FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Mr. Blaine Presents Some Interesting Figures.

Minority Representation from the South—One Northern Man with as Many Voters as Twelve in the South—A Tilt with Ben Hill—The Veto Message Read in the House.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, May 29.

Mr. MAXEY, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported back the House post-route bill, with amendments. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. SAULSBURY, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported adversely on the Senate bill supplemental to the act entitled "An act for the apportionment of representatives to Congress in the several States according to the ninth census," and the consideration of the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The resolution offered on Tuesday by Mr. McDonald, referring to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment so much of the petition of Rhode Island ex-soldiers and sailors as relates to alleged violations of civil-service reform was agreed to.

A discussion ensued on the resolution offered by him to refer to the special committee on frauds in the late election so much of the petition as relates to Federal interference in elections and to the denial to citizens of the right to vote.

Mr. BLAINE said, on further examination of the subject of the relative basis of representation suggested by yesterday's discussion, he found some interesting facts. Mr. McDonald had questioned the right of Rhode Island, casting only 24,000 votes, to two representatives in the House, while the average of representation in other States was about 54,000. Mr. Blaine had, on the contrary, found the average vote in the Northern States to be 26,819 and in the South 18,523. In 1878 the Northern States polled 4,907,846 votes, electing 183 representatives, and the Southern States elected 106 representatives by a vote of 1,584,446. The figures showed that the minority in Congress represent from 250,000 to 300,000 more votes than do the majority. Mr. Blaine gave several instances in North Carolina where the present Democratic members were chosen by a vote far less in number than the Republicans cast in the same district two years ago, when some protection was afforded to voters.

Mr. BLAINE further pointed out that in the South there were only thirty-three districts where the votes cast exceeded 20,000, and in the remaining seventy-three all were below 15,000, and in some cases below 3,000. In the North 177 districts cast over 20,000 votes, and in only two districts was the aggregate below 15,000. He left this wide difference to be explained by Southern Senators. He read figures showing that in twelve named Southern districts there was an aggregate vote of only 58,542 while the whole State of Nebraska had but one representative, though casting over 50,000 votes, nearly as many as these districts represented by twelve men. Other instances were given showing similar inequality of apportionment.

Mr. SAULSBURY asked if this apportionment was not made on the basis of 1870, established by the Republican majority in Congress.

Mr. BLAINE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAULSBURY. Then you ought not to complain of the acts of your own party.

Mr. BLAINE. They did it on the presumption that the votes to which the Representatives were apportioned would be allowed to be cast, a presumption since shown to be idle and baseless.

Mr. McDONALD (to Mr. Blaine). Was there any qualification or disqualification for voting established in any of those Southern States that extended to only one class of citizens and did not affect all alike?

Mr. BLAINE. You mean on the statute book?

Mr. McDONALD. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLAINE. We are talking now about the actual practice at the polls, where districts containing 50,000 or 40,000 lawful voters are represented by men for whom only 3,000 or 4,000 votes were cast. The Senator from Georgia yesterday said there was no need of any more coming out to vote, for the whole thing was settled in advance.

Mr. HILL (Ga.) The Senator from Georgia said no such thing, and will express his exceeding gratification if, for once in his life, the Senator from Maine will quote him correctly.

Mr. BLAINE. The Senator is a difficult man to quote correctly, but he admitted that practically the Republicans were not allowed to vote in Georgia.

Mr. HILL. The Senator said no such thing. He said everybody was allowed to vote there.

Mr. BLAINE. If the district was divided between two Democrats, then the Republicans could come out, but the record shows that when the attempt was made to run a Republican against the Democrat, there was a walk over on the part of the Democrat. That was the case in districts where in 1878 Democrats got the certificates of election on votes very much smaller than the Republican vote in those districts had been two years before.

Mr. HILL again said he had never intimated that any one was deprived of the right to vote in Georgia, and protested against being misquoted.

Mr. BLAINE asked Mr. Hill to explain how it was that certain districts in Georgia in 1876 cast a larged Republican vote than the whole vote cast in 1878, when there seemed to be no Republican votes cast.

Mr. HILL said those facts only applied to districts where there was no opposition candidate.

Mr. BLAINE. Why was there no opposition, when the Republicans were in the majority?

Mr. HILL. Because nobody else chose to run. If the Senator wants me to answer his insinuation that there were means brought to bear by which anybody was prevented from running, who wanted to run, or anybody prevented from voting, I simply say his insinuations are utterly without foundation in fact, and have no support in all. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLAINE then quoted from Mr. Hill's remarks yesterday that Republicans took sides in contests between Democratic candidates in Georgia, and said he was glad to get the admission that Republicans were allowed to choose between Democrats there; but in Maine they went further and allowed a voter to choose between a Republican and a Democrat. The vote in Georgia showed plainly that that was not permitted, and witnesses could be produced by the thousand who will swear to this—not in the presence of those who intimidated them, but where they can safely do so.

Mr. HILL. Every statement of intimidation or that anybody was prevented from running or voting in Georgia is utterly untrue. I do not see what more I can say.

Mr. BLAINE. No, and I don't know as there is any reason for saying that. Three Representatives from Georgia hold their seats to-day by votes of 2,000, 3,200, and 3,400 respectively, and that is the entire vote cast in their districts.

Mr. HILL. Everybody but the Senator from Maine understands that there were no opposition candidates in those districts, and people did not choose to turn out.

Mr. BLAINE. As late as 1876 there were two or three times as many Republican votes cast as the present members had.

Mr. HILL. There were opposition candidates in 1876. If the Senator means to say the Republicans were prevented from bringing out a candidate, he says what is not correct.

Mr. BLAINE. I do say that, in the presence of the country and on the records of history, and whether the denial is made in Senatorial phrase or is intended offensively, it is flying in the face of history and against recorded facts. It is known and sworn to in Georgia, by Republicans of as good character as the honorable Senator, that they did not dare and were not permitted to bring out a candidate.

Mr. HILL. Whoever swore that swore to a falsehood.

Mr. BLAINE. The facts are better than the opinions of either of us, and it is anomalous and absurd reasoning to assert that 10,000 Republican voters would stay at home and allow 2,600 Democrats to choose a Representative in Congress.

Mr. HILL. I wish it distinctly understood that I do not reason from any facts set up by the Senator from Maine.

Mr. BLAINE. Nor by anybody else!

Mr. HILL. Nor anybody like him. [Laughter.]

Mr. BECK made a few remarks, to the effect that in districts where but one candidate was running people did not feel required to come out to vote, and this explains the fact that in many districts of Kentucky, as well as of other States, a full vote was not polled. Where there was opposition a large vote was polled.

Mr. HILL (Ga.) confirmed this argument, and cited Mr. Alex Stephens' district, where the Republicans declined to nominate a candidate to run against Mr. Stephens, and he was elected by a very small vote.

Mr. VANCE replied to Mr. Blaine's citation of North Carolina districts in the same strain.

Mr. BLAINE asked Mr. Vance why the Republicans did not nominate in 1878, where they were largely in the majority in 1876.

Mr. VANCE said Mr. Blaine, who was the authority about Washington affairs, ought to know best. He ought to know why orders did not go down to have somebody run together with money to back him up.

Mr. BLAINE said the country knew that opposition to Democratic candidates in the south was abandoned because there was no use in it. It had no chance of fair treatment.

Mr. VANCE thought that where a party was hopelessly in a minority it often failed to nominate, not only in the South, but everywhere.

The morning hour expired, and the resolution went over.

The President *pro tem.* announced the following as the select committee on Mr. Pendleton's bill, providing that the principal executive officers of the Government may occupy seats on the floor of Senate and House of Representatives: Messrs. Pendleton, Voorhees, Bayard, Butler, Farley, Conkling, Allison, Blaine, Ingalls, and Platt.

The Senate took up the bill authorizing the use of the militia and the land and naval forces of the United States in certain cases, and repealing the election laws.

Mr. WALLACE moved to strike out the fifth section, and substitute what was known as the "political causes" of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. He proceeded to speak upon the bill.

Mr. WALLACE's speech was largely a constitutional argument, supplied by authorities from all sources, and its close was a protest against centralization of power in the General Government at the expense of the rights of the States.

Mr. WHYTE asked to be excused, on account of sickness in his family, from further service as one of the board of visitors to the Military Academy at West Point. The request was granted and the President *protem.* appointed Mr. Gordon in his place.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Hereford, took up House bill making appropriations for certain works on rivers and harbors, and Mr. Hereford spoke in favor of the bill, which includes an appropriation for the improvement of the Kanawha and Big Sandy Rivers. Mr. Conkling was speaking against it as not for the general interest of the commerce of the country, when he yielded to a motion by Mr. Chandler to adjourn, which was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned at 4:40 until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. JOHNSTON offered a resolution that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Saturday next. He said the object of this resolution will be readily understood. It is certainly eminently proper that members of this House should join the rest of the community in doing honor to the dead whose graves are to be decorated to-morrow. [Applause on both sides of the House.]

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution for the final adjournment of Congress on the 19th of June.

Mr. ATKINS, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, suggested that the resolution lie over till Saturday.

Mr. GIBSON assented to the suggestion and the resolution was laid over.

Mr. COBURN gave notice that he would offer an amendment to add to the resolution the words "provided the appropriation bills have then been passed."

Mr. WHITTHORNE also gave notice that he would move to recommit the resolution with instructions to the Committee of Ways and Means not to report it until it shall have first reported a bill to abolish the duty on quinine and a bill to establish an income tax.

The bill for placing vessels and hulks of the navy at the disposal of commissioners of quarantine was reported by Mr. Goode and amended by inserting the words "with the approval of the National Board of Health," and passed.

Mr. WHITTHORNE asked leave to offer a resolution referring to the Committee on Naval Affairs the testimony heretofore taken by that committee in regard to the late Secretary of the Navy and heads of Departments.

Mr. COBB objected to it, as proposing the resurrection of dead charges.

Mr. GINSON offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to whether any and what action has been taken by the executive department on the subject of the Darien ship-canal project. Adopted.

The Veto message was received from the President, and was (at 12:40) laid before the House and read.

The reading of the message was listened to with close and, for a time, almost respectful attention. Only an audible titter went through the Democratic ranks when the sentence was read as to the effect of the existing law being to secure honest elections. Again, when the sentence was read as to what good faith, honest endeavor, and judicial authority can do for the protection of the elective franchise, the Democrats laughed out right, and the Republicans, as a counter demonstration, applauded.

Mr. COX wanted to have that sentence read again, but his wish was not gratified.

At the conclusion of the reading the Republicans again applauded.

The House, on motion of Mr. ATKINS, proceeded to vote on the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the President's veto.

The House refused to pass the bill over the President's veto—yeas, 112; nays, 91—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. This was a strict party vote. Only four Greenbackers voted, two (Ladd and Stevenson) in the affirmative and two (Barlow and Ford) in the negative.

The message of the President was then referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with leave to report by bill or otherwise at any time.

The Speaker announced the following committee appointments:

Mr. SIMONS to the Committee on the District of Columbia, Mr. Clark (N. J.) to the Committee on Elections, and Mr. King to the Committee on Epidemic Diseases.

On motion of Mr. STEPHENS, the Senate amendments to the subsidiary coinage bill were concurred in.

[The principal amendment is that limiting the legal-tender quality of subsidiary coin to $10 instead of $20, as originally provided in the House bill.]

Mr. HAWLEY moved that when the House adjourn it be to meet on Monday next. Agreed to—yeas, 109; nays, 101.

The House then (at 2:30 p. m.) adjourned until Monday.

GEORGETOWN NEWS.

Collected by Republican Reporters.

The Congress Street M. P. Church was last evening brilliantly illuminated, the occasion being the missionary anniversary of the Sunday-school. Flowers in crosses, harps, and other appropriate designs were placed in conspicuous places. A large gas jet was erected over the pulpit, and when later in the evening it was lighted the word "Jesus" appeared in its shining radiance. The principal features of the evening were the presentation of mottoes, reading of the several annual reports, and an interesting address by Rev. Dr. Murray, the pastor of the church. A number of persons from Alexandria were present to witness the interesting ceremonies.

The semi-annual visitation of Hermione Lodge No. 12, K. P., was in all respects most successful. The lodge received a visit from Grand Chancellor David Gregg, accompanied by the grand officers. A large and handsome triangle, profusely decorated with flowers, was presented to the Grand Chancellor The Vice-Chancellor was also presented by the lady friends of the order with a choice boquet.

The Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company have at last given signs of occupying their new building, a number of cushions and other paraphernalia being the happy harbingers of the early occupancy.

District Courts.

Supreme Court of the District.—Van Riswick vs. Vanderwerken; Roane, executor, vs. Denver & Peck; petition of plaintiff's counsel to revoke the allowance of repeal. Brown vs. Deer & Smith, executors; decree below affirmed. Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company vs. Brightwell; appeal taken by defendant.

Circuit Court—Justice Wylie.—Magruder vs. Thornton; discontinued. Cummings vs. Bliss; dismissed. Coblentz vs. Woritz vs. Rauh; leave to amend declaration and case continued. Greer vs. Bliss; dismissed. London, &c., Publishing Company vs. Magruder; dismissed.

Equity Court—Justice MacArthur.—Dingley vs. Barker; motion for injunction denied. Lee vs. Douglass; argued and submitted.

CANTON MATTINGS.

The attention of housekeepers is called to our full stock of new Mattings, embracing White, Red, Check, and Fancy, which are being offered at prices which cannot fail to attract. Also a

New Stock of Carpets,

consisting of Brussels, Tapestry, and Ingrains, of all the latest designs. Ingrains from 30c up.

OIL CLOTHS,

in all widths and qualities. Special attention is invited to a new patent floor cloth, called

"LIGNUM,"

which is pronounced by everyone to be the most durable and attractive floor covering ever produced—varying in width from 12 to 24 feet, with handsome borders to match.

A full assortment of Rugs, Mats, Upholstering Goods, and Furniture Coverings.

Sole agency for the

Ladies' Friend Carpet Sweeper,

one of the greatest improvements of the age.

W. S. MITCHELL,

apl9 No. 813 Market Space.

HANCOCK'S RESTAURANT

Old Curiosity Shop.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

mar8-tf 1234 Pennsylvania avenue.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., May 12, 1879.

Will be sold at the Jeffersonville Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, on WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Ekin, Depot Quartermaster, a lot of Quartermaster's Stores, Clothing, Equipage, and Material, consisting of 1,200 feet Rubber Hose, 2 Steam Boilers, 400 feet Iron Pipe, 5,000 pounds Scrap Iron, 2 Washing Machines, 1 Mangle, certain Office Furniture, certain assorted Tools, certain Harness and Harness Parts, 1,100 Bedsacks, 1,000 Hatchet Helves, 200 sets Tent Poles, 9,000 yards Brown Muslin, 120 pounds Thread, 3,500 pounds Buttons, 7,500 pounds Rope, 50,000 pounds assorted Cuttings, and many other Miscellaneous Articles.

Terms: Cash in United States funds.

The property can be examined at any time before the day of sale, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. Property to be removed at the expense of purchasers within five days from date of sale. ADDISON BARRETT,

my16 Captain and M. S. K.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

HAVANA PINEAPPLES!!
BAHAMA PINEAPPLES,
OVAL CATANIO ORANGES, DELICIOUS,
LIMES, LIMES, EAST INDIA LILIES,
ASPINWALL BANANAS,
BARACOA BANANAS
LARGE MESSINA LEMONS.

Excursionists and others, if they want first-class goods, can save money by visiting our establishment.

B. W. REED'S SONS,

my24 *1216 F STREET.*

GAS FIXTURES. GAS FIXTURES.

Less than Factory Prices.

Sole agent for the celebrated gas fixtures of Messrs. Mitchell, Vance & Co. I now offer the largest, finest, and cheapest goods south of New York.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

E. F. BROOKS,

no2 531 Fifteenth street, (Corcoran Building.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

STEAMER MATTANO (Captain William H. Ryles), on and after April 29, leaves wharf foot of Sixth and N streets every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday, at 7 a. m., for the Potomac River landings. On Sundays for Mattox Creek, Colton's, and landings on St. Clement's Bay. On Thursdays for Mattox Creek and landings in Wicomico River. On Tuesdays for Colton's and landing in Nomini Creek. Returning on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, making intermediate landings. Also Chapel Point on Wednesdays, coming up.

For further information inquire at offices of G. L. SHERIFF, No. 224 and 1114 Pennsylvania avenue, or at office, foot of Sixth and N street southwest.

my23-tf G. T. JONES, Agent.

THE STEAMER

Mary Washington,

CAPT. J. J. NEWELL, Commanding,

will make two daily excursions (except when chartered), leaving her wharf, foot of Seventh street, at 9:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., touching at such landings as may be desirable. The above steamer has been thoroughly refitted and refurnished, making her the

FINEST EXCURSION BOAT

on the river. Professor Rogers' GLEE CLUB and ORCHESTRA will accompany the boat each trip.

Parties desiring to charter, for further information call at Sears' drugstore, corner of Eleventh and F streets northwest, or on board. my23-3m

1879. PLANT LINE. 1879.

Washington and Norfolk Steamboat Company.

The new and fast Steamer,

GEORGE LEARY,

(CAPTAIN JOSEPH WHITE), leaves Washington for Norfolk every Monday and Wednesday at 5:30 p. m. and Saturday at 4 p. m.—foot of Seventh-street Wharf.

First-Class Fare (Single Ticket) $1 00
First-Class Fare (Round Trip) 1 50

Tickets on sale by James Gray, New York avenue and Fifteenth street; W. B. Reed's Sons, 1216 F street northwest, and at the Virginia Midland Railroad office, 601 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

GEO. H. PLANT, President.
B. F. DOND, Agent, Seventh-street Wharf. my29

NOTICE TO MOUNT VERNON PASSENGERS.

The steamer W. W. CORCORAN, which has been recently built and refitted for the season, is now 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.

J. McH. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Supt. Ladies' Mount Vernon Association,
L. L. BLAKE, Steamer W. W. Corcoran. jl

INLAND AND SEABOARD COASTING COMPANY.

FOR NORFOLK, FORTRESS MONROE, AND THE SOUTH.

Stopping at all the principal River Landings.

On and after April 19 the new and swift steamers LADY OF THE LAKE and JANE MOSELEY leave Sixth street wharf every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., and SATURDAY at 6 p. m., connecting at Norfolk with the steamers to Boston, New York, Richmond and all railroad lines South.

First-class fare, 75 cents; round trip, $1. Second-class fare, 50 cents; round trip, 75 cents. Good for 30 days.

Freight at lowest rates.

FOR POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.

Steamer JOHN W. THOMPSON leaves Sixth street wharf every Monday at 7 a. m. for Nomini; Thursday for Currioman, and Saturday for Leonardtown, stopping at intermediate landings going and returning.

STEAMERS FOR NEW YORK.

The steamers JOHN GIBSON and E. C. KNIGHT alternately leave Pier 41, East River, New York, every SATURDAY, at 4 p. m.; Georgetown Monday, and Alexandria same day.

Freight taken at lowest rates. Apply at office under National Metropolitan Bank, Fifteenth street, or office of agent, foot of Sixth street, Washington, and 63 Water street, Georgetown. SAM'L BACON,

mch1 President.

J. E. BERRY,

Ebbitt House Livery Stables, corner 13½ and C streets northwest.

Phaetons, Coupes, Couplets, Landaus, and Clarences, Drivers in livery. Orders for carriages, coaches, and baggage left at the main office, Ebbitt House carriage desk, promptly attended to. Particular attention given to boarding horses. apl6-6m

HOTELS.

THE EBBITT:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.

Four Iron Fire Escapes.

Terms $4, $3, and $2.50 per day.

apl

Metropolitan Hotel.

J. F. CAKE.

Willard's Hotel.

THIS FAVORITE HOTEL HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, PAINTED THROUGHOUT, AND

ENTIRELY REFURNISHED,

IS NOW OPEN

For the Reception of Guests.

BRESLIN & COOKE,

nov29-tf PROPRIETORS.

WELCKER'S

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

727 FIFTEENTH STREET,

Has been entirely refitted and renovated. Rooms en suite or single.

Orders for parties promptly attended to. no30-6m

THE TREMONT HOUSE HAS JUST UNDERGONE thorough renovation. It is newly papered, painted, carpeted, and heated with steam. Permanent boarders will be taken at the following low rates: Gentleman and wife, $50 to $60 per month; single rooms, $25 to $30 per month, $7 to $10 per week; table board, $20 per month and $5 per week.

All are invited to call and look through the house. deltf

WORMLEY'S HOTEL,

CORNER H AND FIFTEENTH STREETS.

First-class in every respect. my5-tf

ST. JAMES HOTEL

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Corner Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue. oct9

LOTTERY.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS — OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868 FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS will take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
during which will take place the
109th Grand Monthly and the Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing,
AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1879,
Under the personal supervision and management of
Gen. G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, and Gen. J. A. Early, of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.

Notice.—Tickets are $10 Only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF $100,000	.....	$100,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 50,000	.....	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 20,000	.....	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF 10,000	.....	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF 5,000	.....	20,000
20 PRIZES OF 1,000	.....	20,000
50 PRIZES OF 500	.....	25,000
100 PRIZES OF 300	.....	30,000
200 PRIZES OF 200	.....	40,000
600 PRIZES OF 100	.....	60,000
10,000 PRIZES OF 10	.....	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of $200	.....	$20,000
100 Approximation Prizes of 100	.....	10,000
100 Approximation Prizes of 75	.....	7,500
11,278 Prizes, amounting to	.....	$527,500

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La.; Gen. J. A. EARLY, of Va. } Commissioners.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

Write for circulars or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana.
or to same at No. 349 Broadway, New York.
or JNO. W. CLARK,
1703 New York avenue, Washington.

CARDS, CIRCULARS, LETTER-HEADS, AND all kinds of Commercial Printing, as low a the lowest for the first-class work, at the REPUBLICAN JOB-ROOMS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
May 17, 1879.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock m., Monday, June 16, 1879, for furnishing Stationery for the Department of the Interior during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

Blank forms of proposals, showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to this Department.

Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior and indorsed "Proposals for Stationery."

No contract will be awarded under this advertisement until an appropriation shall have been made by Congress for the purchase of the stationery required.

C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

my19

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE, AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1879, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for furnishing and delivering as required during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1879, and ending June 30, 1880, at the various offices and officers' quarters, in this city and Georgetown, D. C., and at Fort Whipple, Va., about 200 cords Oak Wood, sawed and split; 100 cords of Oak Wood in the stick; 200 cords Pine Kindling Wood, sawed and split; 80 cords of Pine Wood in the stick; 2,400 tons White-Ash Coal; 400 tons Red-Ash Coal; 150 tons Lykens Valley Coal, of size as may be called for, free from slate, dust, or dirt, and 20 tons of Bituminous Lump Coal. All of the wood and coal to be of first-class merchantable quality; coal to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton.

The lowest aggregate bid for the wood or coal, or both, will be entertained. Also for furnishing and delivering during the same period all the Corn, Oats, Hay, and Rye Straw required at the various corrals and officers' quarters, in this city and Georgetown, D. C.; Soldiers' Home, D. C., and Fort Whipple, Va.

One copy of this advertisement must be securely attached to each triplicate proposal and be mentioned therein as comprising part of it.

Blanks for proposals and circulars, stating the kind and estimated quantities required at each post or place, and giving full instructions as to manner of bidding, and conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.

One copy of circular must be securely attached to each triplicate proposal and be mentioned therein as comprising part of it.

The successful bidder will be required to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved security, in the sum of five thousand dollars, within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of his proposal.

Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Fuel" and "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to the undersigned.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and these proposals are invited under provision that appropriation shall be made for the supplies by Congress. If otherwise, the Government will not accept any bid nor enter into contract.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production, conditions of price and quality being equal.

A. F. ROCKWELL,
may13 Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER,
WASHINGTON, May 7, 1879.

Proposals for "material" for use in the Government Printing Office for fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., June 5, 1879. Schedules and information furnished on application to JOHN D. DEFREES, Public Printer,

may9-law3w Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, May 8, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock m. on THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1879, for furnishing STATIONERY for the Post-Office Department for one year from July 1, 1879.

Blank forms of proposals, showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to this Department.

Proposals should be addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, and indorsed "Proposals for Stationery." D. M. KEY,

may8 Postmaster-General.

MAIL LETTINGS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1879.

Proposals will be received at the contract office of this Department until 3 p. m. of JULY 10, 1879, for carrying the mails of the United States upon the routes and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Virginia, from October 1, 1879, to June 30, 1881. List of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds, and all other necessary information, will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Postmaster-General.

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, 226 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 50 Broad street, New York.

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

W. R. SLACK,
ap28 Major and Quartermaster.

WOOD AND COAL.

COAL. **JOHNSON BROTHERS.** WOOD.
WOOD. TELEPHONIC CONNECTIONS. COAL.
FULL WEIGHT,
COAL. BEST QUALITY. WOOD.
LOW PRICES.
WOOD. PROMPT DELIVERIES. COAL.

Main office, wharves, mill, and depot connected with up-town offices by TELEPHONE.

With unequaled facilities and advantages for economically conducting the Wood and Coal trade, wharves, factory, extensive store yards enabling us to stock up largely when coal is lowest, offices throughout the city, and all in immediate communication, insuring prompt attention to orders, we are prepared to offer to our patrons the best varieties of coal at the very lowest prices.

Remember, we insure a strictly pure coal, of 2,240 pounds to the ton.

JOHNSON BROTHERS,

Main office, mill, and depot, foot of Twelfth, Thirteenth, and F streets southwest.

Offices: 1202 F street northwest. 1112 Ninth street northwest. 418 Seventh street northwest. 221 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

jy10-tf

TO BUY DEAR AND TO SELL CHEAP IS OUR MOTTO.

JUSTH'S OLD STAND is a guarantee of the above for first-class SECOND-HAND CLOTHING, of which I make a specialty.

The highest prices will be positively paid.

Address or call at JUSTH'S OLD STAND,

No. 619 D street, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest, or branch store, No. 478 Ninth street, between D and E streets northwest. ap9

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

AUCTION SALE OF FORFEITED PLEDGES.

On TUESDAY NEXT, June 3,
AT 1218 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
the offering of over
800 Valuable Forfeited Pledges

will commence, and said sale will be continued every morning and evening thereafter, at the place aforesaid, until all the forfeited pledges on hand shall be sold. Sale positive. Time of sale, 10 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. H. K. FULTON,

my29-8t* 1218 Pennsylvania avenue.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1879.

Will be sold at public auction, at the circle, intersection of Fourteenth street and Massachusetts avenue, on THURSDAY, June 5, at 4 o'clock p. m., the following materials belonging to the Government Telegraph Line, now standing on Fourteenth street, between I and K streets, viz: Thirty-one poles and attachments and one mile (more or less) of wire.

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
my30-2t Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

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 TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, 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, in square 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. 1749 at law in favor of Matilda S. Hartman.

FRED'K DOUGLASS,
United States Marshal, District of Columbia.
JOHN SHERMAN, Auctioneer. my28-ds

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
May 27, 1879.

Proposals for supplies, embracing dry colors for plate printing, oils, chemicals, bond, ramalia, and other paper, typographical inks, twine, glue, binders' materials, and plate printers' materials generally for use of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for six months ending December 31, 1879, will be received at this office until 12 m., June 30, from manufacturers and regular dealers in the several articles of supplies.

Blank forms for proposals upon articles in either class, with information as to quantity, quality, and conditions, will be furnished on application.

It is intended that proposals shall be compared on each item separately, and, considering the adaptability of qualities to the work of the Bureau as well as prices proposed, orders will be made on the lowest bidder for the articles desired.

The right to waive defects and reject any or all bids is reserved.

Parties wishing information must specify upon which particular class of articles they are qualified to propose, and should address their applications to

C. H. IRISH,
Chief Bureau Engraving and Printing,
my28 Washington, D. C.

DOORKEEPER'S OFFICE,
HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,
WASHINGTON D. C. May 27, 1879.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Monday, June 2 prox., for furnishing the House of Representatives with three hundred (300) tons best quality White Ash "Furnace Coal," to weigh 2,240 pounds per ton. All to be delivered by Friday, June 6, in such quantities as the wants of the south wing of the Capitol, and to be reweighed there, if desired. Storage and Government inspection at bidders' cost. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, if the interests of the Government shall so require.

Envelopes containing bids must be marked "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned.

CHARLES W. FIELD,
my28-it Doorkeeper House of Representatives.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 24, 1879.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Stationery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, will be received at this Department until the 25th day of June, 1879, at 12 o'clock m.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item; and this advertisement and the proposal, so far as accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the bond accompanying the same, shall constitute the contract between the Government and the bidder or bidders, and no further contract will be executed.

The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to the orders of the Department. The entire quantities will, however, be called for during the year.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000), approved by the United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned for furnishing such portions of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the contract.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract, at the option of the Secretary.

Bidders must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The failure to comply with any order under the contract will operate as a forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractor 20 per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, articles.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for Stationery."

The Department reserves the right to waive defects and reject any or all bids.