SUPPLEMENT.

GENERAL LOGAN'S SPEECH.

THE POLICY OF FOUNDING NEW PARTIES DISAVOWED.

HIS VIEWS OF THE CURRENCY, THE LEGAL TENDERS AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES—THEORY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—IT IS THE ONLY REFORM PARTY IN THE COUNTRY.

At the recent State Republican convention held at Springfield, Ill., General Logan having been called upon, addressed the convention as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: In answer to your call to address you I appear for the purpose of performing that duty, which is a pleasant one to me. I came to this city last night not for the purpose of interfering in any way whatever with your deliberations. I appreciate too highly the integrity and ability of the men who compose this convention (if I had even the inclination) to attempt to influence them in any way contrary to their own views on any question. I came here because I am one of your representatives and a citizen of the State, having a right to mingle with my fellow-citizens and constituents, that I might learn whether I was representing them faithfully or not. For these reasons alone have I come among you. [Loud applause.] It has been stated in some of the papers that I came for the purpose of making a speech already prepared for the occasion; this is not true. While the resolutions were being read I asked General Baum, one of the committee on resolutions, sitting where he could hear, to make a memorandum of the points contained in said resolutions. What I shall say will be in reference to the questions contained therein, the first of which is in reference to the equality of civil rights guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and the enforcement of the same by appropriate legislation.

I fully indorse the resolution; a right so guaranteed can only be enforced by statutory enactments. Wherever any lingering prejudice exists on account of race or color, the full measure of rights will never be conceded until by the laws of the country the power to enforce them is fully given, and we know that the rights so guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment in many instances, and many communities, are trampled under foot with impunity; therefore I believe it to be the duty of Congress and the different Legislatures of the several States to see to it that none of the rights of any portion of the people are infringed or left in such unprotected condition by our laws that they may be infringed.

The next proposition enunciated in your platform is that no portion of the $382,000,000 of the United States notes now in circulation, commonly called

THE "GREENBACK CURRENCY,"

shall be immediately canceled. This resolution is certainly a wise one, and has great significance at this particular time. The cancellation of the legal tenders of the United States, or any portion of them, bearing upon their face, as they do, the power of discharge of all debts, dues and demands, whether by individuals or the Government, except interest on the public debt and duties on imports, while our country is in its present condition, would certainly be inexpedient and very unwise. [Great applause.] But even if our country was in a more prosperous condition than at present, until gold and silver become so plentiful in this country as to circulate among the people in sufficient quantities to fully supply the place of legal tender notes, the people of the country would be blind without the power to discharge their obligations one to another, or pay their taxes to the Government and to the States, without a great sacrifice, which would have to be made in order to procure coin for the discharge of the same, only to be found in the hands of money kings, having no compassion for the distress of the mass of the people. And to avoid this power being exercised to the great detriment of the people, it is wise that there should be no uncertain sound on this subject. [Applause.] Let us see for a moment whether the condition of this country is such that we can take any other view of this subject. Let every man of the six hundred delegates assembled put his hand in his pocket and see if the whole number can draw forth a sufficient amount of coin to pay the taxes of one single individual. [Laughter.] Let me ask why is this? It is, gentlemen, because the coin is not in circulation; it is not in the country; it is held as a mere commodity for sale and purchase by the Government and the "Wall-street bullionists." It is true there is a great difference of opinion on this question; and so far as I am concerned I do not make it a political test, but hope that a full and free discussion inside of our own party will finally lead us to a solution of the problem. It is true, I agreed in Congress to the withdrawal of a portion of the greenbacks, but I did that

BY WAY OF A COMPROMISE

in reference to a bill I believe would benefit the country in regulating its finances—to fix the national bank system on a free basis. I made that compromise because we could not get anything better. I agreed to the proposition to retire 25 per cent. of greenbacks as one dollar of national bank currency should be issued. And I did afterward agree to retire three eighths, down to a certain limit of $300,000,000, and then cease to retire. I did do that because it was all we could get; but when we voted for it I stood before the Senate and stated that the bill did not satisfy me, and the reason it did not was that it provided for withdrawing a portion of the money having the power of the cancellation of the debts of the people.

But, gentlemen, there is a sentiment—not very general, I hope, but which has obtained a hold to some extent in this country—in favor of a total repeal of

THE "LEGAL TENDER ACT."

I can say to you, as a representative of this State, that I am bitterly opposed to any such action on the part of Congress. [Loud applause.] And I will give you a reason for the faith that is in me. If I, as a Senator of the State of Illinois, should to-day vote for the repeal of the law providing that the interest on the public debt should be paid in gold, every bondholder, every banker in this land, and every honest man in the nation, would say that I was a repudiator of the compact between the bondholder and the Government of the United States. When we passed a law making this money a legal tender for all debts, that law became a contract between the people of the United States and the Government—to what extent? To the extent of the value of that money in paying debts as long as it continued to exist. While it is afloat as a circulating medium it must bear the same power to liquidate debts as it had when it issued from the Treasury of the United States. Hence I say, when I vote to repeal that act making that money a legal tender for the payment of debts, I vote to repudiate a contract between the bondholder and the United States Government, as much as if I voted to pay bonds in a manner different from that contemplated by the contract. I say, therefore, I do not agree with those who favor a repeal of the legal tender act, and I say this, not by way of attacking the views of anybody, but by way of giving my own views.

The next question that you present in these resolutions is that

THE NATIONAL BANKING ACT

ought to be made free. Why made free? I gather this to be the question from the memorandum furnished me. If I understand, you are in favor of making the national banking law free because it is based upon the faith of the Government. And the faith of the Government is pledged for the redemption of those notes, and just as long as the Government is good just that long your national bank currency is good. It makes no difference whether the bank fails to-day or to-morrow, the money is good because the Government stands behind it. You say that it is good money; yet you say there is an objection to the national banking law. What is that objection? It is that you have provided by that act of Congress a national banking law which restricts the use of its privileges to a few men in this land. There are, perhaps, two-day two thousand men in the United States out of forty millions of people who enjoy the exclusive benefit of the national banking act. You say this is objectionable. Why? It is objectionable because it puts power in the hands of a few men to issue money; and although the money may be good the grant of the power to issue it, confined to a few, is contrary, in my judgment, to the theory of American institutions. [Applause.] There are a

CERTAIN KIND OF MONOPOLIES

that may exist to secure the ends of society and government. There are a certain class of things that will be subject to monopoly, but such ought not to be the case with business. Banking is a business—a business one man has as much right to engage in as another. When, therefore, you say banking shall be free, you strike off the shackles which confine it within the control of a few men and say that all shall have an equal right to bank upon the bonds of the Government, within the provisions of the law, and let the business of the country determine the question of the number of national banks we are to have, be they many or few. [Applause.] Some individuals will denominate this inflation, but inflation of money is a perversion of the term, and used to strike down certain men that have been fighting against the monopoly of banking in this land. How can you inflate currency? Suppose we have $50,000,000 instead of $700,000,000, and I proposed to issue $50,000,000 more—would you call me an inflationist? You certainly would on the theory that every man who wants money enough for the business of the people is an inflationist. Why, sir, there is no such thing as inflation, until the people have enough currency with which to transact business, and you then desire an excess. And if there is any man in this land who will now say there is an excess of money here, let him read what the people of other countries say of the amount required to transact their business compared with the amount we have here.

When the development of the vast resources of this country is to be considered to make the land blossom almost as a garden, to talk about inflation, when you have not near the amount, according to the business of the country, that other civilized people have, is absurd. [Applause.] No sir, I am not for inflation in the sense the opposition would have you believe, nor have I ever been, but I am for the people, by a system of banking, regulating the question themselves according to the business, wealth, and population of the country. And I will put this question to you as sober, sensible men: Suppose our currency was gold, and there was not a dollar of paper in the land—$700,000,000 of gold in circulation, and suppose some mine produces a hundred millions more, would you provide that $100,000,000 should not go into circulation? [Laughter.] Would you call that inflating gold? What is gold, but a medium of exchange, and when you have not gold, its place is supplied by national bank notes and greenbacks. This is your money; and when we ask enough of it, and no more, do you call that inflation?

Now, Mr. President, I am the more emphatically in favor of that resolution, because, as I said before, I am in favor of striking down the monopoly feature in everything that can be operated generally.

OUR NATIONAL REVENUES.

In 1866 our revenues of all kinds amounted to $490,000,000. The people then paid their taxes without complaint. The revenue of 1873 amounted to $302,000,000, a decrease of taxation of $188,000,000, and yet taxes are paid with great complaint, and your advertised tax lists were never so large. Why is this? I will leave it to the good judgment of those who feel the difference to intelligently answer the question. But I am told we have an abundance of money in Chicago. Well, let us see. Besides the taxes we have to pay to the State, county and cities and towns, we pay to the United States Government $16,000,000, and we have a bank circulation in this State of $17,000. The balance of our money here comes from elsewhere—some in the purchase of our products and some by borrowing from the East at a heavy rate of interest; which interest, if paid at home, would add to the material wealth of our State, instead of enriching other States which grow rich upon our misfortunes. Observe the difference under our banking laws. The six New England States pay altogether in taxes to the Government $5,000,000, not quite one third of the amount paid by our own State of Illinois. Yet they were allowed by the Comptroller of the Currency to take circulation, in violation of law, to the amount of $110,000,000, and hold on to it, at the same time denying us the right of free banking, while scores of applications lie in the Comptroller's office from this State and others similarly situated. While this state of things exists, your farms will be mortgaged to Eastern capitalists at large interest, and when your misfortunes come you will find no sympathy at their hands, as they will not see your distress. We had in the year 1866, including 7.30 currency bonds which circulated as currency, as also greenback interest-bearing notes and bank currency, $1,700,000,000 in circulation in the United States; and notwithstanding the great increase in population, business and wealth of the country since that time, that circulation has been reduced a thousand millions of dollars; and yet to-day you remember the flourishing condition of the country in '66, and how things have since been gradually declining. I appeal for proof to the President of the United States, who said in December last that there was not more money in the country than was necessary for the dullest season in the year. But, more than that, he calls the attention of the country to the fact that the money of the country has been subjected to incessant contraction for the past few years. Take this vast country and view our mines of coal, our mines of gold and silver, the richest that exist, with all our other interests; look at our vast resources, and tell me if we shall sit down in conservative sloth, and let our country become old and gray without development, while in reality she is but in her youth and vigor! [Applause.]

I noticed, when passing through Pennsylvania, that the smoke that curled heavenward from her innumerable furnaces a brief period ago is to be seen no more. I see our industries paralyzed all over the land—our farmers being the only independent class in the possession of their fine crops; but the manufacturing and tradespeople all over the country are paralyzed. They claim it is because they cannot obtain the money with which to run their establishments. I mention these facts simply as they have occurred to me from observation.

The next proposition is a reaffirmation of the Philadelphia resolution in reference to

RETURNING TO SPECIE PAYMENTS.

I indorse that fully. I indorsed it years ago when it was adopted. I canvassed the country upon it. I stood upon it then, and I stand upon it to-day. [Applause.] When we made the canvass against poor old man Greeley, who said "the way to resume was to resume," I said I was for resumption at the earliest practicable moment. What did it mean? Simply the earliest day the Government had the ability to do it. I am in favor of that yet. Let no man flatter himself that we can return suddenly to specie payments without a grand crash and almost if not entire ruin in this land. And I will give you the reason: to return to specie payments you must have gold and silver enough for the redemption of whatever may be presented for redemption. Every national bank in the country must return to specie payments at the same time. Why? Because the Government of the United States will then redeem in gold, and the redemption of the national bank currency must also be in gold. How much money have we got? With $140,000,000 of gold and silver we must undertake to pay $60,000,000 interest per annum abroad, and $60,000,000 in gold on account of the balance of trade against us; being $120,000,000 in all. [Laughter.] When they say of me: "He is opposed to specie payments," it is not true. The only difference between those who claim to be for specie payments and myself is that they say "do it at once," and I say "you can't." I am as ready as you are, but they want to jump from the top of the house to the cellar and break their necks, and I want to get down from the roof to the ground by a ladder. [Laughter and applause.]

I want to return to specie payment gradually. I want to return honestly and fairly, in a way that will not bankrupt the country. I don't want the debtor who has a mortgage on his house—a mortgage made for greenbacks—to have to pay him ten days afterward to have gold demanded on that mortgage, [applause,] but I want him to pay gold only when he has gold to pay for other things. I want the change to be made so that gold and silver will be a circulating medium again; so that a poor man—a debtor—can have an opportunity to get something to pay his debts with, when the gold is demanded, as well as a rich man.

On this point, then, gentlemen, there is no difference, except a difference of time. I can't see the time for a return to specie payments. Neither can they. It may be far off or near. I don't want to do it in the manner in which England returned to specie payment after the Napoleonic wars; when, by trial after trial, having reached specie payments, she bankrupted debtors all over the land, and the property went into the hands of a few men, and it remains there to-day. I don't want that to occur here in this country. I don't want the bullionists in New York to own the State of Illinois. I don't want them to own her fields, and houses, and shops. I want that we should pass along as we are doing, the best we can, until the time comes, produced by the laws of trade. How is it to come? for it will come; no question about that; but how? Whenever our country develops itself to such a degree that we have more products to sell than we buy; when the balance of trade is in our favor. We are approaching it very rapidly now. Whenever the time arrives we can return to specie payment without injuring the debtor or anybody else in the land. Gold will then flow in—gold is an article of product in our country—and when that time arrives we will have enough, and not before. In that way, and in no other, in my judgment, we must return to specie payment.

I will not say we cannot return to specie payment sooner; I say no such thing. We can return to specie payment to morrow; no doubt about that. We can announce the fact that we will pay specie to-morrow, but we can't announce the fact that we will continue to pay it. We must continue to pay it; if not, we are bankrupt; hence we must provide some way of return to specie payments and continue them without crippling the country. Two years ago this was Republican doctrine all over the couhtry, just what I say to you now, and I stand on that now just as I did then. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, I will not detain you but a very few moments longer. I only want to call your attention to another point or two, and then I am done. On

THE QUESTION OF TRANSPORTATION

I believe that the Legislature of the State has the right to regulate transportation within its own limits, but I disagree with a set of resolutions that I see were passed here at Springfield a few days ago, which would confine the question to the State entirely, and I will give you my reasons. I believe when the Legislature of the State can act, and when the line of road is entirely within the limits of the State, the State Legislature is the proper place for action, but lines that run through different States are not left to the regulation of the Legislatures of the States, but the Constitution provides that commerce among the several States shall be regulated by Congress, and hence roads and rivers passing through different States must, by the Constitution of the United States, be regulated, if at all, by Congress. [Applause.] And I believe Congress has the power to act. I believe it is the duty of the Legislature and Congress both, each to act within their respective spheres under the Constitution, to see that extortion is not perpetrated upon the people. Some fault is found with the Republican party. There are a great many farmers here—a great many have joined what is called "the Independent Reform." They are going into that for the purpose of getting a reform in this particular. Now let us see; the only reform farmers have ever obtained on this subject has been through a Republican Legislature. [Applause.] The reform commences with the Republican party in this State. I will go further.

THE ONLY REFORM MEASURES

presented in the Congress of the United States on this subject have been presented in bills by Republicans, [applause,] reported by Republicans, and let me call your attention to the fact that when the question came up on regulating transportation, Republicans were the only ones in favor of it. [Applause.] The votes of the Democracy were found almost unanimous in opposition, denying the power of Congress to interfere with that question in any way whatever. Then I ask of my farmer friends in the State of Illinois, to whose arms are you going for relief if you leave those men who alone have extended you protection in this direction? They will fail to find it I fear. The farmers, numerous as they are, are but a small class when compared with all the other people of the United States, and it is not for any one class to run the machinery of a Government like ours in one interest. It must be a combination of more elements than one—more classes of business than one, more classes of people than one—and the only result is, therefore, these men will either have to stay in the Republican party or go over body and boots to the Democratic party. [Applause.] And now I ask them simply to read the pages of history for the last few years to find what consolation they are to get in the Democratic party. No, sir;

THE THEORY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

is to give all men equal rights, equal protection under and before the law, and to see that rights so guaranteed to communities and individuals shall not be invaded without the provision of a remedial statute for the reformation of abuse. That is the theory upon which we go. Our people are progressive; they are developing new interests every day, and when men tell me that a government stands still, I tell them, if it does, it is a government controlled by fossils, and not by men of energy, vigor and intellect. As the Government grows, our ideas expand as we advance; we learn that rights of men are sometimes trampled upon, and we learn to shape our movements to the redress of evils and to the defence of the rights of the people. [Applause.] Any person who denies the progress of Government denies a patent fact. [Applause.] In reference to this transportation question, I knew there would be a difficulty. Whenever it was brought up in the Senate it would be fought there by the Democracy, who hold the old iron-shackled theory of State's rights—that nothing can be done by Congress on the subject, but that it must all be done by the States. They will put it on that ground, and you have a few Republicans who will go with them; but the majority of Republicans in Congress are the other way, and when the question can be got at properly it will be decided in favor of action by Congress regulating the subject of transportation among the States. [Applause.]

The next proposition is the recommendation that the

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT SHALL BE ELECTED BY DIRECT VOTE

of the people, without the intervention of the Electoral College. This resolution cannot fail to meet with a favorable support from a great majority of the people. The manner of electing at present in instances heretofore has sometimes thwarted the will of the majority and a minority President elected, which is contrary to the genius of republican institutions. The Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Senate have had this question under consideration for nearly one year, and are now ready with a unanimous report in favor of an amendment to the Constitution for the election of the Chief Magistrate and Vice President on this basis, with the details of which I will not now detain you, but I am very glad that you have taken the subject into consideration.

The next proposition is in reference to the habits and tastes of our citizens. This resolution, almost word for word, will be found in the Republican platform enacted at Philadelphia in 1872. We stood on it then and can do so again, without interfering with the views of any reasonable person. The balance of the resolutions are the same in substance as the one on transportation that I have already commented upon, and I will, therefore, not discuss that question further.

And now, fellow-citizens, I have heard the question asked here,

WILL WE SUCCEED AGAIN THIS FALL?

and suggestions that this or that may be objectionable. I will tell you how we can and will succeed. Always resolve that whatever the Republican party does is better than what the other party would do. [Applause.] You will not always get things just as you want them yourselves; I don't always—I am very frequently disappointed. I have no quarrels on that question, however, because if I go over to the enemy I must be still more seriously disappointed than if I stay! We can carry this State; we can carry it by harmonizing, by healing up wounds and sores among ourselves, and by being independent American citizens, and doing the right. The Republican party was not born to be tied down and hampered by issues contrary to the instinct and interest of the people. [Applause.] The Republican party has nerve enough in it, when required, to fight for the right without getting somebody else to do it. [Applause.] The best way to right wrongs is to right them at home. The very minute you go outside your griefs will grow upon you. A great many people get angry at one another, and they say of this one, "Oh, he's going to leave the party." I want to give you notice now that, as far as I am concerned, you will be bothered with me as long as you will with any one. [Laughter and applause.] I will not simply agree with you upon one isolated question, but if there be a question upon which I can't convince my friends and they can't convince me I will quit talking about that and agree on something else. [Applause.] We can all do that and go on, and there will be no trouble as far as the future is concerned.

There are some things I don't like the tendency of. I don't like the tendency in this land to-day of the vast power which wealth wields among us. [Applause.] I don't like the tendency of the moneyed power of the country to grasp and control everything. But while I don't like it, I have no disposition to make a bad matter worse or help dissolve the party which has been and still is the hope of the country. It is the tendencies in this direction that I deplore, which do not belong to men in the Republican party alone. Money always seeks protection. It always asks to have great deference paid to it. It has vast power and wields it, whether silently or otherwise. My theory is that the poor people who have to work for their living are the class, above all others, who need protection and liberal laws. [Applause.] There is nothing so conservative and cowardly as capital, or, as a gentleman of Rhode Island said, there is nothing on earth so cowardly as a million dollars, except two millions. [Laughter.] And so it is. Capital is always seeking legislation; always seeking power; always seeking to twine itself around the sinews of the people, and wield its influence in its own favor and against the interest of the great mass of the people, who are the safeguards of Republicanism and against aristocracy.

ONE OF THE DANGERS

existing in the United States of America to-day is that which results from the mighty money power in this land being concentrated in but few places in the nation. [Applause.] Each man is entitled to his own, but I advocate the idea that the people should be watchful of their rights and demand legislation for their interests, the same as capital looks to its welfare. These remarks I make in justification of my course as a Senator, in opposition to the mighty influence that is thus bearing down upon the people of our section who are the producers of this country, and I say this only to assure the people that they owe it to themselves to take an interest in the political affairs of the country, and to see to it that the right principle that should govern in all human affairs shall prevail. [Applause.] And now, my countrymen, is the Republican party worth saving? I think it is, most decidedly. I read in a speech delivered at Springfield, the other day, the assertion that both political parties, Republican and Democratic, had become so corrupt it was necessary to drop them and organize a new party. If these parties are both rotten in composition, out of what class of people is this new, honest party to be organized? [Laughter.]

IN DEFENCE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY,

and in answer to that little speech made by a man once honored by the Republican party, (and certainly it is not the fault of the party that he is not still so honored,) it is safe to assert that the Republican party is the only party in the United States of America that has saved this country from all foes, and governed the country well in peace and war, giving prosperity to the whole land—the party that protects citizens in all lawful enterprises. And I cannot imagine a day when the Republican party will do less for the country and people than any other party that can be organized. And I say to those who would leave the party now, that they will find no new organization whose principles are better, or whose record can be more worthy, than the old Republican party, that will yet for many a day bless our people; for there is no common cause outside of Republicanism which can unite the best people on this continent. But, my fellow-citizens, I have said more to you than I intended—very much more. I only wished to speak a few words to these resolutions, and nothing more. I hope when we separate we will discuss these questions among ourselves, fairly and honestly, with a view to the benefit of the best interests of the people, and vote at the polls with the same purpose in view; and if we have erred in the past we will be right in the future, and keep the Government right by keeping honest men in office, and dishonest men out of party and place. The principles of our party are right; it is individuals who do wrong, and should receive the fate their actions merit.

I thank you very kindly for your attention. [Loud applause and three cheers for Logan.]

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5 Cash Gifts, $20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each	100,000
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	100,000
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	100,000
20 Cash Gifts, 4,000 each	80,000
50 Cash Gifts, 2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	100,000
200 Cash Gifts, 600 each	120,000
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Special Improvement and General Sewerage Taxes collected at lowest rates.

Orders at the STOCK EXCHANGE promptly executed. dec2-6m

LEGAL.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1874.

Thomas B. Keogh vs. B. F. Gilbert et al. } No. 3657, Equity Docket 13.

On motion of the plaintiff, by Mr. Enoch Totten, his solicitor, it is ordered that the defendants, Thomas J. Fisher, David Gallup and Joseph H. Finch, cause their appearance to be entered herein on or before the first rule day occurring forty days after this day; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court: A. WYLIE, Justice, &c.

True copy. Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk, &c.

jel7-W4w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE subscriber has obtained from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a special term, letters testamentary on the personal estate of GARRETT BARRY, late of Washington city, D.C., deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of MAY next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of May, 1874.

E. N. LEVY, Executor.

my27-W4w*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1874.

On the petition of LOUIS M. GILMORE, of Janesville, Wisconsin, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 11th day of September, 1860, for an improvement in Rock Drilling Machines:

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 11th day of August next; that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 21st day of August next, and that said petition be heard on the 26th day of August next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

M. D. LEGGETT, Commissioner.

jel1-Th4w

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Samuel Shreve et al. vs. Christopher S. O'Hare et al. } No. 3732. Doc. 13.

The trustee in the above entitled cause having reported that he has sold the southern half lot 47, square 446, in the city of Washington, it is this 18th day of June, A. D. 1874, ordered that said sale be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 16th day of July next: Provided, A copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed at the city of Washington, once in each of three successive weeks, before the sale, 16th day of July next. The report states the amount of the sale to be $600.

By the Court: A. WYLIE, Justice.

A true copy: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk. jel8-3w

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. sept-tf

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BETHESDA.

This unparalleled specific is compounded in nature's laboratory, and from its magic power and unprecedented achievements the most eminent men in this nation have, after a thorough and severe test, pronounced it the only Sovereign Remedy for Bright's Disease and Diabetes; also all Urinary, Bladder and Liver Affections; also Dropsy, &c., &c. To the minds of many our claims may seem preposterous to accomplish what Bethesda Water that which has so long and still continues to baffle medical science. We ask but a test. Do not allow your skepticism to be your peril. If BETHESDA does cure you, it cannot certainly do you any injury. Therefore avail yourself of the most pleasant and efficient curative agent ever offered in suffering humanity. The Water is for sale at CHARLES STOTT & CO.'S Drug Store, No. 455 Pennsylvania avenue. Beware of spurious waters. Ask for Bethesda. For sale by STOTT & CO., and all druggists.

Send for circulars and Bethesda Advocate.

RICHARD DUNBAR,

Director and General Manager, Bethesda Springs.

WASHINGTON, D.C., December 16, 1873. decl8-1y

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10 BLS. FINE CATAWBA WINE,

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THIS YEAR'S FILLING, IN HAMPERS, AT $9, 50 JUGS

IMPORTED GINGER ALE. ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

FRESH HAVANA CIGARS.

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NAPOLEON'S CABINET, $24 per dozen, currency. DRY VERZENAY, To arrive, at $18, gold.

APOLLINARIS SELTZER WATER, $15 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.

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EXTRAORDINARY!!!!

ELPHONZO YOUNGS & CO.

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SUGARS.

CRUSHED LOAF	8¾ lbs. for $1
POWDERED	8¼ lbs. for $1
GRANULATED	8¼ lbs. for $1
"A" (clarified)	9¼ lbs. for $1
LIGHT BROWN (nearly white)	10¼ 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	32c.
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, genuine, roasted	37c.
MOCHA AMAIBO, very fine	30c.
MARACAIBO, very fine	35c.
LAGUAYRA, genuine	30c.
LAGUAYRA, genuine	35c.
RIO, good	23c.
RIO, prime	24c.
RIO, high grade	25c.
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. Will surprise	$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. B. 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,

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NINTH STREET

Opposite U. S. Patent Office.

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