National Republican.

A. M. CLAPP, - - - - - - - EDITOR.

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Largest legitimate morning circulation in the District.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 26, 1879.

Now for the veto!

MRS. WINSLOW DAVIS, or Soothing Syrup DAVIS, which shall it be?

IN Virginia they have a way of avoiding the equal rights clause of the national jury law by petitions to put colored men on the juries of the State courts who can read and write. The same rule is not, however, applied to white jurors.

THE report that the druggists hereabouts were engaged yesterday in getting out injunctions to prevent the Independent Senator from Illinois from further infraction upon MRS. WINSLOW'S patent medicine, is premature. It is probably true, however, that a copyright will soon be issued upon Senator CONKLING'S latest analysis of "Food "for Babes."

THERE are admonitions that General LE DUC desires again to be exaggerated into the dignity of a Cabinet officer. In other words, it leaks out that LE DUC once more insists that the Agricultural Bureau—misnamed the Department of Agriculture—should be exalted to the rank of a full-fledged Executive province, so to speak. The better or wiser plan for LE DUC is to keep perfectly quiet and let the public forget that he is alive. He is setting a bad example for other bureau officers, who may become likewise ambitious to carry Department portfolios.

SENATOR CONKLING has spoken, and whether or not he has again made "the "great effort of his life," as the Democrats phrase it, when his masterly effort is circulated and read, in all its fullness and richness, the popular verdict will be given. To say the least, the country will be filled with pride at this effort; and yet the Democrats are not happy over its utterances. And why should they be? He stripped the mask from their faces and the gauzy covering from their nefarious history and plots, and they stand before the world nude in all their deformity. They are not expected to be happy under such circumstances.

THE Charleston *News and Courier* threatens "vigorous retaliation on the part of the "State should any number of convictions "follow the pending indictments in the "United States Courts for violations of the "supervisors' law, as it is termed." The Democrats bull-doze to the last. Let the State retaliate; it will only advance the ends of justice. The *News and Courier* follows its threat with the innocent remark that "the policy of the present administra-"tion, as of the HAMPTON administration, "is a policy of amnesty and peace." Precisely; that is what is supposed. The Republicans now in prison and in duress under the policy of amnesty and peace inaugurated by HAMPTON can explain that.

THE Senate, by a direct party vote, yesterday agreed to the Bourbon policy of discharging ex-Union soldiers from its employ for the purpose of giving employment to ex-Confederates. Senator CARPENTER'S amendment to the pending rule covered this point as follows:

But no office or employment made vacant by the removal or dismissal of a person who served in the forces of the Union shall be filled or supplied by any person who served in the Confederate army at any time during the war.

This amendment having been instantly rejected, the original rule was adopted, giving the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate the absolute power of appointment and removal of their subordinates. The decks are now clear for the Johnnies; no Yankees need apply.

ON Wednesday Mr. UPDEGRAFF, of Ohio, made an exceedingly well-considered and well-said speech on the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. The effort is Stalwart throughout. After a proper introduction of his subject he took Mr. CHALMERS in hand, and although he showed more mercy than that Confederate Brigadier did at Fort Pillow, he handled that bloody recorded man with becoming severity. He fortified his position strongly with authorities in its justification. His argument was clearly and forcibly drawn. His rhetoric was excellent in character and taste, and his humor was keen and enjoyable. A want of space forbids that we shall extract from this excellent effort, but it presents the pending issues in Congress with clearness and vigor. Suffice it to say that Mr. UPDEGRAFF covered the case with unusual power. The effort ranks well up in the scale of forensic literature produced at this session.

THE current statement that some compromise or adjustment of the pending political trials in the United States and State courts in South Carolina has been reached by the consent or connivance of Attorney-General DEVENS proves to be unfounded in fact or intention. It is not the habit of the Attorney-General to entertain propositions of this nature; in fact, they are repulsive to him, and in this case none have been submitted or suggested. If they had been his stern sense of duty and his determination to execute the laws by bringing offenders of all classes to justice would have induced him to reject them without hesitation. The remark cannot be more appropriately made than in this immediate connection that there is no official of the Government, in Washington or out of it, whose persistent adherence to patriotic conviction can be relied upon with greater certainty than Judge DEVENS'. And we add that his convictions are invariably of the Stalwart kind, which enable him to see a difference between profession and fulfillment, even when the professions are made by the chivalry of the ex-Confederacy.

THE *post* ventured the remark yesterday that Senator CONKLING had, in his great speech last Thursday, "carefully evaded "every important point at issue." This puerile attempt to belittle the great effort of a great statesman failed most miserably in the face of the direct and unanimous expression of public opinion that it was the most successful, impressive, and exhaustive speech made during the debate in either House upon the subject at issue. There are those, including not a few Democrats, among them Senator MCDONALD, who describe it as one of the greatest speeches ever uttered in Congress on any subject. But this exhibition of malicious misrepresentation and unjust criticism by the puerile *post* is characteristic of its general policy in the treatment of its political adversaries. If the fact, of which we have very little doubt, could be established that MOSES was a Stalwart, or even a Liberal Republican, the *post* would instantly repudiate the Ten Commandments as evasive of any "important "point at issue."

THE ASPECTS OF THE SOUTH.

The Charleston *News and Courier* has a correspondent who insists that the South will be far better off if the negroes all leave and their places are filled by whites. The *News and Courier* concurs editorially with this view, except that it does not "concur "in the opinion that efforts should be made "to hurry the negroes out of the South." It does not think that the people of South Carolina are prepared for an influx of thousands of white laborers if they can get them. The farmers are not ready to give the wages that the whites expect, nor to furnish them the homes they require.

It appears from these suggestions that the South begins to realize the fact that the labor of that section sooner or later under the existing hegira must be changed in its complexion. The negroes have been oppressed until they cannot longer endure their oppressions and are bound to seek new homes where their rights of citizenship, property and life will be respected and protected, and where the exercise and expression of a political opinion that may not be in consonance with that of his white neighbor will be free from persecution and oppression. To secure these ends the colored people are breaking away from the South and seeking homes elsewhere. How soon the end of the exodus will be reached it is impossible to tell, but under the feeling of wide-spread dissatisfaction that comes of a sense of deep wrong it is not probable that the flood will be materially checked until the fountain is exhausted.

Then a white population must fill the vacancy, if it is ever filled, for the negro will seldom be found turning back to the scene of his former oppression and ostracism. Then the South will be more solid, politically, than it ever has been, though the measure of its political strength in the government will be largely reduced in the scale of representation. No citizen imbued with Republican sentiment can live in the South any more than the negro, for the ostracism that has forced the negro out of that section is for political opinion sake, and would be as merciless toward the white as the black Republican. Under these circumstances, only Democrats can hope to be received there in the future with respect and toleration. Those who emigrate from the North and West into the South, will be regarded as carpet-baggers, and must endure all the prejudices that attach to that class.

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

Occasionally a very difficult and embarrassing problem is brought to clear solution under the aid of circumstances which were unlooked for and unsought, but which were thrown in the way as by accident. This may occur in solving the vexed and uncomfortable Chinese question under which the people of the Pacific coast are chafing, and which Congress attempted to adjust by legislation even at the expense of our national good faith as involved in a solemn treaty. The negro exodus from the South, which began in the cotton regions, but which is now extending to an alarming extent in the sugar districts, promises to so reduce the labor resources that the sugar crop must inevitably suffer. Labor must be obtained, or both the cotton and sugar branches of Southern industry and enterprise will become greatly impaired and crippled, if they do not reach the point of absolute ruin.

The people of the Pacific coast desire to be rid of the Chinese, and the Southern States will soon, under the colored exodus, have need of their services. It may be that it is a part of divine purpose that the Mongolian shall take the place of the African in that part of the country where labor is not a badge of honor and where the controlling forces demand servitude of some sort to keep the wheels of industry and enterprise moving. The Southern whites, those who have been reared in the midst of slavery, do not know how to labor, and if they did they have constitutional prejudices which will bar them from it. What are known there as the "poor white trash" have the same constitutional objections to labor that attach to the ex-slaveholders; hence, under this drain upon the physical resources of the South, it will be left as barren of the ordinary agencies of industry and enterprise as the tomb is of vitality, and unless relief comes from some quarter the South in its material resources of wealth will become a waste.

The Chinaman would inevitably become popular at the South, for the reason that he loves to labor and will work cheaply, and has no taste for politics. He refuses to put on citizenship, and hence is in no danger of being assassinated for opinion sake or for meddling in the political affairs of that section. He can do anything and more of it in the same time than any living human being, for the reason that, when well treated, he is contented and dutiful to his tasks and prefers his home and his duties to any other place, even though it be garnished with provocations to idleness. He is only suited to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water. He may pilfer, but the Southern people can tolerate that weakness better than they can citizenship or the right of opinion, especially if it is not in accord with their own. Nothing can be tolerated in the South so well as servility, even though it be spiced with dishonesty. Stealing in the South is a venial offense, and hence would be readily forgiven if the thief would only relieve his employer from the necessity of earning his bread by the sweat of his own brow.

In view of the state of affairs at the South at the present time, and also the unsatisfactory state of the public mind on the Pacific slope in regard to the Mongolian, it would seem that a very satisfactory interchange of labor might be effected. Let the colored citizen who regards his freedom and his rights as something worth contending for assume the places now filled by the Chinese and let them go South, while the Mongolian goes West, and thus settle a vexed question. In this way the South may secure the labor which it so much needs, and the negro a home where his rights of citizenship would be respected and his life would be safe from assassination or undue oppression. The colored people of the South have determined to leave that section. They have endured all that they can bear, and they seek a more congenial portion of a free country in which to work out their destiny. China will no doubt furnish a percentage of our future population, and if they will come, let the South encourage their coming and direct their steps to the cotton fields, the rice swamps, and sugar plantations of that section of our common country. We think four millions of Mongolians would be a valuable acquisition to the population of the Southern States. Then the whites could have it all their own way so long as they did not interfere with John Chinaman's pigtail.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

The "solid men" of this great and good country show by their acts that a good-sized "revolution," conducted under Democratic auspices, is altogether preferable to Republican "peace and quietness." Since the present "revolution" got well under way JOHN SHERMAN has had to raise the price of the 4 per cents to one-half of 1 per cent. premium.—*post.*

That might be called reasoning in a country where evolution had not caused the tails to drop off, and the narrow, retreating forehead of the chimpanzee to expand into "the "dome of thought" that marks the perfect man; but where men and not monkeys reason it will be called "drivel." The fact that hundreds of millions of dollars have been lately invested in Government securities is the very best evidence that the "solid men" distrust the Democrats, who are endeavoring to legislate for the country. The "solid "men" know that these revolutionists and finance tinkers cannot overturn the Government; that their schemes will fail because of the good sense and patriotism of a majority of the people; but they know that the Democrats may do a vast deal of harm; that they will unsettle values, derange commerce, destroy manufactures, and do all the damage that any other convocation of narrow-minded, unscrupulous partisans could do, and hence the "solid men" put their money where it will be out of danger and earning interest. If the "solid men" were satisfied with the condition of affairs they would not be locking up their money where it pays 4 per cent. They would be investing it in mines, manufacturing, railroads, steamships, and other things, where it would not only pay more than 4 per cent., but would provide work for thousands who are now idle. Capital is sensitive and flies from the storm to a secure shelter. In 1861, when the Democrats inaugurated their first revolution, no one knew the latent power of our Government and people. The giant had never been roused to show his strength, but when he was roused, the people, the "solid men" included, invested their all—their lives, property, and money, and all were saved. Now every one knows what will be the eventual result, and that, though storms may rage for a while, the ship of State will outride them all. Hence the "solid men" seek to place their valuables on board.

WAR ANNIVERSARIES.

Pertinent Extracts from the Chronology of the Rebellion.

1861.

APRIL 26.—More troops reached Washington. The Capital declared safe.

1862.

APRIL 26.—At ten a. m. Fort Macon surrendered to the combined forces of Commodore Lockwood and General Burnside. President Lincoln went on board the French frigate Gassendi, he being the first President to visit a foreign man-of-war. He was received with the same honors paid to the Emperor of France. Company H of the First Massachusetts stormed and carried an advance work of the Confederates at Yorktown, Va. They took fourteen prisoners and lost three killed and thirteen wounded. The work was destroyed; several captures of blockade runners were made by the fleet. Fight at Neosho, Mo., between Major Hubbard and 146 men of the First Missouri Cavalry and 600 Indians under Colonels Coffee and Stamwright, resulting in the defeat of the Indians. Thirty Indians were killed, sixty-two taken prisoners and a large quantity of stores captured.

1863.

APRIL 26.—The rebels, 8,000 strong, under Marmaduke, attacked Cape Girardeau, Mo., at 11:30 this morning; after two hours fighting they were repulsed, and retreated toward Bloomfield. Their loss was about sixty killed, 200 wounded, and a large number of prisoners. The Union loss was twenty killed and wounded. On their retreat their advance, under Colonel Newton, was surprised by Union forces under General Vandever and routed, the whole command being either killed or taken prisoners. At Hazelhurst, Miss., Colonel Grierson's advance, under Colonel Prince, captured and destroyed a train of forty cars, loaded with all kinds of military stores.

1864.

APRIL 26.—General Steele evacuated Camden, Arkansas, and commenced his march to Little Rock, on account of a want of supplies.

NOW AND THEN.

The Constitutional Rights of the Blacks.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: THE REPUBLICAN of the 17th inst., says: "A colored militia company paraded the Avenue yesterday. It carried the old flag." Only a few years ago such a parade on the Avenue would not have been permitted—only a few years ago the street cars on the Avenue had emblazoned on their sides, "Colored persons not allowed." Times have changed. Now "colored persons" are "allowed' and have a constitutional right to parade and bear arms under the "Old Flag"—a constitutional right to a seat as Representatives in the Halls of Congress—a constitutional right to sit as presiding officer over the Senate of the United States, as Senator Bruce did a short time ago. Now a "colored person" is the United States Marshal of the District of Columbia. Truly the world "does move," and all the power of the old slave oligarchy—the Confederate cohorts and the Democratic party combined—cannot prevent the onward march of the enlightened public loyal sentiment of this nation.

It is high time the leaders of the South—the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens included—learned the fact that the North will ask of the South "nothing but what is right and will submit to nothing that is wrong." What the North asks for itself it is willing to concede to the South also for itself. The North has ever been true and loyal to the Union and its congressional laws and the requisitions of the Constitution. When three "colored persons" were counted as two white ones in the basis of representation the North acquiesced; when slaves were held to be property, and such property exempt from taxation, the North concurred; when Congress enacted that all fugitives escaping from slavery should be returned, the North never resisted the law. Accursed as it was, all Boston was in an uproar when poor Burns dug himself out of the hold of a vessel clearing from Charleston and was actually loose in the streets. President Fillmore telegraphed the United States Marshal to "arrest Burns at any expense and at all hazards."

All these and thousands more of similar wrongs were put upon the patient loyal North and submitted to without revolt. But when under the Democratic and imbecile administration of James Buchanan his Secretaries stole the army and robbed the arsenals, stole the navy and plundered the Treasury; when eleven States (all under Democratic rule), seceded from the Union, struck the Old Flag from Sumter, cried "bravo, and let slip the dogs of war," then the North responded to the call of the loyal, liberty-loving Lincoln, saying: "We're coming Father Abraham, six hundred thousand strong." From the day the "Confederates" were compelled to bite the bitter-bark of the apple tree at Appomatox down to the present, the North has displayed a leniency toward the South unequaled in the history of the world. Has the South in any sense appreciated or reciprocated the spirit? No. On the contrary they seem intent on driving the North to madness and their "colored persons" from their country. The political skies grow dark; deep thunderings sound in the distance. If the Democrats heed the truthful, friendly warnings of Blaine, Garfield, Logan, and others, all may still be well—if not, "the end is not yet." B.

PERSONAL.

HON. E. B. FINLEY, of Ohio, is registered at Willard's.

DR. J. H. MCLEAN, of St. Louis, is at the Riggs House.

S. M. ENGLE, wife, and daughter, of St. Louis, are at the St. James.

CAPTAIN J. N. HOFFINGER, of Missouri, is quartered at Willard's.

REV. ROBERT C. BOOTH, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is stopping at Wormley's.

EX-CONGRESSMAN E. K. HART, of Albany, N. Y., has taken rooms at the Riggs House.

MR. J. W. QUEEN, a celebrated optician of Philadelphia, and wife, are booked at the Riggs House.

J. BRAYTON, Samuel H. Brayton, and Dr. Robert F. Norris, of Providence, R. I., are guests at the St. James.

HON. A. J. SHEPARD, of New York; Hon. J. P. Disbrow, New York, and Hon. W. A. Quarrier, West Virginia, have taken rooms at Willard's.

POSTMASTER THOMAS L. JAMES, of New York; C. Wagstaff, New York, and Miss Margaretta Wepper, Germany, are guests at the Arlington.

HON. M. P. O'CONNOR, south Carolina, and Hon. S. W. Downey, Wyoming Territory, were among the arrivals at the Metropolitan yesterday.

RAMON FERNANDEZ CRIADO Y GOMEZ, of New York, and Francisco Fernandez Criado y Gomez, of Havana, are sojourning at the Ebbitt House.

E. H. WILCOX, of Springfield, Mass.; H. B. Fould, Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. A. S. Morrill and two daughters, West Chester, Pa., and A. M. Bruce, Staunton, Va., registered at the St. James yesterday.

W. J. BEST, of New York; W. C. Kingsley, the builder of the Brooklyn bridge, and family; S. B. Probasco, Brooklyn; D. J. Caywood, J. M. Smith, and S. Chadwick, of New York, arrived at Willard's yesterday.

E. J. LOGAN, United States Marine Corps; A. P. Adams, New York; C. C. Cowgill and wife, Indiana; J. M. Albertson, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Nichols, Maryland; U. Sebree, U. S. N., are registered at the Ebbitt House.

SENATOR BRUCE, of Mississippi, is the father of a ten-pound boy, a brand new boy, born unto him three days ago. Next to hearing Senator Conkling's great speech, Senator Bruce insists that this event is the greatest epoch of his life.

THE urbane Duke—L. Duke is his full name—well and formerly known as one of the efficient clerks at the well-officered Ebbitt House, will go to Orkney Springs this summer with Cake, of the Metropolitan, who is to manage that popular resort the coming season. Duke has hosts of friends hereabouts who will be inclined to give him a call during the heated term.

CAPTAIN WILSON J. VANCE, late appointment clerk of the Treasury Department, has not only bidden adieu to official life, but also to the profession of journalism, in which he was at one time a bright and particular star, as it were, and has settled himself down to the practice of law here in Washington. He will soon be admitted to be a member of the bar of the Supreme Court, and will start off in his new career with flying colors and the earnest wishes of numerous friends for his future success.

AMUSEMENTS.

Ford's Opera-House—"The Sorcerers" and "Pinafore"—Benefits of Messrs. Denham and Young.

"Pinafore" will be performed at the matinee this afternoon, when Mr. S. G. Young, the popular *Captain Corcoran*, will receive a benefit. Some of Mr. Young's old associates among the musical circles of this city have tendered their services for the occasion. Through the acceptance of these offers Mrs. Louise Camp will appear as *Josephine*, Mrs. H. C. Sherman as *Buttercup*, and in the second act Mr. Ed. Hay will appear as *Sir Joseph*. Mr. Denham will play *Sir Joseph* in the first act, and Messrs. Pearson and Riebert and Miss Levering will render their usual *roles* throughout the operetta.

This evening the close of the season of comic opera at Ford's will be signalized by the performance of "The Sorcerers" for the benefit of Mr. George W. Denham, who will appear as *John Wellington Wells*, a character he has already made peculiarly his own. During the past and present seasons Mr. Denham has filled a prominent place in Manager Ford's theatrical family with an acceptability the public and their servants the press have most willingly acknowledged. The announcements of his appearances at the National have always been greeted with profound satisfaction as guaranteeing the harmony of the *ensemble* and intensifying the interest in the proposed entertainments. Our enjoyment of his presence has only been alloyed by the frequency that his worth as an actor has impelled his transmission to other localities in the broad fields of managerial enterprise. Mr. Denham not only deserves all the kind words we can say for him, but also the more valuable testimony that a full house can offer on this evening, the occasion of his benefit.

"The Sorcerers" will be produced with the same excellent cast of its first performance and a large and exceptionally well-drilled chorus, and we bespeak for the worthy beneficiary the heartiest patronage of the legion of his friends in Washington.

National Theatre—English Opera—"Paul and Virginia," "Chimes of Normandy," &c.

Manager Hess' farewell benefit took place last evening, "Paul and Virginia" being the performance. The opera was presented in the excellent manner which gave it its sensational success on Wednesday evening, and the audience gathered in honor of the occasion was as extraordinary in numbers as complimentary in *personnel*. At the close of the third act of the opera Mr. Hess came before the curtain in response to the urgent calls of his audience and expressed his acknowledgements of the honor conferred him. In announcing the close of his managerial career Mr. Hess made known the transfer of his interest and good-will in theatrical affairs to Miss Abbott, and in flattering terms bespoke for her a continuance of the splendid patronage that has so long attended his own ventures. "Paul and Virginia" will be the matinee performance this afternoon, and the operatic season will close this evening with "The Chimes of Normandy." On Monday evening the Criterion Comedy Combination will present Robertson's comedy, "Caste."

Theatre Comique.

The closing performance of the "Wrestling Joe" combination will be given to-night, when, in addition to the variety entertainment, the drama of "Folled" will be presented.

MEDICAL men often puzzle themselves over the large sale that Dr. Bull's Baby syrup enjoys. Its great popularity is due only to the excellent qualities possessed by this household medicine. Twenty-five cents.

DIED.

BURCH.—At Washington city, D. C., Friday morning, April 25, 1879, at 4 o'clock, SARAH BANCS, daughter of the late Albert and Margaret Burch, aged 36 years and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the deceased and those of her brother-in-law, Andrew Fleshmons, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 407 Sixth street southwest, thence to St. Dominic's Church, where requiem mass will be celebrated at 9:30 a. m., Monday, April 28.

HUMPHREYS.—On Thursday morning, April 24, REBECCA HOLLINGSWORTH, daughter of General A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 1822 I street, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

RUSSELL.—April 25, at 2:15 p. m., FRANCIS RUSSELL, aged 11 years, son of Thomas F. Russell, foreman of laborers, Washington Navy-Yard, and formerly of the Irish Republic newspaper.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his affianced parents, No. 407 Tenth street southeast, at 3 p. m., on Sunday. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

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Corner Seventeenth and F streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1879.
Proposals for delivering at the site of the building for State, War, and Navy Departments, in this city, the following building materials will be received at this office until 12 m., of May 3, 1879, and opened immediately thereafter:
2,200 cubic yards (more or less) of Broken Stone.
1,600 cubic yards (more or less) of Pebbles.
2,050 cubic yards (more or less) of Sand.
6,500 barrels (more or less) of Natural Hydraulic Cement.
1,300,000 (more or less) best Red Brick.
800,000 (more or less) Shewback Brick.
Specifications and blanks will be furnished by this office upon application.
THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
ap24-6t Lieutenant Colonel Corps of Engineers.

J. AMBLER SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
223 FOUR-AND-A-HALF STREET NORTHWEST.
aug3-tf

CLOTHING.
921 PENNA. AVENUE. 921
NEW YORK CLOTHING!
FROM
JESSUP & CO.,
256 BROADWAY.
NEW THINGS FOR 1879:
Our Pinafore Suit.
Our Astley Suit.
Our Columbia Suit.
Our Brighton Suit.
Our Lorne Ulster.
Our West End Spring Overcoat.
Our Montague Ulster.
All must be seen to be appreciated, and are the very latest productions of JESSUP & CO.
MR. WM. DeMOTT is at 921, the old stand of W. WALL.
ap11

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING!
Disposers of Left-off Clothing, Watches, Guns, Pistols, &c., can get the best cash prices from the original HERZOG'S, 408 Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue. Branch, 577 Pennsylvania avenue. By calling at or addressing the above places, prompt attention will be given to all orders. ap2-

SPRING OVERSACKS AND ULSTERS!
Black Cloth Dress Frock Coats, Pants and Vests.
Black Diagonal Frock Coats and Vests.
Business Suits from $8.00 Up.
BOYS' CLOTHING, &c.
Reliable Goods at Very Low Prices for Cash.
NOAH WALKER & CO.,
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OVERCOATS!
SPRING
SUITINGS
SAMPLES OF
Custom Wear
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DEVLIN & CO.'S,
New York Clothiers,
1320 F Street.

SPRING STYLES.
The Nobby Goods of Washington.
GEO. T. KEEN,
TAILOR,
414 Ninth Street.
mch23-tf

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
A. S. TAYLOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.
Office 1221 F street northwest. jy11-1y

GEORGE E. HARRIS,
(Late Attorney-General of Mississippi.)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
No. 519 Seventh street northwest.
jy11-1y (Opposite Post-Office Department.)

WILLIAM HELMICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, 923 F STREET, TALLMADGE HALL.
jy11-1y

SAM M. WILCOX,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
jy11-1y 330 Four-and-a-half street northwest.

CHARLES WALTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
No. 342 D street, opposite City Hall. Residence: 419 Third street northwest, Washington, D. C. jy11-1y

DRUGGISTS.
WILLIAM B. ENTWISLE,
Corner Penna. avenue and Twelfth street,
DEALER IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES,
FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
SPONGES, BRUSHES, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. no-tf

SHORT AND CHEAP.
Advertisements under headings Wanted, Boarding For Rent, and For Sale inserted in this column at the following low rates:
FOUR LINES (twenty-eight words or less), for the first insertion..... 25 cents
Each subsequent consecutive insertion..... 50 cents

WANTED.
WANTED—BY A HOUSEKEEPER OF LONG experience, a situation to take charge of a house, either occupied or unoccupied, or take charge of a room; will make herself generally useful and furnish the best of references. Address L. Y., this office. ap25-3t

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STRANGERS IN THE CITY OR OTHER PERsons wishing first-class accommodations will find handsome Rooms, with board, at 83 Vermont avenue, opposite Arlington Hotel. Reduced rates to parties making permanent arrangements. mar14tf
476 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NORTH west.—First-class Board, with large, airy Rooms, from $6 to $10 per week; transient, $1.50 per day; baths and gas. MRS. O. G. HOWARD.
No connection with the Howard House jes 1y

FOR RENT.
OAKLAND, MD.
FOR RENT FOR THE SUMMER.
A handsomely furnished House, containing thirteen large-sized rooms, with ample accommodations for servants, stable, hot and cold water in bathroom, gas fixtures throughout, situated in a handsome grove of oaks, on commanding ground, overlooking the town of Oakland, and within easy walking distance of depot, telegraph office, and hotels.
Also an unfurnished Brick Cottage, containing eight rooms.
For terms apply to A. A. PERRY,
ap26* Baltimore, Md.

FOR RENT—TWO NICE COTTAGES, WITH gardens, &c., four miles out on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, well located, and near station. M. L. HOWSER, City Hall (basement). ap18-9t

FOR RENT—CALL AND SEE OUR LIST OF property for rent. JOHN SHERMAN & CO., 8t. Cloud Building. jy31-1y

GRANT'S ROW
FOR RENT.
The elegant residences on East Capitol street, one square from the Capitol grounds, known as Grant's Row, having been restored to my possession by the Supreme Court of the District, I now offer them for rent, to first-class tenants only, for a term of three years.
This is the finest block of dwelling houses in Washington, having cost over $600,000, each house containing fifteen rooms, three bath-rooms, and all the modern improvements.
There are extensive yards in front and rear, embellished with shrubbery, fountains, &c. A large and well-arranged stable is attached to each house.
This is an unequaled opportunity to secure a first-class dwelling at low rent.
Application may be made at 228 A street southeast or at 223 East Capitol street.
sep23-tf A. GRANT.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—CHEAP—TERMS, $100 CASH AND $10 monthly, with 6 per cent. interest—New six-room House, with gas, water in kitchen, and benefits of sewerage. Situated No. 1121 Park place, between Eleventh and Twelfth and B and C streets northeast, one block north of Lincoln Park. House adjoining, No. 1119, with seven rooms, hall, bathroom, and water-closet, gas, water in kitchen, etc. Terms, $150 cash and $16 monthly. J. W. STARR,
Northeast cor. Fifteenth street and New York ave.
ap22-6t
FOR SALE—CALL AND SEE OUR LIST OF property for sale. JOHN SHERMAN & CO., 8t. Cloud Building. Real estate and loans. jy31-1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.
MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT,
ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, &c.
P. WALLACH'S
LOAN OFFICE,
1417 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest.
Near Willard's Hotel. mar22

NO CANVASSERS EMPLOYED.
Don't pay for the pleasure of having your door-bell ringing all day by sewing machine canvassers. Come to the office and get all the benefits. We sell all kinds. But when you examine the
NEW "WHITE" and NEW HOME SEWING MACHINES,
you will take no other.
All machines bought of us are guaranteed and subject to exchange for any other in thirty days.
RENTING AND REPAIRING A SPECIALTY
J. F. McKENNEY,
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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES—PONDS Extract Humphrey's Specifics, and all kinds of Patent Medicines, sold at Coughlin's, Masonic Temple. jan4
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACcurately compounded at fair prices at Coughlin's Temple Drug Store, corner F and Ninth streets. Jan4
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

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EASTER CARDS
AT
MORRISONS'.
We have now a large and varied assortment of EASTER CARDS in stock, and we are constantly receiving new designs from the firms of Marcus Ward & Co., L. Prang & Co., H. Rochs, London, &c. Our customers are invited to call and see them. They will find quite as large a variety of EASTER as we had of Christmas Cards.
NEW LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
Whitman's S. C. Patent Cases, Vol. 1..... $10 00