National Republican

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

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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.

WEDNESDAY MORNING::::::OCTOBER 6, 1875.

IT WILL be seen from our telegraphic dispatches that as soon as the colored Republicans of Mississippi begin to make preparations to "strike back" the word goes forth to the whites of surrounding States to rally against them.

"SERIOUS TROUBLE is anticipated," is the stereotyped phrase which is to be found in our Mississippi dispatches this morning. It simply means that the Ku-Klux, or White Leaguers, have begun again their serious work of murder and intimidation.

THE CUSTOM of the Ku-Klux and White League in the South of denouncing the General Government as a tyrannical power and as an instrument of oppression bids fair to be soon abated. The Mississippi Democrats enjoy such thorough immunity from punishment for their violence that they will soon begin to look upon the Government as their friend.

IT IS THE same old story. The Republicans attempted to hold a meeting at Friar's Point, Mississippi, on Monday, and now we hear that they were guilty of threatening to burn the town. As soon as the news of this threat was made public hundreds of "volunteers" rushed from the country around and from adjoining States to the assistance of the wives, families and firesides of their white Democratic friends.

WHEN Brown, the colored sheriff of Coahoma county, Miss., went to Memphis to purchase arms and ammunition, he probably felt that he was simply following the advice of his Northern friends to "strike back." But the effect of his purchase was to concentrate an overwhelming number of white Democrats from Arkansas and Tennessee at Friar's Point. "Strike back," indeed!

WHILE reading the Associated Press dispatches from Mississippi this morning, our readers will do well to remember that Senator Alcorn, of that State, is not only *not* a Republican, but is a violent opponent of Governor Ames' administration. He not only bolted the Republican nominations in 1872, but has acted with the Democrats on all the substantial party questions that have arisen in the Senate since then.

ASIDE from the question of the responsibility of the General Government for the preservation of peace in Mississippi under existing circumstances there is much to be said of the responsibility of Governor Ames. His course will be watched in the light of these new outbreaks with great anxiety by his friends and sympathizers, who believe or hope that he may prove to be the man for the perilous emergency which exists in that State.

THE MAN who does not now see in these repeated and continued attempts of the Mississippi Democracy to break up Republican meetings in that State a preconcerted and well-laid plan or determination to carry the election for the Democratic ticket by fraud, intimidation and murder, is simply or willfully blind. Yet the Government remains quiet while hundreds and thousands of its defenseless and innocent citizens are being robbed of their dearest rights.

JENNINGS, of the New York *Times*, not only intimates in that journal that General Babcock has been guilty of corrupt practices, but hopes "that no one more important than Babcock may be seriously compromised by them;" meaning by an investigation into the truth of the charges against the Democratic House next winter. Whom do you mean by some "one more important," Mr. Jennings? Is it the President? You have for years been his covert enemy; but it is only lately that you have been bold enough, or your employers have been foolish enough, to allow you to make your enmity known so publicly.

LOUIS JENNINGS, the unnaturalized editor of the New York *Times*, invites the next Democratic House of Representatives to "investigate" the affairs of the District of Columbia, and charges that such a course will disclose the complicity of ex-Governor Shepherd and General Babcock in certain ill-defined or imaginary frauds. We allude to this fact not for the purpose of denying the charges—their denial is unnecessary, considering the disreputable source from which they come—but to explain that Jennings' especial spite against the gentlemen mentioned proceeds from the fact that they have always refused to recognize him as their social equal. That refusal was probably justified in their minds by the fact that Jennings is a wife-beater.

AT CLINTON, Mississippi, the Republicans not only allowed a Democratic speaker to address their meeting, but remained perfectly quiet and orderly during the delivery of his speech. As soon as he had concluded, and a Republican speaker rose to reply, the riot began. Our telegraphic dispatches this morning show that an exhibition of the same spirit of hatred to free speech when exercised by Republicans occurred at Friar's Point, in that State, on Saturday last. Judge Rex, the chairman of the Democratic meeting held at the last-mentioned point, "fearing bloodshed," adjourned it, without allowing the colored Republican candidate for sheriff any opportunity to reply to the charges made against him by that prince of renegades, ex-Governor Alcorn. Not only this, but when the Republicans attempted to hold a meeting of their own Monday night, it seems they were interfered with. Yet we are told that equal rights is an accomplished fact in Mississippi.

JAY GOULD'S English bull pup who edits the New York *Times* knows just enough of American politics to appreciate the near approach of the time when Congress will meet. He imagines that he knows that Dana, the Pirate of the Press, will be summoned to appear as a witness before certain Democratic investigating committees, and asks that he may be protected during his service as such witness from arrest for libel. Now the real reason which prompts this request is to be found in the fact that Jennings himself is afraid of being arrested for libel if he should happen to be compelled to visit the District of Columbia, and he seeks to attract attention to Dana's case for the purpose of concealing his own infamy. There are a number of persons in Washington who are anxious to form the acquaintance — through an officer, of course—of this English cur, and some of them stand ready, if they ever get the chance, to prove that he has never owned, in his own right, a cent's worth of stock in the *Times*. The seven shares carried in his name have been hypothecated ever since they were nominally transferred to him; first with a banker named Stout, and afterwards with a no less great newspaper manipulator than his present owner, Jay Gould.

THE FATE OF CUBA.

On the first page of this paper will be found some interesting facts in the history of Spain and Cuba. The characteristics of the Spaniards and the Cubans, together with graphic pen portraits of the ancestral leaders of the reigning family, and of the Carlist pretenders to the throne, which are clearly set forth, will prove of greatest interest to the general reader. But the humane and economical questions which are brought forcibly to the mind by the relation of facts presented, and of the results of the present contest in Cuba, are of abidiag interest to the philanthropist and the statesman.

In Cuba we find a neighbor with whom we have a one-sided trade of large dimensions, that is, we purchase annually of her products nearly an hundred million, and sell to her about one fourth as much, whereas, under proper and equitable trade regulations, we should sell to her nearly a like amount. If she were an independent Republic we could have those equitable trade regulations necessary to open to us, unrestricted, her markets for our manufactures and provisions. It is not extravagant to assert that our trade with the "Republic of Cuba" would aggregate over two hundred millions per annum. If she were free we should enjoy with her a reciprocal exchange of products which would tend vastly to increase the trade which now exists only in spite of the most onerous restrictions and arbitrary discriminations. Her products of sugar, coffee, dyewoods and fruits are almost articles of prime necessity with us, and are daily becoming more so. Under a treaty of reciprocal trade with the Island the fruit trade would no doubt appreciate at least ten fold. As it is, we are obliged to ship to Europe annually some thirty to forty millions in coin to pay the balance of trade against us with that Island. This is not because she does not want our products in exchange, but because of the difficulty in obtaining them. Spain compels her to receive certain articles of produce, which we could easily and should naturally furnish her, from Spanish bottoms and Spanish ports, under penalty of an exorbitant differential duty. For instance, she would get her flour, butter, beef, pork and bacon from us direct in large quantities to feed her slave population, if it were not for these differential duties. But now, she obtains these articles, even of American production, more cheaply from the ports of Spain than from those of the United States. It is through the medium of these duties that Spain receives a large portion of her immense revenues from Cuba. It is these immense revenues which the Crown derives from the subjection of the Island which makes her cling to it with such death-like pertinacity.

Our Government has heretofore made effort after effort to negotiate a treaty with Spain, providing for reciprocal commercial relations between Cuba and the United States, but always without success. Indeed, such a proposition has never been met with much more favor than the proposition for a purchase of the Island. To be sure, the latter was deemed almost an insult, while the former was held in the light of an offer to negotiate upon a subject which could not be entertained. It is deemed derogatory to the honor and dignity of Spain to surrender her sovereignty over her territory; while it is only impossible for the Crown to maintain its accustomed extravagance without those Cuban revenues, derived from restrictions of trade.

The proprietary Cubans having submitted to the grinding despotism and tyranny of the Crown as exemplified in these arbitrary commercial regulations for many years, and finally, having despaired of ever obtaining relief from the home Government, in October, 1867, openly rebelled against the Government of Spain and set up a republican Government of their own. They abolished slavery and armed their late slaves to aid them in the fight. They have now sustained this rebellion and Government for a period of seven years, with varied success. The patriots are doubtless stronger to-day than ever before since the contest began. Spain is able to do nothing toward the subjection of the insurgents in the interior. She can only keep the Island hemmed around by a cordon of gunboats, so that her refractory subjects may not trade or communicate with the outside world. Meanwhile, this intestine war is a serious injury to the trade and commerce of the United States. We have been obliged to pay from two to three cents a pound more for sugar since the war began than if peace had been maintained. It is estimated that we suffer from this source alone a loss of some ten millions per annum.

The people of this country of all parties and classes are quite naturally growing tired of this sort of thing, and they are beginning to ask the question in all seriousness how long shall we as a people be obliged to put up with and countenance these outrages upon humanity and this stagnation of commerce, waste of labor and sacrifice of life upon this continent at the behest of an avaricious European dynasty? When may we in the name of common humanity, Christian charity, philanthropy, and the commercial and industrial interests of two countries interfere to stop this bloodshed and strip these barbarous fetters from commerce? This question will soon be answered, and we believe that the only safe response will be "Now, Cuba shall be free." This response will come from the hearts of the people and will be indorsed by all parties throughout the country as the true and proper solution of the Cuban question. It will be a movement in the interest of religion, of morals, of commerce, of freedom, of civilization and of good government. Do we need precedents and examples for such a course? Look at England; not only in China, but everywhere that a nation or country has attempted to obstruct her commerce or embargo her trade! Her ultimatum has ever been, "open to us your markets or we will make war." That was what cost Napoleon his Waterloo and his St. Helena—obstructions to the free introduction of the manufactures of England into Continental States. In our situation England would have owned Cuba fifty years ago.

EDITORIAL AFTERTHOUGHT.

The Goldsmith Maid is drawing larger crowds to Western fairs than Jeff Davis does. The Maid never wore a dress in her life, and Jeff has; but the real attraction wherein she surpasses the venerable Union breaker is the fact that she never talks.

We are really pained to see the manner in which that little band of Liberals, who wanted to C. Francis Adams nominated for Governor, deport themselves. It is something after the style they adopted upon Greeley's defeat—a very sour-grapes air. It is said that Samuel Bowles did not stop at pulling all his hair out, but is now engaged on his ears and nose trying to twist them off.

The Carlists have demanded $100,000 for the discontinuance of the bombardment of San Sebastian. The Cubans refuse to accept any terms from Spain save those of complete independence. This little comparison shows distinctively the difference between men who are fighting simply to re-establish a subverted throne, and those who are fighting for the principles of manhood, rights and freedom.

The Carlists have set a paltry price upon the object of their warfare, while the Cubans spurn the pseudo offers of conciliation which Spain has recently made them and demand a government strictly of Cubans, by Cubans and for Cubans. Spain is rapidly overcoming her Carlist adversary, but every inch she gains in Carlist territory she loses on Cuban soil.

The editor of the Chicago *Times* is sounding the battle-call for a new third party movement. Ah! but the *Times* ought to bear in mind the fact that the American people seldom rally to the battle-call of a man who has been publicly thrashed by a puny little woman. No, young man, talk not of war until ye know the strength of warlike men.

An Ohio Democrat said to a comrade the other day, "Well, Dan, what do you think about the coming election?" "To tell you the truth," replied Daniel, "that rag baby is already showing plain symptoms of the wind colic, and that, mingled with the free school epizootic, which has been afflicting it for a long time, will probably kill the child in less than ten days." All friends are requested to attend the funeral ceremonies on the 13th inst.

Theodore Tilton is to lecture in Des Moines next week, and the proprietor of the hotel at which he is to stop says Dory shall have a soft bed if all the fowls in the rural districts of the State have to be skinned in order to administer to this particular want of the martyr of domestic troubles. This is very thoughtful in the gentleman, but he ought, we suppose, to be reminded that a hammer and nails, some pictures, and a little maid to hold the light while Dory hangs them, are quite as necessary to his nocturnal enjoyment as a soft bed.

General Woodford and Thomas Ewing are stumping Ohio together, one for hard money the other for the rag child. It is said that when Thomas introduces the child to the audience it skips about like a young kid at harvest-time, but when General Woodford picks it up with the intention of exhibiting it to the assembled crowd the infant is immediately overcome with a terrible inflated colic, and is carried out amid the unbounded pity of the spectators.

The Albany *Journal* remarks that "a Buffalo physician who has undergone the operation which was so accurately described in the case of Clara Morris says it is absolutely painless. Iron at a white heat produces merely a tickling sensation on the flesh." There is something charming about this little tale—something that takes hold on the mind and will not let go. Iron at white heat, rubbed up and down the backbone, producing merely a tickling sensation! Delightful discovery! Every one who can afford it will now keep an iron bar at white heat simply as one of the necessary comforts of life. Many of us like to be tickled, and this looks like a cheap and reasonable way of securing the boon.

Messrs. Bell, Rietti and Wallace Taylor left Jackson September 28, in a hack driven by John Harrigan, accompanied by a little colored boy, to hunt in the swamp. Bell and Rietti amused themselves on the road by shooting at trees. Taylor drew his pistol, remarking at the same time, "Watch that nigger," and despite the remonstrance of Rietti, fired at an unoffending colored man named William Ralls, driving his team peacefully along the road, and it was ascertained that the ball entered the back below the left shoulder blade, and came out near the right collar bone, about six inches above the right nipple. The wound is supposed to be mortal, but he was living up to Wednesday. Taylor then threatened to shoot his companions and the hackman, and was driven five miles beyond, where he got out. He has not been seen since.—*Jackson (Miss.) Times.*

"Watch that nigger!" cries Taylor, and in a moment more the unoffending citizen lies writhing in the throes of death. Italy has its horde of banditti, Greece its ransom robbers, Spain its highwaymen, Austria its mountain prowlers, but to Mississippi is left the grim honor of having midday assassins.

A letter from Mr. William Welsh furnishes further particulars of the methods of Bosler, the beef contractor, who so thoroughly knows and takes advantage of the dark ways of the Indian Department.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Thus it will be seen that William Welsh still persists in paying all of his attention to the poor red men of the Northwest, and will never even so much as give a passing thought to his slaves in Cuba, save now and then when the interest on his mortgages attracts him as it jingles in its periodical fall into his coffers. This time William is suffering very much, and it is painful to see the intense agony of this lovely philanthropist. It was flour and beans before; it is Bosler and beef now, and Scrumpiously Mental of the *Tribune* pats him on the back and hisses in his ear: "Ste 'em, William!" It is really too bad that the great religious denomination which is the safeguard morally thrown about this man does not use some severe and earnest means of detracting his attention for awhile from Bosler and beef, and attempt to concentrate it on the infamous slavery which he is helping to sustain in the island of Cuba, and the first step to be taken is to get the unfortunate man away from the falsehood contagion which hovers about the New York *Tribune* like the vapid pall of a leperous death.

The following article, taken from the New York *Independent*, shows pretty clearly how the candid and leading religious papers of the country look upon the malignant assault which has been made against the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

"We write in advance of the report to be made this week by the committee of investigation into the Indian frauds charged by Professor Marsh. But we think we take little risk in saying that the report, if based on the evidence, will completely exonerate the officers of the Indian Bureau at Washington of all complicity in alleged frauds on the Indians, and will, as in the case of the investigation by Bishop Hare, affirm the faithfulness and general efficiency of the Indian service. The Hon. B. P. Smith has fairly met, in his examination before the committee, the attacks made upon him by the Professor, and has proved himself a thoroughly honest and able officer, as everybody who knew his record was sure would be the case. Mr. Smith has proved his devotion to the interests of the Indians by a thousand-fold more of labor and sacrifice than the Professor ever gave to the cause, and that the Indians have been served vastly better under the present management than ever before is beyond all reasonable question. The most blameworthy thing about this matter is the way in which the facts have been wrested and misrepresented by a few papers which had early committed themselves to the denunciation of frauds. As soon as it was evident that the committee was convinced that the charges could not be sustained they began to malign its members and charge them with being tools of Secretary Delano, appointed to spread whitewash, and similar abusive and indecent language, unworthy of reputable journalism. It seems to be beyond the manliness of some journals to acknowledge that they have ever been in error. But an unwitting mistake persisted in when exposed becomes falsehood, and, if to the injury of innocent men, it becomes calumny and slander. The injury done in this case to an honest Christian gentleman like Commissioner Smith is beyond all compute."

A Mechanical Novelty.

[From the New Orleans Times.]

Home talent and genius appears to have found another vigorous and worthy interpreter in Mr. Peter Johnson, who keeps "The Lighthouse," at the corner of the Levee and Jefferson streets, and who, after six months' labor, has just completed a work of art which appears to be a marvel of ingenious mechanism and a monument to man's perseverance and patience. The work is contained in a case about three feet square, suspended against the wall, faced with glass, and showing from within a very picturesque rural scene in miniature. In the background is a windmill in active operation; a balloon conveying two aeronauts towards the clouds, an old-fashioned signal tower on a high hill with a man engaged in transmitting signals. At the left is shown a handsome church, with an illuminated clock, marking the standard time.

In the foreground at the left two villagers are seen drawing water from the well, whence the watery liquid runs in a sparkling stream. On the green sheep are playing their merry pranks, while below them is a bay wherein a full-rigged ship and a steamer are ploughing through the rolling waves. In the extreme foreground a train of cars makes lightning time through the country, and to the right the picture is completed by an old country mill in full play. The effect upon the beholder of this display of the water, the green hills and the signs of animation observed upon every hand, is exceedingly entertaining. Mr. Johnson has achieved a triumph in the construction of the work, and it is not only pleasing as a novel spectacle, but valuable as a specimen of art.

The figures, ships, trains, &c., are separated by an intricate mass of machines, which upon being once wound up, the grand movement is continued for about an hour. The work will be disposed of at a grand raffle, upon a very peculiar plan, which will prove to be as great a novelty as the article itself.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

Drain and Sewer Pipe.

The POTOMAC TERRA COTTA COMPANY will sell Drain and Sewer Pipe at prices heretofore unknown in Washington. Office, No. 401 New Jersey avenue, near Baltimore and Ohio railroad depot. oct2-1m

MARRIED.

STREET—WILLIAMS.—At St. Paul's Episcopal church, Leavenworth, Kansas, September 29, by Rev. John Wood, United States chaplain, Mr. SHERIDAN D. STREET, of Council Bluff, Iowa, and Miss LIZZIE WILLIAMS, of Washington, D. C.

DIED.

STUART.—At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th instant, after a painful and lingering illness, MARY D., eldest daughter of Fred. D. and Catherine Stuart.

Funeral from 302 Twenty-first street northwest this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

ROBB.—On the 4th instant, at 4 o'clock a. m., of typhoid pneumonia, MARY E. W., beloved daughter of Elizabeth and Michael Robb, aged thirteen years and two months.

Funeral services will be held at Christ church, G street southeast, to-day (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BRADSHAW.—On the 4th instant, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., after a lingering illness, ANNIE M., beloved wife of James Bradshaw, and daughter of A. and Catherine Remington, in the thirty-fifth year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the residence, No. 54 Prospect street, Georgetown, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

MURPHY.—Monday morning, October 4, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. VIRGINIA MURPHY, aged thirty-two years, seven months and ten days.

Funeral to take place from the residence of her brother-in-law, (Mr. William Langley,) Thirteenth street, between K and L, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

RILEY.—On Monday, October 4, at 8:40 a. m., JANE, beloved wife of Wm. T. Riley. A true Christian, a firm friend, a devoted wife and mother. She has gone to meet her reward. May she rest in peace.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, Wm. T. Riley, No. 1320 N street northwest, on Wednesday evening, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. [Star]

LECKRON.—On Monday evening, October 4, Mr. DANIEL H. LECKRON, in his sixty-ninth year.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 2116 I street northwest, on Wednesday, October 6, at 4 o'clock p.m. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

[Baltimore, Hagerstown and Richmond papers please copy.]

UNDERTAKERS.

RICHARD W. BARKER,

CABINETMAKER AND UNDERTAKER,

NO. 613 ELEVENTH STREET NORTHWEST,

Between F and G.

The Celebrated Stein

and a variety of other Caskets and Coffins of the latest patterns.

Robes and Shrouds.

☞ Bodies EMBALMED and prepared for transportation at the shortest notice. my29

R. F. HARVEY,

UNDERTAKER,

934 F STREET NORTHWEST.

sep21-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SHAFFIELD'S CONFECTIONERY,

409 Eleventh Street, between E and Pennsylvania Avenue.

MR. SHAFFIELD, having returned to Washington, has opened a new Confectionery on Eleventh street, and is again prepared to serve his old customers and the public in general. Parties, weddings, suppers, &c., &c., furnished. Ice cream, water ices, &c., &c., wholesale and retail.

oct-2w JOSEPH B. SHAFFIELD.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE subscriber has obtained from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a Special Term, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM H. PAGE, late of the District of Columbia, 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 4th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 4th day of October, 1875.

ROSWELL WALDO, Administrator.

oct-W3w

ST. LOUIS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Paid up Capital.....$1,000,000.
Assets more than.....$7,000,000.
Surplus over liabilities more than $1,000,000.

A STRONG STOCK COMPANY.

Gives so much insurance for so much money. Terms plain; rates low; losses promptly paid. Every policy by law exempt from claims of creditors.

McCLELLAN & STUART, General Agents,

Office 463 Seventh street, corner E street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office hours, 6:30 a. m. to 4 p. m., and 6 to 7 p. m. oct-6t

STOVES!

HOUSEKEEPERS IN SEARCH OF AN

"A NO. 1" PARLOR STOVE

are respectfully invited to examine the

RADIANT HOME

PARLOR STOVE OF 1875.

It is an economical consumer of coal, easily regulated, keeps the fire better than any other base burner, on account of its mill grate, and it is, withal, the brightest, most beautiful parlor Stove in the market.

CHR. RIESSNER'S WAREROOMS,

715 and 717 Seventh street northwest. oct- tu

FOR SALE.

308,000 ACRES

VALUABLE LANDS

IN KANSAS.

By direction of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, the undersigned will receive sealed bids for the purchase of any or all of the unsold lands west of the Neosho river, along the southern line of the State of Kansas, embraced within what is generally known as the "Cherokee strip."

These lands are offered for sale in compliance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 11, 1872. (U. S. Statutes-at-Large, vol. xvii, pp. 86 and 99.)

They will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, at not less than two dollars per acre for all of said lands lying east of the Arkansas river, and one dollar and fifty cents per acre for such lands as lie west of said river.

Printed lists, describing the lands hereby offered for sale by their proper legal subdivisions, and indicating the minimum price at which each tract is held, will be sent by mail to the address of any person making application therefor to the Commissioner of the General Land Office or to the register and receiver of the local offices at Wichita and Independence, Kansas.

Persons offering to purchase may bid for as many tracts as they may desire, but each bid must be separately made and sealed, and must be for not more than one hundred and sixty acres, (and conform to the legal subdivisions embraced in the list.)

Bids must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid as a guarantee of the good faith of the bidder, which sum, in case the land is awarded and the bid does not pay, will be forfeited. Should any bid be rejected, the sum deposited will be returned to the proper party.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of such acceptance as soon after the opening of the bids as practicable, and if within forty days after such notice has been duly mailed payment in full be not made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the amount bid, the land upon which such bid was made will be again subject to sale.

The ten per cent. deposit required to accompany bids may be remitted in Post Office orders, certificates of deposit, certified checks on some Government depository, payable to the order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or in currency.

The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved.

All bids must be sealed and addressed to the "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Bids for Cherokee Strip Lands."

Bids will be received as above invited until 12 o'clock noon of the thirtieth day of November, 1875, after which they will be duly opened and noted upon.

S. S. BURDETT, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 18, 1875.

oct5-W6w

J. O. C. HASKIN & SONS, GRAVEL AND FELT ROOFERS, No. 112 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. Orders left with J. G. & J. M. Waters, 3 Bridge street, Georgetown, will be promptly attended to. Roofs guaranteed for from ten to twenty years. oct-3t*

Mantel Clocks, Bronzes, &c.

We have just received, DIRECT FROM PARIS, A large invoice of all the newest styles of MANTEL CLOCKS, BRONZES, &c., To which we invite the attention of our customers.

M. W. GALT, BRO. & CO., JEWELERS.

oct-tf

LEGAL.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—SPECIAL TERM—PROBATE JURISDICTION, SEPTEMBER 28, 1875.

In the matter of the will of SARAH A. S. CHARLTON, application for letters testamentary on the estate of Sarah A. S. Charlton, of the District of Columbia, has this day been made by Benjamin Charlton. All persons interested are hereby notified to appear in this court on TUESDAY, the 19th day of October next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why letters testamentary on the estate of the said deceased should not issue as prayed. Provided, a copy of this order be published once a week for three weeks in THE REPUBLICAN previous to the said day.

Test: A. WEBSTER, sep28-W3w* Register of Wills.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

GEO. BERGLING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

1213 F street northwest,

Has received a very elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, suitable for

Fall and Winter Wear.

He is prepared to make them up in the best workmanship and latest styles,

At Reasonable Prices. mh13-tf

H. PUGH & SON,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

No. 512 Fourteenth Street,

have received their first instalment of

SPRING AND SUMMER 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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Meeting THIS EVENING at Clasko's hall, 457 Pennsylvania avenue, at 7 o'clock. C. F. HERRING, President. C. J. STODDARD, Secretary. oc6

SECOND CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING ASSOCIATION!

The first regular meeting of the Second Co-operative Building Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, November —, 1875, in Potomac Hall, corner of Maryland avenue and Eleventh street, South Washington, for the payment of dues and sale of money. The books will be open for one month. Shares, $3 each, representing $1,000; association to begin closing at the end of the sixth year.

Stock subscriptions can be made at the following laces:

C. E. Church & Sons, Lumber Dealers, corner of Maryland avenue and Eighth street southwest.

Walker & Bro., Grocers, corner Maryland avenue and Eleventh street southwest.

Petty & Harvey, Hatters, 355 Seventh street northwest.

Lux & Bro., Tobacconists, corner Seventh and F streets northwest.

Johnson & Bro., Coal Merchants, Twelfth-street wharf; corner of Twelfth northwest, office of the Great Falls Ice Company; 1129 Ninth northwest.

Stephens & Bro., Wood and Coal merchants, Seventh-street wharf.

D. A. Walker, Grocer, Four-and-a-half street, between E and F southwest.

Thompson & Co., Hardware, corner Tenth street and Louisiana avenue northwest.

J. E. Carpenter, Y. M. Christian Association Rooms, 318 B street northeast.

J. T. Petty, Columbia Buildings.

D. Pulman, B. and P. Freight Depot.

Depue & Hazen, Grocers, corner Four-and-a-half and L streets southwest.

GEORGE WHITE, President.

G. R. THOMPSON, Sec'y. oc5-Tu Th S1m

REMOVAL.

SAVINGS BANK, Southeast corner Virginia avenue and Four-and-a-half street, has removed to the northeast corner of Four-and-a-half and E streets southwest.

F. A. BOSWELL, Treasurer.

oct-1m

CITIZENS' BUILDING COMPANY, OCTOBER 2, 1875.

The annual election of Directors for the above-named company will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 6, 1875, at the Lecture Room of the Y. M. C. A. building, corner of Ninth and D streets. Entrance on Ninth street. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock, p. m.

J. C. McKELDEN, President. B. F. BIGELOW, Secretary. oc4-3t (Star, Critic.)

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1875.

Notice to Tax-payers.

By an act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, a tax of one dollar and fifty cents on each one hundred dollars of valuation is levied upon all real estate in the District of Columbia.

If the terms of the same act one half of the said tax is declared to be in arrears and delinquent on the 1st day of October, 1875, and a penalty of *ten per cent.* upon the amount thereof shall be added to the one half that is so declared delinquent *upon the first day of each succeeding month until payment.*

The preparation of the tax-books under this levy having been completed, the Collector of Taxes will be ready on MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1875, to deliver bills and receive payments on account of said tax.

No discount is allowed, but unless one half of the tax is paid before the 1st day of November, 1875, a penalty of two per cent. will be added to the one half that is so declared to be in arrears, according to the terms of the law. JOHN T. COOK, oc2-6t Collector of Taxes, D. C.

HAMILTON BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The first meeting for the payment of dues, &c., in the Hamilton Building Association will be held at the Board of Trade Room, corner Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 6, at 7 o'clock.

B. H. WARNER, President. JNO. A. PRESCOTT, Secretary. oc1-5t

OFFICE OF THE MELMICK SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 27, 1875.—There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company on the 12th day of OCTOBER, 1875, at 4 o'clock p. m., at the office of the Company, No. 617 F street northwest, for the purpose of submitting for consideration the confirmation of the action of the Board of Trustees in issuing bonds of the Company, and for such other business as may then and there be presented to the meeting. By order of WILLIAM H. HOWARD, President. Attest: R. S. LACEY, Secretary *pro tempore.* se30-Th&M to oc12

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of nine Trustees of the Metropolis Savings Bank of the District of Columbia will be held at the Bank, on the corner of Seventh street and Louisiana avenue, in Washington city, D. C., on MONDAY, November 1, 1875, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of said day.

The report of the committee on the transactions of the Bank for the first half of the year, at 4 o'clock p. m. on the same day. All the stockholders are requested to be present.

SAM'L NORMENT, President. JAS. S. EDWARDS, Secretary. se30-Th&S2d

CIRCULATING LIBRARY AND READING ROOM, At the rooms of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Corner Ninth and D streets.

Evening classes in French, German, English, Latin and Greek.

DAILY PRAYER MEETINGS At Noonday, 6 and 9 o'clock p. m.

ALL ARE INVITED. se22-tf

A CARD.

The Washington Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia, by a vote of the Stockholders at a regular meeting held at their office, No. 430 Seventh street, on the 22d instant, directed the undersigned to place before the public a statement in regard to the original organization and present status of the Company. In pursuance with this direction, the undersigned states that this company was incorporated January 7, 1853, by a certificate of that date, signed by Henry F. Williamson, James McCalister and Wm. W. Jones, in which certificate the following persons were named as trustees, to wit: W. Jones, Jacob Clark, James Fisher, A. Barton and A. Waldron. On or about May 22, 1854 the undersigned and others were invited to join said Company, upon the representation that the organization was regular, and that the trustees, James Fisher, W. Jones and A. Waldron, had subscribed in good faith for 80 shares (representing $35,000; and, relying upon such representation, they became subscribers to the regular stock of the Company, and induced some of their friends also to become subscribers until 420 additional shares, representing $42,000, were subscribed, by bona fide and substantial citizens of the District. An organization was in the meantime perfected, as was supposed, with the same officers, viz: President, D. W. Keyser treasurer, and J. W. Frazee secretary and having as trustees, in addition to the undersigned, Thos. Blagden, Geo. W. Smith, Geo. Mason, T. H. G. Todd and Geo. W. Dyer. These officers, immediately upon their election, instituted inquiries as to the status of the original corporation, and have only recently been able to ascertain that they are not *bona fide* residents of Washington, but are domiciled in New York and New Jersey, and have failed to establish any claim to membership, and that they do not regard themselves as officers or members of the Company. Having learned the facts above stated, the Company feels that there is great doubt as to the regularity of the original organization, and therefore declares the original certificate of incorporation. As a matter of precaution, as well as of propriety, the Company has resolved to notify all persons loosely connected with unsound associates, and to start anew and distinctively as an insurance Company of the District of Columbia, and for that purpose have filed a new and amended certificate. The undersigned solicits subscriptions to the capital stock of the company, and assures his friends and the public that the Company, as it now exists, is worthy of confidence, and that a good and profitable business is open to it. All persons desiring to be enrolled as stockholders are invited to call at the office, No. 509 Seventh street, under Second National Bank, where the undersigned and the treasurer and secretary can be found daily to give any information about the affairs of the Company and exhibit its books.

EDUARDO HOWARD, President Washington Fire Insurance Company. se25-10t No. 509 Seventh street northwest.

DR. W. P. LAWYER, HAVING returned to the city, will resume the Practice of Medicine at his former office, 1731 Pennsylvania avenue. se13-1m

REMEMBER JUSTH'S OLD STAND, He pays for second-hand Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., as "Fair (cash) Prices" as he always does, at 519 D street, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest. Note by mail promptly attended to. sep11-tf

ONLY PURE SPRING WATER used to make the Soda and Mineral Waters sold at Temple Drug Store. jy5-tf

THE COLDEST AND PUREST Soda Water is at the Temple Drug Store, drawn from the steel fountains. jy5-tf

IMPROVED APPARATUS AND Steel Founts guarantee the purity of Soda and Mineral Waters at the Temple Drug Store. jy5-tf

PURE CREAM, GENUINE FRUIT Juices and Improved Soda Water to be had only at the Temple Drug Store. jy5-tf

IMPROVED SODA, WITH GRANULATED ICE. Fresh Fruit and Cream Syrups, in glass fountains, always drawn from the

TRIUMPH.

First quality Drugs and Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet Articles of Crown stamp, at

KOLB'S, Corner of Seventh and E streets.

ICE-COLD TEA, OF UNRIVALED FLAVOR, WITH Milburn's Famous Polar Soda, At 1429 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, is the most superb and delicious drink yet introduced. je30-tf

TEETH $7 PER SET, EITHER jaw, by Dr. A. PRATT, graduate of Ohio College of Dental Surgery, and of the Rush Medical College, Chicago, 401 Seventh street, east side, corner of D. Gas and chloroform used in extracting teeth. j el-tf

DR. J. B. JOHNSON, OF ALEXandria, Va., offers his professional services as Surgeon, Physician and Oculist to the citizens of the District of Columbia.

Office No. 1411 Pennsylvania avenue, between Willard's hotel and the Owen house.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. my23-tf

LEGAL AND OTHER BRIEFS PRINTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE at the REPUBLICAN JOB OFFICE. no15-tf

ELECTRICITY WORKS WON DERS IN THE CURE OF DISEASE. Dr. Sturgis and wife warrants a cure in less time and for less money, than any other known treatment. No. 1103 F street northwest. my26-tf

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY compounded at COUGHLIN'S TEMPLE DRUG STORE, Masonic Temple. jan13

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE at this office.

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

AWN