National Republican.

A. M. CLAPP ..... EDITOR.

The National Republican

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All communications *designed for publication* should be brief, *plainly written and only upon one side of the paper. Communications unaccompanied by the name of the author are not solicited, and will neither be read nor returned. Rejected manuscript will not be returned nor preserved. The crowded state of our columns during the session of Congress will preclude the insertion of long articles.*

WEDNESDAY ..... FEBRUARY 27, 1878.

The National Republican has a larger daily circulation than all the other morning papers of the District combined.

THE Vicksburg (Miss.) *Commercial* says: "'You had better let up on LAMAR,' said a friend this morning, 'or you'll get none of the official printing of the United States Government. He will control a good deal of the printing patronage in Mississippi, and,' &c. We never took that view of the matter before. We were never so forcibly struck with the correctness of Mr. LAMAR's position on the silver bill."

THE nomination of Mr. ALANSON W. BEARD, late chairman of the Republican State Committee, to succeed Mr. SIMMONS as collector of the port of Boston and Charlestown, is another great triumph of civil-service over "machine" politics; of H. L. DAWES and GEORGE F. HOAR, Senators, over General BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Representative from the Essex District of Massachusetts. It is difficult to see any of the ear-marks of the President's civil-service theories in it at all.

THE central figure of the National Museum of statesmen, and that which attracts all the eyes of a great country now, is a Republican Senator with a Democratic hat. It is said that a man is often known by the character of his hat, and it may be that it exercises a marked persuasiveness over his action. This hat may be in consideration of past services, and may not throw the shadow of its influence upon the future, but it attracts attention, nevertheless, as its history is happily illustrated.

GENERAL B. F. BUTLER has given vent to his peculiar views of what should constitute the American system of finance. He would have a currency of no intrinsic value, so that there would be no inducement to its exportation; based entirely upon the faith of the people, and interconvertible into public funds of long time at low rates of interest; receivable for all public dues, and legal-tender for all private debts. These views have long been held by the General, but are too advanced for this slow-coach, practical generation.

BY the way, what has become of Senator BUTLER's resolution of inquiry whether he had made any threats or promises to influence the vote of any Senator upon the question of his admission to a seat in the Senate? The resolution was offered by Mr. BUTLER on the 15th of December last, and it will be remembered how his indignation was aroused when an objection by Senator CAMERON, of Wisconsin, carried it over for a day. The Senator, after sleeping upon it seventy-two days and nights, seems to have forgotten his indignation and resolution, both together.

THE FIELD-DEAN contested case comes up in the House to-day. The facts are all in favor of FIELD, the Republican sitting member, but we have no idea that he will be allowed to retain his seat. DEAN, the contestant, first claimed on account of twenty-five votes being given for FIELD on which the number of the District had been printed wrong. The committee decided that they were rightfully counted for FIELD. The majority of the sub-committee, including at least one Democrat, that examined the facts reported in favor of FIELD. And yet we have no faith in his retention in his seat.

IF Governor J. MADISON WELLS is to be condemned on the old "say so" of General PHIL. SHERIDAN ten years ago, it is submitted that it would be no more than fair to let him off with the same punishment that was meted out to those whom Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN denounced as brigands and banditti only three years ago. If his evidence is good now, given ten years ago, it ought to be better at three years old. The brigands and bandits have not been punished. They even impeached the witness on whom they now call to condemn WELLS. So we insist that WELLS shall not suffer.

ARKANSAS editors were always noted for the exuberance of their epithets, but the following from the Hot Springs *Arkansas Sentinel*, relative to Senator LAMAR's vote on the silver bill, is perhaps unequalled:

LUCIUS QUINTUS CURTIUS MARCUS ANTONIUS LEPIDUS MANLIUS BRUTUS LAMAR cast the ballot in his hands, the property of the people of Mississippi, against those who have given him bread and shelter, and this in the face of the Legislature of his State which adopted unanimously a resolution instructing both Senators, Messrs. BRUCE and LAMAR, to aid the silver measure to the extent of their ability. The people of our sister State should send up one grand mark of deep disapproval, by requesting the resignation of L. Q. C. M. H. and without delay. They should also inform the poor negro BRUCE, who acted from a feeling of patriotism whose every indication and tone is sublime, that virtue is not forgotten.

More Civil Service.

Mr. J. Q. HOWARD of Ohio—a most fortunate State for office—has been nominated to the Senate for the position of assistant appraiser of the port of New York, a position which pays $3,000 per annum. It is a new feature of civil service when the citizens of Ohio are appointed to custom-house positions in the city of New York. All that is known of this fortunate man is that he is the President's biographer, and that an effort was made by the President last summer to induce Collector ARTHUR to accept him as his deputy, which he declined to do, and which was no doubt one of the reasons why the President attempted his removal from the collectorship. Be that as it may, Collector ARTHUR did consent to appoint Mr. HOWARD to some subordinate position in his office at $1,800 per annum, which place he has since held. Our means of information may have been limited, but according to our recollection this is the first time in the history of the country when a President has taken upon himself the task of filling the subordinate positions all over the land with his peculiar friends and *proteges*.

Why Suspend and Why Resume.

The Congress of the United States, in 1873, authorized the coinage of debased silver coins, representing fractional parts of a dollar, and omitted to authorize the further coinage of the silver dollar of 412½ grains, which was the standard unit of value. This omission was professedly and purposely made because of the scarcity and consequent superior value of the silver standard dollar. It commanded a premium in the coin market when it was wanted. But gold was plentiful and comparatively cheap, and the same act which authorized the debased silver coinage of fractional parts of a dollar and failed to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, also declared the gold dollar to be the standard or "unit of value." As we were using but little coin while greenbacks were legal tender, and no one thought of resuming specie payments then, there was no hue and cry made by the bond-holders against this action of Congress to get rid of paying out silver coin at par for interest on the public debt when it commanded a higher premium than gold in the market. Everybody conceded that we had a right to cease the coinage of the silver dollar for a time, if we chose to do so; and there is no doubt that we had. Now that silver for various reasons has become more plentiful, and we choose to resume the coinage of the old standard dollar of like weight and fineness, which was then suspended, it is contended that we cannot do it without cheating somebody. Does not the right to stop coining imply the right to resume it? and if the scarcity of the metal was a sufficient reason for suspension of coinage at that time, should not a plethora be an equally good excuse for its resumption? It seems that when the gold dollar was declared the "unit of value" it was not deemed necessary to increase its weight and fineness so as to make it equal in value to the silver dollar; but now we hear some suggestions that we should increase the weight of "the dollar of our daddies," so as to make it of like market value with the gold dollar. The very fact of resuming its old place in the coin family will place it on a par with gold, as every man of sense ought easily to see, when his mind is once divested of prejudice.

A Worthy Example.

The French have been regarded as a volatile, frivolous people, insulted to the more dull and substantial practicabilities of life; but we apprehend that the world has misjudged their true character. At all events they are putting on the vestments of sound sense and stern practicability. The French Assembly has recently passed a bill authorizing the government to borrow $80,000,000 for the purpose of carrying on the needed internal improvements in France, prominent among which are the widening and deepening of the great canal of Languedoc. It now remains for the Senate to vote the amount asked for, and then, before many months shall have transpired, improvements on a very extensive scale will be under prosecution, giving employment to the people and putting in circulation a large amount of money, to give an impulse to industry and the general business interests of the country.

The Government of the United States should emulate this wise and opportune example, by making early and liberal appropriations for all Government works, so that the people may be employed, and our internal improvements, our harbors, and our coast defenses may be put in proper condition to defend our rights against the outer world, and protect and foster our commercial and industrial interests everywhere throughout our common country. This is true statesmanship, because it seeks the good of the people at large. The United States are as much in need of internal improvements and coast defenses as France can be, and never were the people of America as much in need of employment and its rewards as at the present moment. Our resources are large, but they are chained by a hide-bound policy, which, though it is termed economy, is but the meanest type of parsimony. One hundred millions of dollars appropriated for such purposes as will stimulate the enterprise and industries of the country, would prove a blessing of incalculable benefit. Never was such an impulse so much needed as now, and never will its beneficence be so generally felt and acknowledged. It is far better to leave for posterity a heavy national debt than to oppress the present generation with a stage of poverty such as it is passing through that the national debt may be liquidated during their lifetime. It is a mistaken policy under the exigencies of the present era to pay our debt at the expense of the people who are sighing for comfort and crying for bread under a general prostration of business and trade. Our large creditors do not want their money, while our smaller ones cannot get theirs; and it were far better to suspend payment where it is not wanted and pay our own people, who need what is due them, and then devote our means to encouraging enterprise and industry at home, and in this way lead our people out of this wilderness of poverty.

Democratic Investigations.

The Democrats do not like to take their own medicine, and when commended to their own lips they take it with a bad grace. The dose of investigation compounded by the present House of Representatives was only intended to be administered to Republicans—from the Executive down through the chambers of official responsibility to the ground floor of position. When this Congress assembled it assumed that the Administration was soaked in corruption, and Mr. GLOVER very kindly informed the President of that fact, with an intimation that he should aid in the work of unearthing malfeasance and corruption in the several Departments of the Government. The President promptly assented to the proposition, and pledged his hearty and cheerful co-operation in bringing rascality to light wherever it existed, and of aiding to punish it wherever discovered. With this assurance from the Executive, Mr. GLOVER seems to have subsided, for the last heard of him publicly was the fulmination of his rude and offensive letter to the President. If he is secretly at work ferreting out corruption in the Departments he has evidently been unsuccessful, for the usual announcements made through the Associated Press when the least offense or wrong has has been discovered, or where strong suspicion, even, exists, have failed to put in an appearance. The whole investigation machine has been as silent as the tomb of SHAKSPEARE since the work was announced by the chairman in his ill-expressed manifesto of the war.

No; we are mistaken. The net has been cast and a single fish has been caught, and that from the Democratic school. The Doorkeeper of the House has been brought up with a round turn, and subjected to the tortures of investigation. And we say here that his case wears the appearance of marked consistency on the part of his tormentors. We cannot see but that he is subjected to the same wheel—the same *ex-parte* nails that have heretofore torn the flesh of Republican victims, and has to be pilloried before the world in piece-meal, *ex-parte* testimony run through the press in fragments, and in a way well calculated to inflict torture upon the subject. The only difference in his favor is that he is not being crucified in secret and without the privilege of confronting his accusers and the witnesses produced to testify in the case. If this is a consolation in the hour of his affliction he has it, but he is not spared the mortification of having the testimony sent forth in garbled and disconnected form, to create a prejudiced public sentiment against him, which is exceedingly unjust and cruel to any one under accusation.

We say if there is official corruption fraud, or malversation within the administration of the Government in any of its departments, let it be unearthed, exposed, and punished. Let the investigations be clothed in thoroughness and justice; but it is neither proper nor just to seize upon a public official on mere suspicion, and hold him up to public execration as a malefactor before he has had full opportunity to confront the accusations and his accusers under a fair and unprejudiced traverse of the case. To treat public officials, we care not whether they are Democrats or Republicans, in the manner here indicated is as unjust as it is unreasonable, and we hope that those who are in pursuit of official dereliction will be guided by a conscientious regard for the personal rights and reputations of all who may fall beneath this ban. Convict and punish the guilty, but let the innocent go free, without injured reputations or blighted honor.

"The Cloud in the West."

The editorial in Saturday's issue of the New York *Tribune*, entitled "The Cloud in the West," shows a partial recognition of the dangers which threaten the peace and prosperity of the country. At last, this organ of the gold monopolists finds time to look for a moment at the facts and seems to awake to some sense of the existence of the dangerous elements throughout the country, that wait only accident to combine in disastrous explosion.

The course of the *Tribune* and other journals advocating the demonetization of silver and the speedy resumption of specie payment, in persistently ignoring the increasing suffering of the industrial public, and in proclaiming their theory of speedy and monometallic resumption, as the only honest course and only efficacious remedy, presents, if these advocates are honest in their advocacy, a notable phenomenon. In view of this expression by the *Tribune* of a tardy and partial comprehension of the prevailing dissatisfaction of the people, it seems suitable to consider briefly what reasons are to be found in connection with the monetary legislation since 1860 for the existence of such widespread discontent on the part of the people. A dissatisfaction so profound, a discontent so nearly universal, as to challenge the most serious attention on the part of those who make and shape legislation. The vote in both Houses on the passage of the recent act clearly shows, that the unanimity and persistence of the Eastern press in denouncing all who do not believe in substituting the word "gold" for the word "coin" in the contract of the bonds, has failed to induce the great mass of the voting population of the United States to accept the dicta of those self-appointed upholders of the national credit. After such ignominious failure it might be well to cease the abuse. It is not easy to understand on what ground a party, or a journal, which asserts that the word "coin" means only gold coin, can expect to be believed by intelligent people in any other assertion they may make. Nor is it easy to see why, if their case had any sound basis in reason or in science, they should have resorted to this gratuitous falsehood. The advocates of this bare-faced assumption are "hoist by their own petard."

Following the example of the Government when it refused to receive its own legal tenders in payment of duties on imports, these authorities have discriminated against their own issues, and have thrown doubt over the honesty of all their statements. How can the people be expected to put confidence in any of the arguments of those whose first assertion is a palpable untruth?

1. Every person who can read the printed contract knows that the word "coin" is the word used; and "coin," in the United States, meant, according to the Constitution, both gold and silver.

2. How can those who are honest in their intentions base arguments against the coinage of the silver dollar on the fact that, following the example of other nations with subsidiary coins, the United States Government deliberately debased its silver subsidiary coin? Yet this has been continually done.

3. Is it not a fact that when the bonds were issued they were purposely exempted from the burden of local taxation, either by the States or counties, cities or towns? Did not this constitute the bonds a privileged kind of property? Does it not create the bond-holders into a specially favored class? Was it not done as a special inducement to purchasers of the bonds, and as a war measure? Is it not time that this discrimination, after nearly thirteen years of peace, should be abrogated in any new bonds; and is not its continuance calculated to bring odium upon the bond-holders in every heavily-taxed community?

4. Were not the first fifteen hundred millions of bonds issued payable, principal and interest, in legal-tenders?

5. Did not the refusal of the Government, when it created legal-tender notes, to receive them for payment of duties, by this act creating a special need and demand for gold coin, tend to keep up the value of gold?

6. If yes, then did not the Government by this act discriminate against its own securities, so that to this cause is partly due the fact that its bonds were purchased in gold for from forty to sixty per cent. discount?

7. In the subsequent issues of bonds, has not the promise to pay the interest in coin, and the subsequent promise to pay the principal in coin, largely increased the value of the bonds to the original purchasers, and correspondingly increased the burden of debt to be paid by the United States?

8. Have not *all the changes* that have taken place in the various issues of bonds been such as were well calculated to increase the value of the money to be received by the bond-holder, and consequently to increase the cost of payment to the debtor—that is, to the tax-paying people?

9. Has there been a single act of legislation in regard to these bonds looking to the interest of the people who are to pay them, except the nominal decrease in the rate of interest?

10. Is it not true that the apparent decrease in this nominal rate of interest is more than counterbalanced by the increased value of the medium in which it is paid? That is, are not six, five, or four and a half per cent. interest, paid in gold, more difficult for the debtor to pay, and of more purchasing power to the receiver than was seven per cent. in legal tenders in 1864, '65, and '66?

11. Is it not also true that a great part of the increase in the value of the bonds and legal-tender currency of the United States, as measured by gold and by their purchasing power, has been due to the successful efforts of the Union people of the United States, who fought so long and sacrificed so much to sustain their Government? And is it not apparently unjust that the result of those bitter sacrifices should be to add a double burden to their debts?

12. To recapitulate. The bonds, because the nation was in distress and needed money, were made attractive to purchasers by being exempted from local taxation. They were, however, made payable, principal and interest, in legal-tender—that is, in greenbacks. All legislation so far has looked to renewing the bonds, to the increase of their value to the bond-holder. The obligations of the debtor have been adroitly increased, while the original advantages of the bond-holder have been all retained. The only exception to this is a decrease in rate of annual interest—more than made up to the bond-holder. First, By lengthening the term of his bond. Second. By the increased value of the medium in which the interest is paid and the principal is to be paid.

13. In addition to this persistent legislation—plainly inspired in the interest of the bond-holder, never in a single instance by any care for the interests of the tax-paying people—the action of the Executive has been as persistently against the people. When Mr. BOUTWELL paid one hundred millions of bonds not due, he laid upon the shoulders of a people whose resources had been so terribly taxed by war, and whose industries had been so artificially stimulated, both by the demand for war supplies and by a vitiated currency given them by a war government; a burden, whose terrible weight is told in the story of the last five years of disastrous ruin.

14. Why should all the changes legislated into the contract be in favor of the bond-holder? It would have seemed the part of prudence for the bond-holder, whose bonds had so rapidly appreciated through the final victories of the citizen-soldiery, to have volunteered, after peace came, to have assumed his share in the local expenses of preserving law and order, and of making needed improvements, in the community where he lived. It would have looked fairer.

Did any bond-holder initiate any proposition looking to such a step? No. It seems as if they wished to reillustrate the old classic aphorism: *Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat*—"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad!"

In the midst of commercial disaster and widespread ruin—at a time when enforced idleness paralyzes one-fourth of the working population of the land, when corporations and individuals sink into helpless bankruptcy, and every week sees the taxpaying power of the people perceptibly lessened—is the bond-holder, through the Eastern press, and in the halls of Congress, heard offering to relinquish, in a spirit of patriotism, some of the hard conditions imposed under the stern duress of war? Ah, no! The trial scene of the Doge's palace is re-enacted. The scales are there; the ready knife is whetted; the bond is claimed! Very well. Let those who claim the bond remember that he who appeals to it must bide its terms, and they who seek by lying words to substitute conditions to their own advantage, are in peril of that just judgment which declares the forfeiture of the bond! It ill becomes those who have persistently falsified, iterating and reiterating the statement that the bonds must be paid in "gold," to denounce any.

The people may be ignorant of political economy, but they can read English. They have heard, too, of the story of the white man and Indian who hunted wild turkeys, and in the division of the game have no intention of playing the part of the Indian to the bond-holder's white man. Knowing full well the ruin that inevitably follows unrestricted issues of paper currency, we have felt deep solicitude at the blind frenzy of the clamor for immediate specie payment, and for payment of the bonds "in gold;" because, the effect of the sudden enforced contraction which these two measures must inevitably produce would cause such widespread suffering as would render any plan, which promised relief, acceptable to the people.

When a nation, by the cataclysm of war, has been wrenched from the stable foundations of prosperity and set adrift amid conflicting currents—embarked in a flood of inflation and of debt—it is the part of statesmanship to secure a return to the normal conditions of production and of health, by the exercise of the same care, caution and solicitude, with which we surround the convalescing patient. The efforts that were reasonable in health, are destructive to the system shattered by disease and weakened by wasting sickness.

However men may differ as to the causes, the fact is clear to all, that the productive power of this people and their present ability to pay taxes has been largely diminished during the past five years.

All men know that the original purchasers of the United States bonds paid for them far less than their present value, and that if it were left to equity, and not to the terms of the contract, the equities are all on the side of the people, who are engaged to pay the bonds. It is ill-advised, then, for the bond-holders to seek to change the terms of the contract in their own favor, and it is, to say the least, unseemly for those who have attempted to falsify the words of the bond by substituting "gold" for "coin," to assume superior honesty.

In thus founding their protests against the silver bill on a lie, the bond-holders and their journals have "sown the wind," and must not be surprised if they "reap the whirlwind." Starving men will not stop to theorize upon abstract propositions of political economy, nor will they be apt to take as authority the utterance of journals who have persistently urged in the face of fact, that the word "coin" meant "gold." If, in the reaction against this false assertion, and in disgust at the persistent greed of the bond-holder, the country is not inundated with superabundant paper money, it will not be due to the wisdom of our legislators, the patriotism of the bond-holders, or the truthfulness of their advocates.

COLLECTOR SIMMONS, of Boston, has followed those who went before, and civil service has another black eye.

ANOTHER blow at the defenders of the nation. Economy! is the cry; and the men who dare the battle and the breeze—the Navy—are to suffer. See Mr. CRITTENDEN's resolution on Monday last.

MR. COX, of New York, seems to think that if the Life-Saving Service is placed in the charge of navy officers, it will be ruined. Not a bit of it. It is more likely to come to such untimely end if kept where politicians can use it.

REPRESENTATIVE GOODE, of Virginia, was very eloquent on Monday last, in defense of those Southern patriots who fought against the Union. His query—"Will this cruel war never be over?" was decidedly pathetic; and it is hoped that his friends in Louisiana will take heed.

A President's Christmas Gift.

When the hearts of all good men throughout the land were being made happy on Christmas Day, that great and good man, Mr. Hayes, was not forgotten. Among the gifts received by him was a delicately-perfumed package about six inches in length and thick as a man's wrist. It was neatly inclosed in a small box, and arrived by post. The address was simply, "To President Hayes, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C." The recipient handled it tenderly, and, after some speculation upon the part of the assembled family and half a dozen visitors, he proceeded to remove the wrapper. Layer after layer of fine, soft, scented paper was removed, and, as the snowy sheets fell to the floor, the package diminished in size, until it finally became doubtful whether anything of a more substantial character would be found. Finally, however, the Presidential suspense was put an end to when the removal of the last wrapper brought to light the polished and rigid back-bone of a fish! And Mrs. Hayes said, "Why, what a queer Christmas present!"—*Cumberland (Md.) Civilian.*

MR. BOOTH ended his engagement at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Saturday. He will take a week's rest, and will then act in Boston.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, arrived in the city yesterday and is stopping at the Ebbitt House.

IN THE bright autumnal days the temptation to comfortable extensive yields its prey in the most perfidious cough and irritation of the throat. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup stands unrivalled as a remedy for the throat and lung diseases. 25 cents a bottle.

MARRIED.

DEGRAIN—HEMM.—February 25, 1878, at 8½ o'clock, in the R. C. Church, Sacred Heart, by the Rev. James Sansom, WILLIAM F. DEGRAIN to MRS. MARIA A. HEMM, both of Washington city.

DIED.

COOK.—On Monday, 25th of February, 1878, at 3:30 p. m., HATTIE, daughter of Joseph H. and Martha Cook.

Funeral from the residence, 149 Sixth street, Wednesday, 27th, at 9:30 a. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

CRAHAN.—On the 26th of February, at 3:30 p. m., Thomas, second beloved son of Ann and Thomas Crahan, aged 19 years, native of County Clare, Ireland.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 411 Ninth street northwest, to-day (Wednesday), at 3 o'clock p. m.

DEEHLE.—On the morning of the 26th of February, 1878, of consumption, MRS. ELLEN DEEHLE, beloved wife of William Deehle, aged thirty-eight years and four months.

Funeral will take place from 466 West street northwest, Church Sacramental, Thursday, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Baltimore papers please copy.

JONES.—On the morning of the 26th of February, 1878, John L. Jones, aged sixty years.

Funeral from his late residence, Third street, Georgetown, D. C., at 3:30 p. m., Wednesday, February 27, 1878.

MCGILL.—On Tuesday, February 26, 1878, Gertrude L., only child of James H. and Jennie L. McGill, in the fourth year of her age.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, from their residence, No. 434 Harewood avenue, LeDroit Park.

OWEN.—On the 25th of February, 1878, EDWARD OWEN, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

The funeral service will take place at the Mt. Zion M. E. Church, corner of Fifteenth and R streets northwest, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends of the deceased and the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association are respectfully invited to attend.

TAYLOR.—February 25, 1878, at 6:30 a. m., CORTIS LEE TAYLOR, aged five years eleven months and fourteen days.

Funeral from his parents' residence, 1708 T street northwest, Wednesday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TAYLOR.—On the 25th inst., Hon. ROBERT W. TAYLOR, First Comptroller of the Treasury.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of the family, No. 1301 Eleventh street northwest, at 5 p. m., Wednesday, the 27th inst. The remains will be taken to Ohio.

UNDERTAKERS.

W. R. SPEARE
UNDERTAKER.
940 F street northwest.
Formerly with R. F. Harvey. dec14ly

WM. HACKETT,
UNDERTAKER.
918 Ninth street, N. W. oct8-6m

BOARDING.

476 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE — FIRST-class BOARD, with large alcy rooms, from $6 to $10 per week. Transient $1.50 per day, with fire in room. jan22-ly

THE TREMONT HOUSE
IS MAKING GOOD TERMS FOR FAMILY OR SINGLE ROOMS.
Steam or stove heat. oct15-ly

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPTICIAN.
F. P. LANNARONE,
FORMERLY WITH I. ALEXANDER,
Practical Optician, Inventor, and Patentee of the Self Adjusting Eye-Glasses. Newly established under National Hotel—507, Pennsylvania avenue. dec4-1m

NATIONAL BRASS WORKS, 316, 318 AND 320 E. Fifteenth street, S. W. THOMAS SOMERVILLE, Dealer in Plumbers' Supplies and manufacturer of all the various articles used in Plumbing, Steam and Gas-Fitting. nov7-6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OPINION OF DR. W. C. CAVENAGH, Memphis, Tenn.—For weak digestion, general debility, and want of appetite, I cheerfully recommend Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator. Sold by all Druggists. feb24-6t

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Board of Trade rooms, 619 Market space, FRIDAY, March 12, ultimo, from two o'clock to four o'clock p. m. Books will be open for the transfer of stock to March 9, inclusive.

By order of the directors, the semi-annual dividend will be paid on and after March 12, inclusive.
W. H. CLAGETT,
Secretary and Treasurer Columbia Railroad Co.
feb21-M&W1d

NEURALGIA CURED IN ONE MINUTE by Fluid Lightning, as hundreds in the city can testify. Sold at Coughlin's drug-store. jan29-tf

HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, &c., cured by Fluid Lightning. Sold at Coughlin's drug-store, Masonic Temple. jan29-tf

NERVOUS PAINS, PLEURISY, CHAMPOLIC, &c., &c., relieved at once by Fluid Lightning. Sold at Coughlin's drug store, Masonic Temple. jan29-tf.

NOTICE TO PERSONS INTERESTED IN MAGAZINE GUNS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that a Board of Ordnance officers will assemble at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., on the third day of April, 1878, to consider and recommend a Magazine Gun for the use of the infantry and cavalry troops, should one be found suitable for the military service.

All persons interested in such weapons are invited to submit samples and appear in person, under such rules as may be adopted by the board. The arms submitted must be of calibre .45, and use the United States service cartridge.

Any information required will be furnished by the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. army, Washington, D. C., or by Colonel J. G. Benton, the president of the Board National Armory, Springfield, Mass.

GEORGE W. MCCRARY,
Secretary of War.
jan1-Tuth

THE NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, cor. New York avenue and Fifteenth street, opposite Treasury Department. Fire and burglar-proof safes. Day and night watchmen. Rent of boxes from $5 to $50 per annum. Silver plate and other articles of value received in trunks or otherwise at moderate rates. WILLIAM STICKNEY, President; GEORGE W. RIGGS, Vice President; B. P. SNYDER, Secretary. oct18-6m

HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC, POND'S EXTRACT, Homeopathic Medicines, sold at Temple's Drug Store, F and Ninth streets. ss-tf

JUSTICE PATENT (STEEL) SOLE AND HEEL PROTECTORS make your shoes last twice as long, and prevent you from slipping. For sale in all the fine stores, and by the inventor, 619 D street northwest. jan9-tf

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.—A MEDICAL essay, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of Premature Decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of twenty years' experience. Price, 25 cents. Address SECRETARY KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 680 Broadway, New York. nov15-6m

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Y. M. C. A.,
Corner of Ninth and D streets.
Free Reading-Room, Library, Parlors, Conversation Room.
Daily meetings—Noonday, 12:15 to 12:45. Evenings—6 to 7 o'clock. Normal Class for Christian Workers—Monday evening, 6 to 7 o'clock. Association Prayer-Meetings—Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, 6 to 7. Praise Service—Friday evenings, 6 to 7. Parlor Social—Friday evening, 7:30 to 9. Sunday-School Lesson—Saturday evening, 6 to 7. Sunday evening service, 6 to 7 o'clock. Gospel meeting every Sunday afternoon, in Lincoln Hall, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Young men of Washington and their friends are invited. jel6

PROPOSALS.

NAVY PAY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14, 1878.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE), TO BE INDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR WHITE OAK LOGS," WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE UNTIL 12 M., THE 6TH DAY OF MARCH, 1878, FOR THE BELOW-DESCRIBED LOGS, TO BE DELIVERED AT THE NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., FREE OF ANY EXPENSE TO THE GOVERNMENT, VIZ:

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

1,000 cubic feet of white oak logs, best quality young sea coast timber; not less than forty and to average forty-five feet in length; to be hewed straight one way, a long, fair curve the other way is admissable; to be round squared not less than fifteen inches at the top end, and free from bench worms, ring shakes, and large knots. To be delivered in the shortest possible time after award.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the offers if not deemed advantageous to the Government. Responsible security required on the bids for the prompt and faithful delivery of the logs.

Blank forms for bids to be had at this office.

W. W. WILLIAMS,
Pay-Inspector U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR CAR-FASTENINGS AND LEAD SEALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 22, 1878.

Sealed proposals are invited until 12 o'clock m. on MONDAY, the 25th day of February, 1878, for furnishing the Treasury Department for one year with suitable fastenings for cars, transporting dutiable goods in bond, and also for lead seals for use in securing packages of dutiable merchandise in bond.

Proposals will be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and marked, "Proposals for Car fastenings," or "Proposals for Lead seals," as the case may be. Separate proposals must be presented for each of the classes of the articles named.

Samples of the articles offered must accompany each proposal and be referred to therein.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

ELOCUTION.—PRIVATE OR CLASS LESSONS by
JOHN TWEEDALE,
at Congregational Church. Address 901 E street N. W. fe2-4t

WASHINGTON SCHOOL OF DESIGN,
410 F street, opposite the Patent-Office.
Design and Drawing in all its branches, Geometry Mathematics, and Civil Engineering. jal-ly

SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, CORNER Seventh and E streets.—Open day and evening. Beautiful halls. Sons and daughters practically educated. Thorough, condensed instruction, and training in rapid calculations. English Language, Letter-writing, Business Penmanship, Business Forms, Bookkeeping, &c. Day tuition, $20 per quarter, or $6 per month, payable on entering. A student's quarter or month begins at the date of entering. Evening tuition $6 per month. Circular giving particulars, sent on application. Artistic penmanship of every description executed to order at the College.
H. C. SPENCER, Principal.

LESSONS IN ELOCUTION
BY
EDWARD C. TOWNSEND,
At No. 202 M street northwest. oct9-1tm

SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

Instructors: Anton Gloetzner, H. Ibach, Miss A. A. Skinner, Miss Zulde Jones, Thos. Ingalls King. Piano, Violin, Organ, &c., $5 to $12. Vocal culture, $8 and $10. For circulars of other branches and the advantages apply at 707 Eighth street northwest. se30-tf

MUSICAL CONSERVATORY
AT THE
SPACIOUS MUSIC HALL, 452 NINTH STREET.
Thorough teachers and low rates of tuition. Send for circular.
O. B. BULLARD,
Director.

LANGUAGES TAUGHT AND TRANSLATED—French, Spanish, Italian, German, &c.—by
MR. HARRIS EVANS,
No. 600 Pennsylvania avenue Washington, D. C. oc11-ly

HOLLANDER BROTHERS
HATTERS AND DEALERS IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
1217 Pennsylvania avenue. Branch stores, 1421 and 1900 Pennsylvania avenue. oc29-6m

WOOD AND COAL.

THOMAS W. RILEY & SONS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WOOD AND COAL.
We are delivering best qualities of WOOD and COAL to all parts of the city, at wholesale prices.
Cumberland COAL, Run of Mine and lump, always on hand, at lowest rates.
Main Office and Depot, Riley's wharf, foot Eleventh and Twelfth streets southwest.
Offices— { Street, between Second and Third n. w. / Ninth street, between D and E s. w. / 245 E street southeast, Capitol Hill.
dec14-3m

TURCO-RUSSIAN AND SULPHUR BATHS,
AT 501 E STREET, NEAR NINTH. oct8-ly

ROOMS FOR RENT.

ROOMS FOR RENT AT 1002 I STREET northwest; large, pleasant, and commanding; cheap with or without board. Two lines of Rail-cars pass the house. fe22-tf

FURNISHED ROOMS—AT 326 INDIANA AVENUE. feb26-1m*

1322 I STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with first-class table Board. de25-ly

823 AND 825 VERMONT AVENUE, OPPOSITE Arlington Hotel. Members of Congress and other persons desiring accommodations for the winter or permanently will find elegant rooms, with the finest Table Board, at Mrs. FLINT'S. House is first class in all respects, and terms reasonable. no17-tf

803 G STREET NORTHWEST.—FOR RENT, pleasant south front rooms, with board, either transient or permanent; also, table board. oct 1f

THE JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT
OF THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE
is prepared to do all kinds of mercantile printing at prices that defy competition. oct5-tf

AMUSEMENTS.

LINCOLN HALL.
Monday evening, March 11.
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
SUBJECT:
"Wastes and Burdens of Society."
ADMISSION ..... 75 CENTS.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
For sale at the music store of W. H. Metzerott & Co., 935 Pennsylvania avenue, on and after March 1.
fe26-m1-11

GRAND BENEFIT TO THE NINETEENTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, Wednesday evening, February 27, by the only original VIRGINIA CHORISTERS AND COLORED JUBILEE SINGERS.
Admission, 25 cents; tickets for sale by the ladies of the church. fe25-1t*

NATIONAL THEATRE
Engagement for Six Nights of MR.
DION BOUCICAULT,
who will appear every night this week as
"CONN,"
in his celebrated Irish Drama,
The Shaughraun.
To render the performances as perfect as possible, the management has engaged specially
MISS KATHARINE ROGERS,
of Wallack's Theatre, New York, who will appear as "Claire Ffolliot."
MRS. GERMON, MRS. FORD,
MR. THEO. HAMILTON,
CHARLES WAVERLY, GEORGE DENHAM, and others, in the cast.
On Saturday, a "SHAUGHRAUN" MATINEE.
March 4—JOHN T. RAYMOND in RISKS—"Ye Insurance Agent." feb25-tf

LINCOLN HALL.
GRAND CONCERT BY YE OLDE FOLKES,
under the direction of
AUNT JERUSHA GOODSPEED,
(Mrs. Seth Johnson,)
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1878,
embracing
A CHORUS OF SIXTY VOICES,
of the best musical talent in the city.
Tickets of admission, 50 cents; to be had at Ellis' music store and Whitaker's book-store. fe26-2t

"AUNT POLLY BASSETT'S"
A NEW CHARACTER ENTERTAINMENT,
In which "JEDEDIAH" will appear in new impersonations, assisted by the musical talent of this city. To close, by request, with the Yankee "Singin Skewl."
At LINCOLN HALL, Thursday, Feb. 28.
Tickets, 50 cents, including reserved seat, at Ellis' music store. fe25-6t

DR. LORD (BY SPECIAL REQUEST) WILL deliver his LECTURE on
MADAME DE MAINTENON;
Or, Woman as the Reigns in Society,
At Dr. Sunderland's Church, Pennsylvania-half street, Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at E. M. Whitaker's book store, Penna. ave. bet. Ninth and Tenth sts. fe25-3t

ROBERT EMMET.—LECTURE B