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.

TUESDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 8, 1876.

NARROWED down and stripped of all verbiage the charges of the Opposition press against the present administration of the Navy Department amount to a bit of fault-finding, because Secretary Robeson has succeeded in rebuilding the navy without expending any more money than the customary annual appropriations for the past two years.

THE Republican Congressional Campaign Committee made further progress at its meeting last night by electing Senator Cameron to be chairman of the executive committee. The venerable Senator now fills the two positions of chairman of the general committee and chairman of the executive, so that the impress of his vigorous mind will be doubly felt in the coming campaign.

IT APPEARS that those States in the South under Republican rule are not the only ones in which financial blunders—to use no harsher term—have been made. Governor Smith, of Georgia, has recently discovered that a deficit of $290,000 exists in the Treasury of that State. Ex-Treasurer Jones, the defaulting financier, is now being investigated by sundry legislative committees, but further than losing his office, he is not likely to suffer any detriment, as he is a good Democrat, and his friends will doubtless speedily hush the matter up. Democratic newspapers have heralded far and near the wonderful recuperation of Georgia since their party obtained control of the State, and now they have an opportunity to account for the $290,000 which have taken wings, and flown into Mr. Jones's pockets or elsewhere. Of course ex-Treasurer Jones may have committed "stupid blunders," but none of his unterrified will ascribe to him any degree of criminality in the premises.

THE WAY MR. BLAINE PUT IT.

There is a disposition on the part of the so called Independent Press to flout any reference to the condition of Southern affairs as being a mere political agitation. The whole pack are attempting to cry down what they are pleased to call "bloody shirt" agitation, no matter what the truth may be, or what the duty of the Republican party may be to their people of that section.

It is a common device where reason fails to convince, or facts are stubborn, to call in the aid of prejudice and folly: and this is just what the Independent Press, in harmony with their independent ideas, are attempting in this matter. But it will not "down" at their bidding. It is generally believed at the North that as long as oppression in any organized form exists in the southern section of this country the war is not entirely over; and, furthermore, it is believed that upon the present status and the present actions of the representatives of the former slave States may be fairly predicated what can be expected from them if the very frail barriers that now interpose between them and full power to run the national machine as they may see fit are entirely broken down. The inquiry as to what are the humane ideas of the South, and what is their standard of civilization, is, therefore, a legitimate one, and its answer goes very far toward giving the voters of this country a clue as to what may be expected under certain exigencies.

Before the echoes of the amnesty debate have quite died away, it may be useful for those voters in the North who are on the "fence" and those newspapers which are on each side of it at one and the same time, to consider one single phase of the matter which gives the clue to Southern feeling and is pregnant with suggestion and warning. It will be remembered that Mr. Blaine's amendment to the amnesty resolution differed from the original in only one point. It proposed to exclude Jefferson Davis from its terms. Explanatory of his reasons for this amendment he gave a sketch of the history of Andersonville, as told by a Catholic priest in the South and from other Southern testimony, and charged upon the ex-President of the Confederacy complicity by implication with this most outrageous crime upon the name of humanity; such a crime in the length and breadth of its fiendish malignity as has no parallel: such as crime as no one who bears the form of man can excuse or palliate, and which no one in this time who is fitted to cast a vote should do anything but condemn in the most unmeasured terms of disgust. Now, how was this received? Was it other than a question put to humanity itself? Was it not in direct effect as follows: "Men from the South, do you condemn or do you excuse the shameful disgrace that these human ghouls have perpetrated in your name? Does not your humanity revolt from it?" It seems to us that there was no other question involved. It was a test question as to their humanity, and upon it the safety of the country may rest hereafter. If there was a question of political policy concealed in the issue, the Southern Representatives knew well enough that their cause would be helped by the condemnation of Davis, and their policy clearly was to coincide in the amendment. No one pretends that Mr. Blaine endeavored or intended in any way to lay the crime at their doors, as being personally responsible for it. There was no such thought or intention. It was thrown in as a surprise, but rested on its merits as a question which would give a clue to their feelings of humanity. Were they humane enough to govern? That was its secret purport. Just on this plea Mr. Blaine raised the question, and just here he convicted the Southern Democratic members of an unwillingness to act the manly part and condemn what no living creature can excuse. For what was the response? Did one Southern member rise to the nobility of saying that if "Jefferson Davis can be convicted of sharing this crime I cannot excuse him?" Not one. The only response that came charged the North with a crime of greater magnitude. Not regret, but shameless and unfounded aspersion was the reply. If it could or can be shown that during the time of the rebellion a state of affairs existed in Northern prisons approaching in any degree the barbarities that were practiced in Southern prison-pens there is not a Representative from the North, nor a man, woman or child in all the Northern States, who would not condemn the thought of palliating the burning shame. Here is the difference between us. There are no apologists in the North for cold and deliberate murder wherever perpetrated. But when the question arose in the House of Representatives of the United States, what was its effect? The two sections were on trial as to their humanity, and what was the answer? The country saw the spectacle of the Southern Democratic delegation refusing to indorse humane ideas; on the contrary, palliating crime and casting upon their benefactor an insulting charge, having no foundation in fact, and only trumped up to conceal the hatred that would otherwise have found vent. And yet the Independent Press and independent voters say that our future safety lies in entrusting to these men our interests, our civilization and our national existence. Such loyalty and moderation as this is but the drivel of sightless fools.

THE FOLDS OF THE RAILROAD ANACONDA.

Some of the worst evils of our times are the great monopolies which control transportation. From every section of the land, most especially from the great Northwest, the granary of the country—and soon to be of the world—there is a continuous protest against these railroad monopolies, which render almost valueless the products of that immense area by charging such prices for transporting them that nothing is left for the producer, and the grain raisers are but the unpaid slaves of the railroads. So great is the evil that for years past the National Legislature has been endeavoring to devise a remedy which is yet unfound.

But when we compare these monopolies with the one that holds the only means of transportation across the continent, controlling not only the commerce of this country, but that between Europe and Asia, those first mentioned sink into insignificance beside it. This gigantic monopoly, controlled as it is by such unscrupulous men as Jay Gould, owes its existence to the money of the people of the United States, whom it now oppresses. They are taxed millions of dollars yearly to support it, and, grown rich, it "waxes fat and kicks" against its benefactors. Not satisfied with possessing the *only* line of communication between the oceans which border our continent, it proposes to possess *all* the lines, and thus forever prevent rivalry and competition. Like a huge anaconda, it is stretching its slimy folds so as to inclose the country, and, like the anaconda, it emits the fetid and poisonous smell, while it ejects the saliva over the victims it intends to crush in its embrace and then swallow.

Every effort that is made to escape from its deadly folds only causes the coils to be more tightly drawn, the sickening saliva to be more rapidly ejected and the fetid and poisonous smell to be more apparent.

The Texas and Pacific Railroad Company comes before Congress with a bill unobjectionable in any single detail, asking Congress, not for a subsidy, not for a dollar of the people's money, but simply for a guarantee of the interest on a sufficient amount of its bonds to build the road, and showing conclusively its ability to meet that interest. It comes indorsed by a convention composed of delegates from twenty-seven States and Territories, and in which as delegates were some of the foremost men of the country, and it is met here by the emissaries of Jay Gould, who are doing yeoman service to maintain their master's monopoly. It was said, during the past week, that "a car load of money would be spent to defeat the Texas and Pacific bill;" we can well understand that the monopoly can afford to spend several car loads after reading this extract from the last annual report of the president of the Union Pacific railroad from Omaha to Ogden, which shows a net income of $6,733,391, ending June 30, 1875—an increase over the preceding year of $1,576,420; and the president says further that "the traffic of the road may be increased until the earnings shall reach $20,000,000 per year, without any call for expenditures demanding an increase of the bonded debt of the company; that the road has a capacity for doing over double its present volume of business without an expenditure which may not be met by its increasing revenues." It might, however, be a subject of inquiry hereafter, "How was this car load of money spent?"

The tactics of the monopolists are very simple, and their impudence passes the bounds of magnificence and towers into sublimity. *They* will build a Southern Pacific road; *they* will break down *their* own monopoly by building a branch road under *their* own control. And yet there are papers in Washington so innocent in guile, so unsuspecting, so trusting in human nature that they accept this proposition as a solution of the question. Men so trusting are unfit to battle with the denizens of this earth, and should be translated to some enterprise which railroad monopolists have not yet entered.

How this Jay Gould monopoly will act should they succeed in defeating the Texas and Pacific bill is easily ascertained. We can judge the future by the past. There was not long ago some feeble competition in transporting freights maintained by the steamship lines, but the majority of the stock in these companies was bought up by the roads and came under their management, and the Texas and Pacific bill, which was before the last Congress, failed to pass. When these two things occurred the monopoly acted at once and in this wise. The rates of freight from San Francisco to Omaha per car load were increased as follows: On first-class freight, from $650 to $1,200; on second-class freight, from $400 to $1,000; on third-class freight, from $280 to $800; on fourth-class freight, from $360 to $600. We have already shown from the president's report of June 30, 1875, what the profits were previous to this increase: it will not require much mathematical skill to arrive at what they were after it.

We ask the members of Congress, not from the South or the North, the East or the West, not Republicans or Democrats, but the Representatives of the people from every section of our broad land, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the great lakes to the gulf, to look this question squarely in the face—to examine the facts and arrive at the truth, and, discarding all sectional feelings, throwing aside all barren idealities, to act for the good of the whole people. The Southern Pacific is but another name for the Union and Central Pacific, but another fold of the gigantic anaconda which is preparing to crush the country in its embrace, and the emanations in its favor are but the sickening saliva which it slobbers over its victims to render them more easily swallowed and readily digested.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS IN VIRGINIA.

One of the rarest specimens of refined and successful political villainy that has ever come under our observation is contained in a late publication, made under the auspices of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Virginia Legislature, entitled "Contested Elections in the Senate of Virginia, Case of Brady vs. Gayle, Sessions '75-'76." This document, embracing over 300 pages, would, if in the hands of fair-minded men of the North and West, constitute a campaign document for the approaching election that would make the Democracy stand aghast at the record of the iniquities of that party in the South.

The facts, briefly stated, are that James D. Brady, Republican, and Jno. H. Gayle, Democrat, were candidates at the election held in November for the Senate of Virginia from the "Eleventh Senatorial district," composed of the city of Portsmouth and the county of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia. The seat was awarded to Gayle by the Democratic judges of election in the face of such frauds as only modern Democracy is capable of. In the sworn and attested statement of Brady, as made before the committee of the Senate, we find, for example, in the First ward of Portsmouth (and this is only a fair sample of the others) that when the polls closed 521 names were found on the poll-books, but upon counting the ballots 1,034 were ascertained to be in the box. Upon a re-count, made at the suggestion of a Democratic judge after 450 ballots had been drawn out, it was found that 684 ballots remained in the box, again of 100 ballots on the first count. There were therefore drawn out of the ballot-box 613 ballots in order to make the number conform to the number of names of electors on the poll-books. The said judges, in drawing out the ballots from the ballot-box, in order to make the number therein equal to the number of names on the poll-books, so drew them as to leave in the box only 5 ballots for Brady and 511 for Gayle, the ballots being of such distinguishable size and texture of paper as to enable one, *by feeling them*, to distinguish for whom the ballots had been cast. Of the 511 ballots counted for Gale only 55 were of the style and character of those which had been offered by and received from the electors as their ballots; the residue 456 were false ballots and fraudulently put in the box, and none of them were at said election offered by any elector as and for his ballot, or so received by the judges of election. These false ballots, copies of which we have seen, can be best described by saying that they are of the size of a "sugar-kiss verse," not being in conformity with law in size, nor were they *folded* as the law requires.

The manner in which these fraudulent ballots were introduced into the box was by enclosing from ten to twenty of them in an ordinary ballot, used on the occasion as a vehicle for the villainy, said ballot being in size 3¾ by 2¾ inches. And yet these judges, with a knowledge of this attempt to deprive the people of their vested rights, counted them, after having drawn the legal ballots from the box! Nor was this outrage confined to the ward in question, a still worse state of things existing in Ward No. 2, which may be readily shown by aggregating the frauds in both wards. It appears by this sworn and attested statement that the number of names on the poll-books of the two wards was 1,155. The aggregate number of ballots found in the ballot-box was 2,351, being an excess of number of names on said poll-books of 1,196; that of all the ballots counted at said ward—to wit: 1,155—there was only 161 genuine ballots, or such as had been offered by voters or received by the judges of election as their ballots, the residue of said genuine ballots—to wit: about 1,045—having been drawn out in drawing out the excess ballots; that, of 1,061 ballots counted for Gayle, only 85 were genuine ballots, the residue, 976, being of a class that were not voted, and which we have described as the "unfolded, sugar-kiss verses."

In view of the foregoing statement of facts, well might Madam Roland, had she lived to see unreconstructed Virginia, exclaim, "Oh, Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!" These are only some of the diabolical methods devised by Virginia Democracy to fill the Legislature of the State with their myrmidons and to illegally occupy the seats of Virginia in Congress with men who possess no legal right to them whatever—a notable instance of the latter existing in the case of Goode, who occupies, but does not fill, the seat from the district in which these gross frauds were committed. If the Democracy, who constitute the majority of that body, can afford to wink at this method of adding to their numerical strength, even by keeping Col. Platt out of the seat to which he is entitled until the tail end of the session, it will not work him half the harm it will the authors of such conduct in the ensuing fall election. With regard to the case of Gayle, notwithstanding the committee who have his case in hand have held at least two meetings, nothing has been done, and what is worse, nothing is likely to be done by a party who are so utterly regardless of the rights of Republicans as the Virginia Democracy have shown themselves to be in the past. So far from unseating Gayle, he was honored by being placed upon that delectable Legislative Committee that visited this city last week, ostensibly in the interest of immigration to Virginia—truly a fit representative to invite or wheedle Northern men into a State where their rights are so shamefully violated, and where he would really have no rights which a Virginia Democrat would feel himself under the slightest obligations to respect.

A natural sequence of the diabolism to which we have adverted can only result in not only retarding emigration to that State, but in being positively prohibitory in its character, and can only be changed by the cultivation of an enlightened public sentiment among fair-minded men of the State, who may be found, if found at all, among the old Whigs, who have, strangely enough, been lending themselves to the machinations of the secession Democracy who invariably reap all the rewards of party successes. The policy of sending committees to Washington from their Legislature, composed purely of those who can claim their nativity in the State, overlooking thereby the Northern men in that body whose only crime consists in being Republicans, and then, when here, ignoring the Republican representative who holds a seat in Congress from the State, and the other one who should possess his seat but for Democratic fraud, is, we respectfully submit, but a sorry method of commending themselves and their State to the favorable consideration of liberal-minded men of the North, of any party.

EDITORIAL GOSSIP.

Now that Landis is at large we expect that every minute will be our next.

The Oxford and Cambridge crews are sorry that they cannot come. Yes, but then they would be sorrier if they did.

There is a house in Pennsylvania with a crack in the floor which a man cannot walk without going from Pennsylvania to New York.

Do the ex-Confederates call the committee rooms "dens?" That was what they called the secret places from which their orders, ornamented with skulls and cross-bones, were issued.

The ex-Confederates conduct all their investigations in secret. We suppose this is the result of habit. All the deliberations of the leaders of the Ku-Klux and White Leagues were conducted in secret.

The Star Chamber Court was one of the causes of the overthrow of a dynasty and the drenching of England in blood. The ex-Confederates have several star chamber courts in session now at the Capitol.

And now Jimmy Blanchard proposes to become a witness in the new Beecher case.—*N. Y. Herald.*

How the *Herald* can spare Jimmy long enough to act as a witness in the Beecher case is a great mystery.

The ex-Confederates of the House hold all their investigations with closed doors. No one is allowed to enter the committee rooms, and the members are pledged to keep the proceedings secret. Is it possible that they fear to prove too much?

One of the saddest and most touching sights in life is that of a young man who has spent six months in coaxing and waxing a mustache into respectable size and shape, and then in the act of lighting a cigar with a paper slip burns and scorches the whole institution into an unrecognizable mass of singedness.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, esq., ex-president of rebeldom, with a proud sweep of a No. 303 Gillot's pen, announces that he prefers to remain "a man without a country." "Ah, ne-ow, Jeffy," cries Hill, Cox & Co., "what's the use of being so backward in coming forward? Walk up and take a pardon; now, don't be bashful."

There is something deep and searching in the love the loyal Spaniards of Cuba bear for the new Captain General Jovellar. It seems to be a passionate fondness, mingled with an abiding fidelity, and it recently showed itself in flaming colors when the truly loyal fellows burned Jovellar's great sugar estate at "San Ildefonso," at Guantanamo.

Lawlessness in the South is not confined to Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana. We find positive indications of this destructive disease nearer home. Virginia, that proud old State, in the bosom of whose history sleeps the records of some of our greatest men, is now a rival of Mississippi in the open violation of law, peace and good order. Seven men have been lynched within her borders during the past five weeks, and none of the masked murderers have as yet been punished. Virginia is a good old State at heart, and desires to do well, but there is that bad, insidious, fire-eating, White Line, sanguinary element, which is knawing, like a worm, at her vitals and will not give her rest.

An examination of the Congressional Directory will show that more than one-half the Senators were not born in the States which they represent, while among the Representatives more than two-thirds are carpet-baggers. There are three Democratic carpet-baggers in the ex-Confederate House of Representatives to where there is one Radical carpet-bagger.

So long as the King of Bavaria has offered a prize for the best design of a petroleum-burning drawing-room lamp, we suggest quietly to any one of the competitors who may be willing to hear the suggestion that a first-class design for the lamp will be one that will just step out doors whenever it feels inclined to blow up. There is an air of safety about such an invention which will not fail to attract the attention of Bavaria's most sensible King.

It is coming before long. Coming full, deep, broad and massive. Coming like a whirlwind on the wings of the morning. Coming to cause an effect. But it is not ready yet. It is struggling in the cranium of Samuel Sunset Cox for an exit, but Samuel waits. One of these fine afternoons, when everything is dull and quiet in the House, he will arise, and, casting an eagle glance toward the Republican side, bang off his mouth toward some unfortunate with: "You blear-eyed, knock-kneed, pigeon-toed, wabble-eared, pug-nosed, wig-headed, bow-legged, brazen-cheeked, bald eye-browed, thick-lipped, snag-toothed son of a sea cook and honorable hyena from"—wherever it happens to be.

An old farmer of Prince George's county went out to his barn the other day for the purpose of pitching some hay from the loft for his cattle. After throwing two or three forks full down the implement became attached to some heavy substance under the hay, and after struggling and puffing and groaning for some time the old granger brought a tramp up by the coat tails, and the first thing he asked was, "Have you got any first-class chicken salad and pickled oysters in the house?" He was pitched down with the rest of the hay, and after the cattle had tossed him about on their horns for a time, he went around to the house, and asked for a "drink of milk with cream on it."

A lively incident has recently come to our knowledge from Mississippi, which illustrates quite forcibly the manner in which the State was secured to the control of the White Line element. One day before election, while several hundred colored men were waiting at the registrar's office for the purpose of recording their names, seventy-five White Leaguers, mounted, armed with repeating rifles and carrying each a rope, rode up to the office on a fierce gallop, stopped, and the leader inquired of the registrar when the registration was to commence, and on being told that it would begin in one hour he replied, "All right; the hanging will commence in just thirty minutes." In thirty minutes not a negro could be found within a mile of the place. But of course there was no intimidation in Mississippi, and nothing at all upon which to base the shaking of the gory undergarment.

Mr. Gould's paper, the *Tribune*, of New York city, in speaking of Jeff. Davis' letter, says "our readers will, at all events, join with him in the hope that the story of Andersonville may soon be truly told, and that it will be found that the sufferings of Northern prisoners were exaggerated." The story yet to be "truly told!" Just as if the story of Andersonville had never been truly told. Just as if the ten thousand weary, worn and disease-stricken Union veterans in the North and West were not a living story of the infamous inhumanity of that den of terrors, so plain, so distinct, so awfully intelligible that he who runs may read; just as if the heart-rending revelations made by the starved and emaciated forms which dragged their weary way back to their Northern homes from that Southern scene of woe, from that pestilential confine, from that place of living death, were not sufficient to convince the whole civilized world of the terrible barbarity of Confederate treatment and of the grave and stern responsibility that rests upon the leader of that most wicked cause. There was a time when the *Tribune* would have shrunk from insulting the brave men who have told the story of their sufferings and barbarous tortures while netted within the wretched limits of those most cruel dead-lined quarters.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ REV. E. P. HAMMOND, the noted revivalist, will conduct a series of union revival meetings in this city.

☞ PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Eleventh and H streets. Bible reading, prayer and address at 10:30 o'clock.

☞ FOUNDRY METHODIST CHURCH, Fourteenth and G sts., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 4 o'clock p. m. All these meetings in this church are for the children.

☞ CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Tenth and G streets Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 7 p. m. Christian workers and the public invited. No meeting on Monday and Tuesday nights. feb

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—THE REPUBLICAN voters of the Eighth Legislative District are requested to meet in a mass meeting TUESDAY EVENING, February 8, 1876, at 7:30 o'clock, in Liberty hall, corner Tenth and E streets, for the purpose of reorganizing the club and the selection of delegates to the Central Committee. By order of the president, WM. H. BENNETT.
E. D. DUDLEY, Secretary. feb8

☞ ALL THE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS are requested to hold their meetings for the election of members of the new Republican Central Committee on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 9, in accordance with previous announcement. The committee will meet for reorganization on THURSDAY, February 10, at Lyceum hall, at 7 o'clock p. m.
A. M. GREEN, Chairman.
J. U. B. SMALLWOOD, Secretary. febf-4t

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON BRICK MACHINE COMPANY, No 1305 Pennsylvania avenue, (Arlington Ins. Co. building,) Washington, D. C., February 5, 1876. At a meeting of the trustees of this company, held February 2, a dividend of fifteen per cent was declared on the manufacturing capital from the earnings of the company from April 1, 1875, to January 1, 1876, payable at the office of the company on and after February 15, 1876. LEWIS CLEPHANE,
Secretary.
feb7-3t

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO MAKE room for a very extensive and entirely new Spring stock, we offer for CASH, at a reduction of 25 per cent, on our entire stock of all grades of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES and other goods in our line:
Gold Papers from 10c. per roll to $4.50.
Staple goods the lowest in the District.
The above for CASH ONLY, including same reduction on work.
H. L. GRAHAM,
No 1223 Pennsylvania avenue.
February 1, 1876. feb-8Tu3Thlm

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—IT IS IN THE interest of Mr. Dunlavy's friends to help him out of his financial difficulties by subscribing for the *Pilot* and purchasing his books. Call on JAS. BE LEW, 795 Seventh street, with regard to the matter. feb8-2t

☞ TO GAS CONSUMERS.
Notice is hereby given that on
FEBRUARY 10, 1876,
the net price of gas will be reduced to
$2.25 per 7,000 cubic feet.
CHARLES S. BAILEY,
Secretary Washington Gaslight Company.
ja27-MWF13t

☞ SEND IN YOUR CARDS AT ONCE for the ALPHABETICAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY in the DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. Address NATIONAL REPUBLICAN office.

☞ "CONGRESSMEN AND STRANGERS" and lovers of first-class "CIGARS" are hereby ordered to call at once on the
B-C CIGAR MAN,
and purchase a box of this celebrated B-C "CIGARS" for $1. A 10 cent Cigar for 4 cents.
920 F Street and 430 Seventh Street.
☞ SIGN OF BIG CLOCK. ☜ jan15-tf

☞ RAILROAD TICKETS—TO CHICAGO, $15.50; Louisville, $16.50; Cincinnati, $14; Baltimore and return, $1.75. Can be had of BRAD. ADAMS, 512 F street, opposite Patent Office. jal2-tf

☞ THE VISITING COMMITTEE OF the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will visit any city young men in the city who will express the desire to be visited by sending their address to the rooms, corner of Ninth and D streets.

☞ YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, corner Ninth and D streets. FREE READING ROOM, PARLORS AND CONVERSATION ROOM. Evening Classes in German, French, Grammar and Arithmetic. LITERARY SOCIETY. Daily Prayer meeting at 12:15 and 6 p. m. SABBATH SERVICES in LINCOLN HALL at 3:30 p. m., conducted by Dr. Mott of the Association. Music led by Organ and Cornet. YOUNG MEN'S MEETING (exclusively) at 6 p. m. YOUNG MEN ARE CORDIALLY INVITED. dec15-tf

☞ SAMARITAN NERVINE, THE great nerve conqueror, cures epileptic fits, convulsions, spasms, St. Vitus dance and all nervous diseases; the only known positive remedy for epileptic fits. It has been tested by thousands, and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for circular, giving evidence of cures. Address, Dr. S. A. RICHARDS, Box 1776, St. Louis, Mo. nov30-1y

☞ VEGETINE, PERUVIAN SYRUP and all other tonics and blood purifiers, Humphrey's Specifics and Witch Hazel, at the Temple Drug Store. no6-tf

☞ REMEMBER JUSTICE'S OLD STANDS. He pays for second-hand Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., at "Fair (cash) Prices" as he always has, at 619 D street, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest. Note by mail promptly attended to. sep11-tf

☞ LUNG AND CHEST PROTECTORS, Hale's Honey and Tar, Bull's Syrup, Balsams, Expectorants and all cough remedies, at Temple Drug Store. no6-tf

☞ DALLEY'S, TRASK'S AND other ointments, Gondolfia, Carbolic, Rusta and all other salves, at Coughlin's Temple Drug Store.

☞ WILBOR'S, DE JOHN'S, HOLler's, Fougeras, Marvin's, Burnett's, Caswell's and other Cod Liver Oils, at Coughlin's Temple Drug Store. no6-tf

☞ BOILING-HOT OR ICE-COLD TEA, COFFEE AND CHOCOLATE, PURE AND FRAGRANT, WITH Milburn's Unrivalled Soda, 1429 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, oct16-tf Near Willard's Hotel.

☞ TEETH $7 PER SET, EITHER jaw, by Dr. A. PRATT, graduate of Ohio College of Dental Surgery, and of the Rush Medical College, Chicago, 423 Eighth street, east side, corner of D. Gas and chloroform used in extracting teeth. j ell-tf

☞ DR. J. R. JOHNSON, OF ALEXandria, Va., offers his professional services as Surgeon, Physician and Oculist to the citizens of the District of Columbia.
Office No. 141 Pennsylvania avenue, between Willard's hotel and the Owen house.
Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. my28-tf

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

☞ WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE at this office.

☞ PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY compounded at COUGHLIN'S TEMPLE DRUG STORE, Masonic Temple. ja13

HOTELS & RESTAURANTS

BELMONT HOTEL,
621, 623 and 625 Washington st, Boston.
OPPOSITE GLOBE THEATRE.
Located in the centre of the city, and easily reached by horse cars from the depot, steamer, ocean and all modern improvements. Rooms, (European plan,) $1 per day upward. A first-class Restaurant and Private Dining Rooms, if preferred, at moderate rates. The most convenient location, a quiet and comfortable home, and first class accommodations at great saving of time and expense to all times are the special advantages afforded at the "BELMONT."
ja17-ly HARDY & CO., Proprietors.

UNION HOTEL, GEORGETOWN, D. C., V. SHINN, PROPRIETOR.
This Hotel is conveniently located, being situated on the line of the Washington and Georgetown City Passenger Railroad, and at the stringers of the Railroad and Steamer Depots pass the door every two or three minutes. The guests of this House can reach any of the Public Buildings of the National Capital, or any place of amusement, &c., by a pleasant ride of a few minutes. Board per day, $2. By the month at reduced rates. nov1-tf

Wormley's,
COR. (H AND FIFTEENTH) STREETS NORTHWEST,
nov3-3m WASHINGTON, D. C.

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D.
REMODELED, REFURNISHED.
FIFTY PRIVATE BATH-ROOMS AND ELEVATOR ADDED
Open November 1, 1875. J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.
oct19-tf

C. C. WILLARD,
Ebbitt House.
WASHINGTON, D. C. sa11

DRUGGISTS.

J. W. DREW JOHN B. GIBBS.
Established 1819.
Drew & Gibbs,
(Successors to Jos. W. Kalm,)
Druggists and Pharmacists,
Northwest corner Ninth and Pennsylvania avenue, Dealers in pure Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, fine Fancy and Toilet Articles.
LUNG AND CHEST PROTECTORS.
NAIRN'S TOOTH POWDER.
Physicians' Prescriptions a Specialty.
de20

WILLIAM B. ENTWISLE,
Cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Twelfth st.,
DEALER IN PURE
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, &c.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded. dec17-2m

OYSTERS.

HARVEY'S
Old-Established Ladies' and Gentlemen's OYSTER SALOON AND RESTAURANT
1016 Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh street.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
The largest Oyster House in the United States. All brands of the finest oysters that the very deep can produce are served with every imaginable dish that can be called for.
The Ladies' Saloon is one of the handsomest in all its appointments, and is conducted especially for them.
Open from 6 a. m. until midnight.
☞ Oysters, Terrapin and Game a specialty.
HARVEY & HOLDEN, Proprietors.
"Harvey," the inventor of Steamed Oysters. de25-tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE and elegant residence on K street northwest, worth $35,000, can be purchased at two-thirds low, or exchanged in part for any other good property in this city or west.
R. M. HALL, 517 Seventh st. feb-tf

FOR TRADE—A SMALL FRAME OF 7 rooms, with large grounds, on G street northeast, will be traded for a small farm down the river. Price, $3,000.
R. M. HALL,
feb-tf 517 Seventh st.

FOR EXCHANGE—120 ACRES OF FINE LAND, northeast of the city, with good improvements, will be traded for property in the city limits. Land not far from street-cars and is unincumbered.
R. M. HALL,
feb-tf 517 Seventh st.

FOR TRADE—FARM OF 300 ACRES, NEAR Piney Point, well improved; will be traded for city property. Only $4,000; very cheap.
R. M. HALL, 517 Seventh st.
feb-tf

S. GOLDSTEIN & CO., LOAN AND COMMISSION BROKERS, Northeast corner of Tenth and D streets. Liberal advances made on loans, or on commission to any amount, at any time desired, on very reasonable terms. Strictly confidential.
feb7-tf

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE BRUEN HOUSE, at Perth Amboy. There are about 80 rooms, 12 acres of ground, an abundance of shade trees and bathing. The house has just been painted and put in complete order. Apply to 1703 K street.
feb7-10t*

FOR TRADE, FOR UNENCUMBERED ground on Capitol Hill, a new ten-room house, subject to small encumbrance, and first-class deed of trust notes, or brick building materials, &c. Apply to J. BLANKENBAKER, Second street and Pennsylvania avenue, East Capitol Hill. feb6STu&Tu-3t

TO CAPITOL HILL PROPERTY OWNERS.
I have made a specialty of collecting RENTS ON CAPITOL HILL, or other parts of the city, at a moderate commission of THREE PER CENT, on the amount collected. To parties leaving the city I desire especially to call their attention to this fact, no extra charge being made to remit rents.
JOHN J. EVANS,
Real Estate Broker,
feb-tf 200 Pennsylvania ave. east, Capitol Hill.

FOR TRADE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A fine three-hundred acre, highly improved, near Laurel, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; good buildings, barn, timber, water, etc. I will trade the above and assume incumbrances on property in city additional. Price, $17,000.
R. M. HALL,
feb-tf 517 Seventh street.

$1,000 TO $50,000 TO LOAN.—I HAVE on hand to loan sums of the above amounts on 3.65 District Bonds, United States Bonds, or on first class real estate. Call and see me. Address at once to H. A. C., Lock Box 171, City Post Office. nov10-tf

FOR TRADE—A LARGE BRICK RESIDENCE, 14 rooms, 5 square from the Post Office, renting for $450 per month. I will trade for smaller Houses, parties to assume encumbrance of $7,000. A rare chance for a good trade. Will sell low.
R. M. HALL,
ja18-tf 517 Seventh street.

FOR TRADE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK, fronting the Patent Office, on 7 street. Will be traded for two smaller Houses. No encumbrance on the House.
R. M. HALL,
ja18-tf 517 Seventh street.

FOR TRADE—A STOCK OF BOOTS and SHOES for HOUSES or Lots in or near the city.
R. M. HALL,
ja8-tf 517 Seventh street.

FOR TRADE—A FINE RESIDENCE ON H street, near Seventh street, of 14 rooms; will be traded, unencumbered, for vacant lots in northern part of the city.
R. M. HALL,
ja28-tf 517 Seventh street.

FOR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID FARM on the Potomac, 20 miles below Washington; 1,200 acres, 300 under cultivation; fine land; 300 acres timber, on a large river, easy to send off ship; a first-rate place, in order, with good tenant; two good Dwellings, Tenement Houses, Stables, &c. The timber will pay for the farm. I will trade the above for city property.
R. M. HALL,
ja28-tf 517 Seventh street.

FOR EXCHANGE—10,000 ACRES FINE LAND, near Mobile, with perfect title, and on the railroad. I will trade this Land and assume mortgages on city property or give a new one.
R. M. HALL,
ja28-tf 517 Seventh street.

FOR TRADE—A LARGE DOUBLE RESIDENCE, with large Grounds, well located in the city. I will trade for some money and smaller Houses or vacant city Lots. The House at a bargain.
R. M. HALL,
ja28-tf 517 Seventh street.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE NEW BOOKS—EASTERN LIFE, by Harriet Martineau, $3; Magnetism and Electricity, by Guthrie, $1.50; Ancient Egypt, by Pierret, 75c.; Brroughs, $1.50; A Paying Investment, by Anna Dickinson, $1; Coal Mining, by Gresley, $2; Practical Printing, by Hackel, $5; Air and its Relations to Life, by Hartley, $1.50; My Young Alcides, by Miss Yonge, $1.75; The Bimbashi and the Will of Bass, $1; Ships from a German Workshop, Vol. 4, $2.50; The Pillow of Stones, by Sewell, $1.50; The Orphan of Pimlico, with 8 illustrations, by Thackeray, $1.50; The True Order of Studies, by Hill, $1.25; Halves, by James Payn, 50c.; Geological Sketches, Part 2, by Agassiz, $1.75; Among My Books, Part 2, by Lowell, $2; new French Novels, from 50c. to $1.50; Congressional Directory, 2d edition, 35c.; City Directory, Boston, World and Church Almanacs, 25c.; new job lot Cloth-bound Books, 50c.
At SOLOMONS & CHAPMAN'S,
Agents Lawrence's "Pure Linen Papers,"
feb-tf 911 Pennsylvania avenue.

CATHOLIC PRAYER, DEVOTIONAL DAY and SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS; Lace Pictures; Rosaries, on steel and silver; Medals, jubilee and others; Crosses; leading Catholic Papers and Magazines, wholesale and retail. M. A. BELLEW, 703 Seventh street northwest. Open Sunday morning from 8 to 10.
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NEW BOOKS.
Household Elegancies, suggestions in household art: Infelicia, Adah Isaacs Menken; Songs of Land and Sea, by Esmeralda Boyle; Two Thousand Years After, or a Talk in a Cemetery; British Pocket Classics, twenty volumes in ten; Handy Volume of the Holy Bible, uniform with Shakspeare; Over Moor and Fen, Wallingham; The Bird and the Bell—a poem, by C. P. Cranch; Roderick Hudson, by H. James, jr.; Our Poetical Favorites—A. C. Swinburne; Relations of Civil Law to Church Polity, by Justice Strong, S. C. U. S.; Drifted Asunder, or The Tide of Fate, by Linda Dorriance; Letters and Social Aims, by Emerson; Babylon and Nineveh,