# National Republican.

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

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
is published daily (Sundays excepted) by
The National Republican Printing and Publishing Co.,
—AT—
No. 1308 E Street Northwest.

*TERMS:*

One copy one year ..... $6 00
One copy one month ..... 50

Address NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D. C.

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***Largest Legitimate Morning Circulation in the District.***

WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1879.


**CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.**

*The National Republican Printing and Publishing Company has printed and for sale, in large or small quantities, the following speeches:*

*Senator Conkling*, 16 *pages.*
*Senator Edmunds*, 32 *pages.*
*Senator Blaine*, 16 *pages.*
*Hon. Charles H. Joyce*, 16 *pages.*
*Hon. J. C. Burrows*, 16 *pages.*
*Hon. James A. Garfield*, 8 *pages.*

*Other speeches will be added to the list from time to time.*

*Orders by mail promptly filled.*

WILL they dare to adjourn to-day?

DR. CHANDLER and Dr. THURMAN will now proceed to shake hands.

THE last ditch is at hand! and the Bourbons are looking hesitatingly over its brink.

A PROCLAMATION reconvening Congress on the Fourth of July would serve as an explosive celebration of The Day.

SECRETARY THOMPSON begins to be anxious about his farm, fences, and crops in Indiana. They need looking after, no doubt.

SENATOR THURMAN is a little nervous. He has heard that TILDEN is tampering with his fences in Ohio. He should hurry home.

THE Buffalo *Express* thinks that the title of Doctor of Rebels ought to have been sufficient for Senator CHANDLER, without making him Doctor of Laws.

JEFF DAVIS is still hunting for a reconstructed woman in the South, and that he may not be suspected he has resumed the dress in which he was captured.

MR. BORIE, who has just returned from General GRANT, says he will not seek a nomination. Of course not. He would no doubt prefer not to have it; but the will of the people is law with him. He will submit to it.

THE President is ready with his veto of the little judicial bill; but the Bourbons are not ready for it. It will be thrust upon them some time to-day, and they will be as unprepared for it as if they had never dreamed of such a possibility.

SUNSET COX is said to have been in mortal terror ever since the discovery of the murderer of Mrs. HULL for fear that some one will congratulate him upon the additional distinction thereby shed upon his family name. It is to be hoped that his sensitive feelings may be respected.

THE quarrel between GLOVER and SINGLETON leaves the poorest possible chance for taking sides. They are probably as nearly matched in point of contemptibility as any two men possibly can be—both being far below the respect of decent people as men and statesmen.

THERE seems to be but little left of Civil-Service Order No. 1. It is stated that Secretary SHERMAN is to do a little stumping in Maine after Congress adjourns. He will, of course, look after his fences and crops in Ohio before September is over. Civil Service Reform may now be counted among the lost arts.

A SOUTHERN man is just as good and as much to be respected as a Northern man, so long as he behaves himself as well and respects the laws of the country and the rights of his fellow citizens; but when he becomes a contemner of the laws and tramples upon the rights of others he can neither be respected nor trusted. That is just what makes the difference.

IT strikes us that the press generally and Congress in particular has been wasting more time in discussing GLOVER and his squelched report than the defunctness thereof would seem to warrant. Both GLOVER and his discoveries are so dead that they have even ceased to smell bad. When he was permitted or induced to eliminate from them all allusion to the Democrats he had "caught," there was nothing left to print.

THE South may as well make up its mind to one thing. The next national Administration will be "Stalwart" beyond a question. The people will be protected in their rights, and the Southern States will become happier and more prosperous than ever before. When the people are allowed to rule, peace, prosperity, and happiness will return to every bull-dozed State. This is an estate they should fight for rather than not secure it.

NO MAN in America has a sweeter, gentler, more womanish nature than LAMAR.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

This statement, incredulous reader, is made in sober—well, serious—earnestness, by HEN-RYE WATTERSON, our Bo-peep, the author of the project to inaugurate TILDEN with the aid of 100,000 unarmed lambs. Evidently HEN-RYE's ideas of women and lambs are a little warped, as it were.

A SUNDAY cotemporary expresses some surprise that the people of Washington seem to be inert with regard to the location of our city post-office. Inertness, it should understand, is the normal condition of a people who have no voice in the conduct of public affairs. The people of the District of Columbia and the government which is placed over them have been handed over to the caprice of those who pay no taxes and bear no burdens here, and hence the people are divested of all power and have nothing to do but to submit tamely to the inevitable. No people on this continent are so humiliated in governental relation as the people of Washington, and it is not strange that they should become inert in their humiliation. Make citizens of them again, and then they will have some authority for interesting themselves in public affairs. Now they are mere aliens.

THE Harrisburg (Pa.) *Patriot* has levitated itself so far above the ordinary level of Northern Democratic Doughfaceism as to speak of its Southern masters here in Washington as Bourbons. This must have been the result of an accident; or, possibly, the *Patriot* editor was desirous of emulating the example of those masters aforesaid, and therefore attempted to do something from which he would be compelled to back down. He certainly will be expected to apologize sooner or later for this incidental betrayal of absolute truth in his mudsill columns.

FRANK HURD was in Congress while its speeches were printed in the *Globe*. He has returned and has recently made a speech, which the *Record* says is withheld for revision, though the aforesaid effort appears *in extenso* in the Democratic organ of Saturday morning. A Democrat suggests that HURD is yet ignorant of the fact that the speech-printing business has been transferred from the *Globe* office to the Government Printing-Office, and hence he sent his manuscript directly to the old *Globe* office, and as it was not furnished to the *Record* the usual stereotype announcement of "withheld for revision" was made.

THE rural districts, so to speak, are now being heard from regarding the CONKLING-LAMAR affair, and it is amusing to note the comments of some of the more belligerent stalwart editors of that wide-spread region thereon. The Iowa *State Register*, for example, thinks Mr. CONKLING "missed his "never-dying opportunity," whatever that is, by not pounding the "sass" out of LAMAR. This bellicose remark is especially notable because it is an indication of a great change of opinion regarding such matters in the rank and file of the Republican party—a change that will now sustain, instead of denounce, a retort in kind as well as more extreme measures by Republicans when they are assailed by the Southern Chivalry.

THE Hon. DAVID DAVIS has been invited by the Dallas (Texas) *Herald* to make "the "tour" of that State, and the invitation is accompanied by the assurance that "our "barbed wire fences are few and far between." There are stupid people who would imagine that this allusion to fences is in the nature of a political slur, and is intended to draw attention to the honorable gentleman's habit of straddling such things; but this is a mistake. We are confident that it was designed to assure him that he can walk about with freedom in the Lone Star State, untrammeled by circumscribed inclosures, as it were. But a more important question remains to be solved: How are the bridges? The circus season is over down there, it is true; but have the bridges been repaired since the last drove of elephants passed over them?

IF you will consult Democratic authority you will find that there has been no backdowns by the Democrats during the present session. But go among the people throughout the country who are close observers of public events and there is no diversity of opinion on this point. Democrats and Republicans alike agree that the Democrats have retreated from every position of any importance taken by themselves at the outset of the session. They threatened to wipe out all the measures born of the war. They threatened to starve the Government if their "riders" were not respected by the President. And these are not all the threats that have been fulminated by Democratic orators in Congress and their organs throughout the country; and yet not a "rider" survives. Nor have the war measures been wiped out. Nor has the Government been subjected to starvation. Somebody, then, must have backed down, and it isn't the President. So the people think.

**REPENTANCE AND FORGIVENESS.**

The Savannah *Recorder* says:

The South is never to be "forgiven," we use the word and the idea in a Northern sense, because of the late war. A war thrust upon the South, and not of her seeking, because the South held and still holds to the right of secession as she interprets the spirit and letter of the Federal Constitution.

Forgiveness follows repentance, and where there is no repentance it is not reasonable to expect forgiveness. If the South had repented of the great crimes of treason and rebellion, the measure of forgiveness would have been filled to the brim. When the rebellion surrendered its sword into the hands of General GRANT, his first act was among the most magnanimous known to the history of any conquering power since the world began. The vanquished were not sent to prison to be tried for treason, but were admonished to go to their homes, taking their horses and arms with them, and enter upon their industrial pursuits as good citizens. No act of humiliation was imposed upon them beyond the mere surrender of their rebellious purposes against their Government. Their crimes were forgiven in that line of policy, and they would have been forgotten but for such demonstrations and declarations as are now revived and have been repeated at intervals since the war closed, and which we find in the *Recorder* before us and elsewhere in the South, as a reflection of Southern feeling and sentiment. Read the following extract from the *Recorder* and hunt through its expressions for that repentance which calls for forgiveness:

The South had cause for her action in 1861. Why? "Because the Northern States had passed their personal-liberty bills and nullified the acts of Congress. The State governments would not render up fugitives; declaring those were not criminals because they stole slaves, which were not property, and the State judges took it upon themselves in their State courts to set aside the acts of Congress for carrying out the fugitive-slave law. These were the enormities that drove the South to her condition of determined secession." And any acts of a hostile character in the future toward the South will precipitate a like action on our part, with this important and well-understood declaration that secession may mean war, but we will be fully prepared for it.

The South has no apologies to make for her action in 1861. She is able to show up the wrongs she suffered at the hands of the North before she seceded, and she is ready to vindicate her actions to-day in Congress. She is again in the Union, and she intends to claim some of the honors, emoluments, and offices which justly belongs to her as a great section. We claim rights on a sectional ground, we claim rights on account of numbers, position, wealth, and influence. Nor does the South intend to be the tail end of any party or the tail end of a government administered by a hostile majority section.

The Okolona *Southern States* has not uttered words more offensive than these toward the people of the North. This shows that the attempt to ignore and repudiate that journal as a representative of Southern Democratic sentiment was as hypocritical as the pretended surrender at Appomattox. The *States* was honest and bold in its utterances of Southern sentiment and feeling, and refused to be cried down or hushed up by the Democrats who desired more time to practice their deceptions upon the North. The *Southern States* has kept up its traitorous and rebellious din without cessation, until the Savannah *Recorder* takes up its refrain and joins in the anthem of treason in chorus, and with full organ accompaniment. It not only contends now that the North was the aggressor and is responsible for the war and its results, but it intimates that the country is in danger of a repetition unless the majority of the people of the United States succumb to the minority and confess their aggressions apologetically. This is the attitude now assumed toward the North, showing that the South has determined not to be friends of the North, but is willing to assume the *role* of ruler and oppressor of that section. The *Recorder*, with marked modesty, intimates now that nothing short of President or Vice-President in a division of the honors and responsibilities of the Government they could not destroy, will satiate sectional ambition and secure national peace. Mark well its words:

Timid, cautious, policy-seeking and policy-talking politicians may be willing to sell out their interests and character, but the great South is no party to any such a bargain. We are now talking out, and we intend to give our politicians "back bone," or ask them to keep silent, as they speak for no one but themselves. The South is entitled from her position, wealth, influence, and importance to the office of President or Vice-President. We do not feel disposed to recognize sectional prejudices, for a principle is involved—a principle of equality in the Union.

This is the voice of the conqueror, not of the conquered. It is domineering in spirit, defiant in attitude, and offensive in utterance toward those who have saved the Union when the South would have broken it in pieces and who conserved the Republic when the South would have reduced it to ruin. The South tried the experiment of having both a sectional President and Vice-President in 1861, and after a period of rebellion and war, which cost the Nation billions of treasure and more than a million of lives, they gave up their experiment as a sad failure and affected to accept the situation when that act was clothed in the barest hypocrisy. Will history repeat itself? This the South must decide. The North is ready for the issue.

THE name of Hon. LEVI P. MORTON is being strongly urged in nomination for the next Governorship of New York State. This would be a justly befitting recognition of the services of the prominent member from the eleventh Congressional district in the Empire city, and one which would prove universally popular with all classes in the State, as Mr. MORTON possesses rare executive ability, combined with an integrity of character which makes him a representative man in its strictest sense.

## *GENERAL GRANT IN CHINA.*

**Some Particulars of His Reception at Hong Kong.**

We have advices from a valued correspondent at Hong Kong, under date of May 16, 1879, from which we glean the following facts relating to General Grant's visit to China and the reception that attended him on his arrival. Some of these facts have been anticipated by telegraph, but they are none the less interesting on that account. The account of the ceremonies come to us in the Hong Kong *Government Gazette*, and we give them in full for the reason that they are full of interest to the American people. We learn from our correspondent that General Grant left Hong Kong on the 12th of May for the northern cities of China, to look over the great walls and such other points of interest as will afford him an inside view of China and its people. He sails from thence to Japan, where great preparations are being made for his reception and entertainment. He will leave Yokohama for the United States about the 20th of August on the City of Tokio, and will reach San Francisco about the 15th of September, going from there to Oregon.

From this it would appear that unless General Grant has suddenly changed his route the announcement of his going to Australia is not warranted by the facts. Neverthe ss it is not impossible that he may have changed his programme, and that the more recent statement of his purpose may be justified.

The United States war steamer Richmond did not reach Hong Kong until the 15th of May, after General Grant had left. He has not seen her during his travels, and will not see her until he arrives at Yokohama, where the Richmond is to proceed and become the flagship of Admiral Patterson. This fact will wet a large amount of Democratic powder that had been accumulated to explode at him, for traveling at the Government expense—a thing which he has not done and will not do and has not intended to do since he sailed from the American shore.

The following account of the ceremonies attending General Grant's reception at Hong Kong are from the *Government Gazette*, and are full of interest. Hence we give them:

GENERAL GRANT.

The following reports, extracted from the local papers are republished for general information.

By command, W. H. MARSH,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hong Kong, 13th May, 1879.

At a dinner and reception at Government House on the 31 of May, after the toast of "Her Majesty the Queen," which was duly honored in the usual way, the band playing "God Save the Queen," His Excellency said: "The Governor of this colony his from time to time had the privilege of welcoming, in the name of the whole community, distinguished visitors. One of the children of our queen has been residing in this house, and my immediate predecessor entertained here a son of the Emperor of Russia. But I believe the young princes would be themselves among the first to say that the man whose health I am now about to propose is the most illustrious guest that ever sat at this table. I do not refer so much to the military achievements which will forever rank the name of Ulysses Grant with those of Washington, Wellington, and Napoleon, but to those other achievements, indicated by Lord Beaconsfield, when he truly said that the future civilization is indissolubly bound up in the future of the United States—those other achievements, accomplished by the toleration, resolute strength, and love of justice of the statesmen when the sword of the soldier was laid aside. Two years have gone since he first saw, at Cork harbor, the shores of the British Empire. During that time he has visited the Old World, breathed be Scotch air of his ancestors, and passed on from point to point of Queen Victoria's Dominions, and now, on leaving this island and crossing the Pacific to his own home, he is about to part with that spire, throughout the whole of which he has been received with one long ovation of respect and affection. As the Queen's representative, and in the name of every one in this colony, I thank him for giving us this opportunity of showing him the we all appreciate his character and career.

"Will you forgive me, ladies and gentlemen, if I presume to add that there are one or two personal reasons which affords me peculiar pleasure to see General Grant at my table. During the whole of those ever-memorable years, from the day when he drilled his company of volunteers at Galena to the capture o Richmond, and the surrender of the rebel army, I was in a small way mixed up in public affairs in England as a member of that assembly, the power of which, for good or evil, is not confined within the bounds of England sovereignty. It is now a matter of history that in both Houses of the British Parliament there were friends and foes of freedom, but we may recall with pride the fact that two men so diverse in person and disposition and party relations as John Bright and Benjamin Disraeli, were sagacious enough to know that the honor of their own country and the welfare of the world were associated with the cause for which Ulysses Grant was contending.

"While Bright was repairing the blunders of one or two eminent men of the Liberal party the great conservative chief was, to my own personal knowledge, laboring night and day to counteract unreasoning prejudice among his own followers; and it is ever to me a source of intense satisfaction that, though in a very humble way no doubt, I was one of those members of the House of Commons who loyally supported his prudent and patriotic policy. But this is not the only personal reason that is present to my mind to-night. I am a citizen of Cork. I come from that corner of the Old World nearest and not least dear to the United States, and on behalf of my fellow-citizens I now assure General Grant that in no part of the civilized globe would he have received a heartier welcome, if he had honored us with a visit, than in my native city. I now invite you to drink his health, and will ask you not to forget the charming lady at my right, and her family; for within the last few minutes, a telegram has reached them from London announcing the birth of a grandchild, so that General Grant, though still comparatively a young man, younger indeed to-day than was Washington when he first became President, has, as a grandfather, added another little link to unite the two countries together. I give you, with all my heart, the health of General Grant."

General Grant, in reply, said: "I am very grateful to you for your kind address, to which I would be happy to respond, but there is so much personal and flattering to myself that I find it impossible. It is only a continuance of the kindness that I have received not only in England, but in India, and in the British colonies; wherever, in fact, I have met Englishmen I have met nothing but courtesy, hospitality, and good-will to myself and my country.

"As you have said, I am about to leave the British and pass into the Chinese Empire. I have met no gentlemen so kind as the gentlemen of England. For this reception, more especially for the reception in Hong Kong, I am grateful, as I know my friends and countrymen at home are grateful for the kindness that I have been honored with during the last two years. I do not know that I can say anything better, nor anything which is nearer to my heart, now that I am leaving the British Empire, than to ask you all to unite in this sentiment: 'The perpetual friendship and alliance of the two great English-speaking nations of the world—England and America.'"

The General's toast was drunk by all the guests upstanding. Soon after the ladies retired to the large drawing-room, and at ten o'clock General Grant, the governor, and the aide-de-camp, with Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Hennessy, proceeded to the vestibule, where every person on arrival was received and presented to the General by the Governor. These presentations lasted for more than an hour.

On the 12th of May a deputation from the Chinese community, consisting of Messrs. Ng Choy, Leung On, Fung Tang, Hop Ki, Ho Ami, Li Shing, and Chin Yeung, waited upon General Grant at the Government House to present him with an address previous to his departure.

His Excellency, the Governor, introduced the deputation to General Grant, and the Honorable A. E. Borie, Colonel Mosby, and Major Palmer, A. D. C., were also present.

THE ADDRESS.

[Translation read by Mr. Ng Choy.]

*To General Ulysses S. Grant, late President of the United States of America and Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army.*

SIR: On the occasion of your honoring Hong Kong with your presence, we, the undersigned, on behalf of the Chinese community, approach to give you a hearty welcome, and beg to present to you an address expressive of our high esteem and respect for you.

During your Presidency your great name and noble deeds were well known far and wide, and by the carrying out of a just policy you commanded admiration and respect from all classes of people under your rule.

We have been delighted to find that in international questions you have shown a spirit of impartiality and fairness, treating Americans and foreigners alike, and the Chinese who have been trading in the United States have sung and continue to sing praises of the many good actions done by you while in office.

We had longed to see you, but, being far away, we were hitherto not permitted to realize our wish. Now that you have favored us with a visit, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to present you with a scroll inscribed with these four words: "Benefit to Chinese People," which we hope may serve as a souvenir of your interview with the Chinese community of Hong Kong.

General Grant, replying, said: Mr. Ng Choy and gentlemen, I thank you for this valuable address. It will be kept by me as a pleasing memento of the Chinese community of Hong Kong. In other colonies, during my recent travels, I have also met countrymen of yours, and I have found the rulers of those colonies recognizing your good qualities of frugality, industry, and enterprise. Such qualities go far to account for the prosperous condition in which I see you all here. I am now leaving Hong Kong to visit your country, and I am sure I shall see much that will be very interesting to me. For this handsome address I must again thank you most sincerely, and I shall never forget the kindness shown to me by the people here. I wish that prosperity may continue to be enjoyed by you.

At the request of His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Ng Choy introduced the other members of the deputation to the General.

The deputation then withdrew.

The address, which was sixteen feet long by four feet wide, and extremely handsome, was embroidered in gold on a strip of crimson satin about ten feet long, with a rich deep border exquisitely embroidered. The characters were written Chinese. On the top of the scroll is written the address, on the right side is General Grant's name in Chinese, and on the opposite side are the signatures. In the centre are four large Chinese characters, representing "Wai Kap Wa Man." (Benefit to the Chinese people.)

## *WAR ANNIVERSARIES.*

**Pertinent Extracts from the Chronology of the Rebellion.**

**1861.**

JUNE 30—Confederate General (Bishop) Leonidas Polk assumed command of his division at Memphis, Tenn. Skirmishing daily and hourly in the neighborhood of the capital.

**1862.**

JUNE 30—*Battle of White Oak Swamp.*—This fight lasted nearly the whole day. As the troops neared the James River the gunboats opened fire, and caused great havoc in the rebel ranks; they were again checked, and night closed the battle. John W. Andrews, of New Orleans, was sentenced to two years' close confinement at hard labor on the fortifications at Ship Island and allowed no communication with any one, for publicly showing a cross which he boasted was made of the bones of a Yankee soldier. Fidel Keller and Mrs. Phillips were sent to Ship Island for similar descrations. The United States steamer Sagamon made an attack on the town of Tampa, Fla., and silenced the protecting batteries, but finally she retired.

**1863.**

JUNE 30—General Pleasanton's cavalry drove the rebels from Gettysburg and occupied the place. General Early issued an address to the people, saying that he abstained from firing the depot buildings, as it would endanger the whole town, and he did not wish to punish the innocent with the guilty. He afterward evacuated the place. The rebel army, 40,000 strong, with forty pieces of artillery, left Carlisle for Gettysburg. The army of the Potomac occupied York and Hanover, thus cutting the rebel lines. General Schenck declared martial law in Baltimore city and county and the counties on the Western Shore of Maryland. The response to his appeal for public defense was prompt and enthusiastic. The city council of Cincinnati resolved to enforce the State militia act. Governor Seymour, of New York, ordered the enlistment of thirty regiments in New York city and Brooklyn. General Steadman accompanied General Thomas, reconnoitered to within two miles of Tullahoma. Immense war meeting in Indianapolis, Ind.

**1864.**

JUNE 30—Preparations were made by General Sherman to move his army operating before the rebel works at Kenesaw Mountain to the right, in order to push it forward to Nickajack Creek. The attempts to carry Petersburg by assault had by this time settled into the more deliberate operations of a siege. The retreat of General Hunter to West Virginia having opened the valley of the Shenandoah to the enemy, a force of 20,000 rebels under Early was sent into the valley, the ultimate object being to make a new invasion of Maryland and to threaten Washington.

## *PERSONAL.*

DR. COUES, U. S. A., is at the Arlington.

P. PUSIN, of Paris, is sojourning at Willard's

HON. E. L. MARTIN, of Delaware, is registered at Willard's.

DR. E. M. BUCKINGHAM and wife, of Ohio, are stopping at the Riggs House.

PROFESSOR ASA GRAY, of Harvard University, and wife are guests at the Arlington.

R. C. KERENS, of St. Louis, and G. K. Chase, of New York, are booked at the Riggs House.

GENERAL CHALMERS has been selected as one of the orators of the Southern Historical Society.

C. H. PENNYPACKER, Pennsylvania; Mrs. C. A. Longstreet, California; J. Gantly, Texas; J. Cooper, Ohio, and A. H. Jones, Philadelphia, arrived at Willard's yesterday.

E. C. WALKER and wife, Philadelphia; F. M. Coxe, U. S. A., E. H. Lewis and son, New York; M. M. Dowell, Chicago, and L. D. Mills, Florida, are among the guests at the Ebbitt House.

JOHN H. GALBRAITH and Mr. Gray, of New York J. M. Nosoac, of Ohio; A. Campbell Black, of Baltimore; R. P. Osgood, of Rochester, N. Y.; William H. Ridway and Gus Thalheimer, of San Francisco; H. A. Kenyon and wife, of Illinois; S. W. Perkins, of Haverhill, Mass.; W. E. Blanchard, of Lynn, Mass., and C. H. Crue and wife, of New York, registered at the St. James yesterday.

MISS JOSEPHINE TAYLOR, a daughter of Jonathan Taylor, of this city, carried off the gold medal and the first honors of her school at the Visitation Academy, Convent Place, on yesterday. Those who heard Miss Taylor's magnificent performance upon the piano and then listened to her sweet and cultivated voice in the difficult but beautiful selection from Verdi speak in glowing terms of brilliant accomplishment.

MR. CHARLES M. MARTIN, general manager of the Consolidated Fire Extinguisher Company, returned to the city a few days ago from a very successful business trip through the Southern States, and several large contracts are among the results of his labors. Mr. Martin is now on his way to the Pacific Slope in the company's interest, and we wish him all the success this enterprising firm under his management deserves.

**Is Not the Wisest Way.**

[Boston Herald.]

We cannot see why the sensible Democrats in Congress would not have done better to see the point before the President made it in the veto message. Prohibiting the use of the means to enforce a law still un-repealed, and which the Executive is bound by his oath to enforce, is not the wisest way to appeal to the people.

## *AMUSEMENTS.*

**National Theatre—Juvenile "Pinafore" Company.**

Ford's Juvenile "Pinafore" Company, an enterprise which has revived all the interest in "H. M. S. Pinafore," and proved as great an attraction at the close of the dramatic season as the best adult "Pinafore" company did at the beginning, when "Pinafore" was billed everywhere, will give four performances at the National, beginning to-night and including a matinee Wednesday. To-night's performance will be given as a benefit to Mr. Samuel G. Kinsley, the treasurer of the National Theatre. Mr. Kinsley has devoted many years in the service of Mr. Ford, aiding in the work of providing wholesome and attractive dramatic entertainments for the public. No man deserves more at the hands of the theatre-goers than he. The phenomenal success of the "Baby Pinafore" in New York, together with Mr. Kinsley's popularity, insures a crowded house to-night.

**Summer Theatre Comique.**

A brilliant variety entertainment has been arranged for the patrons of the Comique this week. The new arrivals include Charles A. Grear, the great mimic; the Delmannings, Carrie Carrington, the female minstrels, and others. The favorites of last week are retained. Jake Budd and John Robinson appear in "An Affair of Honor," and the performance will conclude with the burlesque "The Irish Piano-Four."

AN honest indifference to many prevailing complaints is the result of using Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 cents.

*DIED.*

HOUGH.—Drowned, on Saturday, the 28th inst., in Rock Creek, near Pierce's Mill, D. C., EDDIE H. HOUGH, aged 15 years and 10 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, C. B. and Regina Hough, 1423 Sixth street northwest, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m.

WAHEY.—On Saturday, the 28th inst., at 8:30 p. m., MARY, eldest daughter of Henry and Maggie R. Wahey, aged 8 years 9 months and 28 days.

Funeral from Mount Zion M. E. Church, corner Fifteenth and R streets northwest, on Tuesday, July 1, at 4 p. m. Friends of the family invited.

MCREA.—June 28, MRS. ELIZABETH K. MCREA, widow of the late Colonel James M. McRea, after a painful illness, in the 74th year of her age.

Funeral at 10 o'clock Monday morning from her residence, No. 915 I street southeast.

Farewell, children and all my earthly ties:
Jesus calls me to His mansion in the skies.
Weep not, dearest the,
But haste to meet me in the sky.
—BY HER DAUGHTER.


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## *SPECIAL NOTICES.*

☞ GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.
For sale or exchange—Farms, Village and Country Residences; very desirable City Property to trade for Farms; also an excellent Farm in Florida for City Property.
WM. H. MAIN & BROS.,
je28 125 Penna. avenue northwest.

☞ REMOVED
DR. M. S. BROWN
has removed his Dental Office to
NO. 725 FOURTEENTH STREET,
Over Smith's Drug Store.
Nitrous Oxide administered—each tooth, $1. je27-1m

☞ TREASURER AND ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1879.
Notice is hereby given that licenses issued for hacks, cabs, omnibuses, street cars, and other vehicles for transportation of passengers for hire will expire on the 30th day of June, 1879, and must be promptly renewed by all proprietors desiring to continue business.
ROBT P. DODGE,
je27-3t Treasurer and Assessor, D. C.

☞ SEIDENBERG'S AND F. G. BANCES CELEBRATED CIGARS.
FRESH LOT JUST RECEIVED.
SEIDENBERG & CO'S KEY WEST VICTORIA CONCHAS SELLING THREE FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
LONDRES, FINOS, AND CONCHA DE REGALIA TEN CENTS STRAIGHT EACH
F. G. BANCES' IMPORTED LOMEROS, TEN TO TWENTY CENTS EACH.
At M. GOLDSTEIN'S, Tobacconist,
611 Pennsylvania avenue,
Under Metropolitan Hotel,
je21 to 30 Washington, D. C.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Uniontown, on MONDAY, July 7. Polls open for the election of directors from 3 until 5 p. m.
H. A. GRISWOLD, Secretary.
L. W. GUINAND, President. je20-F&Md

☞ FARMS, VILLAGE AND COUNTRY Residences for sale or exchange. Very desirable Baltimore property to trade for farms. Ohio and Indiana property to trade for Washington city property. Apply to W. H. MAIN & BROS., 125 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. je14 3m

☞ OFFICE GEORGES CREEK COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
BALTIMORE, June 3, 1879.
A general meeting of stockholders of this company will be held at their office, No. 4, Rialto Building, Baltimore, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, from 12 to 1 o'clock, for the election of nine directors.
je3-1w CHAS. W. MILLER, Treasurer.

☞ BEAVER DAM GOLD-MINING COMPANY.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Beaver Dam Gold-Mining Company will be held at room No 58, Riggs House, Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, July 2, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the transaction of general business.
JOHN H. FLAGG,
J. A. GARFIELD,
BENJ. WILSON,
JAS. M. SELOVER,
JOHN J. JACKSON,
my28-30t Directors.

☞ HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.—POND'S Extract Humphrey's Specifics, and all kinds of Patent Medicines, sold at Coughlin's, Masonic Temple. Jan4

☞ PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACcurately compounded at fair prices at Coughlin's Temple drug store, corner F and Ninth streets Jan4

☞ NEURALGIA CURED IN ONE MINUTE by Fluid Lightning, as hundreds in the city can testify. Sold at Coughlin's drug store. jan26-tf

☞ HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, &c., cured by Fluid Lightning. Sold at Coughlin's drug-store, Masonic Temple. jan26-tf

☞ MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, &c.
**P. WALLACH'S**
**LOAN OFFICE,**
**1417 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest.**
Near Willard's Hotel. mar28

☞ **J. F. M'KENNEY,**
**427 Ninth Street Northwest,**
ALL KINDS OF
**SEWING MACHINES**
Call and examine the New Wilson Oscillating Shuttle Sewing Machine. apr28

## *EXCURSIONS, PICNICS, &c.*

**The Departmental Dozen**
will give their
NINTH ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
TO MARSHALL HALL,
THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1879,
on the elegant steamer W. W. Corcoran, which will leave her wharf—foot of Seventh street—at 7 p. m., returning at 2 a. m.
The reputation of this party being fully established, further comment is unnecessary.
Brass and String Music by Prof. Pistorio.
Tickets to be had on the evening of the excursion at the boat only. Chariots will be in attendance.
je30-4t*

**7th ANNUAL GAMES AND PICNIC**
of the
**CALEDONIAN CLUB,**
At Boyer's 7th-street Park,
**FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1879.**
Cash Prizes for Games. See Posters and Programmes.
**Ticket (admitting one), 35 cents.**
Music by Pistorio's Orchestra. je28-5t

**MUSIC AND DANCING.**
**GRAND EXCURSION**
**Friday, July 4, 1879.**
**To Marshall Hall and Mt. Vernon Springs.**
STEAMER MARY WASHINGTON (Captain J. J. Newell) will make TWO TRIPS, leaving her wharf at 8 a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m.
**Round Trip, 25 Cents.** je27-6t

**Potomac Fruit Growers**
*TO MARSHALL HALL,*
**On Corcoran, Tuesday, July 1, 1879.**
Boat leaves wharf at 10 a. m. and 5 p. m., returning from last trip in early evening.
Meeting of association and exhibition of Fruit and Flowers at pavilion. Essay by Mrs. Martha D. Lincoln. Music by Professor H. M. Rogers and others. Recitations by some of our best talent.
Dr. E. P. Howland will exhibit in the river the Merriman Life-Dress, as worn by Boyton down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; also the Merriman & Howland Life-Preserver and Jacket.
Fare—To holders of members' passports (to be had of undersigned and at the boat), 25c; children, half price. WM. H. CLARK,
je26-3t Chairman of Committee.

**HO! FOR THE 4TH OF JULY!**
*EXCURSION*
**FOR GLYMONT!**
**STEAMER JANE MOSELEY**
will leave her wharf, foot of Sixth street, at 9:30 a. m.
*STEAMER JOHN W. THOMPSON*
will leave at 3 p. m.
To accommodate passengers the JANE MOSELEY on her trip to Norfolk, leaving at 5:30 p. m., will land passengers at Glymont; returning on steamer JOHN W. THOMPSON, leaving Glymont at 9 p. m.
*MUSIC FOR DANCING ENGAGED.*
Fare, 75 cents, including dancing at the Pavilion.
je24-10t

SELECT EXCURSION TO NORFOLK, FORTRESS MONROE, AND THE CAPES.
R. K. HELPHENSTINE, proprietor of the Ebbitt House Drug Store, has engaged the steamer George Leary for a grand excursion to Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, and the Capes. This magnificent steamer, under command of that splendid seaman, Captain Joseph White, will leave her wharf, foot of Seventh street, THURSDAY EVENING, July 3, at 6 o'clock, returning Saturday morning at about 6:30 o'clock. If you want to spend the Fourth pleasantly secure a ticket for this occasion. State-rooms secured at the Ebbitt House Drug Store. Instead of mattresses being scattered promiscuously over the boat, they will be placed on iron bedsteads for the accommodation of those who do not occupy staterooms, for which there will be no charge. Meals will be furnished by the boat at seventy-five cents each, which Commodore Plant guarantees will be superior to any ever offered by any boat running on the Potomac. A brass and string band has been engaged. Tickets for round trip, $1.50; for sale only at the Ebbitt House Drug Store and on the evening of sailing at the boat. je21-11t

**GREAT FALLS.**
The neat little packet **NELLIE** will leave her wharf, at Congress Street Bridge, Georgetown, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, at 8 o'clock a. m.
Leaves the Falls at 4:30 p. m.
Round trip, 50 cents.
She can be chartered other days for $12 to the Falls and $10 to Cabin John's Bridge.
Apply at Critic office or at the boat. je19

EXCURSIONS TO THE GREAT FALLS OF THE POTOMAC
on the New, Safe, and Convenient Canal Packet-boat GENERAL M. C. MEIGS.
Leaves Aqueduct Bridge on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, at 7:30 a. m.
Returning, leaving Falls at 4:30 p. m.
Fare—Round trip, 50 cents; children, half price.
The boat can be chartered for excursions on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at terms to suit. For further particulars inquire of
JOHN T. SCRIVENER,
Opp. Aqueduct Bridge, Georgetown D. C.
Tickets for sale at this office. je9-tf

**EXCURSIONS.**
The favorite steamer MARY WASHINGTON (Captain J. J. Newell) will make TWO DAILY EXCURSIONS to Mount Vernon Springs and Marshall Hall EVERY MONDAY, TUESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY leaving her wharf at 9:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. SUNDAYS to the same points at 3 p. m., returning at 8 p. m. sharp.
A grand concert by the Continental Quartette and Orchestra on each trip.
Round trip, 25 cents. je8

**To BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS**
The undersigned, having purchased the
**ADAMANTINE BRICK WORKS,**
AT WATERLOO, VA.,
are prepared to furnish these brick in large or small quantities of superior quality. The brick being perforated, the mortar or cement forms a perfect dowel, thus making a wall as firm as of marble or iron.
Our Arch Brick are especially adapted for sewers vaults, and foundations, being actually imperishable in or out of the water.
All orders addressed to G. E. FISHER, at the works, or post-office box 468 in this city, will receive prompt attention.
*S. PETTEBONE & SON,*
WASHINGTON, D. C., June, 1879. Proprietors.
je11-W,Fr&Saw
{Post, Sunday Herald