FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The Geneva Award Bill Passed by the House.

The Insurance Companies Sent to the Rear—Messrs. Butler and Knott Present the Two Sides of the Question—The Minority Bill Adopted—Passage of Pension Bill, with Senate Amendments.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 18.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed, as the regular order of business, the consideration of the Geneva award bill.

Mr. HALE said the bill really involved a contest between the insurance companies of the great cities and the parties on whom unrelieved losses had fallen by reason of the depredations of Confederate cruisers. The majority bill was for the benefit of the insurance companies and no one else. If those companies had any right to the award it was a bare technical right. If they had had any perfect right, why had they not gone into court, instead of coming to Congress?

Mr. MCMAHON supported the minority report. The error in the majority report was in supposing that national claims had been excluded by the tribunal, and nothing passed upon but a bundle of private claims. On the contrary, the claims passed upon had been national claims. When private claims had been presented to the tribunal they had been presented as witnesses to show the extent of the damages sustained by the Government. The bill of the majority was not fair. It did not give an equal chance to all persons. Those who paid large war premiums or suffered losses by exemptated cruisers would have only a scintilla of a chance. The only persons who would have any right before the Court of Claims would be the insurance companies, and they would only get that right by virtue of the language of the bill. The court would be empowered by the bill, and controlled, not by principles of justice, equity, and international law, but by technicalities. On the other hand, the fundamental principle of the minority bill was that no indemnity should be paid to any one who not an actual loser.

At the close of Mr. McMahon's speech the previous question was seconded and the main question ordered, the understanding being that Mr. Butler should be allowed fifteen minutes and that Mr. Knott should have as much time as he desired before the vote should be taken.

Mr. BUTLER made a speech against the claim of the insurance companies and in favor of that of the war premium men. He reviewed the history of the Johnson-Clarendon treaty and of the treaty of Washington, and said that it was agreed that national claims only should be submitted. When the matter, he said, was *in fieri* before the tribunal it was whispered around that one of the counsel of the United States was the retained counsel of the insurance companies. Whether that rumor was right or wrong it is not necessary to consider; but the effect of it was to bring from the State Department a peremptory order to its counsel and agents not to allow the Geneva tribunal to make any disposition whatever in relation to the classes of claims that should be paid.

The tribunal awarded a sum in block, which covered everything. That money, in my judgment belonged to the United States without any trust, any legal duty, or any claim of any class of citizens whatever. There are three propositions in regard to it. One is to pay the money into the Treasury. I do not believe there is a Southern gentleman on this floor who will vote for that. Having inflicted the wrong (rightly, when it was inflicted, so far as that war could have any element of right) no man who was in the Confederacy will want to have any advantage from money got from the neutral friend for its aid in that wrong. Therefore the proposition to put the money in the Treasury never has had any considerable support from the gentlemen who represent the Confederacy part of the Union.

The other proposition is to give it to somebody. To whom shall it be given as an indemnity? Nobody has any legal right to it. We have a right to do with it what we please—to use it in Mississippi levees, in Northern railroads, in building ships, or in giving subsidies. But what ought to be done with it? It is proposed to give it to the insurance companies, or to give them some right to go into the court and set up what they call a claim of subrogation. They have no legal right to it now; they do not claim, I think, any equitable right to it. Premiums are the mother of insurance. These insurance companies have received nearly $9,000,000 in premiums during the war, and have paid out only about $5,500,000.

Therefore they have lost nothing. In the bill, which I had the honor to draw and which became law, a provision was made that if, on reckoning up the insurance business during the war, it was found that any company had made a loss, that loss should be paid. And all the insurance companies that could show a loss growing out of their war risks have gone before that tribunal and have received their pay. Now, who is there here that thinks that there is any equitable claim on the part of the insurance companies? Nor have they any legal claim. They made $4,000,000 by their war risks. Are they to make $4,000,000 more? Now, who are the war premium men? They are the class of men who paid premiums and who have got no return for their premiums.

They were obliged to pay 10 per cent. insurance to get their ships across the water in the course of business. So great was that burden that many men sold their ships, nominally or actually, to Great Britain, to sail under the British flag. But there were other men who, with true patriotism, carried on business and paid the war premiums, and have not received a dollar in return in any way, from insurance companies or anybody else. The answer to this is: All that is true; but the merchant and the shipowner charged the amount of his war premium paid, and added it to the price of his goods, and therefore his loss has collected it back again from the whole people. That is a fair argument, and it is to be fairly considered. What is the fact on that point? It could have been done so only that four-fifths of the commerce of the United States during the war was carried in foreign bottoms that paid no war premiums.

This four-fifths fixed the prices of the goods, and therefore the men who paid the war premiums could not charge them up in fixing the prices of their goods.

Mr. KNOTT closed the debate. His position was one of absolute impartibility. Not a single constituent of his had any more claim to the Geneva award than he had to a diamond mine on the far side of the moon. He himself entertained no feeling or prejudice in favor of or against any particular class of claimants. He only wanted simple justice done and such steps taken as would insure the speediest possible distribution of the remainder of the fund among those legally entitled to it. He reviewed the proceedings of the Geneva tribunal, and stated that the money had been awarded for losses occasioned directly by the inculpated cruisers. He contrasted the bill of the minority with the bill of the majority—the former being a mere act of grace, the latter an act of clean-handed justice; the former presenting in most odious form all the most objectionable features of class legislation; the latter being a fulfillment of the sacred guarantee transplanted from Magna Charta that no person, high or low, rich or poor, should be deprived of his presumed right, except by due process of law.

The minority substantially said that the fund belonged to the United States and that the war premium men had no equitable or legal right to any portion of it, yet Congress had an unlimited discretion with regard to it, and should therefore give it to those claimants for sweet charity's sake. There was no provision in the Constitution authorizing Congress to peddle favors or deal out alms. Here was a question involving $10,000,000 and the honor of the United States which the House was actually asked to guess upon and to decide as to what class of claimants had the best right. In regard to the bill of the majority there was not a syllable in it that proposed to pay a cent to any insurance company or deprive of his right any one who had paid war premiums. The question of payment was simply referred to the Court of Claims for its decision. Nothing could be fairer or more impartial than that.

A bill almost identical with that of the majority had last year been passed by the House without a dissenting voice for the distribution of the Chinese fund, and nobody who had let that bill pass without objection could consistently oppose the present bill. He did not stand as the advocate of any one class of claimants, but as the humble champion of justice. The insurance companies might be the bloodless, soulless monsters they were represented, still they were composed of citizens of the United States, and looked to the Constitution and laws of the country for simple justice, and the government that refused justice to its humblest citizen, was a despot to the despised.

Mr. HOUSE moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. Rejected—12 in the affirmative, the negative not counted.

The next vote was taken on Mr. Frye's amendment to the minority bill, and it was agreed to on a standing vote—ayes, 135; noes, 50.

It provides that no claim by or on behalf of any insurance company shall be admitted or allowed by the Court of Claims unless such claimant shall show to the satisfaction of the court that during the late rebellion the sum of its losses in respect to its war risks exceeded the sum of its premiums or gains, and that the allowance shall not be greater than such excess. No claim is to be admissable in favor of any insurance company that was not lawfully existing at the time of the loss under the law of some one of the United States.)

Mr. CASSON moved to lay the bill on the table. Defeated—yeas, 96; nays, 131.

The question was then taken on the substitute reported by the minority of the Judiciary Committee, and it was adopted on a standing vote of 112 to 75.

It revives and continues the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims; fixes the number of judges at three; requires the court to convene and organize as soon as practicable in Washington, and limits its existence to eighteen months. The first class of claims is to be those described in section 11 of the former act and claims for damages directly done by Confederate cruisers on the high seas, although within four miles of shore. In cases of wanton vessels 10 per cent. additional is to be allowed in lieu of freight, and the same allowance is to be made, with 6 per cent. interest, on judgments heretofore rendered in favor of whaling vessels. The second-class of claims is to be for 2 per cent. additional interest on former judgments. On all judgments to be hereafter rendered the interest allowed is to be 6 per cent.

The third class of claims is to be for the payment of premiums for war risks, deductions to be made of any sums paid back in diminution of such premiums, so that only the actual loss shall be allowed. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to pay (without further adjudication by any court) the 10 per cent. upon whaling vessels and their outfit (with 6 per cent. interest on awards heretofore made) and also to pay 2 per cent. additional interest on all judgments heretofore made. Judgments rendered in the first class are to be first paid; and then judgments in the second class; and if the money be not sufficient to pay all the judgments of the second class, they are to be paid *pro rata*; and the like rule is also to apply to judgments in the third class. No foreign born person is to be excluded, if he was residing or doing business in the United States or was sailing under the United States flag.

The act is not to be construed as renewing or continuing any of the commissions of judges or officers of the former court. Any balance that may remain shall be a fund from which Congress may hereafter authorize the payment of other claims thereon.

This is the bill as reported by Messrs. McMahon, Frye, Butler, Conger, and Lapham.

The bill as amended (that is, the above substitute), was then passed—yeas, 113; nays, 93.

Mr. SMITH (Pa.) reported back from the Appropriation Committee the Senate amendments to the pension appropriation bill, and they were concurred in.

The House then, at half-past five, adjourned.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan 18, 1879.

The foreign commerce of New York for the past week was: General merchandise (imports), including dry goods, $1,897,601, and produce (exports), $4,236,380.

The Sub-Treasury to-day took in $75,000 more gold than it paid out in the exchange of legal tender notes.

Money was easy at 1@3 per cent, closing at the remarkably low rate of 1 per cent.

Foreign exchange was quiet and unaltered.

Government bonds were strong for long date issues and weak for those subject to early call.

State bonds were dull. Louisianas selling at 68¾@69, and down to 63½, and District of Columbias at 81½@81¾.

Railroad bonds were strong. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated ascented sold up from 44¼ to 46¼. New Jersey Central adjustment sold at 94½@95¼, do consolidated firsts ascented at 78½@79½, and do convertible ascented at 78¾@79. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated gold coupons sold up to 106¾, St Paul firsts to 125, Morris and Essex consolidated firsts to 90¼, Delaware and Hudson coupon 7's of 1891 to 99, do registered to 98¼, Michigan Central 7's to 115½, Toledo and Wabash (ex Louis division, ex mutriel coupon) 19¾, and Western Union Telegraph consolidated 109 to 110½. Southern Pacific firsts fell off to 95, Ohio and Mississippi seconds to 79¾, and C C & I C firsts to 49½.

The stock market attained a degree of buoyancy today rarely witnessed in Wall street, and under large purchases, both for investment and speculative account, prices advanced ½@2¾ per cent, with the final sales at generally the highest figures. Northwestern common advanced 2¾ per cent, preferred 1¼, New Jersey Central 2¼, Rock Island 1¼, St Paul 1¾, preferred 1¼, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 1 per cent, and the rest of the list ½@¾ per cent. The transactions aggregated 199,500 shares, of which 8,000 were Erie, 20,900 were Lake Shore, 8,000 were Northwestern, 27,000 were St Paul, 13,000 were Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 14,000 were New Jersey Central, 2,200 were C & I C, 26,000 were Rock Island, 2,000 were Illinois Central, 7,000 were Wabash, 2,000 were Hannibal and St Joseph, and 2,500 were St Louis, Kansas City and Northern.

The following were the closing prices:

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

1881's, coupons	104¼	New 6's	107¼
1867 do	104¼	Ten-forties	105¾
1868 do	103		

STATE BONDS.

D. C. 3.65's	81	Levee's	50
Tenn. 6's, old	35½	Ala. 8's	44
Do, new	30	Do, 5's	41
Va. 6's, old	28	Ga. 6's	101¾
Do, new	26½	Do, 7's	107¾
Do, consolidated	74	N. C., old	19
Do, deferred	8	Do, new	14
La. 6's, old	59	Do, special tax	3¼
Do, new 5's	50	S. C., old	25
Levee's 8's	50	Do, new	10

STOCKS.

N. Y. Central	114	Chicago and N.W.	56¼
Erie	23½	Do, preferred	82¼
Lake Shore	60½	Rock Island	122
Illinois Central	81¾	Western Union	93½
Pittsburg	89		

SUB-TREASURY STATEMENT.

Balances—Gold	$111,483,192
Currency	4,574,488

Pacific Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18, 1879.

The following are the official closing quotations of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	12½	Hale & Narcross	16½
Belcher	7½	Justice consolidated	9½
Best & Belcher	22½	Mexican	34½
Bullion	8½	Northern Belle	6
Chollar	3	Ophir	35
California	9½	Overman	11½
Crown Point	48	Raymond & Ely	5¾
Consolid'd Virginia	8¼	Savage	14
Eureka consolid'd	28¾	Sierra Nevada	48½
Exchequer	6	Union consolidated	19
Gould & Curry	14	Yellow Jacket	19¾
Grand Prize	4¼	Rodic	1½
		Wasboe consolid'd	—

COMMERCIAL.

Georgetown Commercial News.

GEORGETOWN, Jan. 18, 1879.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat—The market for wheat continues quiet and inactive, owing to light and irregular receipts, with comparatively small offerings. We write a good milling inquiry for top grades and quote the range nominally at $1@1 01 or good to prime Foltz and $1 03@1 07 for Lancaster.

Corn—The demand for corn continues in excess of the supply, and we hear of no sales, except small lots from wagons. Prime ye low is wanted for the local trade, and we quote nominally at 46@47c for both yellow and white.

Baltimore General Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18, 1879.

Cotton—Firmer feeling, but quiet. Middling, 9⅛@9⅛c.

Flour in fair inquiry and firm. Howard-street and Western superfine, $2 75@3 25; do extra, $3 50@4 10; do family, $4 50@4 75; City Mills superfine, $2 75@3 25; do extra, $3 50@4; do Rio brands, $4 25@4 50; Patapsco family, $6 25.

Wheat—Southern: No arrivals; nominal. Western dull and lower. No 2 Pennsylvania red, $1 06@1 06½; No 2 Western winter red, spot and January, $1 04½; February, $1 05¼@1 05¾; March, $1 07@1 07¼.

Corn—Southern: No arrivals; nominal. Western quiet and a shade easier. Western mixed, spot and January, 43½c; February, 43½c; March, 43¾@44⅛c; steamer, 40@40½c.

Oats quiet and steady. Southern, 28@32c; Western white, 30@31c; do mixed, 28@28c; Pennsylvania, 28@32c.

Rye quiet and nominally steady. Southern, 56@58c.

Hay dull. Maryland and Pennsylvania prime, $10@$11.

Provisions firm and in better demand. Mess pork, old, $8@8 25; new, $8 25@8 50. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, new, 4⅝@4¾c; clear-rib sides, 4⅞@4⅞c per car load; packed, new, 4¾c and 4¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, old, 5@5¼c; new, 4¾@5c; clear-rib sides, new, 5⅝@5¾c. Hams, sugar-cured, new, 9@9½c. Lard, refined tierces, 5c. Butter active and very firm for choice; Western packed, 18@20c; rolls, 15@17c.

Peroleum firm: no refined offering. Crude, 8½c; refined, 9c.

Coffee quiet and steady. Rio cargoes, 11@16c.

Sugar steady. A soft, 5¼@5¾c.

Whisky dull at $1 09@1 09½.

Freights to Liverpool per steam steady. Cotton, ⅝d; flour, 2s 6d; grain, 6½d.

Receipts—Flour, 1,762 bbls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 38,700 bu; oats, 800 bu.

Shipments—Corn, 36,000 bu.

District Courts.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT.

The January term of this court commences today, and there is an immense amount of work to perform—158 cases being upon the calendar. It is very probable that, beyond calling the calendar, nothing will be done to-day. The newly appointed judge has not yet been confirmed, but it is thought that the Senate will take prompt action on the nomination, thereby giving the court a full bench to proceed with its business.

CIRCUIT COURT—CHIEF JUSTICE CARTTER.

McNamara vs. District of Columbia; new trial denied; appeal prayed. Strong vs. District of Columbia; certified to the general term. Browning vs. District of Columbia; exceptions tendered. Schwartz vs. Dowling; new trial denied. Kelly vs. Thornton; new trial denied. Hartman vs. Stoddard; new trial denied. Sievert Bro. vs. Michelbrecher; judgment below affirmed. Arnold vs. Singer Manufacturing Company; motion to quash granted. Foley vs. Blake et al.; bill of exceptions. Newburger et al. vs. Behrends; leave to amend. Matthews vs. Baldwin et al.; demurrer sustained. Lehman vs. Pullman Car Company; bill of exceptions tendered. Fisher vs. same; motion for judgment withdrawn. English vs. Vanderwerker; new trial denied. Appleby vs. Granahulte and Trinidad Paving Company; certified to general term. Ward vs. same; certified to general term. Payne vs. Cole; judgment by default. Payne vs. Gleason; judgment by default. Payne vs. Coppersmith; judgment by default. Bride vs. Stewart; new trial denied. Citizens' Bank vs. Adams; judgment by default. Same vs. Adams et al.; same result. Same vs. Shepherd et al.; same action; appeal prayed. Lyons vs. Church; judgment set aside. Herr & Cissel vs. Charter Oak Life Insurance Company; judgment on motion. Adjourned until Saturday next.

EQUITY COURT—JUSTICE MACARTHUR.

Levi vs. Holtman; order for payment of interest by complainant within five days. Lear vs. Danaher; time limited for taking testimony. March vs. Barrett; restraining order modified. Betts vs. Carrico; injunction pendente lite. Gilmore vs. Devlin; pro confesso set aside and leave to answer. Wilson vs. Callan; reference to J. J. Johnson, special auditor. Nicholson vs. Dowman; restraining order dissolved. Williams vs. Gartcher; pro confesso on bill of rev ew against R. L. Trisdell. Mace vs. Evans et al.; exceptions to auditor's report sustained; plea of former adjudication allowed. Evans vs. Thompson; pro confesso. Citizens' National Bank vs. Smith; auditor's report confirmed; sale ordered and trustees appointed. Kiendient vs. Bennett; auditor's report confirmed. Zimmerman vs. Thompson et al.; order for appearance of defendents. Scheller vs. Clarke; leave to fill amended bill. Kirk vs. White; deed of defendant declared void; Barnard appointed trustee to sell lot subject to trust.

Adjourned until Saturday next.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUSTICE WYLIE.

George Fields, convicted of a second offense of petit larceny; motion for a new trial argued and judgment reserved. James Warfield, convicted of the larceny of a horse and buggy from A. B. Dennis; motion for a new trial overruled; sentence suspended. Thomas Bowie, assault with intent to kill John Madigan; new trial denied. John B. Coleman, convicted of uttering a forged order; new trial denied. Louisa Wallace, convicted of infanticide; motion for a new trial argued and submitted, and judgment reserved.

GEORGETOWN NEWS.

Collected by Republican Reporters.

Some time after twelve o'clock Friday night the residence of Mr. Robert T. Hleston, No. 136 Dumbarton street, was entered and robbed of a large lot of silverware, including a silver service of six pieces, inscribed "A. V. H.;" a silver cup, inscribed "Alice V. Knowles," Mrs. Hleston's maiden name; a butter dish, inscribed "A. V. K.;" a solid silver dessert-spoon, with the same initials inscribed thereon; ten forks, one of which they dropped in the yard; seven teaspoons, and a sack of fancy articles, which were sent to Mrs. Hleston by her relatives and friends in Frederick as a Christmas present. The thieves also stole a handsome overcoat and an umbrella belonging to Mr. Hleston. The burglars effected an entrance to the premises by boring a hole with an auger through the kitchen door and taking out a panel, when one of them put his hand through and unlocked the door. The thieves would probably have secured more booty had it not been that the little daughter of Mr. Hleston became restless and her cries caused Mrs. Hleston to arise and go to the adjoining room. Her footsteps, it is supposed, frightened off the thieves.

Yesterday morning, about 2:30 o'clock, fire was discovered in the house No. 37 Market street, the old homestead of the late George Waters, and belonging to his estate. The building was unoccupied. The fire was reported at No. 5 engine house by Officer J. G. Harper, and an alarm turned in from box 712 by Officer Fisher. Engines Nos. 5 and 1 responded and extinguished the flames. The damage amounts to about $1,500, which is fully covered by insurance in the Firemen's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Saturday afternoon, about three o'clock, three boys, names unknown, fell into the canal while skating on the ice opposite the Borden Mining Company's office and had a narrow escape from drowning.

The warm weather of Saturday had the effect to soften the ice in the river to such an extent as to cause the ice dealers to suspend gathering their crops.

William James, of New Jersey, has apartments at the West End Hotel.

INTERIOR ADORNMENTS.

L. DILLON,
Manufacturer and dealer in
GILT AND WALNUT PICTURE FRAMES,
411 Seventh Street Northwest,
Between D and E streets (opposite Lansburgh's).
MATS, PASSEPARTOUTS,
AND VELVET GOODS.
CARVING AND GILDING.
oct24-ThSatTuf

REAMER & DOWNING,
UPHOLSTERERS,
And manufacturers of all grades of Mattresses,
No. 703 K Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Loose cover cutting a specialty. All orders promptly attended to. jy11-1m

1001 PENN. AVE. 1001 PENN AVE.
A. P. M'ELROY
GILDER, MANUFACTURER OF PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS,
Gold and Walnut Frames of every description. Window Cornices &c. made to order.
OLD FRAMES REPAIRED AND REGILT.
Mirrors and Pictures removed and re-hung. Picture Hooks, Nails, Gold, Silver, and Copper Wires. Matts, Velvet Frames, Passe-Partouts, &c.
Picture Rod—Gilt, Walnut, and Oak—put up at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates.
As all work is done on the premises, I am prepared to do the same at 15 per cent. less than any establishment this side of New York, and will guarantee satisfaction. Mirrors and Pictures carefully packed, unpacked, and hung by experienced workmen.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.

BRYAN'S
ELECTRIC BELTS,
A SELF-CURE, WITHOUT MEDICINE,
For all Diseases Arising From a Loss of Vital Force.
Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Epilepsy, Hysteria, Weak Lungs, Nervous Debility, Weakness, Kidney Complaints, Impotency, and Physical Prostration.
This improvement in electric appliances embraces the effective properties of older inventions without requiring vinegar or other liquid to excite action. The metals in this belt are so nicely adjusted that the heat and moisture of the body is sufficient to evolve the current of Electricity. They encircle the body with Electric and Magnetic influence, restore the Nervous and Debilitated, and impart New Life and Strength to the waning organism.
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK has this year awarded A DIPLOMA FOR THIS INVENTION, after having been thoroughly examined and tested by the eminent Physicians and Electricians appointed for the purpose by the Directors of the Institution. Some of the most eminent physicians of the city have certified to the merits of this Electric Instrument.
Read the following from Dr. Guernsey, No. 18 West Twenty-third street: "I have used Bryan's Electric Voltaic belts with very decided benefit. In all cases where they have been used as required they give very decided satisfaction. Their construction is thoroughly scientific, and physicians will find them of great aid in cases that resist every other form of treatment.
"GILBERT GUERNSEY, M. D."
JOSEPH SAUNDERS says: "My disease, nervous debility, and all its horrors, unfitted me for business, society, or domestic life. Your belt has proved a sovereign balm and effected a perfect cure."
For illustrated pamphlets address
H. M. MALOY,
205 East Fourteenth St., New York City.
dec21-ly

JOHN R. KELLY,
DEALER IN FIRST-CLASS
BEEF, LAMB, VEAL, MUTTON, &c.
CORNED BEEF A SPECIALTY.
Stalls, 625, and 630 Centre Market, Ninth street wing, and 236 and 238 Northern Liberty Market, or address Box 71 City Post-Office. Marketing deliver free of charge to all parts of the city. feb-ly

ESTABLISHED 1833.
JOHN McDERMOTT & BROS.,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.
(Steam Used.) 310 Pennsylvania Avenue, near Third street west, Washington, D. C. Carriages and harness received on storage and sold on commission. Carriages repaired. feb1-4

THE SMITH & EGGE MANUFACTURING CO.
LOCK BOX 170, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.,
Manufacturers of specialties in Light Hardware and metallic goods generally. Government and Giant Paddlocks, Sewing Machine Locks, Piano Locks, Organ Locks, the *unexcelledly made Good Sash Chain*, superior to every other and very much cheaper. No special pulley required. The Smith & Egge Manufacturing Company also gives special attention to the making of estimates for the cost of the manufacture of patented inventions and all the necessary tools, and the manufacturing of the same on royalty. All communications treated confidentially. dec5-eod-6m

D. McMENAMIN,
Monumental Works,
First Street and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E.,
CAPITOL HILL.
All work entrusted to his charge promptly, faithfully, and artistically executed. jy4-ly

FELIX DESPOSSE'S FRENCH BAKERY
VIENNA ROLLS A SPECIALTY.
(Established 1859.)
18 YEARS OF INCREASING SUCCESS.
FELIX DESPOSSE,
the well-known and only real French baker in Washington, has removed to No. 242 B street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, near Pennsylvania avenue, where, in a house expressly built for the purpose, he has greater facilities than before for the manufacture of the best French and American bread. French Bread a specialty. Liberal terms offered to hotels and dealers.
N. B.—French Bread is recommended for persons of delicate health, especially for those suffering from dyspepsia. Beware of imitations. dec4-tf

LEFT-OFF CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, WATCHES, PISTOLS
JEWELRY, &c.
Can be sold for the highest cash prices. Gent's clothing especially desired, for which the extreme value will be paid by calling on or addressing HERZOG, 308 Ninth street Northwest, near Pennsylvania avenue. Orders promptly attended to. mar28

PREPARE FOR FALL AND WINTER, AND sell your cast-off clothing to your own advantage, at JUSTHUS OLDSTAND, No. 519 D street northwest, or branch store, 448 9th street northwest.
N. B.—For FIRST CLASS SECOND-HAND CLOTHING extraordinary high prices will be paid, as I make a specialty of them.
NOTES BY MAIL WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. se27-tf

ROBERT H. KAISER,
HOLIDAY CIGARS,
Dealer in Imported and Domestic
Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, &c
709 NINTH STREET NORTHWEST.
Store closed on Sabbath. je22-ly

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

JOHN SHERMAN & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers.
TRUSTEES' SALE OF A LOT ON DETREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS SOUTHEAST.
By virtue of a deed of trust, dated the 8th day of November, A. D. 1875, duly recorded in Liber No. 93, folio 283 *et seq.*, one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on THURSDAY, January 30, A. D. 1879, at 4 o'clock p. m., the following-described property: Part of lot number seven, in square numbered eight hundred and forty-five, being the west twenty feet front of said lot by the depth thereof, together with the improvements, &c.
Terms of sale: Fifty dollars cash at time of sale, and the balance in 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, with interest at 8 per cent., to be secured on the property sold. All conveyancing at purchaser's cost. Terms of sale to be complied with in seven days.
C. C. LEDDON, GEORGE BAUER, } Trustees.
W. M. SMITH, Salesman. ja15eod&ds

CHANCERY SALE PREMISES NOS. 438, 440, AND 442 I STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C., UNDER DECREE BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, IN NO. 2636, EQUITY.
ON THURSDAY, January 30, 1879, at 4 o'clock p. m., I will offer for sale at public auction, in front of the premises, in separate parcels, the above described property, being parts of lots 10 and 11, square south of square 505.
Terms—One-third cash; residue in three equal installments at six, twelve, and eighteen months, at 6 per cent. interest. Title retained until full payment of purchase money. Fifty dollars deposit on acceptance of each bid. Conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost.
For further particulars apply to
JAMES S. EDWARDS, Trustee,
504 D street northwest, city.
T. E. WAGGAMAN, Auctioneer.
ja15-STuTh&ds

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of the Clerk's Office of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and to me directed, I will sell at public sale, for cash, at the courthouse door of said District, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of January, 1879, at 12 o'clock m., all the right, title, claim, and interest of the defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:
S 50 ft 20 feet of lot No. 18, in square 467, and lots Nos. 29 and 27 of J. T. Collins' subdivision of square No. 99, in the city of Washington, D. C., together with all and singular the improvements thereon; seized and levied upon as the property of John Schlegel, to satisfy execution No. 17,891, at law, in favor of Janney & Hoge.
FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
ja11-d&ds U. S. Marshal, D. C.

BY GEO. W. STICKNEY, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON SUMNER STREET, HOWARD UNIVERSITY SUB-DIVISION.
By virtue of a deed of trust, dated August 26, 1871, and duly recorded in Liber No. 639, folio 18, one of the land records for Washington County, District of Columbia, and under a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia passed on the 10th day of December, 1878, in equity cause No. 6114, between Chas. A. J. Creswell et al. versus Thomas Carter et al., I will, at the request of the party secured by said trust, sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY, January 20, 1879, at about 4:30 o'clock p. m., the following-described real estate, situate in the county of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: Lot 1, block 21, in the Howard University sub-division of the farm of John A. Smith, commonly known as "Effingham Place," as laid down on plat of new sub-division of lots 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, and alley in block 22, Howard University property, filed in County surveyor's office August 26, 1871.
Terms—One-third in cash; balance in six and twelve months, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum from the day of sale, to be secured by a deed of trust on the property sold. A deposit of $50 to be paid down at time of sale. All conveyancing at cost of purchaser. If terms are not complied with in five days the trustee reserves the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser.
JAMES H. SMITH, Trustee,
dec26eod&ds. office 520 Eighth street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1878.
Sealed proposals for furnishing Envelopes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1879, at 12 o'clock m.
Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.
The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item, and this advertisement and the proposal, so far as accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the bond accompanying the same, shall constitute the contract between the Government and the bidder or bidders, and no further contract will be executed.
Deliveries of envelopes contracted for must commence within twenty (20) days from the date of the award, and be completed within three (3) months from said date.
All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract, at the option of the Secretary. Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department.
The failure to deliver the quantities of envelopes contracted for within the specified time will operate as a forfeiture of the entirety of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty (50) per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.
Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond with sufficient sureties, in the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000), approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned for furnishing such envelopes as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the contract.
Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond, and for the samples of envelopes furnished by the Department upon which bids are to be based, will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, envelopes.
Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked, "Proposals for Envelopes."
The Department reserves the right to waive defects and reject any or all bids.
JOHN SHERMAN,
jan1- Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.
Sealed proposals will be received until Wednesday, January 22, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., for furnishing the paper for the Public Printing and Binding until the 3rd of January, 1880, when the said proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee on Public Printing to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, the Committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids, as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.
Detailed schedules of the description, quantity, and quality of the paper required, accompanied by samples and blank proposals, and giving the regulations with which bidders must comply, can be obtained by addressing J. D. Defrees, Public Printer, Washington, D. C.
The contracts will be entered into for such quantities as may be needed during the year, and no more.
The estimated quantities set forth in detail in the schedule comprise—
20,000 reams of best machine-finish printing paper, 24x38.
18,000 reams calendered printing paper, 24x38.
9,000 reams calendered printing paper, different sizes.
9,000 reams sized and calendered printing paper, different sizes.
1,000 reams sized and calendered tinted printing paper of different sizes.
3,000 reams engine sized paper for Post-Office blanks, different sizes.
50,000 pounds map paper, different sizes and weights.
10,000 pounds plate paper.
25,000 reams white writing paper, different sizes and weights.
5,700 reams colored writing paper, different sizes and weights.
600 reams of cover paper, different sizes and weights.
300 reams manila paper, different sizes.
900,000 sheets imitation parchment, different sizes.
20,000 reams bank-note paper.
150,000 sheets of glazed bond paper No. 21.
30,000 sheets card board.
By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
JNO. D. DEFREES,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1878. Public Printer.
dec28-

SNOW-WHITE BREAD
will be guaranteed if you use
CERES,
the handsomest Minnesota Patent Flour in the District, or
MINNEOLA,
a splendid Minnesota Patent Flour, or
Sterling's St. Louis Fancy Patent,
a most beautiful Winter Wheat Flour, or
GOLDEN HILL,
the well-known Standard Flour of the District. It is better than ever it was, and makes Rolls and Bread as light and as white as the driven snow.
The above-named Flours can be bought at any first-class grocery store.
Wholesale Depot, corner First street and Indiana avenue.
no13 WM. M. GALT & CO.

Interesting to Taxpayers!
The Supreme Court of the United States having decided that the special assessments for improvement of the streets and avenues are a valid lien upon the property, all property-holders who are still in arrears and against whose property tax lien certificates have been issued will be compelled to redeem the same, subject to such reductions as the revision now in progress will authorize.
Special assessments can now be paid at a discount, and all tax-payers interested will find it of advantage in adjusting and settling their tax bills to call on
WILLIAM DICKSON,
Real Estate Agent,
322 Four-and-a-half street.
jan9 Three doors above Columbia Building.

THE IMPROVED STAG'S HEAD HEATING RANGE.
THE FIRESIDE JEWEL.
FIRE-PLACE HEATER.
A. W. HOFF,
se28-tf 920 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATRE. DIPLOMACY.
THE GREAT LONDON and NEW YORK SUCCESS.
DIPLOMACY. ONE WEEK ONLY.
WARDE & BARRYMORE'S COMBINATION, consisting of
FRED. B. WARDE,
MAURICE BARRYMORE,
SIGNOR MAJERONI,
JOHN DREW,
H. H. DARIUS,
ALBERT MURDOCK,
SIGNORA MAJERONI,
GEORGIE DREW,
ZELMA VALDIMAR,
MRS. A. F. BAKER,
ANNIE EDMONDSON,
and others,
forming a cast of characters that no other play can boast of in point of excellence.
DIPLOMACY MATINEE SATURDAY.
January 27—Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU.
ja20

FORD'S OPERA HOUSE.
AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.
OPERA OF
H. M. S. PINAFORE,
for the benefit of
THE CENTRAL FREE DISPENSARY,
THURSDAY EVENING, January 23, 1879.
CASTE:
Josephus.....Mrs. L. K. Camp
Little Buttercup.....Mrs. H. C. Sherman
Cousin Hebe.....