FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

Mr. Garfield's Closing Speech—Falsity of Democratic Pretensions Exposed—The Great Danger to the Country—A Humorous Closing Speech—Good Advice to Southern Men—More Corn and Less Cussedness.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, April 26, 1879.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. ATKINS, the morning hour was dispensed with, and the House, at 12:10, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Blackburn in the chair) on the legislative appropriation bill, all debate on the bill and amendments to close at two o'clock.

Mr. EWING, continuing his speech of yesterday, said that the next question to which he wished to speak was whether Congress had the power to place these provisions upon appropriation bills, and whether it ought to do so; that it had the power was unquestioned. Ought it to be done? He maintained that Congress had the right to engraft this legislation upon appropriation bills, and that it was right to do so, because the Republican caucus had declared itself averse to general legislation at the extra session. He then went on to defend the Confederate brigadiers in Congress, the best men the South had to send, and men to whom they were attached by a common sympathy in a common cause. They were men in whose hearts there was a latent purpose of disloyalty. The Democrats asked the repeal of these laws to bring the government to the theory of local self-government.

Mr. GARFIELD replied to Mr. Ewing. He repelled the assertion of the latter that there was an attempt to arouse sectional feeling in the North against the patriotic people of the South, and said that that meant that the 50,000,000 of people in the North were sectional, and the 15,000,000 of people in the South were national-minded and patriotic. It was the pre-determined action of the Democratic caucus that had raised the issue. He (Mr. Garfield) had taken a very grave responsibility in the opening of the debate when he had quoted the declarations of Democratic members, and had declared that these declarations if followed out were revolution.

He had declared that if the scheme were not abandoned it would be the starvation of the Government and its destruction. He had taken a great risk, personally and politically, when he said that. He had put it in the power of any gentleman on the other side to prove that he had misapprehended and misrepresented their purpose. He had put it in his power to prove him to be a traducer, and to ruin him in the estimation of fair-minded men. The humblest or the greatest member on the other side could have destroyed him by the uttering of this one sentence: "We do not purpose to refuse to vote supplies to the Government."

A member on the Democratic side. That was said.

Mr. GARFIELD, not noticing the interruption, went on with his suggestion of what might have been said. "We wish to get our legislation in regard to election, and everything else, through, if we can, constitutionally. We are going to do all in our power to get this legislation through under the Constitution; but if we cannot get it through under all constitutional sanctions, we will pass the appropriation bills like loyal representatives and go home." Anybody (speaking for the Democratic side) who had made that declaration would have ruined him (Mr. Garfield) in the estimation of fair-minded men, and he would have been set down as a slanderer. But forty-five Democratic members had spoken; forty-five of them had delighted the ears of the country with debate, and that sentence had not been spoken by one of them. On the contrary, by their silence as well as by their affirmation, his accusation had been made overwhelmingly true. The Democrats had gone before the country in pleas like this (which stood as the heading of the speech of the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Tucker): "Election by the people must be free from the power and presence of the standing army." They had gone before the country on the plea that they wanted to get the bayonets away from the hearts of the voters, and that the Republicans wanted to keep the soldiers at the polls.

To show "how plain a tale would put that down", he referred to the fact that every Republican had voted for Mr. Conger's motion on the army bill to repeal *in toto* the law of 1865, which the Democrats complained of as putting the bayonet to the breast of the voter, and that every Democrat voted "no" on that motion. The vote on that motion had put beyond all cavil the Republican side of the House on high and unassailable ground. The Republicans had voted to repeal the whole of that law, and the Democrats had voted against it. The Democrats should therefore never again go to the people and say that they had tried to repeal an odious law, and that the Republicans would not let them.

He reminded the other side of the House of the law of Congress which dictates to State Legislatures what they shall do in regard to the election of United States Senators; how they shall not adjourn on a certain Tuesday; how they shall not fix their own time of adjourning; how they shall not vote by ballot, but *viva voce*; and how, if there be no election on the second day, the two Houses shall meet in joint convention; how the distinction between State Senators and Representatives is abolished, &c. And yet no Democrat had made any raid against that law; no state Legislature had made any opposition to it; and every one of the seventy-six Senators held his seat in pursuance of that law. He asked in the name of all that is reasonable why, if Congress could do this in regard to State Legislature, it could not provide for supervisors at the election of members of Congress.

In conclusion he said that the great danger to this country is that our sovereign may be corrupted. In any other land, if a sovereign be killed, it is easy to put another in his place; but if you corrupt, or kill, or render lunatic our sovereign, there is no successor, no prince, to take his place; and the way of his being corrupted is at the ballot-box, where his will is given forth. If we may not go there and stand around the cradle of our sovereign's heir apparent while the ballots are being given, we have no Government and no protection for the future. [Applause on the Republican side.]

After a five-minute speech by Mr. Stevenson on the Democratic side of the question, the floor was taken by Mr. Horr, who made his Congressional *debut* by a speech which kept the House in a continuous ripple of laughter. He took his position in the area in front of the Speaker's chair, and kept moving, with earnest gesticulations, now toward the neighborhood of the Greenback Representatives and now toward the Democratic side of the House, according as his remarks were addressed to the one or the other.

He paid his attention first to the Greenbackers, treating their peculiar views as a malady, of the symptoms of which he drew an amusing sketch. Among these symptoms were, he said, "bowels of compassion for the poor; and yet," said he, "I never knew one of them to give a poor man a cent, or do a single day's work." [Laughter.] He ridiculed the bill of Mr. De La Matyr for the issue of a billion of greenbacks.

Mr. DE LA MATYR. I simply presented that bill at the request of another man. It is not my own bill at all, and I do not indorse it.

Mr. HORR. I am glad of it. The bill would make a horse laugh if he had any sense of the ludicrous. What the country needs is rest and quiet. The business interests demand that we should pass the appropriation bills and go home about our business. Why do we not? The Greenback party is uniting with the Democrats so that they may flood the country with a mass of a trash.

How long (moving up toward the Greenbackers and addressing the question to them) do you suppose it would take the Treasury to print the money that these fellows want? I figured it up. It would require ten steam presses working day and night for the next six months. Some fellow has figured up statistics about the flood, and has discovered that it must have rained 800 feet of solid rain every day. Now, in order to meet the requirements of these gentlemen, they would have to get their clergyman (meaning Mr. De La Matyr) to ask our Father above to open again the doors and windows of heaven and have it rain greenbacks, instead of water, for forty days. [Laughter.]

The eloquent and elegant gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Weaver) had the temerity the other day to intimate that God was able to raise up a new David for President in 1880; meaning, I suppose, that He was able to advance the interests of a gentleman on the other side of the Hall (alluding to Mr. Wright), who has always written after his name the word "independent." I am not here to contend that God Almighty cannot do that, for I have too much confidence in His power to dispute it; but I do ask the gentleman from Iowa whether he is not asking too much of Providence. [Laughter.] Who are these "independent" men? As a rule, they are good for nothing; always on both sides of every question, and on neither side of any. [Renewed laughter]. They are half fish and half woman—political mermaids—too much woman to be good for anything as fish, and too much fish to be good for anything as woman. [Shouts of laughter.] It is surprising to me that men of business, men who have material interests at stake, should conceive the idea that money can be made by legal enactment.

Then, moving over to the Democratic side and addressing southern members, he said:

What the country needs and what the South needs is not more greenbacks. I am not a sectional man, but a good-feeling man, and I say that what you want down there is to go to work. [Laughter.] You want to raise (in Mississippi) more corn and cotton and less "cussedness." [Laughter.] You want more hogs and less humbugs. You must raise horse and hogs more and hell less. [Laughter on both sides of the House.]

Mr. HORR then changed his manner and his subject, and spoke of "the bloody shirt" as the sort that was worn not by the gentleman of the North, who, with blanched cheek and relaxed muscles, started for Canada when they could not prevent "the draft," but as the sort of shirt worn by "the boys in blue," and he said that the Southern members should not find fault with the Republicans for putting forward that emblem.

That is a question (he continued) about which the people of the North are in earnest. What they ask of us to do is to pass these appropriation bills, like business men, and go home about our work. There used to be an idea preached by old theologians that God sometimes brought about good actions among mortals by pestilence and famine and other terrible expedients. It has occurred to me that the Deity never had a better opportunity to aid this country than to-day; and that would be by turning in the yellow fever into this House. I would want Him, however, to use great discrimination in making his selections. [Shouts of laughter all round the Hall and galleries.]

The five-minute debate was continued by Messrs. Poehler, Chalmers, who announced his conviction that during the war the truest patriots and friends of the country were the Northern Democrats, because, while the Southern Democrats loved the Constitution, they did not love the Union, and while the Northern Republicans loved the Union they did not love the Constitution, while the Northern Democrats loved both the Union and the Constitution; by Mr. Kelley, who received applause from the Democratic side for the application against Mr. Garfield of a quotation from Shakspeare; by Mr. Money in regard to the Chisolm case, alleging that the delay in the trial was by reason of two constituences at the request of the prosecution, and by Mr. White on the same subject.

Mr. ATKINS said that he would not have participated in this debate but for the fact that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Shallenberger) had stated that in the election in 1861, in East Tennessee, a majority of the voters had been prevented, by armed interference, from keeping the state loyal. He (Atkins) would not attempt to protect the South from the charge of disloyalty. If the course which Southern members had pursued for the past eight years was not an evidence of their loyalty he could add nothing to the general judgment in that respect. But he wished to disclaim now that during the year 1861 there had been any troops in Tennessee who had prevented any man from voting. He knew of no such instance, and he invited any gentleman from Tennessee to state whether any man had been refused his right to vote at that election.

Mr. HOUSE. There is not a word of truth in it.

Mr. ATKINS. Not a word of truth, no. In Union City there were 1,000 votes cast that day, and there was only one cast against separation, and that man marched to the polls and deposited his ballot without challenge from any one. I state kindly and respectfully to my friend from Pennsylvania who has made this statement, believing it was true, I do not doubt, that there is not one solitary word of truth in it.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Does the gentleman desire to know the authority on which I made that statement?

Mr. ATKINS. I do not care a cent who the author is. I do not believe a word of it.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. A Democratic candidate for President is my authority.

Mr. ATKINS. I suppose you allude to Mr. Greeley.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I do.

Mr. ATKINS. Very well, I am not here to impeach Mr. Greeley. It was gotten out of his almanac. Mr. Greeley may or may not have been responsible for it.

Mr. WHITE. I can give Andrew Johnson as authority. I can give every Union man in East Tennessee as my authority.

Mr. DIBRELL. The election was entirely fair, and I know it.

Mr. WHITE. I believe that East Tennessee was bulldozed out of this Union.

Mr. ATKINS. There is a Union man on this floor from Tennessee whose father was a distinguished member of Congress. I never had a word of conference with that gentleman on this subject. I am willing for that gentleman to rise and state whether the people of Tennessee were bulldozed out of the Union in 1861.

Mr. TAYLOR (to whom Mr. Atkins alluded) rose, but the hour of two o'clock having arrived, he was not permitted to proceed.

The committee then proceeded to vote upon amendments.

Mr. WEAVER moved to strike out all the proposed legislation (except the provision in regard to the test oath). Defeated without division.

Mr. GARFIELD offered an amendment striking out all the proposed legislation.

This was defeated by a vote, by tellers, of 124 to 139.

The committee then rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House.

All of the amendments were agreed to without division.

Mr. GARFIELD endeavored to obtain a separate vote upon the political clauses of the bill, and

Mr. BRAGG upon an amendment which he wished to offer abolishing the Southern Claims Commission, but both propositions were objected to.

The bill was then passed—yeas 140, nays 119.

Mr. BARLOW was the only Greenbacker voting in the negative.

During the vote Mr. MCKENZIE rose and inquired what party was guilty of starving the Government to death, to which the Speaker replied that the country would settle that.

A motion to adjourn till Wednesday was defeated—yeas, 91; nays, 152—and then the House agreed, without division, to adjourn till Tuesday.

There was then a rush to introduce bills for reference, and several were so introduced and referred, including a bill to establish religious equality in the Indian Territory, and a bill (by Mr. De La Matyr) to substitute legal-tender money for national-bank notes.

There were a dozen members on the floor, with bills to be introduced, when a stop was put to it by an objection from Mr. Kelley, who said that he did not want to have Monday's sessions abolished and then to have sheafs of bills introduced on Saturday.

The House then (at four o'clock) adjourned till Tuesday.

GEORGETOWN NEWS.

Collected by Republican Reporters.

The arrivals of fish on Saturday amounted to 20,000 herring, 500 shad, 2,500 tailors, and 150 bunch fish. Herring brought $7 per thousand, shad $10 per hundred, tailors 50 cents per hundred, bunch fish 10 cents per bunch.

District Courts.

Equity Court—Justice MacArthur.—The presiding Judge was engaged on Saturday in hearing and disposing of the motion calendar. To-morrow the court will convene in the Probate Court chamber, and the hearing of cases upon the regular calendar be resumed.

Probate Court—Justice Wylie.—The following accounts were approved and passed: First general and first individual account of Catherine Morgan, guardians to orphans of James Morgan, also first account of the executrix of Sarah Beavers; first account and distribution by the administratrix of George Thomas; same by the executor of the estate of Mary A. Scribner; first and final account of the administratrix of Frederick Daniels.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court of the District.—No. 10, Trimble vs. Irwine; No 30, Washington Market Company vs. Leese; No. 67, Barwood's estate; No. 5, Bacon vs. Getler; No. 24, Rover vs. McConvey; No. 26, Denham vs. Easby; No. 27, Bargey's estate; No. 29, Howard vs. Kelly; No. 35, Edwards vs. Hickman; No. 36, McPherson vs. Acker.

Circuit Court—Justice Cox.—No. 243, Homlier vs. Inland, &c., Consting Company; No. 285, Lemont vs. Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company; No. 328, Sheban vs. Kelly; No. 258, Oppenheimer vs. Maryman; No. 270, Brewster & Co. vs. Daxter; No. 287, Ladinsus vs. Fraser; No. 282, Nanderlip vs. Hall et al.; No. 299, Hall & Hume vs. Scanlon; No. 303, Downing & Brother vs. Killian; No. 314, Cragin et al vs. Dwyer; No. 315, Cragin et al vs. Smith; No. 321, Burbridge vs. Hall et al; No. 322, Courtney vs. Price; No. 326, Shoemaker & Herzog vs. Holliday; No. 327, Cumpston vs. Kelly; No. 330, Archer vs. Pratt; No. 333, Daley vs. Trunnell; No. 335, Draper vs. Alexander; No. 337, Walker vs. Daly; No. 338, Richards vs. Robinson; No. 339, Bonnell vs. Better; No. 340, Hutchinson vs. Alexander; No. 341, Weiner vs. Riggs; No. 344, Hoover vs. Handell et al.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, April 25, 1879.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of THURSDAY, the 12th day of June next, for supplying wood and coal to the United States Marines, at one or more of the following stations, from 1st July, 1879, to 30th June, 1880:

	Tons of coal.	Cords of wood.
Portsmouth, New Hampshire	110	70
Charlestown, Massachusetts	110	70
Brooklyn, New York, including Assistant Quartermaster's Office, New York	180	100
League Island, near Philadelphia, Pa., including Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Philadelphia	70	100
Washington, District of Columbia, including guard at Naval Magazine	200	225
Annapolis, Maryland	...	50
Gosport, near Norfolk, Va.	60	80
Mare Island, California	100	80

(With the privilege of increasing the quantities one-third.)

Specifications, with blank proposals, can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named, or at the offices of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermasters, 225 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 50 Broad street, New York.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

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PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, April 25, 1879.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at one or more of the following stations, from 1st July, 1879, to 30th June, 1880:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Brooklyn, New York.
League Island, near Philadelphia, Pa.
Washington, District of Columbia.
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.
Annapolis, Maryland.
Mare Island, California.

Specifications, with blank proposals, can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named, or at the offices of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and Assistant Quartermasters, 225 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 50 Broad street, New York.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

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OFFICE OF BUILDING FOR STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS, 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 8, 1879, and opened immediately thereafter:

2,300 cubic yards (more or less) of Broken Stone.
1,600 cubic yards (more or less) of Pebbles.
2,000 cubic yards (more or less) of Sand.
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50,000 (more or less) Stewbank Brick.

Specifications and blanks will be furnished by this office upon application.

JOS. THOS. LINCOLN CASEY, Lieutenant Colonel Corps of Engineers.

ap24-6t

CONSTRUCTION OF FIRE-PROOF BUILDING FOR NATIONAL MUSEUM.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Office of the Secretary, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1879.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. on Monday, the 5th day of May, 1879, for furnishing and delivering the required Window Frames and Sash, as per specifications, drawings, and details to be seen at the office of Cluss & Schulze, architects, Corcoran building.

The proposals should be addressed—

"NATIONAL MUSEUM BUILDING COMMISSION," Smithsonian Institution, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C.

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5:00—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BOSTON EXPRESS, Ellicott City. On Sundays to Baltimore only. Stops at Shipley's, Laurel, Annapolis Junction, Jessup's, Hanover, and Elk Ridge. Breakfast at Relay.

6:50—Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way. (Piedmont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hagerstown, and Way via Relay.)

7:40—BALTIMORE AND LAUREL EXPRESS.

8:10—Point of Rocks, Piedmont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hagerstown, and Way Stations.

8:30—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, AND BALTIMORE EXPRESS. Parlor Car to New York and Philadelphia. Stops at Annapolis Junction.

8:35—ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE, CHICAGO, COLUMBUS, AND PITTSBURG EXPRESS. Frederick, Hagerstown, and Valley Branch, except Sunday. Through car to Staunton. Pullman cars to Cincinnati daily. Grafton to Sandusky daily, except Saturday.

9:00—*7:25 Sunday only—Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way.

10:00—BALTIMORE EXPRESS. Stops at Bladensburg, College, Beltsville, Laurel, Annapolis Junction, Jessup's, and Hanover.

P. M.

12:10—Baltimore, Annapolis, Ellicott City, and Way.

1:30—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BOSTON EXPRESS. Stops at Laurel.

1:35—*10:0 Sunday only for Baltimore and War Stations.

4:30—BALTIMORE, BLADENSBURG, AND LAUREL EXPRESS. Frederick via Relay. Stops at Annapolis Junction.

4:35—Point of Rocks, Frederick, Hagerstown, Winchester, and Way Stations. On Sundays to Point of Rocks and Way Stations only.

4:40—Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way Stations.

5:30—PHILADELPHIA, NORFOLK, AND BALTIMORE EXPRESS. Ellicott City, Norfolk, except Sunday. Norfolk passengers taken in the cars direct to boat at Canton. Stops at Bladensburg and Laurel.

6:50—*Baltimore and Way Stations.

7:30—CHICAGO AND COLUMBUS EXPRESS. Sleeping cars to Chicago.

8:10—BALTIMORE EXPRESS.

9:00—Point of Rocks and Way Stations.

9:10—ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, AND PITTSBURG EXPRESS. Pittsburg, except Sunday. Pullman Cars.

10:15—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE EXPRESS. Sleeping car to New York and special sleeping car to Philadelphia.

*Daily. †On Sunday only. Other trains daily, except Sunday. All trains stop at Relay Station.

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GEO. S. ROONTZ, General Agent.

1879 GREAT 1879

PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTHWEST. DOUBLE TRACK, STEEL RAILS, SPLENDID SCENERY. MAGNIFICENT EQUIPMENT.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 13, 1878.

TRAINS LEAVE WASHINGTON from Depot, corner of Sixth and B streets, as follows:

For Pittsburg and the West, 10:10 a. m. daily, with Parlor Car to Pittsburg and Sleeping cars from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago; 7:40 p. m. daily, except Sunday, for the West.

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

For Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the North at 7:40 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Cars to Canandaigua. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Watkins, at 10:10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For New York and the East, 1:30 and 10:15 p. m. daily, with Palace Cars attached. Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars, 9:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Brooklyn, New York, all through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of "Brooklyn Annex," affording direct transfer to Fulton street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York city.

For Philadelphia, 1:30, 5:30, and 10:15 p. m. daily. Limited Express 9:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Baltimore, 7, 8:35, 9:30 a. m. and 4:20 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 3:35, 7:40, and 10:15 p. m. daily.

For Pope's Creek Line, 7 a. m. and 4:20 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Annapolis, 7 a. m. and 4:20 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

ALEXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSBURG RAILWAY AND ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

For Alexandria, 6, 7:15, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m. and 1:15, 3, 4:20, 5, 6:05, 7, and 11:30 p. m. On Sunday, 9 a. m., 1:15 p. m.

For Richmond and the South, 6:50 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. daily.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6:15, 7:15, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m. and 1, 3, 4:20, 5, 6:15, 7, and 12 p. m.

On Sunday at 8 and 10 a. m. and 6:15 p. m.

Tickets, information, sleeping and parlor-car accommodations can be secured at the office, northeast corner of Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and at the depot, where orders can be left for the checking of baggage to destinations from hotels and residences.

L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

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.

WM. M. GALT & CO.

ICE! ICE!

—AT—

10 CTS. PER 100 POUNDS.

ICE FOR THE SEASON OF 1879.

Having our houses full of Potomac and Kennebec River Ice, we are prepared to furnish dealers and families daily during the season, in all parts of the city, with the best quality of Ice at lower prices than it has ever been sold for in Washington.

Having perfected arrangements to supply families and small consumers, we now offer them ice at the low prices we gave last season to large dealers, and solicit their patronage, promising them pure Ice and full weight.

WE SELL NO POTOMAC ICE! (except for mechanical purposes).

Give your orders through the mail, through the Telephone Exchange, or leave them at the EIGHTH STREET HOUSES.

Address—

CO-OPERATIVE ICE COMPANY,

EIGHTH STREET WHARF.

SAM'L BENSINGER, Secretary. L. A. BARTLETT, President.

ap3-1m

D. McNEMANIN,

Monumental Works,

First Street and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E., CAPITOL HILL.

All work entrusted to his charge promptly, faithfully, and artistically executed. ly-tf

JOHN R. KELLY,

DEALER IN FIRST-CLASS BEEF, LAMB, VEAL, MUTTON, &c.

CORNED BEEF A SPECIALTY.

Stalls, 28, 29, and 30 Centre Market, Ninth street wing, and 308 and 308 Northern Liberty Market, or address Box 71 City Post-Office. Marketing delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. je15-1y

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF CARRIAGES, MATERIALS, SHOP FIXTURES, &C., AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY, April 28, 1879, beginning at 10 a. m., we shall sell at public auction, at the factory of

JOHN F. BRIDGET, No. 1308 Pennsylvania avenue,

Seventy-five new and second-hand Carriages, comprising Landaus, Landauletes, Jump-seat Carriages, Business Wagons, Phaetons, Doctors' Buggies, Shop Fixtures, &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers. ap22-3t

FUTURE DAYS.

BY THOS. E. WAGGAMAN, Real Estate Auctioneer.

By virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 18th day of December, 1874, and recorded in Liber No. 772, folio 89, of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party thereby secured, the undersigned, as substituted trustee, will sell

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in FRONT OF THE PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May, 1879, at 5:30 o'clock p. m.,

the following described real estate, situate in the District aforesaid, and known as the south seventeen (17) feet and eight (8) inches of lot numbered fifty-two (52) in the recorded subdivision of square numbered three hundred and two (302), improved by a

TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE.

Terms of sale: One-third cash; the residue in three equal installments of six, twelve, and eighteen months, secured by notes of the purchaser, bearing interest at 7 per cent, satisfactorily indorsed, and by deed of trust on the property.

A deposit of $100 required on acceptance of the bid, with the trustee reserving the right to resell the property at the risk and expense of defaulting purchaser, if the terms of sale are not complied with in five days from day of sale.

RODOLPHE CLAUGHTON, Trustee, ap24-10t* 480½ Louisiana avenue.

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 court-house door of said District, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of May, 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: To lot one (1), in Morgan's subdivision of part of Widow's Mite, known as Oak Lawn, in the District of Columbia, being situated at the intersection of Columbia road and Nineteenth street extended, seized and levied upon as the property of Maria T. Stoddard to satisfy execution No. 17469 at law, in favor of Matilda S. Hartman. FRED'K DOUGLASS, U. S. Marshal, D. C.

JOHN SHERMAN, Auctioneer. ap22-ds

FOR THE LADIES.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

ALL THE LEADING NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

BONNETS, HATS, &C.

OLD LADIES' CAPS A SPECIALTY.

MRS. C. V. SMITH,

ap22-tf 618 Ninth street northwest.

LADIES' FANCY UMBRELLAS.

The Latest Styles for the Street and Carriage.

Also London Umbrellas for Gentlemen.

IMPORTED DIRECT,

M. W. GALT, BRO. & CO.

REMOVAL.

I will remove my Dressmaking and Plaiting Establishment ON THE 1st OF JUNE TO **902 Ninth Street Northwest.**

Plaiting (Parisian mode), 2c. per yard.

my28-1y MISS BELLE LUCAS.

EDUCATIONAL.

SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

Corner Seventh and L Streets N. W.

ESTABLISHED 1864. SPRING SESSIONS.

Men and women can enter at any time. The course embraces Penmanship, Correspondence, Business Calculations, Single and Double Entry Bookkeeping, Business Practice, Commercial Law, Political Economy, and Lectures. The course may be completed attending day or evening. For particulars visit the College or address

ma18-2m H. C. SPENCER, Principal.

LESSONS IN ELOCUTION BY **EDWARD C. TOWNSEND,** At No. 1113 Ninth street northwest. oc19-tf

MUSICAL CONSERVATORY AT THE SPACIOUS MUSIC