FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Senator Kernan Defends the New York Democracy.

An Unwarranted Attack Upon the Secretary of the Treasury—Pertinent Suggestion by Senator Edmunds—A Movement for a Washington Post-Office—The House Adjourns to Avoid a Vote, &c.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, May 14.

The Senate took up and passed the resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Vest, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to inform the Senate whether the Government acquired lands by purchase under the treaty of 1866 in the Indian Territory, and whether it is the intention to locate thereon Indians or freedmen.

Mr. WHYTE called up the bill to remove the political disabilities of John S. Saunders, of Baltimore.

Mr. LAMAR called up the bill, reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, to amend the Revised Statutes so as to provide that if two or more persons conspire, either to commit an offense against the United States or to defraud the revenue, and one or more of such persons only actually commit such crime, all the parties to the conspiracy shall, on conviction, be fined $10,000 and imprisoned not more than two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. The bill was passed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill

An amendment was agreed to, providing that a proper portion of the seeds authorized to be purchased by the Agricultural Department shall, if requested, be supplied to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of Congress for distribution among their constituency.

All the parts of the bill were passed upon, with the exception of what is known as the legislative portion, which appropriates $2,890,000 for defraying the expenses of the judiciary and fixing the pay of jurors, providing how they shall be selected, repealing the test oath and also all of section 2031 of the Revised Statutes, except so much thereof as relates to the pay of supervisors of elections, and all other sections and parts of laws authorizing the employment of chief supervisors of elections, special deputy marshals of elections, or general deputy marshals, having any duties to perform in respect to any election, and prescribing their duties and powers and allowing them compensation.

Mr. KERNAN said he believed that the section of the Revised Statutes requiring a test oath was repealed in 1871, but it was found to be enacted in the last edition of the Revised Statutes. It was a law which should have been repealed long ago, and which should be repealed now; for if a juror could not take that oath the judge of the court could discharge him. People of intelligence and property in the South, no matter in how slight a way they aided or countenanced the rebellion, were excluded from the jury-box and their places taken by those not competent to sit in civil and criminal cases. Impartial juries could not, under present circumstances, be secured. He appealed to every man, North and South, who was not eaten up by partisan zeal and prejudice to say whether the people should not be relieved from such a test oath as this. Every man who adhered to this law and refused to vote for its repeal denied justice in courts of law. He then proceeded to oppose the use of the army at the polls.

Mr. KERNAN said he was pained to hear his colleague (Mr. Conkling) speak as he did with regard to their State, and that the presence of the Federal army was necessary to protect the people from thieves, thugs, bucktemen, and the slugs in the city of New York; but his colleague knew that the great mass of citizens of both parties were willing and able of themselves to keep the peace at the polls; and in this connection Mr. Kernan spoke of various instances in which the citizen soldiery preserved the peace by suppressing mobs and riots, without calling on the Federal Government, as some of the other States did in 1877. The States of New York does take care that there shall be protection to property and life. Business men, clerks, and others organize as militia and serve without pay, and go to scenes of threatened danger and preserve the peace. He quoted from the laws of New York to show that all its people are protected, without regard to party or creed. We have, he said, in the only way known to liberty-loving people, provided for the protection of citizens on election day from violence and fraud, and as a rule the laws for this purpose have been enforced.

Mr. KERNAN then proceeded to defend the Democratic party from the attacks of his colleague, and named the Democrats who were elected Governor, but not by Thugs and Thieves. First, William L. Marcy.

Mr. MORRILL inquired whether this was the same Marcy who declared that "to the victors belong the spoils?"

Mr. KERNAN replied it was doubtless a joke, but no man in New York, Republican or Democrat, would say that Mr. Marcy was not a patriotic and honest man. Mr. Kernan next named Governor Bouck, Silas Wright, and next Horatio Seymour, who could not go into any assemblage without being greeted with applause; also Hoffman, Tilden, and Robinson, the last named the present Governor. For forty years New York has had honest, zealous men and Democrats for Governors, and yet the people were asked to believe that the Democratic party want fraud, violence, and ruffianism at the polls.

Mr. MORRILL asked whether this was the same Tilden who had not paid his income tax.

Mr. KERNAN replied in the affirmative, but that he had heard that the Government had failed to make a case.

Mr. EATON inquired whether this was not the same Tilden who was elected President, but was cheated out of the office.

Mr. KERNAN replied he was the same man whom the majority of the people believed was elected, and who would clean out the Augean stables in the Union as he had the peculators in New York. The Democrats thought they were beaten by a dishonest count. It was not true, as had been said by his colleague, that the Democrats want certain laws repealed, because with the retention of these laws they could not hope for success. As for himself, Mr. Kernan's wanted nothing but honest and peaceful elections, and so it was with his party. But the Democrats could carry the State of New York. They carried the State in 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877, and carried it by fair elections. The Democrats carried the State, too, in 1870, when Hoffman was elected a second time. They could carry the State again by fair means.

Mr. KERNAN, in conclusion, reviewed the conduct of supervisors at elections, including that of Mr. Davenport, contending that the law was dangerous whatever party might be in power, and contended it would be a great wrong to subject American citizens to the arbitrary oppressions to which it subjected them.

Mr. THURMAN obtained the floor, and will address the Senate to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. GORDON, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate the liability of States for direct taxes under the law of August, 1861, and acts amendatory thereof.

Mr. BECK moved an amendment to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, namely: In order to provide for the speedy payment of the arrearages of pensions, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to issue immediately in payment thereof that portion of the $10,000,000 in legal currency now in the Treasury, kept as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, &c.

(There is now over $8,000,000 remaining of the fund.)

Mr. BECK, during his remarks in support of the amendment, said that the Secretary of the Treasury had increased the public debt, and had, by the payment of double interest, favored bondholders.

Mr. PADDOCK said that he had a conversation this morning with the Secretary, who expressed the opinion that the diversion of this money, reserved for the redemption of fractional currency, would not hasten the payment of the arrears of pensions a single day, as he was prepared to pay them from time to time as the necessary papers were prepared. If it was proposed to use the money in behalf of the soldiers' arrears of pensions the plea was false so far as the Secretary was concerned, and the reflections upon him were therefore not warranted by his conduct.

Mr. BECK said he was not making any particular charges against the Secretary.

Mr. PADDOCK replied that the Senator had made charges in every breath against the Secretary, who had carried out his policy with wonderful success.

Mr. BECK said no doubt the Secretary was a great man, and might be a greater one.

Mr. PADDOCK remarked that the Secretary had done his duty and was entitled to fair treatment and the meed of praise.

Mr. MORRILL moved an amendment to the pending amendment so that the Secretary might use the money if necessary in lieu of the positive direction to do so. He said the funding act was executed according to law, and that the Secretary had paid no more interest than he was warranted in doing.

Mr. PENDLETON did not design to ask a question not entirely proper, but if the Senator had no objection, he should like to know when and where the Senator had the conversation with the Secretary.

Mr. PADDOCK had no objection to state that he met the Secretary in the cloak-room to-day, and asked him questions about the payment of the arrearages of pensions. The reply of the Secretary confirmed him in his impressions, and saved him from the necessity of going to the office of the Secretary to acquire the information.

Mr. PENDLETON replied that the last communication he knew of from the Secretary was on the 12th of February, in which he made the statement that, in order to pay the arrears of pensions, there must be either additional taxes or the sale of bonds.

Mr. PADDOCK. Is the Senator prepared to state that the condition of the Treasury is now exactly as it was then?

Mr. PENDLETON replied that if there was any change in the condition of the Treasury it ought to have been made officially by the Secretary, and not to a Senator in the cloak-room. It only showed that official communications are not so clear and authoritative to a Senator as they would be to the Senate, and hence the great benefit that would be derived from personal explanations to this body, as proposed in the bill recently introduced by him. He was in favor of appropriating the fund reserved for the redemption of fractional currency to the payment of the arrears of pensions.

Mr. PADDOCK remarked that the Senator had intimated that the Secretary had come upon this floor for the purpose of influencing legislation. It was right in him to ask questions of the Secretary, and it was right for him to answer them, and it was right that he (Mr. Paddock) should communicate the answers to the Senate.

Mr. PENDLETON said he did not question the right of the Secretary to come here and converse with the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. EDMUNDS suggested that the Senator from Ohio move his bill (requiring the Secretaries to appear here and answer questions) as an amendment to the pending appropriation bill, and tell the President that the operations of the Government shall not go on until he approved it.

Mr. PENDLETON said if the Senator from Vermont would vote for his bill he would offer it immediately.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied that his suggestions was in the direction of reform, as inaugurated on the other side.

Mr. PENDLETON said he could not consider suggestions from the Senator on matters of such public importance.

Mr. EDMUNDS remarked that he had made his suggestion for the benefit of his friends on the other side.

Mr. PENDLETON (in his seat. *Tuscordandos.*

Mr. VOORHEES said that he this morning saw the Secretary of the Treasury circulating in this Chamber. If this cloak-room and back-door influence was to prevail the sooner the bill of the Senator from Ohio was passed the better. This surreptitious way of coming in was beneath contempt. If a member of the Cabinet was not willing to take the full measure of responsibility let him keep away. They did not want him to come and go in this manner.

In a colloquy with Mr. Voorhees, Mr. EDMUNDS said he agreed with the Senator from Indiana in not wanting the army employed to prevent honest men from voting; but he did not go with the Senator in not using the army, when other means had failed, to protect honest men and election officers against thugs, assassins, and red-shirted bands, who would again undertake to overthrow the people at the polls.

Mr. VOORHEES. Who is to be the judge?

Mr. EDMUNDS. So far as my vote is concerned, I am the judge.

Mr. VOORHEES. So am I. The Senator intimated that I was in favor of fine fights at the polls. I hope he will say that he did not mean to say so.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I accept with due humility the rebuke of my friend from Indiana, who intimated that we live by interference at the polls at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. Morrill's amendment was then rejected and Mr. Beck's agreed to.

The Senate (at fifteen minutes past five o'clock) went into executive session, and when the doors were opened adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KENNA, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amending the river and harbor bill, approved March 1, 1879, so as to allow a portion of the appropriations for the improvement of the Great Kanawha and Kentucky Rivers to be expended in the purchase of sites necessary in the prosecution of such improvements. Passed.

Mr. COOK, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a joint resolution constituting the Postmaster-General and the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds a commission with authority to lease a building in Washington for a city post-office, provided said lease be for not less than three or more than five years, at an annual rental of not more than $5,000.

The bill was opposed by Mr. Scales and Mr. Singleton; but it was finally passed—yeas, 137; nays, 80.

Mr. NEWBERRY offered resolution amending rule 71, so as to provide that every bill reported from committees shall contain in the body of the bill a full copy of the section proposed to be amended. Referred.

Mr. WARNER moved to dispense with the morning hour, stating that he would call the previous question on the silver bill as soon after three o'clock as he could obtain the floor. The motion was rejected—yeas, 111; nays, 62; not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative; and the House took up the business of the morning hour—being the bill amending the statutes in regard to the removal of causes from State to Federal courts.

The morning hour was occupied in the discussion of the bill by Mr. Townshend (Ill.) and Mr. Orth.

After which (on motion of Mr. McLane) the Senate bill removing the political disabilities of John S. Saunders, of Baltimore, was taken up and passed.

The House then, at 2:25, resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the laws relating to coinage and to coin and bullion certificates.

Amendments were offered (and ordered printed) by Messrs. Calkins, Lounsbery, and Ryan (Kan).

Mr. FORT made a speech avowing himself in favor of the double standard of gold and silver.

Mr. EWING said that the first and most serious objection to the bill was that the Government would lose the difference between the present bullion value and coin value of silver. He understood that an amendment was being considered by the friends of the bill, which would meet this objection. That amendment provided that in the issue of certificates for bullion, they should be issued only for the market price of the bullion leaving the coinage free and unlimited.

At the conclusion of Mr. Ewing's speech,

Mr. WARNER demanded the previous question.

Pending which Mr. KILLINGER moved to lay the bill on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered on that motion.

Pending which Mr. CONGER moved to adjourn.

The motion was carried by a vote by tellers of 100 to 97, and the House accordingly, at 4:40, adjourned.

GEORGETOWN NEWS.

Collected by Republican Reporters.

A horse and carriage, the property of Mr. L. Moore, which was hitched in the gentleman's yard, yesterday came to grief. The horse became impatient and attempted to go through the gate, but the carriage objected, and, as both were unwilling to give in, the both gave way, the latter remaining in a very dilapidated condition, and the horse continuing his journey, with a portion of his harness on his back as trophy. He was subsequently recovered and reprimanded.

Yesterday afternoon a team owned by Mr. Christian Beck became frightened and ran away. On turning the corner at Bridge street the wagon wheel struck the curbstone and overturned. Fortunately the occupant escaped injury, but one of shafts run through the hind leg of the horse, causing a serious wound.

The car-stables of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad will be occupied and everything in ship-shape running order between the 1st and 15th of next month. The company have placed one of Edison's improved telephones in their office, connecting with the exchange.

District Courts.

Supreme Court of the District.—McDaniel vs. Wright; a divided court; reargument ordered. Truesdale vs. Austin; judgment below affirmed. Richard N. Dyer, John T. Follon, Chris. F. Munday, William W. Mohun, and Henry Johns, students, application for admission to the bar were referred to the examining committee. Hunt vs. Burche; decree below affirmed. Smith vs. Chronicle Company; on hearing.

Circuit Court—Justice MacArthur.—Burkley vs. Coyle; plaintiff called and suit dismissed. Donoho vs. Vandenburgh; judgment for plaintiff for $90. Sullivan vs. Bruce; discontinued by plaintiff. Lacey vs. Duffy; verdict for plaintiff. Adams vs. Dungan; judgment for defendant. Smith & Co. vs. White; verdict for defendant. Snowden vs. Janifer; death of plaintiff suggested. Gardner vs. Sprague; verdict for defendant. Leary vs. Pelletier; plaintiff called; case dismissed. Peasely vs. Mangum; discontinued by plaintiff. Bates & Ryon vs. Sparks; verdict for plaintiff for amount claimed. McAnnally, administrator, vs. Washington City Hibernia Benevolent Society; on trial.

Probate Court—Register Webster.—Last will and testament of Adolphus H. Pickrell, was presented for probate. Assent of heirs filed. Will fully proven and admitted to probate and record. The executors, Mary E. Pickrell and Thomas L. Hume, qualified. Will of Benedict Neff was admitted to probate upon consent of the heirs; Catherine Neff qualified as executrix, bond $200. In re estate Francis Salter; inventory of personal estate, returned by administrator, amounting to $201.85; order of sale granted. The following accounts were filed—First account of Emma J. Magruder, guardian. First account of John C. Poor, administrator of the estate of Timothy Lobey. Adjourned to Friday next at eleven o'clock a. m.

Criminal Court.—Justice Hagner.—Hugh Strider, petit larceny, second offense; on trial.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court of the District.—No. 14, Painter vs. Brane; No. 47½, Brown vs. Dyer; No. 48, Cole vs. Reid; No. 49, Bartley vs. Hebron; No. 50, Mangum vs. Mannon; No. 51, Schneider vs. Schneider; No. 53, Lansdale vs. Smith; No. 54, Secor vs. Gross.

Circuit Court—Justice MacArthur.—No. 37, Levi vs. Cohen; No. 17, Daniels vs. Dickson; No. 91, May vs. Jacobs; No. 100, Leonard vs. Tobin; No. 103, Emery vs. the District of Columbia; No. 105, Swarzenlie vs. Wicks; No. 119, Donaher vs. Downing; No. 117, Beaton vs. Maxwell; No. 119, Montrose vs. Wiley; No. 123, Gates vs. Pratt; No. 125, Duffield vs. Williams; No. 127, White vs. Johnson; No. 130, Merriman vs. Jones; No. 130½, Kelly vs. Downing; No. 131, Pierce vs. Nightingale; No. 132, Hill vs. Rout and wife; No. 134, Waring vs. Connelly; No. 135, Bean vs. A. & P. R. R. Company; No. 136, Brower vs. Fulton et al.; No. 139, Washington Building and Manufacturing Company vs. Spear; No. 140, Smith vs. Harper; No. 141, Lewis vs. Shiles; No. 146, Meyen, Son & Co. vs. Hoover et al.; No. 148, Hayes vs. Cole; No. 149, Richards vs. Hutchins; No. 161, Shepherd vs. Lloyd; No. 165, Killian et al., trustees, vs. Freund; No. 166, Woodward vs. Curry & Bro.; No. 172, Hurdle vs. Talbot; No. 173, Smith vs. Beveridge; No. 176, Clark vs. Johnson's administrator.

Criminal Court—Justice Hagner.—Fanny Smith, perjury; Letha Matthews, perjury; Isabella Downing, assault; George Galon, assault with intent to kill.

Equity Court—Justice MacArthur.—No. 12, Meyers vs. Meyers; No. 14, Robinson vs. Robinson; No. 15, Ruppert vs. Caperton; No. 17, Pepper vs. Shepherd; No. 18, Menger vs. Posey; No. 19, Bates vs. Plummer; No. 20, Potomac Steamboat Company vs. Inland, &c., Steamboat Company; No. 21, Potomac Steamboat Company vs. Upper Potomac Steamboat Company; No. 22, Scheiler vs. Clarke; No. 23, Jackson vs. Davis; No. 24, Cull vs. McKim; No. 25, Jones vs. Pumphrey; No. 26, National Metropolitan Bank vs. Johnson; No. 27, National Capital Insurance Company vs. Russell; No. 28, Seal vs. Nailor; No. 29, Rear vs. Danaher; No. 30, Miller vs. Hopkins.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO MOUNT VERNON PASSENGERS.

The steamer W. W. CORCORAN, which has been recently built and furnished—L. B. BLAKE, Captain—is the only boat allowed to land passengers at Mount Vernon Wharf. Round trip, $1, including admission to Mansion and Grounds. Steamer leaves Seventh Street Wharf DAILY (Sunday excepted) at 10 a. m. and returns about 3 p. m.

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5:05—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—On 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—On Sunday only for Baltimore and War Stations.

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

4:45—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.

For further information apply at ticket offices at depot, corner New Jersey avenue and C street, 601, 613, 615, and 1435 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, Washington, and Masonic Temple, High street, Georgetown, where tickets can be procured and orders will be taken for baggage to be checked and received at any point in the city.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agt. W. M. CLEMENTS, Master Trans'n
GEO. S. KOONTZ, General Agent

1879 GREAT 1879

PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE

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

IN EFFECT MONDAY, MAY 12, 1879.

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

For Pittsburg and the West, 10:30 a. m. daily, with Parlor Car to Pittsburg and Sleeping cars from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago; 7:40 p. m. daily with Palace Car to Chicago.

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 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For New York and the East, 1:20 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, 6:30, 8:15, 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 5:30, 7:05, and 10:15 p. m. daily.

For Pope's Creek Line, 6:40 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Annapolis, 6:40 a. m. and 4:30 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, 7, and 11:30 p. m. On Sunday, 9 a. m., 1:15, and 7 p. m.

For Richmond and the South, 6:50 a. m. daily, and 5:20 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6, 7:15, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m., and 1, 2:30, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 12 p. m.

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

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

A. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

OF

BUCHU.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY for all Diseases of the Urinary Organs—Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine; Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys; Stone in the Bladder, Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, Bright's Disease, Milky Discharges, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, or Prostate Gland whether affecting Male, Female, or Child.

FOR WEAKNESS arising from excesses or dissipation, attended with some of the following symptoms: Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Trembling, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pains in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Skin Eruptions Pale Countenance, and Dry Skin.

IF THESE SYMPTOMS are allowed to go on very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected with organic weakness it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system, which HELMBOLD'S BUCHU does in every case.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

HAS NO EQUAL in diseases peculiar to females, Chronic Inflammation of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALED by any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world to be used after confinement, and all enfeebled constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,

HEADACHE, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eructations, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

INVIGORATES the Stomach, stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action in cleansing the Blood of all impurities and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial properties.

Price $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5.

H. T. HELMBOLD,

PROPRIETOR,

TEMPLE OF PHARMACY,

830 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,

NEW YORK,

SOLE AGENTS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FIELD SPORTS.

CROQUET.

THE BEST CROQUET FOR QUALITY AND PRICE EVER OFFERED.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARCHERY.

A FINE VARIETY OF LANCEWOOD BOWS ARROWS, AND TARGETS.

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Monumental Works,

First Street and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E.,

CAPITOL HILL.

All work entrusted to his charge promptly, faithfully, and artistically executed. jy1-tf

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

E. A. McINTIRE, Real Estate Broker
918 F street northwest.

PUBLIC SALE OF TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NEAR THIRTEENTH AND T STREETS NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated the 26th day of June, A. D. 1877, and recorded in Liber 856, folio 32, one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, we will offer for sale at public auction, in front of the premises, on FRIDAY, the 23d day of May, 1879, at 5:30 o'clock p.m., lot numbered forty-five (45) in Mary C. Mitchell's subdivision of original lot four (4), in square two hundred and thirty-eight (238), in the city of Washington, D. C.

Terms: The amount secured by said deed of trust and the expenses of the sale in cash; balance in six and twelve months, at 6 per cent. interest.

BRAINARD H. WARNER, CHAS. C. GLOVER, } Trustees.
J. T. COLDWELL, Auctioneer. my10 eod&ds

JOHN SHERMAN & CO.,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,
8S. Cloud Building.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated June 30, 1875, recorded in Liber No. 797, folio 472, of the land records of the District of Columbia, and by the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of May, 1879, at 4:30 o'clock p. m. that piece or parcel of ground lying in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, known as the southern part of lot numbered twenty-three, in Willett's recorded subdivision of original lots numbered 15, 16, and 17, in square numbered 37, commencing for the same at the southeast corner of said lot 23, and running thence west 100½ feet; thence north 15½ feet; thence east 100½ feet, and thence south 15½ feet to beginning, together with the improvements thereon.

Terms: One-third cash; balance in six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, secured by a deed of trust on property sold. Deposit of $75 at time of sale. Conveyancing at expense of purchaser. Terms of sale to be complied with in eight days.

JOSEPH R. EDSON, } Trustees.
THOMAS HYDE.
W. M. SMITH, Salesman. my7-eod&ds

GEORGE TRUESDELL, Auctioneer,
605 Seventh street northwest.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 1224 TWENTY-THIRD STREET NORTHWEST, IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 28, 1876, and recorded in Liber 844, folio 127, &c., of the land records of the District of Colum