FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Army Appropriation Bill Passed the House.

Legislative Bill Reported in the Senate—Senator B. H. Hill Defends His Record—Bill Relating to the Removal of Causes Disposed Of for the Session—Debate on the Army Bill, &c., &c.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, June 11.

Mr. ROLLINS introduced a bill fixing the rate of interest upon arrearages of taxes assessed for special improvements and for revision of assessments for such improvements in the District of Columbia. Referred to the District Committee.

Mr. HOUSTON introduced a bill to change the day for the election of Representatives and Delegates to Congress. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish copies of vignettes and portraits in Government possession upon proper application by members of Congress or heads of art associations, &c., was considered and passed.

The morning hour having expired the unfinished business was taken up, being the bill introduced May 22, by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the employment of troops in certain cases and to repeal the election laws, and Mr. Hill addressed the Senate thereon.

Mr. Hill's speech was nominally in reply to Mr. Blaine, but was devoted mainly to a defence of his course in the Georgia convention and in the Confederate Senate.

Mr. BLAINE gave notice that he would at another time reply to Mr. Hill's remarks.

Mr. MORGAN then read a speech principally devoted to a defense of the Republican party and a support of its financial policy as opposed to the Inflation plans of the Democratic party. He eulogized the resumption policy, dwelt upon the reduction of the public debt, and, while not charging the Democrats with advocating repudiation, said all repudiationists found a congenial resting-place among them.

Mr. BECK, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back, with sundry amendments, the House legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, and said he would endeavor to have it taken up for action to-morrow. Ordered to be printed and placed on the calendar.

Mr. BAYARD introduced a joint resolution to pay Professor Collyer for services in connection with sugar duties not more than $2,500. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a copy of a letter from General Pope to General Sherman in connection with the Fitz-John Porter case, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate, at 4:35 p. m., went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, at 4:40 p. m., the President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate the House bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses of the Government, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The President *pro tem.* appointed Messrs. Davis (W. Va.), Wallace, and Allison members of a conference committee on the bill repealing certain clauses of the sundry civil appropriation act of last session, the House having insisted upon its amendments to certain Senate amendments thereto.

The Senate then, at 4:55 p. m., adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEPHENS, chairman of Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, reported bill providing for the adoption by the United States of the French metris system, not only as to measurements and weights, but also as to coinage. Ordered printed and recommitted.

A resolution was adopted for the printing of 5,000 copies of volume 2 of the report on the geographical and geological survey of the Rocky Mountain region.

Mr. COOK, from Committee on Post-Offices and Roads, reported a supplemental post route bill, which was passed.

Mr. CARLISLE, from Committee on Ways and Means, reported bill relating to vinegar factories established and operated prior to March 1, 1879.

On his motion the bill was laid on the table, and the Senate bill of the same title was taken up and passed.

Mr. CARLISLE also reported a bill authorizing a compromise of the claims of the United States under the will of Joseph L. Louis. Passed.

Mr. RICE, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make a final adjustment of the claims of certain foreign steamship companies arising from the illegal exaction of tonnage dues. Printed and recommitted.

Mr. KIMMEL, from the Committee on Public Buildings, asked leave to report a bill for the removal of the bath-rooms of the House for the enlargement of the restaurant.

Mr. CONGER objected.

Mr. SINGLETON (Miss.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill repealing so much of the act approved June 20, 1878, as relates to the steamer B. P. Cheney. Passed.

On motion of Mr. FRYE the pending business of the morning hour—the bill relating to the removal of cases from State to Federal courts—was referred to the Committee of the Whole, with the understanding that it should not be brought up again at the present session.

Mr. KNOTT, chairman of Judiciary Committee, submitted a report upon the veto messages of the President. Printed and recommitted.

The House then at 1:10 went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer in the chair) on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. CLYMER, the member of the Appropriation Committee who has charge of the bill made a brief explanation of it. He said that it covered nearly the vetoed bill, save in three particulars—the substitution of a new sixth section, the appropriation of $30,000 for the building of a store house and depot at Omaha, and the appropriation of $50,000 for a new military post near the Niobrara River.

The estimates of the War Department were over $31,000,000; the amount appropriated, $25,000,000, being about $1,000,000 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year. He gave the items going to make up this increase. Seven hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars being for the Pay Department, $250,000 for the Quartermaster's Department, $10,000 for the Ordnance Department, and $100,000 for the National Armory.

Mr. WHITTHORNE moved to reduce the maximum of the army from 25,000 to 15,000. He expressed his regret at the increase of the appropriation for the army. He believed that there was no necessity whatever for an army in this country, and that the army was a sore on the body politic. It had been demonstrated in recent years that the fathers of the Republic were right in holding that the surest reliance of the country was in the militia.

Mr. KEIFER reminded Mr. Whitthorne of the historical fact that the second veto message of George Washington (in 1797) was in reference to a bill for the reduction of the army, which he denounced as injudicious and unjust, expressing his regret that the army was not still larger.

Mr. MCMILLAN. What was the strength of the army?

Mr. KEIFER. I do not know, but it was much larger proportionately than it is now.

Mr. Whitthorne's amendment was rejected.

Mr. WEAVER moved to strike out the section providing that each member of the graduating classes of 1879 and 1880 of the Military Academy may after graduation elect to receive $750 and the acceptance of that sum shall render him ineligible to appointment in the army until two years after his graduation, except in case of war.

Mr. FRYE advocated the motion on the ground that the section offered a bribe to a young man to leave the Army, after having been educated for the service of his country.

The motion to strike out was defeated, and an amendment incorporating in the section the words "with the consent of the secretary of War," was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Johnston section 9, in regard to promotions in the army, was stricken out.

The consideration of the money portion of the bill having been concluded, the committee proceeded to the consideration of section 6, providing that no money herein appropriated shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation, or compensation of the army to be used as a police force at the polls.

The general debate upon that section was opened by Mr. BAKER, who viewed the section as a mere incumbrance, as a mere political tub thrown to a whale, inasmuch as the President was not now clothed with the power of placing the troops of the United States around the polls as a police force. Viewing the section in that light, he would move to strike it out, but should his motion be defeated, he would still vote for the bill. He would not be deterred from doing his duty to the Constitution by reason of the fact that political necessity had constrained any party to put on a bill a provision which was mere idle thunder.

Mr. HAWLEY said that the Republicans, looking at the section, had naturally begun to wonder whether there was not a covert meaning in it, because as it stood it was merely an encumbrance. What was a police force? It was a sworn constabulary, duly organized. That the Republican party had ever claimed that the army should be used as a police was a mistake. The section might command the assent of a Republican of the deepest dye, who believed in having the Federal law respected everywhere and at all times.

Mr. GARFIELD reviewed the attempts of the majority to obtain the repeal of what it termed grievances. The minority had said at the last session and it still said that it had never insisted on the use of the army to run elections; that there never had been such a law; that it had never desired to have such a law or such a practice, and that if anything vital was necessary to prevent the running of elections by bayonets, it was ready to help prevent it.

When the present session had opened the majority had brought in an army bill, which had in it not the repeal of the offensive law, but a proposition so to modify the law of 1865 as to enlarge its restrictions, and which carried with it an absolute criminal statute against any civil officer who should attempt to keep the peace at the polls by calling in an armed force to help him. That bill had been wrecked on the rock of the Constitution and had gone down, and no longer lived on the face of the waters of the political sea. [Applause on the Republican side.] Then came the second chapter. A bill had been introduced, declaring in effect that the army should not be used to enforce any of the laws of the Union anywhere in the Union, if there happened to be an election being held. The Republicans had pointed out the monstrous paralysis that would be vested on the Executive Department if there should be days on which the law could not be enforced. And that bill had also run against the rock of the constitutional veto and had gone down, and not a bubble remained above the place where it had gone down. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Now the present bill had been brought in, and he particularly complimented the gentleman (Mr. Johnston) upon whose motion the ninth section had been stricken out. The army would not forget him and the country would not forget him for that act.

Section 6 did not profess to repeal, and did not repeal, any law of the United States, and therefore it was not obnoxious in that respect. He (Mr. Garfield) wanted to affirm that the thing prohibited, if any thing was prohibited by that section, was something which had not been found under any law or under any practice in the country, and furthermore, that he did not know of any man in this world who was in favor of using the army of the United States as an ordinary police force to run elections in a State. [Derisive laughter and applause on the Democratic side.] There were about 40,000 polling places in the country, and, with an army of 25,000 men, each polling place would have about three-fourths of a soldier to act as a police force. If there was anybody who thought of deploying the army in that way, he (Mr. Garfield) did not know where the lunatic lived. [Laughter.] Republicans had said that they would not let vital and righteous laws be repealed as a condition for getting the appropriation bills.

That they had resisted, and would resist, all the while; but they would not let themselves, under the excitement of party feeling, be placed, really or apparently, in any attitude inconsistent with the old established principles of American liberty. Suppose the sixth section gave the President the power to use the army as a police force, was there one man who would vote for it? If anybody thought that, for any party purpose or otherwise, they would get him, or anybody with whom he acted, to cast a vote that implied a belief that the army had been used as a police force they were mistaken. They would not catch him in such an open trap with such a small piece of cheese. [Laughter.] He had witnessed military interference at elections but once. That had been in 1862, when flagrant war had been raging, and it was the military interference of the enemies of the United States. In the autumn of that year he had been in Chattanooga, and, together with his comrades from Ohio, had been permitted to vote for Governor of Ohio, and while they had been voting the shells from the served enemies of the United States had been bursting over their heads and had killed many of the voters. And that was the only military interference with elections he had ever witnessed. [Applause on Republican side.]

And it was to prevent that kind of interference that the United States army had warded off the attacks of the Union walls elections were being held in the border States. In the act of 1865 there occurred for the first time in connection with the army the words "to keep the peace at the polls," but a proposition to say that the army was a police was a proposition so extreme and so absurd that he trusted that no man on that side of the House would press it. He could see some color for the claim that he favored it by holding that section 6 repealed or suspended, or modified any statute that now existed.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Are you in favor at any time, under any circumstances, in any emergency, of using the army to keep the peace at the polls?

Mr. GARFIELD. Not in the sense of using that army as an ordinary police force.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not mean as an ordinary police, but in any form whatever?

Mr. GARFIELD. I am in favor of using the army of the United States, the navy of the United States, and all the militia of the United States to enforce the laws of the Union, any one of them, all of them, everywhere, in all ways.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Including that "to keep the peace at the polls?" [Applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. GARFIELD. If you have got a law to authorize the President of the United States to use the army as a police force—yes, I think I do favor that.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Do you think we have that law?

Mr. GARFIELD. I think we have not, and never have had, [applause] and never ought to have, until this country gets in a worse condition, in regard to its power of controlling itself, than we have ever been it yet, except during the days of the war. If my friends will will remember, it was distinctly provided in the law of last year, that the army should not be used as a posse, in any case, except where the law expressly provided that it should; and therefore, in the presence of that legislation passed unanimously by a Republican Senate there is no clause in all the statutes of the United States to which this sixth section can attach itself as a repealing clause, or as a modifying clause, and it will be in the minds of the public, precisely what gentleman please to make it, but in the minds of the courts and the executive officers of this Government, it will be just what it reads on its face—a mere stump speech having no legislative effect whatever. [Applause on Republican side.]

After a characteristic speech by Mr. Cox, the committee rose and reported the bill. The amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole was agreed to, and then the bill was passed—yeas, 172; nays, 81. The negative vote was divided between Democrats and Republicans as follows:

Democrats—Messrs. Bliss, Clardy, Clarke (Mo.), Coffroth, Cook, Cox, Dunn, First, Hurd, Klotz, Knott, Manning, Nicholls, Persons, Rothwell, Siemons, Smith (N. J.), Smith (Ga.), and O. Turner.

Republicans—Bayne, Briggs, Cowgill, Daggett, Hall, Humphrey, Joyce, Keifer, Kelley, O'Neill, Ward, Williams (Wis.), and Young (Ohio).

The House then at 5:15 adjourned.

GEORGETOWN NEWS.

Collected by Republican Reporters.

The schooner Hattie S. Williams, mentioned in Tuesday's issue, arrived yesterday forenoon and anchored at Barker's wharf. She is an immense vessel, her dimensions being—length of deck, 188 feet; beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet, and draught of water, 15 feet. She is fitted up in partial style, and, besides her regular cargo, she will carry passengers to New England ports. Six handsome staterooms are designed for that purpose. Captain Dean and First Mate Soule are most courteous in their attention to visitors.

The annual visitation of Bishop Pinckney for the purpose of administering the rights of confirmation was made last night at St. John's. The church was appropriately decorated for the occasion, flowers in profusion making fragrant the summer air. The presence of friends of the several candidates, together with the earnest and effective remarks of the Bishop, combined to make the occasion of especial interest to the attendants at St. John's Church.

The regular weekly meeting of Hermione Lodge, No. 12, K. P., was held at their hall last evening. The nominations for the semi-annual election of officers will take place next week and the elections on the week following. The installation of the successful candidates will take place on the regular meeting night after their election.

The funeral of little Arthur Harper, whose sad death was mentioned a day or two ago, took place yesterday. Services were held in the Congress Street P. E. Church, where high tributes were paid to the memory of the departed one. A portion of the Sunday school followed the remains to Oak Hill Cemetery.

District Courts.

Circuit Court—Justice Wylie—Benjamin vs. Windsor; judgment by default. Morgan vs. District of Columbia; on trial.

Equity Court—Justice MacArthur.—Earle vs. Dodge; sale ordered and Charles Lanman appointed trustee. Croit vs. Davis; sale ordered and H. F. Taggart appointed trustee. Kilbourn vs. Latta; application for production of correspondence denied. Hadley vs. Sovereigns Co-operative Association; pro confesso against defendants. Johnson vs. Bower; exceptions to auditor's report overruled and report confirmed. Miller vs. Hopkins; on hearing.

Criminal Court—Justice Hagner.—Thomas King, unlicensed bar; not guilty. Jerry Desmond, failing to place a light at an excavation; guilty; fined $5 and costs. John O'Brien, unlicensed bar; a nolle pros entered. James Hayes, unlicensed bar; not guilty.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Circuit Court—Justice Wylie.—No. 108, Gilmore vs. Taylor; No. 179½, Grahamite & Trinidad Asphalt Pavement Company vs. Wood; 201, Herr vs. Irwin; No. 206, Darwin vs. New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 231, Oppenheimer vs. Buckley; No. 238, Noonan vs. Tucker et al; No. 243, Hemiller vs. Inland, &c., Coasting Company; No. 244, Behrend's administrators vs. Pelletier et al.; No. 253, Wilson vs. Salter et al.; No. 255, Godey vs. Salter et al.; No. 256, Prouty vs. Archer; No. 261, Thompson vs. Fulton; No. 262, Fiesch vs. Bleksler et al.; No. 263, Downey et al. vs. Brides et al.; No. 264, Howlett vs. Brown; No. 266, Levi vs. Drumheller; No. 267 De Wandelaer vs. Ferguson; No. 271, Steiner vs. Abner; No. 272, Peugh vs. Maguire; No. 274, Blackwood vs. Medler; No. 275, Davis vs. Padden.

Equity Court—Justice MacArthur—No. 9, National Capital Insurance Company vs. Russell; No. 8, National Metropolitan Bank vs. Johnson; No. 1, Gilmore vs. Chapman; No. 25, Sill vs. Sill; No. 26, Willie vs. Marin; No. 24, Metcowan vs. Todd; No. 28, Welsh vs. Murphy; No. 29, Riddle vs. Wright; No. 30, Holland vs. Holland; No. 32, Truesdell vs. Wise.

Criminal Court—Justice Hagner—Thomas J. Burrell, E. F. Sweeney, and Bernard Conroy, unlicensed bar; R. B. Hughes, violating coal regulations.

THERE is in our politics of to-day not only too much partyism, but by long odds too much sectionalism. I never hear of a solid South but with feelings of horror. It rings in my ears like a fire-bell at night. A solid South suggests the idea of a solid North. In the name of all that is sensible, haven't we had enough of sectional division, sectional war, sectional desolation? I appeal to you as patriots to let your faces sternly against this whole business. If you are not moved by the loftier consideration of patriotism, then I appeal to you as Southern men not to allow yourselves to be drawn a second time into a sectional conflict. I warn [you that you will be beaten a second time just as you were the first.—*Ex-Governor Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi.*

ESTABLISHED 1850.

JOHN McDERMOTT & BROS.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

(Steam used.) 510 Pennsylvania Avenue, near Third street west, Washington, D. C. Carriages and Harness received on storage and sold on commission. Carriages repaired. feb17

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Great Double-Track NATIONAL ROUTE AND SHORT LINE to the NORTH, NORTHWEST, WEST, AND SOUTHWEST.

To take effect SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1879, AT 4:30 A. M.

A. M.
6:00—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BOSTON EXPRESS. Ellicott City, on Sundays to Baltimore only. Stops at Relays, Laurel, Annapolis Junction, Jessup's, Hanover, Elk Ridge, and Mount Winans. Breakfast at Relay Station.
6:20—Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way. (Piedmont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hagerstown, Frederick, and Way, via Relay.)
*6:40—BALTIMORE AND LAUREL EXPRESS.
8:10—Point of Rocks, Piedmont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hagerstown, and Way Stations.
8:20—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA BOSTON, AND BALTIMORE EXPRESS. Parlor Car to New York. Stops at Annapolis.
8:35—ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, COLUMBUS, AND PITTSBURG EXPRESS. Frederick, Hagerstown, and Valley Branch (except Sunday). Through car to Chicago. 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.
1:00—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BOSTON EXPRESS. Pullman Cars to Chicago.
1:35—On Sunday only—Baltimore and Way.
3:00—Baltimore and Way 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 Sunday to Point of Rocks and Way Stations only.
4:40—Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way Stations.
5:30—PHILADELPHIA, NORFOLK, AND BALTIMORE EXPRESS. Norfolk, except Sunday. Norfolk passengers taken in the cars direct to boat at Canton. Stops at Bladensburg and Laurel.
6:00—Point of Rocks and Way Stations.
7:00—Baltimore and Way Stations.
*7:15—BALTIMORE EXPRESS. Ellicott City, via Relay.
8:15—CHICAGO, COLUMBUS, AND PITTSBURG EXPRESS. Sleeping car to Chicago, Pittsburg, except Sunday.
10:15—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE EXPRESS. Stops at Bladensburg and Laurel. Parlor Car for New York, and special Sleeping car to Philadelphia.
11:30—ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Pullman cars.

†Daily. Sunday only. Other trains daily, except Sunday.

All trains stop at Relay Station.

For further information apply at the Baltimore and Ohio ticket offices—Washington Station, and 601, 613, and 1435 Pennsylvania avenue—where orders will be taken for Baggage to be checked and received at any point in the city.

Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
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 JUNE 2, 1879.

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

For Pittsburg, the West, and Northwest, 9:00 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, with Palace Car to Chicago.

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

For Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the North at 9:00 a. m. daily, except Sunday; 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, 1:30 and 10:15 p. m. daily, with Palace Cars attached. Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars, 3:30 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

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

For Philadelphia, 8:35 a. m. daily, except Sunday, 1:30, 3:30, and 10:15 p. m. daily. Limited Express 3:30 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Baltimore, 4:00, 6:25, 8:30, 9:30 a. m., and 4:20 p. m., daily, except Sunday; 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 7:40, and 10:15 p. m. daily.

For Pope's Creek Line, 6:30 a. m. and 4:20 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

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

For Richmond and the South, 6:57 a. m. daily, and 4:20 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6, 7:15, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m. and 1, 3, 4:20, 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 may be secured at the offices—northeast corner of Thirteenth 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.

J. R. PARMIT, 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. It has cured thousands, and will cure 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.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

W. F. HELLEN,

Real Estate and Insurance Agent, No. 605 Seventh street northwest. Improved and unimproved property for sale. Money to loan. Insurance placed with reliable companies. jel7-tf

J. T. WORMLEY,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

No. 520 Eighth street, Le Droit Building. Improved and unimproved property for sale in all parts of the city. Money to loan on real estate. je2-1m

CHRISTMAN & CO.,

No. 719 D street northwest,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND GENERAL COLLECTION AGENTS.
MONEY TO LOAN.
je11-tf

A. A. NICHOLSON,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Room 2, Lenox Building, cor. Seventh and G streets. Houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city. Money to loan on real estate. je9-tf

$10 to $1,000 Invested in Wall St. stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO. Bankers, 17 Wall-st, N. Y. 25eoly

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

J. T. COLDWELL, Real Estate Auctioneer, 906 F street northwest.

AUCTION SALE OF PREMISES NOS. 909 AND 911 I STREET SOUTHEAST, IN WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 6, 1875, recorded in Liber No. 815, one of the land records for this District, we will offer for sale at public auction in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1879, at o'clock p. m., part of lot 8, in square 768, beginning for same at a point in the south line of I street distant 21 feet 9 inches east from the southwest corner of said lot, thence east on said line of said street 42 feet 3 inches, thence south parallel with the line of said lot, thence south 93 feet 8 inches to rear line of said lot, thence west 42 feet 3 inches, and thence north 90 feet 8 inches to the beginning. Improved by two two-story frame dwellings.

Terms of sale: One-fourth cash on day of sale or within seven days thereafter; the residue in three equal payments at six, twelve and eighteen months from day of sale, the purchaser to give his promissory notes, bearing 7 per cent. interest, to be given therefor, secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, and a satisfactory policy of insurance on the buildings; or all cash may be paid if desired. Terms to be complied with in 7 days from day of sale; default of compliance at risk and cost of purchaser. All conveyancing at purchasers' cost. Fifty dollars deposit on acceptance of each bid.

JAMES S. EDWARDS, BRAINARD H. WARNER, } Trustees.
J. T. COLDWELL, Auctioneer. je6 W&Ds

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE UNIMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY, SITUATED JUST WEST OF THE SEVENTH STREET ROAD, A SHORT DISTANCE BEYOND BRIGHTWOOD AND ADJACENT TO THE FARMS OF MR. GALLAY AND MR. FLLING, AND KNOWN AS THE "FITNAM PLACE."

By virtue of a deed of trust dated November 28, A. D. 1874, and duly recorded in liber No. 771, folio 258 et seq., one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and by virtue of a certain decree passed June 4, 1879, in equity cause No. 6662, doc. 19, and wherein Jersiah M. Holton is complainant and Bridget Fitnam et al. defendants, and at the written request of the party secured, I shall sell at public auction in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 25 day of July, 1879, at 6 o'clock p. m., all the following described piece or parcel of land, lying and being situate in the county of Washington, District of Columbia, and known as and being part of a tract of land called the "Girls' Portion," and contained within the following metes and bounds, to wit: Bounded on the western side by a line running north 11° (degrees), west sixty-one and four one-hundredths (61 4-100) perches from a boundary stone at the northeast corner of Moreland's part of said tract, and bounded on the north by a line of Thomas Carbery's land south 85° 10' west, and north by a line of Mel lesney's land running south 75° west to the aforesaid boundary stone, and on the east by the following lines of a part sold off to James Schlen, to wit: From a point on the northern line near the north east land west two and eighty-four hundredths (2 84-100) perches to a marked poplar, north 24°, west four hundred and ninety-six (496) perches to a marked hickory, north thirty-six and one-quarter (36¼) degrees, east twenty one perches; thence north eighty-nine and one-quarter (89¼) degrees, east twelve perches; thence north thirty-six and one-quarter (36¼) degrees, east fifty-one and one-quarter perches to Thomas Carbery's south line—containing 30 acres, 1 rood, and 34 perches, together with the improvements, &c., &c.

Terms: $1,000 cash; balance in two equal installments, payable in six and twelve months, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, secured by a deed of trust on the property sold; or all cash, at purchaser's option; $200 deposit at time of sale. All conveyancing at purchaser's cost. If terms of sale are not complied with in ten (10) days the trustee reserves the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser.

BRAINARD H. WARNER, Trustee.
W. B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.
je6,13,20,27eds [Star eo 16ds]

JOHN SHERMAN & CO.,

8½ Cloud Building,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents.

CHANCERY SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, SITUATED AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF G STREET NORTH AND THIRD STREET WEST, IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, passed in equity cause No. 4767 (William Bowen vs. The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, et al.), the undersigned, as trustee, will sell, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1879, at the (4) o'clock p. m., in front of the premises, the following described real estate, to wit: All that piece and parcel of ground situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and known and described as part of lot numbered one (1), in square numbered five hundred and twenty-nine (529), being thirty one (31) feet nine (9) inches front on North G street, and running back that width one hundred (100) feet, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Terms of sale: One fourth (¼) of the purchase money thereof to be paid at the time of sale; the cash and the balance to be paid in three (3) equal installments, at one (1), two (2), and three (3) years, with interest thereon from the day of sale, the notes of the purchaser or purchasers to be given for such deferred payments. But the purchaser or purchasers of the said property shall have the privilege of paying cash for the same on the day of sale or on the final ratification of the sale by the court. Said property will be sold subject to all taxes due and unpaid upon the same at the time of sale.

ENOCH TOTTEN, Trustee.
W. M. SMITH, Salesman. je2 eod6ds

☞ THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED TO TUESDAY, June 17, 1879, at same time and place.
ENOCH TOTTEN, Trustee.
jun4-WFMds

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: The one-half undivided interest in lot 8 of Block 6 of Mitchell'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 Martin T. Stoddart to satisfy execution No. 1749 at law in favor of Matilda S. Hartman.

FREDR. DOUGLASS,
United States Marshal, District of Columbia.
JOHN SHERMAN, Auctioneer. my28-dts

PIANOS.

DECKER BROTHERS' PIANOS!

have shown themselves so far superior to all others in excellence of workmanship, elasticity of touch, beauty of tone, and great durability, that they are now earnestly sought for by all persons desiring the

Very Best Piano.

LOW PRICES. EASY TERMS.

CAUTION.

All genuine DECKER PIANOS have the following name on the plates above the keys:

DECKER BROTHERS, New York.

G. KUHN, Agent, 407 Tenth st. N.W.
my24-2m

KNABE

WORLD-RENOWNED
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
THE BEST MADE.

Every instrument fully warranted. Pianos and organs from other celebrated factories for sale, rent, or exchange on the most reasonable terms. Special inducements for cash or short time at Reichenbach's Piano Warerooms, 423 Eleventh street, a few doors above Pennsylvania avenue. dec5-

PROFESSIONAL.

DENTIST. HOWLAND DENTAL Association, 311 Four-and-a-half street, three doors north of Pennsylvania avenue, EXTRACT TEETH UNDER NITROUS OXIDE, WITHOUT PAIN, for 25 cents each tooth, without gas, 50 cents each tooth. Artificial Teeth $7 per set. Gold and Amalgam Fillings inserted. All work warranted first-class.

Dr. E. P. Howland has administered Nitrous Oxide to over 25,000 persons. je5-1y

DR. BOSWORTH, 319 E STREET N. W., IS THE most skillful and the only scientific Medical Electician ever in this city. All nervous and chronic diseases positively cured. Female diseases a specialty. Refers to Senators B. W. Voorhees, Indiana; J. J. Patterson, S. C.; Simon Norton, Washington, D. C., and others. Consultation free. A competent and thoroughly qualified lady assistant to attend to ladies' cases. no14-1y

GEORGE B. WELCH,

DENTIST,

219 Four-and-a-Half street.

Dentistry in all its branches. Ten years' perfect success with nitrous oxide gas. oct5

DR. A. H. TAYLOR,

SURGEON DENTIST,

818 F STREET, OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE.

Beautiful sets of teeth at $5; teeth filled, 50 cents; extracting, 50 cents. je14-1y

THE TRIED AND SUCCESSFUL MAMBRINO Stallion

ERICSSON, JR.,

by Ericsson (record—2:30¼) to wagon as a four-year-old; trial, 2:25) by Mambrino Chief; dam by Kentucky's Grey Eagle (sire of dam of Grafton, 2:15), by the great racehorse Grey Eagle, will stand for season at stables of

GREEN & OSBORN,
327 G street, Washington, D. C.

ERICSSON, JR., has colts trotting in 2:35. He stands nearly 17 hands high, and is one of the grandest trotting sires in the country. Special attention is called to his pedigree, size, style, color, form, and gait. Further information on application. my23-2m*

GENERAL STOCK OF

Hardware, Balcing Rope, Plow Lines, Harness, Collars,

And a large assortment of BUGGY WHIPS. Old books and paper of all kinds wanted.

R. G. WHEELER,
New building, Seventh and B streets, opposite Centre Market. marod

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, May 28, 1879.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, for furnishing stationery for the Navy Department, and bureaus and offices thereof, in Washington, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, will be received until 12 o'clock m. of the 20th of June.

Proposals must be submitted on the forms furnished by the Department, with the guarantee and certificate annexed, and must embrace all the items therein.

Proposals from parties not engaged in business in Washington, or who have not a supply depot in such city, will not be considered.

The schedule embraces two general classes: 1st, paper and envelopes; 2d, miscellaneous articles; and the contract will be awarded in the whole or by separate classes, as may be considered the more advantageous to the Government.

The Department reserves the right to require a greater or less quantity of any article in the schedule than that specified, as the wants of the service may require.

The articles will be called for from time to time as needed, and must be in accordance with the schedule, and satisfactory to the bureau of the officer or bureau for which required; must be delivered without unnecessary delay, and at the expense of the contractor; in default of any of which requirements the Department reserves the right to purchase the articles elsewhere, or to annul the contract in whole or in part, and will hold the contractors responsible for any additional expense it may incur thereby.

The Department reserves the right to waive defects and to