not for the special benefit of those who are charged with their superintendence. We hope the *Bulletin* will succeed in making the squares of Philadelphia worthy of that great city.

TOY PRINTING PRESSES and miniature fonts of type are so cheap that the juveniles are encouraged to enter the newspaper field. The consequence is, numerous nine-by-twelve sheets, with high sounding names, and too generally filled with abuses of public men and measures. Would it not be well for these youthful would-be-editors to remember that the bandying of foul epithets and indulging in wholesale abuse in a paper would be blackguardism if uttered on the street, and therefore only result in the degradation of the author? "It is that which cometh out of the mouth which defileth the man." In this view a very small sheet may produce an immense blackguard. Dr. Ben. Franklin once printed a little paper, but the most remarkable characteristic of its articles was the modest and interrogatory style that he adopted in the expression of his opinions. Perhaps some of the youthful writers of the present day might improve by emulating him in this respect.

THE Philadelphia *Star* says: "Is it not time for the citizens of Philadelphia to take into serious consideration the propriety of being represented at Washington in future Congresses by men of marked ability and influence?" What does the *Star* mean? Is not Philadelphia so represented now? Could she possibly have better, abler, or more influential representatives than Mr. Kelley and Mr. Myers, Mr. Randall and Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Harmer? The *Star* is too hard to please. Philadelphia has a "noble" delegation in the House. The *Item* shows a proper appreciation of Philadelphia's Congressmen.

IT is to be hoped that the Senate will pass the bill for the relief of the Italian children before adjournment. To Captain Moreno, who has taken so deep an interest in the matter, a good deal of credit is due for his efforts in behalf of these poor children.

DIED.

CALVERT.—On the 12th instant, FLORENCE MABEL, twin daughter of John James and Annie T. Calvert, aged seven months and twelve days.

LEE.—At 1:15 o'clock a. m., June 13, HARRIET LEE, (colored,) born in Tallahassee, Fla., and for the past eight years a faithful attendant in the confectionery store of Joseph Garabine, aged about twenty-six years.

RIDGELY.—In Georgetown, D. C., on the morning of the 13th, Mrs. SOPHIA RIDGELY, widow of the late William Ridgely, in the eighty-first year of her age.

Her funeral will take place this evening at 6 o'clock, from her late residence, 74 First street.

GILMAN.—On the morning of the 14th instant, Miss LAURA A. GILMAN, daughter of the late Ephraim and Anna Gilman.

Funeral this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. H. Baldwin, 501 E street northwest. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AVOID FLIES.

FLY AND MOSQUITO CANOPIES, THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY, AT L. F. CLARK'S, NO. 1223 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. je15-eo2w

COAL! COAL!!

We have now afloat and will arrive during the present week 1,000 tons of ANTHRACITE COAL, embracing the LEE WHITE ASH and LORBERRY RED ASH, fine and stove sizes, to which we invite the attention of consumers. We will deliver direct from the vessel at reduced rates.

OAK and PINE WOOD, sawed and split or in the stick. A lot of No. 1 Baker's Pine just received.

STEPHENSON & BROTHER,
Office, 1115 Pennsylvania avenue.
Mill and Depot, Seventh-street Wharf.
(Star and Chronicle.)

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, June 12, 1874.

Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the year ending June 30, 1875, will be received at this Department until 20th day of June, 1874, at 12 o'clock m.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item; and this advertisement and the proposals, so far as accepted by the Secretary of State, and the bond accompanying the same, shall constitute the contract between the Government and the bidder or bidders, and no further contract will be executed.

The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time, during the year, in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department.

The entire quantities of each article will, however, be called for during the year.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the bid or bids accepted, approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department conditioned for furnishing such portions of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the conditions.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of State, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract, at the option of the Secretary.

Deliveries must be free of charge at the Department of State, Washington.

The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will, at the option of the Secretary of State, operate as a forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond; or the Secretary of State may direct the purchase, in open market, of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Proposals for Stationery."

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the above association THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 15, 1874, at Clark's Hall, 457 Pennsylvania avenue, at 8 o'clock.
jel2 W. H. SHOMO, Secretary.

SEVENTH STREET WHARF,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1874.
Steamers of the Potomac Ferry between Washington and Alexandria will make their usual Hourly Trips on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., commencing at 6 a. m. and last trip at 7 p. m. from each city. The pure air and delightful breezes on the river make the trip healthy and invigorating.
S. S. HOWSON, Pres't Potomac Ferry Co.
S. GEDNEY, General Superintendent. jy12-6t

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK, corner of Seventh and F streets, Federal Buildings.—The fourth semi-annual dividend of interest to depositors will be payable on and after July 1, 1874, as follows, viz: six per cent. per annum to time depositors on all sums which have been on deposit for one or more calendar months. Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and bear interest from July 1, 1874. All time deposits made on and after July 1, 1874, until further notice, will bear interest at five per cent. per annum. Interest is always computed and allowed for each full calendar month.
JOHN RITZ, President.
C. E. PRENTISS, Cashier. jel5-1yl

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. R. A. MILLER, the celebrated trance business and mental test medium, is again in the city, and will give sittings at the Spirit Photograph Rooms, 420 G street northwest. jel5-6t*

READ THIS NOTICE.—YOU CAN buy your SHOES just as low from SELBY as you can get by going down Seventh street or any part of the city, and just as good. He defies competition. Give him a trial before you buy. No. 1916 Pennsylvania avenue. je12-tf

ANY PERSON HAVING TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS to invest can realize a net profit of seven hundred dollars per annum, without their having any trouble whatever. To investigate this matter does not entail any expense, and is worthy of attention. Address N. J., 1304 F street. je12-tf

HEMORRHOIDS, OR PILES, cured by Buckeye Salve, the only infallible specific for this terrible disease which afflicts humanity. In whatever shape they may appear, or of however long standing, this salve never fails to effect a cure. Price $1 per bottle. Can be sent by mail. W. B. WIGGS, sole agent, 246 Broadway, N. Y. jel5

NOTICE.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON, June 3, 1874.
The office of Inspector of Buildings has been REMOVED from the corner of Fifth and G streets to room 14, Morrison building, where all applications for permits to build should be made.
By order of the board.
jel-5t CHAS. S. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Y. M. C. A. CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
containing Histories, Biographies, Travels, Works of Fiction, &c., all that should be in a first-class Library. Stand works added as soon as published.
Quarterly subscription.....$2 00
Semi-annual subscription.....3 00
Annual subscription.....5 00
Annual subscription to members of the association.....2 00
Each subscriber is entitled to draw two books at a time.
Free reading-room attached.
Religious services at 12:15 and 6 p. m. *daily*.
Sabbath services in Lincoln hall at 3:30 p. m., and in Metropolitan hall at 8 p. m. jel-tf

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP, BOOKKEEPING AND CORRESPONDENCE,
morning and evening, during the summer months, at the Bush st College, corner of Seventh and L streets. Also, private instruction during these months only. jel-tf

RAILROAD TICKETS BOUGHT, exchanged or sold to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis or Chicago at a reduction upon any other office or depot in this city. Apply to M. B. WHITESIDE, 331 Pennsylvania avenue, in the Continental Hotel. my16

DR. MARY A. PARSONS,
Has removed to No. 1223 F, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. Office hours from 8 to 10 a. m. and 3 to 5 p. m. my12-1m*

KIRKWOOD'S INHALER IS THE only complete and effective apparatus for inhaling vapors in the modern and only proper method of treating Catarrh and similar diseases. For sale by all the principal druggist and instrument dealers. Jeyr

E. H. WELLS, DENTIST, HAS removed office to his residence, 458 Second street, third door from Pennsylvania ave. jan3-1m

DR. A. PRATT, GRADUATE OF Ohio College of Dental Surgery, 411 Seventh street, east side, bet. D and E, a few doors south of odd Fellows' Hall, Washington, D.C., has used in extracting Teeth. Teeth $7 a set, either jaw. y11-tf

NOTICE TO HACKMEN.—THOSE Hackmen who do not pay their proportion of the expense of keeping the Hack Stands clean will not be allowed to occupy the stands. By order of the Board of Public Works.
my12-tf CLEMENT HILL, Gen. Inspector.

MILBURN'S
ORIGINAL POLAR SODA,
1429 Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's,
DEPOT FOR MINERAL WATERS.
ap16-tf

NOTICE.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON, April 23, 1874.
All complaints in regard to neglect on the part of the contractor for the removal of the garbage should be addressed to the undersigned, at Room No. 22 Columbian Building, Four-and-a-half street northwest.
W. W. WALKER,
ap14 Inspector of Garbage.

DR. S. S. BOND HAS REMOVED to No. 918 First street, between H and I streets. Calls left at the Drug Store corner 6½ Tenth street and New York avenue will receive prompt attention. mh21-tf

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

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. feb-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. jan22-1y

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

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR medicinal 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 specifics at the TEMPLE DRUG STORE, corner F and Ninth streets.

LEGAL AND OTHER BRIEFS PRINTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE at the REPUBLICAN JOB OFFICE. no2-tf

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE at this office.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF WALL PAPERS, WINDOW SHADES, CHINESE AND JAPANESE MATTINGS, FLOOR AND TABLE OILCLOTHS, PICTURE TASSELS, CORDS, NAILS, &c., At greatly reduced prices, at
L. F. CLARK'S,
je3-1m No. 1223 Pennsylvania avenue.

FRESH MONTGOMERY COUNTY PRINT BUTTER, very choice, received every Tuesday and Friday morning and for sale by
H. EGAN,
je12-3t (Star) Seventh and L sts. northwest.

STRAW HATS IN GREAT VARIETY AT SELBY'S, and as cheap if not cheaper than any other house in town. Quick sales and small profits is his motto. No. 1916 Pennsylvania avenue. je12-tf

Jas. O. Clephane,
U. S. Commissioner and Examiner in Chancery, SHORTHAND WRITER AND LAW REPORTER.
Office—No. 110 C street, between First and Second streets, facing Indiana avenue. mh11

IN CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS SELBY cannot be excelled in regard to prices and quality. He is offering good linen Dark Suits for $5. Cheviot Suits for $7. Navy Blue Flannel for $10. Coats and Pants from $1 and upwards. A good assortment of Boys' Suits, Jackets and Pants, from 75 cents each and upwards. All goods sold as represented. No. 1916 Pennsylvania avenue. je12-tf

HOFFMAN'S MAGNOLIA HAMS, GEO. Lunz's Sugar-cured Hams, Magnolia Shoulders and Middlings, choice Leaf Lard, in 1, 2 and 3-pound cans. Just received and for sale by
HENRY EGAN,
je12-3t (Star) Seventh and L sts. n. w.

A SPECIALTY.

Very best quality HAIR MATTRESSES made to order at reduced prices.
L. F. CLARK,
je3-1m No. 1223 Pennsylvania avenue.

FOR THE WARM WEATHER.

Choice Table Clarets, Catawba Wine, Champagne Cider, Lemon Syrup, Raspberry Syrup, Raspberry Vinegar, Gantz's Lemon Sugar, California Hock, Sherry, Port, Angelica and Muscatel. Also, very old Brandies and Whiskies for medicinal purposes. For sale cheap by
HENRY EGAN,
je12-3t (Star) Seventh and L sts. n. w.

Malaga Fruit Company,
408 NINTH STREET.

OATS! OATS!

A large supply of very Superior OATS, BALED HAY AND STRAW FOR SALE LOW by
W. M. GALT,
ap4 Indiana avenue and First street, near B. and O. railroad depot.

THE ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA are prepared to supply, at short notice, Tiling for Vestibules, Sidewalks, Pootways, and Curbing, in different colors; Fountains, Lawn Ornaments, House and Lawn Steps, and Platforms, houses fronted; cellar walls and flooring cemented to exclude dampness; kitchens and areas cemented and made perfectly dry, and a sure preventive against the intrusion of rats, insects, &c., and all other work executed for which Portland Cement is adapted. Our Portland Cement becomes in a few days superior to any of the marbles of natural stone in common use, and is an admirable imitation of either marble or stone; is more durable, and increases its crushing resistance with age. Its beauty is unquestionable.
jan30-tf C. M. ROBERTS, Manager, 466 Louisiana avenue.

COKE

at seven cents per bushel, carriage extra. Orders left at the
GASLIGHT OFFICE,
No. 413 Tenth street; at 711 First street, southwest; corner Third and E streets, or 120 Bridge street, Georgetown, will be promptly filled. jan13-tf

FLOOR MATTINGS.—CHINESE AND JAPANESE MATTINGS, all grades, at reduced prices.
L. F. CLARK,
je2-1m 1223 Pennsylvania avenue.

BROWN STOUT, ALE, PORTER AND LAGER BEER, in bottles and kegs.
Robert Younger's Edinburgh Ale, (Holmes' Double Stout, Massey's XXX Philadelphia Ale and Porter, in store and for sale by
HENRY EGAN,
je13-3t (Star) Cor. Seventh and L sts. n. w.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SHOOMAKER & HERTZOG,
Sole Direct Importers of the District,
1881 and 1883 E street, near the Imperial.
REDUCED PRICES!
GEORGE GOULET & CO.
THE BEST AND FINEST CHAMPAGNE IN THE WORLD.
BOUCHE FILS & CO.'S CHAMPAGNES.
NAPOLEON'S CABINET, DRY VERZENAY,
$54 per dozen, currency. To arrive, at $13, gold.
APOLLINARIS SELTZER WATER,
$16 PER HUNDRED LARGE JUGS.
GENUINE VICHY WATER,
$3.50 PER DOZEN.
PULLNA BITTER WATER,
THE BEST OF ALL BITTER WATERS.
We import direct, and can sell cheaper than anybody else, and have always a FULL STOCK OF ALL GOODS ON HAND.
Received per last steamer from Havana a large assortment of the finest REINA VICTORIAS, REGALIA BRITANNICAS, LONDERS and CONCHAS.
SHOOMAKER & HERTZOG,
Sole Direct Importers of the District,
1331 AND 1333 E STREET, NEAR THE IMPERIAL.
mh11tf

10 BLS. FINE CATAWBA WINE,
$1.50 PER GALLON. $1.50 PER GALLON.
REAL SELTZER WATER, APOLLINARIS SPRING,
THIS YEAR'S FILLING, IN HAMPERS, AT $9, 50 JUGS
IMPORTED GINGER ALE. ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
FRESH HAVANA CIGARS.
THOMAS RUSSELL,
IMPORTER OF
OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c.,
1213 Pennsylvania Avenue.

SENECA STONE.

SENECA STONE.
The Maryland Freestone M. and M. Company is now ready to receive orders for STONE, either sawed or rough dimension. Under a new arrangement the above stone will be delivered promptly and in any quantity.
Send orders to Company's office,
CORNER K AND TWENTY-EIGHTH STREETS, ROCK CREEK.
J. W. ALVORD,
my15-1m PRESIDENT.

GROCERIES.

EXTRAORDINARY!!!!

ELPHONZO YOUNGS & CO.
Quote:

SUGARS.

CRUSHED LOAF	8¼ lbs. for $1
POWDERED	8¼ lbs. for $1
GRANULATED	8½ lbs. for $1
"A" (clarified)	9½ lbs. for $1
LIGHT BROWN (nearly white)	10½ lbs. for $1
GOOD BROWN	11 lbs. for $1

COFFEE.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, high grade	35c.
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, high grade, roasted	40c.
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, genuine	33c.
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, genuine, roasted	37c.
MARACAIBO, very fine	30c.
MARACAIBO, very fine	35c.
LAGUAYRA, genuine	30c.
LAGUAYRA, genuine	35c.
RIO, good	23c.
RIO, prime	24c.
RIO, high grade	26c.
RIO, roasted	27 and 30c.

FLOUR—DOWN!

WELCH'S BEST FAMILY, per sack	$2.50
GOLDEN HILL FAMILY, per sack	$2.45
BURNT MILLS FAMILY	at lowest rates.
ISAAC WENGER'S FAMILY	" "
A. ROSS RAY'S FAMILY	" "
EXTRA FLOUR, per sack, $2, $2.25 and $2.35	

TEAS.

We have recently added to our stock in this department by the purchase of a LARGE QUANTITY OF NEW-CROP TEAS of the different varieties, and hence we are now prepared to offer special inducements.

See prices below:

IMPERIAL, New and Sweet	50c.
IMPERIAL, " "	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, New, and best in this market for price	50c.
OOLONG, New, and best in this market for price	75c.
OOLONG, Choice Goods	$1.00
OOLONG, cannot be surpassed in quality	$1.25
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, Choice New Goods	$1.00@$1.25
GUNPOWDER	$1.00
GUNPOWDER, Choice	$1.25
GUNPOWDER, Extra Fine	$1.50

SUNDRIES.

F. E. Smith & Co.'s CRUSHED WHEAT and GRAHAM FLOUR, just received fresh from the mills in Brooklyn, N. Y., and for sale low.

Also, another hogshead (nearly a ton weight,) choice new TURKEY PRUNES, which we sell at 15 cents, or seven pounds for $1.

In short, our stock is now large and complete, and we are selling low.

ELPHONZO YOUNGS & CO,
GROCERS,
Masonic Temple,
NINTH STREET
Opposite U. S. Patent Office.
ELPHONZO YOUNGS,
J. F. JOHNSON. je12-tf

N. H. SHEA,
FINE GROCERIES
PURE BRANDIES, WINES AND WHISKIES
AT
Wholesale and Retail.
CHOICE TEAS,
PRIME COFFEE
Roasted and ground daily.
N. H. SHEA,
632 Penn. avenue, near Seventh street.

DENTISTS.

DENTISTRY.—G. R. 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. no5-tf

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.....$1 50
mh11-tf

WINES AND LIQUORS.

JOHN BECK & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
631 LOUISIANA AVE. and 630 D STREET.
ap7-3m

MERCHANT TAILORS.

H. PUGH & SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 513 Fourteenth Street,
Have received their first instalment of Spring Goods, consisting of superfine Diagonals, Foreign and Domestic Cassimeres, and shall receive weekly during the season, which they are prepared to make up in the latest styles. se16-tf

WOOD AND COAL.

T. EDW. CLARK. T. B. CROSS, JR.
T. EDW. CLARK & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER, WOOD AND COAL,
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,
MOULDINGS, &c., &c.
Our stock of Wood and Coal is large and well selected. Wood sawed and split and in the stick. Orders given at either yard or at our OFFICE, 623 LOUISIANA AVENUE, (under the Seaton House,) will be promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Wharf, Depot and Planing Mill foot of Fourth street east.
Yard—Fourteenth and B streets N. W. jy11-tf

WOOD AND COAL. WOOD AND COAL.

We have on hand a choice lot of the celebrated Lykens Valley, Egg and Stove size; also, other qualities of Red and White Ash Coal. Delivered to all parts of the city at lowest rates.
THOS. W. RILEY & SONS,
Office 306 Ninth street, one door north of Pennsylvania avenue.
Depot and yard, Riley's wharves, foot Eleventh and Twelfth streets southwest. jan8

PROVISIONS.

CENTRE MARKET STALLS.
Nos. 628, 629, 630.
JOHN R. KELLEY,
Butcher and dealer in choice meats, invites the attention of the public to his choice stock of meats, consisting of Beef, Lamb, Mutton and Veal. He offers nothing but the best in his line, and guarantees satisfaction. Marketing delivered to all parts of the city free of charge. mh26-tf

PAINTING.

C. T. BOWEN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER AND GLAIZER.
No. 623 Louisiana Avenue.
Imitations of all kinds of wood and marble neatly executed in the latest and most approved styles, JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

DOG MUZZLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DOG MUZZLES, All sizes, very cheap, at
E. G. WHEELER'S,
Seventh and B streets,
jel2-F.M.W3t Opposite Cent