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.

Mail subscribers, $5.00 per year; $4.00 for six months, and $2.00 for three months. Terms invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

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

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning, and is furnished to subscribers at the following rates: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $18; 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 NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THURSDAY MORNING.....JULY 2, 1874.

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

READERS OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN *leaving the city for the summer can have the paper mailed to their address for sixty-six cents per month, in advance.*

MR. CATTELL yesterday formally declined the position upon the District Commission which was offered him. We understand that the President will name his successor before he leaves the city this week.

MR. WM. O. AVERY, who succeeds Mr. Saville as Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, brings to his new position a large experience and a thorough knowledge of his duties. He has all the qualifications necessary to make him a valuable officer.

THE appointment of Mr. Charles F. Conant to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is as good a one as could have possibly been made. He is thoroughly familiar with the workings of the Department, a man of high character and of unquestionable ability.

ELSEWHERE will be found an interesting statement in detail of the cost of the various public buildings in this District since the year 1800. It aggregates over sixty-five millions, and gives some approximation to the value of Goverament property here.

WE PRINT this morning the full text of the letter of Governor Kemper, of Virginia, explaining his connection with the "Federal Administration" during the late State canvass which resulted in his election. It will be noticed that the much-talked-of "Scott Letter" is not included, although his letters to Col. Mosby are printed in full. The explanation requires no comment, save that which naturally suggests itself, that the Governor, while a candidate, resorted to petty tricks and promises, which he never intended to keep, for the purpose of winning votes from disaffected Democrats.

A HARTFORD CORRESPONDENT writes us that the senior editor of the *Courant* has not yet returned home from Washington, and therefore cannot be held responsible for the leader in that journal upon the retiracy of Mr. Dawes, and naming Sam. Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, as his successor. He knows that Gen. Hawley is possessed of the most kindly feelings towards Mr. Dawes, and enjoys his warm friendship. He evidently thinks that our criticism of the article referred to was unjust to Mr. Hawley for these reasons, and he also denies that Governor Hawley favors the support of Liberals for Congress by Republicans. We are glad to know these facts, and deeply regret having unwittingly done any injustice in the premises.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Admiral Polo y Bernabe, Minister of the "Spanish Republic" to this Goverament, sailed from New York yesterday for Spain, having been recalled by the Serrano government for the purpose of assigning him to duty again in the Spanish navy. The occasion of his departure has been the subject of much inquiry, and of many sensational dispatches from this city regarding the relations existing between the United States and Spain. One correspondent, at least, has gone so far as to announce that he was recalled on account of the position assumed by Minister Cushing at Madrid regarding the Virginius affair. It is hardly necessary to contradict this assertion, as those who remember the facts know that Admiral Polo, in the discharge of his duties as the Envy of Spain, agreed with Secretary Fish to the Virginius protocol of November 29, 1873, and will appreciate the impossibility of his being recalled on account of Mr. Cushing's effort to secure the final indemnity due to this Government as the result of the Santiago massacre. It is true that he was appointed by and represented the Castelar government, and that Marshal Serrano, since his succession to power, has done many things to repudiate the acts of Castelar, but he has at no time given any indication of a desire or design to interfere with the terms of the protocol, and it is, therefore, a reasonable presumption that Admiral Polo's recall is in the nature of an ordinary change, and is made for the purpose we have mentioned.

Mr. Cushing's efforts have been so flagrantly misstated and misrepresented that it is proper to explain in this connection the position which he really occupies. By the terms of the protocol all questions arising from the difficulty after the surrender of the Virginius, including reciprocal reclamations, are to be the subject of consideration and arrangement between the two Governments, and in the event of no agreement being reached they are to be the subject of arbitration. The negotiations of Mr. Cushing, it is well known, have been made under this provision of the protocol, and can consequently end in nothing but arbitration. At the same time it is possible, although there is no authentic information to sustain the assertion, that our Government may be induced, in view of the change of government at Madrid and the activity of the British Government in pressing its demands for reclamation, to insist more vigorously than it has for several months past that some definite conclusion shall be reached, and that Spain shall no longer be allowed to delay results by means of her characteristic temporizing policy.

PARTY MAKING.

Mr. Brooks Adams, the youngest of the four sons of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, is the latest comer in the field with a platform for a new party. In the *North American Review* for July he prints a paper which is making somewhat of a sensation, not that it contains anything absolutely new or expresses a single idea which has not been expressed a thousand times as clearly, and as strongly in other places and under other circumstances. There is, however, some witchery in the Adams' name and fame for a large number of our people, and it is a sort of a negative satisfaction to a great many to know that the youngest of the family is not disposed to permit the reputation of his house to be sustained entirely by his brothers. The Adamses are natural politicians, not very strong in the caucus or the convention; not hot and angry partisans—somewhat cold and selfish, perhaps—and not a little arrogant and proud of their public honors and services.

The article in question is a protest against, in a great measure, the policy of the Republican party for the last seven or eight years. Perhaps the "practice" of the party would be the more exact word, for the party was compelled to do many things in the reconstruction of the Southern States which it did not, in the first place, intend to do, and which it would not have done if the South itself had not, in a measure, made it necessary. Now that the work of the historian has begun, it is easy to see the blunders and errors that were committed; it is easy to criticise and point out where and how we might have done better, what evils might have been avoided and what good might have been wrought. Mr. Adams comes forward as critic and historian, and the party cannot, we suppose, justly complain that it should be judged and passed upon the same as every other party has been judged. But the trouble with Mr. Adams and with men of the Adams school who are so anxious just now to create a party is that they come to their work prepared to see only the blurs and blots, closing their eyes altogether to the strong points, the merits and the services of that which they are seeking to destroy. They look at only one side of the question; they search for the weak parts in the armor. If painted as Cromwell instructed the artist to paint him, "warts and all," the Republican party has nothing to fear; when the "warts" only are painted the injustice becomes apparent. This is what Mr. Adams has done. No party which the world ever saw has accomplished so much that is positively good, that will be good for all time, as the Republican party. It saved the Union. It abolished slavery. It called forth a spirit of patriotism, and wrote in our history a chapter that will last forever as a lesson and a warning to succeeding generations. Mr. Adams complains that in the finishing up of its grand work it now and then overstepped the State rights line; that the arm of the Executive was raised when it should not have been raised, as, for instance, in Louisiana. Here again Mr. Adams shows his prejudices, his unfitness to review the work of the party. It is true that the President did interfere in Louisiana, but it was in obedience to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, in obedience to the law. It was not for him to call in question Durell's authority, and the authority of his court at the time. To do so would have been an act of the most dangerous and alarming tendency. Mr. Adams deals with other questions in a similar unfair and uncandid manner.

So far as the new party is concerned, the platform which he expects will bring us the political millennium is as follows: "First, "A strong President must be chosen, who "will curb the Senate, confine Congress to "its proper functions, and who will be able "to conceive and to execute a broad constitutional policy—one who, above all "else, will do battle for the courts. Second, Rotation in office must be stopped "by legislation; place must in future be "held during good behavior; and place "men must be forbidden to mingle in politics. Third, Something must be done "to free minorities from their thraldom. Some means must be devised "of loosening the garrote of the caucus. That institution is now strangling the nation by permitting those men "who handle party machinery to break "down opposition and to drive from the "field all who will not peddle in their low "arts." There is very little in all this bundle of generalities. So far as we have been able to see, and we have watched legislation somewhat closely for the last couple of years, the Senate has not done anything which especially calls for a "curb." It has not unwarrantably interfered in matters that did not concern or belong to it. In another portion of his article Mr. Adams speaks of the "usurpations" of that body. In what? When? Of course it is desirable to have only good men in office, and to retain faithful servants as long as possible. But even in this much that is purely sentimental is said and written even by men of the Adams rank and aspiration. It is the fashion to inveigh against the wickedness of the times to lament that we are living in an era of total depravity, especially among office-holders; but it is very doubtful that our predecessors were any better or purer than we are. There is not much prospect that Mr. Adams' party is very near, or that the people are as strongly impressed with the need for it as he is. He has written a good paper; but in the construction of a platform it would be difficult to select three less important planks, when the wants of the country are considered, than those he has chosen. His article bears all the marks and points of the Adams family—closet statesmanship—and is not likely to make a very deep or lasting impression upon current politics or the politics of the immediate future.

CUBAN DIFFICULTIES AND PROSPECTS.

Even the casual reader of the telegraphic dispatches as they are printed each morning in the newspapers of the day cannot have failed to notice the fact that a serious financial crisis now impends in Cuba, and that it is supplemented by reported successes of the insurgents. It is well known that the Spanish, who monopolize the commerce of the Island, have never been very careful in their manner of doing business; that, in fact, they are notoriously reckless, and it is, therefore, a matter of great significance that they have become alarmed at the prospect. Sustained as they have been by a mistaken belief that the insurrection would not last long, the Spanish authorities have virtually allowed matters to manage themselves; have made loan upon loan, levied tax upon tax, and have at last discovered that their resources are about exhausted. It is now almost six years since the abdication of Queen Isabella, and the insurrection on the Island, which began at that time, has not been subdued. The cost of the efforts to subdue it has been enormous, and the idea has prevailed that the wealthy Spaniards, whose wealth has been accrued by years of unjust discrimination in business privileges against the natives, would willingly add their mite to the general tax fund for the purpose of defraying it. All that the Madrid Government could do was to furnish troops, and the consequence has been that the Cubans since October, 1868, have virtually maintained the armies of their enemies. Of course the amount of coin either in the bank vaults, in the possession of private individuals, or in the ordinary channels of commerce was insufficient to meet the demands of the Government. The issue of paper money was resorted to, and the patriotism of the people was relied upon to sustain its value. But it was a vain reliance. Prices of the necessities of life were soon fixed at gold rates, and as the value of the crops and current resources of the Island were closely estimated it was discovered that the income of the Government would not enable it to keep its obligations to redeem its paper. The result is a premium on gold of nearly three hundred per cent. General Concha, the present Captain General, and a brother of Marshal Concha, killed a few days ago in Spain, adopted a plan of excessive taxation, relying again and in vain upon the patriotism of the people for support. He agreed that a certain percentage of the paper money received for taxes should be burned, and tried to make the people believe that in this way a gradual return from the extravagant redundancy of the currency could be accomplished; but emergencies arose compelling him to make new issues, and the result is that the business men have mised such a revolutionary clamor about his ears. In fact, he finds himself confronted with a financial panic which amounts to a rebellion, as well as with a rapidly increasing and wide-spreading armed insurrection. He knows that he cannot appeal for aid to the Madrid authorities—not even for more troops, and his condition is therefore one of decided embarrassment.

But the practical result of the situation, and one that will rejoice the heart of every true American, is that a reform in the sentiment of the people of Havana, as well as other cities and seaports of the Island, has followed as a matter of course. Three years ago—in fact, one year ago—a prophesy that such a reform would occur would have been denounced as the merest twaddle; but it is nevertheless true that, by comparison with the mismanagement of affairs by the Spanish authorities, the insurrection has grown popular. The number of its open adherents has increased, and its sympathizers may now be found everywhere in high and low position throughout the Island. Added to this is the encouraging fact that arms and ammunition have recently been safely landed and placed in the possession of the insurgents, so that, sustained as they are by this favorable change in public opinion, they are in better condition to carry on the war for their independence than ever. With their slaves all free and fighting in their ranks, with Spain exhausted and with the Havanese authorities in a condition of bankruptcy, it seems to be among the certainties of the future that before Congress meets again they will have so far asserted their strength as to be entitled to recognition beyond all doubt or cavil.

COLLECTOR SIMMONS, whose appointment was denounced by the opposition press as the worst that could have been made, promises to be the best officer the Boston custom-house ever had. He is doing just exactly what it was said he would not do—reforming abuses and managing the office entirely in the interest of the Government. In a recent letter to a Congressman of his own State he says: "I removed Mr. Lovett, who has been here thirty-four years, an old man from General Butler's district, who tells me—and his friends vouch for it—that he was never anything but a Butler man. I turned him out because he persistently came in at 10:30 in the morning and went home at 1:30, notwithstanding my printed instructions that every employee must come at 9 and go at 3. General Butler simply said regarding it, 'Turn out every man who don't do his duty in my district.'" And he adds: "I will make no political machine of this institution to war upon the enemies of General Butler. I can only say that I am responsible for the running of the custom-house. I mean to do it to the best of my ability, and if right and proper recommendations are interfered with for the purpose of saving negligent and inefficient relatives or friends, or reduction of expenses, I shall come to Washington and the President. I am perfectly content that you should read this letter to any of the delegation. I am going to stand by it. While I am a strong friend of General Butler, and propose to remain so, you, who have known me for so many years, know that I mean to do right."

THE colored men of the Eighth Congressional District of Virginia seem to be in doubt as to whether they shall or shall not support Colonel Mosby for Congress. One of their number (R. D. Beckley) has written a letter to John W. Woltz, formerly secretary to the Republican State Central Committee, asking his advice on the subject, to which Woltz replies that to him Mosby is "a most peculiar anomaly." "I have," adds Mr. Woltz, "often wished that I could be near him that I might learn of him much of which I am now ignorant." The best thing Woltz can do is to go to Warrenton for the summer and sit down at the feet of the Colonel. It would be a sweet and interesting spectacle. But Woltz's advice to the colored men is, don't support Mosby unless he declares for civil rights, which it is not very probable Mosby will do. Mr. Woltz had better, as we said, go to Warrenton, and try to convert Mosby or be himself converted. If he has not the time to do that, let him open a correspondence with him. Unless we are very much mistaken, Mosby will "surrender unconditionally."

GENERAL W. S. HILLYER, of New York, formerly of General Grant's staff, has been for several weeks confined to his room with a dangerous attack of congestion of the lungs. During his illness his wife and family came to Washington, and yesterday his youngest child died. The General's many friends in this city and elsewhere will be grieved to hear of this latter affliction, which, under the circumstances of his own illness, is particularly severe. The funeral will take place from Willard's hotel, at twelve o'clock noon to-day.

THE New York *Independent*, which belongs to the true faith and is devoted mainly to puffing dry goods, patent medicines, railroad securities, with a spice of orthodoxy thrown in, favors the taxation of Church property in the District of Columbia. It says truly, "the exemption of Church property from taxation is simply a bounty to the Church given by the State. It is as really such as it would be if the same amount were appropriated from the public treasury."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Governor Seymour, Mr. Kernan, Judge Church and Mr. Beach have all declined the empty and undesirable honor of the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York.

The Republicans of Norfolk county, Va., assembled on Monday last in convention at Providence, and adopted the following:

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this convention, representing the Republicans of Norfolk county, be, and are hereby, instructed to cast their votes as a unit for the nomination of the Hon. James H. Platt, jr., in the Congressional convention to which they are accredited as representatives from the county of Norfolk.

The New York *Herald* says: "The prohibitionists' nomination of ex-Governor Clark is a nice little farce that is handsomely supplemented by Mr. Clark's acceptance of the nomination. It is very funny to see the aimless efforts of the advocates of temperance reform, though their sincerity may well be doubted when they turn aside from their proper work to make exhibitions of this kind. Governor Clark's acceptance of this useless nomination can have no other purpose than to prevent a very respectable old gentleman from being entirely forgotten."

One remarkable fact respecting the President is his unpolitical character. He is constantly doing things that set the teeth of the old politicians on edge. He seems never to study what they call policy, nor cater to the caprices and whims of the people for temporary popularity. If he wants to do a thing he does it, and leaves other people to invent reasons and excuses for his act—reasons that perhaps he never dreamed of, and apologies that he laughs at in his sleeve. This is one of the reasons why people have so much confidence in and regard for him, even though they doubt the wisdom of some of his appointments.—*Graphic.*

There is trouble in the Fifth Congressional district of Pennsylvania between Leonard Myers and A. C. Harmer. The latter was nominated by one portion of the convention and Mr. Myers by another portion. Mr. Myers claims that he was nominated by a majority of the legally-chosen delegates, and that gross fraud was practiced to secure a majority of delegates for Mr. Harmer. The executive committee having refused to accept an appeal from Mr. Myers that gentleman publishes a card, in which he says: My proofs are so overwhelming, the perjury, subornation of perjury, bribery of election officers, illegal voting, refusal to admit voters who were entitled under the rules, and, finally, the many alterations of returns, by which the illegal body, claiming to be the Congressional convention of said district, had its existence, are of such a character that the Republican party cannot afford to turn a deaf ear to them. Deprived, as I am now, of proving them before the board designated by the rules of the Republican party, I promise to lay them bare before the higher tribunal of the people, and to brand their perpetrators, authors and abettors as they deserve.

MARRIED.

TILDEN—NORRIS.—By the Rev. Dr. Addison, at Trinity church, July 1, CHARLES H. TILDEN, son of the Rev. L. L. Tilden, of Newark, N. J., and ANNIE NORRIS, youngest daughter of Col. L. Norris, esq., of this city.

DIED.

COX.—On June 30, 1874, JOSEPH W. COX, of the Second Comptroller's Office, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

His funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock from his late residence, 452 Ninth street northwest. The friends are invited to attend.

KNOWLES.—In Georgetown, July 1, 1874, JANETT, consort of the late William Knowles, esq., in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 36 Green street, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon at 5 o'clock.

CROPLEY.—ARTHUR STEWART CROPLEY, son of Thomas L. and Alice J. Cropley, aged ten months.

Funeral takes place at Oak Hill cemetery Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock. (Star.)

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ROUTE TO CAPE MAY BY BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD at 8 a. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting with fine steamer, arriving at Cape May at 4 p. m. jy2-2w

☞ NOTICE.

CLERK'S OFFICE, WESTERN MARKET, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1874.

This Market will be open MORNINGS and EVENING on FRIDAY, July 3, instead of Saturday evening, July 4. And hereafter market will be held EVERY MORNING, from 4 to 10 o'clock, commencing THURSDAY, July 2, until further notice.

JOHN W. BOOTH, Clerk. jy2-2t

☞ OFFICE WASHINGTON MARKET COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1874.

In order to correct a rumor that the Center Market is to be closed, I hereby announce that the Center Market will be OPEN EVERY DAY as usual, and the Market Company will use every means in their power to supply the customers with meats and vegetables.

P. S. SMITH, Clerk. jy2

☞ THE OLDEST INHABITANT'S ASSOCIATION of the District of Columbia will commemorate the Ninety-eighth Anniversary of the Nation's Independence, in the Council-room, City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 12 o'clock, at which hour and place a national salute will be fired; Jos. Goldsborough Bruff will pronounce the oration, and the Declaration of Independence read by Geo. A. Bohrer. The public are invited to attend.

Cards admitting members of the Association to the social Union, to take place immediately after the ceremonies, are placed in the hands of the committee on arrangements for distribution.

By order of the committee.

SERAPHIM MASI, Marshal.

☞ The members will meet at 11 o'clock, at City Hall, for the election of officers and other business. jy2-3t

☞ WAR DEPARTMENT,

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1874.

An Army Medical Board will meet at New York city, and a similar board at San Francisco, on the 4th of August next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States army.

Applications for permission to appear before these boards should be addressed to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General, United States army.

The application must be in the hand-writing of the candidate, and must state the full name, residence, age, and date and place of birth. Candidates must be between 21 and 28 years of age, and graduates of a Medical College having a thorough and complete course of medical education—evidence of which must be submitted to the board.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished.

If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army the fact should be stated, and in such cases the limit of age may be extended, subject to the decision of the Secretary of War in each special case.

No allowance is made for travel or other expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General U.S. Army. jy2-ThSTuthAugt

☞ Y. M. C. A.—A MEETING OF THE above association will be held in Lincoln Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the reports of the Delegates from the International Convention. jy1-2t

☞ NOTICE.—THE CENTRE MARket will be open on SATURDAY, July 4, from 4 to 10 o'clock a. m. There will be no evening market July 4. (jy1-2t) F. S. SMITH, Clerk.

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1874.

The directors of this bank have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of July.

W. H. GRIFFITH, Assistant Cashier. jy1-3t (Star)

☞ THE UNDERSIGNED, MERCHANT TAILORS and CLOTHIERS, would respectfully inform their patrons and the public that on and after JULY 1 their respective places of business will close at 7 p. m.—Saturday excepted—until September 15.

S. SAKS & CO., GEORGE C. RENNING, HABLE BROTHERS. jy1-3t

☞ REGISTER'S OFFICE,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1874.

Notice is hereby given that from and after the above date will expire all licenses issued by the District of Columbia for carts, wagons, drays, hand-carts, hacks, carriages, cabs, omnibuses, street cars, and other vehicles for transporting passengers.

All said licenses expiring on said date must be promptly renewed in accordance with existing regulations at this office. JOHN F. COOK, Register, D. C. jy1-3t

☞ NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.

On gas consumed after JUNE 30, the price will be reduced FIFTY CENTS per 1,000 cubic feet as follows:

Gross price	$2 75
Discount if paid within seven days	25
Net Price	$2 50

C. B. BAILEY, Secretary.

JUNE 24, 1874. je25-10t

☞ HEMORRHOIDS, OR PILES, cured by Burkeye 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, 345 Broadway, N. Y. jel0

☞ Y. M. C. A. CIRCULATING LIBRARY containing Histories, Biographies, Travels, Works of Fiction, &c., all that should be in a first-class library. Standard 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. je4-tf

☞ SPECIAL INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP, BOOKKEEPING AND CORRESPONDENCE, morning and evening, during the summer months, at the Bookman College, corner of Seventh and D streets. Also, private instruction during these months only. je4-tf

☞ LEGAL AND OTHER BRIEFS PRINTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE at the REPUBLICAN JOB OFFICE. no3-tf

☞ 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. jel-tf

☞ E. H. WELLS, DENTIST, HAS removed office to his residence, 108 Second street, third door from Pennsylvania ave. jan4-1m

☞ 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., used in extracting Teeth, Teeth $7 a set, either jaw. vi2-tf

☞ MILBURN'S

ORIGINAL POLAR SODA,

1329 Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's.

DEPOT FOR MINERAL WATERS. ap18-tf

☞ DR. S. S. BOND HAS REMOVED to No. 510 First street, between H and I streets. Calls left at the *Drug Store* corner of Tenth street and New York avenue will receive prompt attention. mh31-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. My price is 50 cents up for pants. Boys' Linen Jackets and Pants $1 each, and from that up. Boys' Jackets and Pants as low as 75 cents each. He can sell goods as cheap as any other house in town. Give him a call before you buy. Gent's Under-shirts from 40 cents up. White Linen Bosom Shirts from $1 up. At Nos. 1916 and 1918 Pennsylvania avenue. je27

☞ HEMORRHOIDS, OR PILES, cured by Burkeye 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, 345 Broadway, N. Y. jel0

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☞ 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. My price is 50 cents up for pants. Boys' Linen Jackets and Pants $1 each, and from that up. Boys' Jackets and Pants as low as 75 cents each. He can sell goods as cheap as any other house in town. Give him a call before you buy. Gent's Under-shirts from 40 cents up. White Linen Bosom Shirts from $1 up. At Nos. 1916 and 1918 Pennsylvania avenue. je27

☞ 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.

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

☞ WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE at this office.

☞ LINEN LAWNS! LINEN LAWNS!—ONE thousand yards WHITE LINEN LAWN, warranted all linen, at 3 cents; worth 30 cents. jy2-w3t WM. S. RILEY, 713 Market space.

☞ "ALIVE AND BACK AGAIN."—R. H. HAWLEY, (formerly of Culpeper Court-House, Va.,) HOUSE CARPENTER and BUILDER, 1216 Ninth street northwest, Washington, D. C. Job Work promptly attended to at the shortest notice. jy2-1m

☞ 1776. JULY 4. 1874.

FIREWORKS, &c., at

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jy2-3t* 429 New York avenue.

☞ 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. P. CLARK'S,

je3-1m No. 1223 Pennsylvania avenue.

☞ PLEASANT SUMMER DRINKS, COOL and refreshing and not intoxicating: lemon and raspberry syrup at $1.50 per gallon or twenty-five cents per bottle, at L. BENJAMIN'S wholesale candy house, opposite the Metropolitan hotel. jel1-TuSTuJn

☞ FLOOR MATTINGS.—CHINESE AND JAPANESE MATTINGS, all grades, at reduced prices.

L. P. CLARK,

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☞ OLD No. 486 7TH ST. ON EXHIBITION and Sale AT MARKITER'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 Paperhangings, Window Shades, Pictures, Frames, Picture Cords and Tassels, Rings, Nails, &c., in the District.

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FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Address M. A. TYSON & SISTERS,

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STATE LOTTERIES.

$800,000.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES!

Legalized by State Authority, and

DRAWN IN PUBLIC IN ST. LOUIS.

GRAND SINGLE-NUMBER SCHEME OF 80,000 NUMBERS,

Draws the Last Day of Each Month.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000.

10,380 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $32,856, and 32,356 Prizes, amounting to $678,177. Draws every Saturday during the year.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

Address, for Tickets and Circulars,

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$5,000,000

ENDOWMENT SCHEME.

FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

Public Library of Kentucky.

JULY 31, 1874.

In announcing the Fifth and last of the series of Gift Concerts given for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, the Trustees and Manager refer with pride and pleasure to the four which have been already given: The first, December 16, 1871; the second, December 2, 1872; the third, July 8, 1873, and the fourth, March 31, 1874.

Under their charter, granted by a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, March 16, 1871, the Trustees are authorized to give ONE MORE, and ONLY ONE MORE, Gift Concert. With the money arising from this Fifth and last Concert, the Library, Museum, and other departments are to be enlarged and endowed with a fixed and certain annual income. Such an endowment fund is desired, as will secure beyond peradventure, not only the maintenance of this magnificent establishment, but its constant growth.

THE FIFTH GIFT CONCERT

For the purposes mentioned, and which is positively and unequivocally announced as THE LAST WHICH WILL EVER BE GIVEN UNDER THIS CHARTER AND BY THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT, will come off in the Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.

Friday, July 31, 1874.

At this final Concert everything will be upon a scale corresponding with its increased importance. The music will be rendered by an orchestra consisting of one hundred performers selected for their fame in different lands, and the unprecedented sum of

$2,500,000

divided into twenty thousand gifts, will be distributed among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	75,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
5 Cash Gifts, $20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each	100,000
15 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts, 4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 2,000 each	60,000
50 Cash Gifts, 2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	100,000
200 Cash Gifts, 500 each	100,000
300 Cash Gifts, 1 00 each	30,000
19,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	950,000
Grand total, 20,000 gifts, all cash	$2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets, $50; halves, $25; tenth, or each coupon, $5; 11 whole tickets for $500; 22½ tickets for $1,000.

Tickets are now ready for sale, and orders accompanied by cash will be promptly filled.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to satisfactory agents.

Circulars containing full particulars furnished on application.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent and Manager, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky. my22-F&Tu-2m

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Repairing promptly attended to.

ROBERT H. GRAHAM,

Repository and Factory, 416-418 Eighth street, between D and E northwest. jy1-3t

ESTABLISHED 1844.

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REPAIRING in all its branches. All carriages left for repairs, storage, or commission, are insured. Also, No. 510 Brewster & Co., (of Broome street,) Fifth avenue, New York. aug18-tf

LEGAL.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Margaret H. Boltzman, vs. Virginia Denver, et al. } 1228 Equity, Doc. 12.

It is by the court, this 17th day of June, A. D. 1874, ordered that the sale made and reported by Wm. D. Cornwell, trustee, in the above-entitled cause, on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1874, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 13th day of July, A. D. 1874; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the District of Columbia, and be once a week for three successive weeks before the 13th