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AMUSEMENTS.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 4, 1881.

Population of the National Capital....180,000.

California a Discrowned Sovereign---The Bolt in 1879.

Said General Garfield a few years ago in a public address: "It is painfully evident from the experience of the last few years that the efforts of the States to *regulate their railroads* have amounted to but little more than feeble annoyance. * * In these contests the corporations have become conscious of their strength and have entered upon the work of controlling the States. Already they have *captured* several of the oldest and strongest of them; and these *discrowned sovereigns* now follow in chains the triumphal chariot of their *conquerors*. And this does not imply that merely the officers and representatives of States have been subjected to the railways, but that the corporations have *grasped the sources and fountains of power, and* CONTROL THE CHOICE OF BOTH OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES."

General Garfield was right. Indeed, he did not exaggerate when in the same address he said that the "vast consolidations which have placed the control of the whole system in the hands of a few have developed *the Charlemagnes and the Cæsars* of our internal commerce." Again, he said: "The *modern barons*, more powerful than their military prototypes, own our greatest highways, and levy tribute at will upon all our vast industries."

Of all the captive, discrowned sovereigns which follow in chains their railroad conquerors California is the most abaged and pitiful. The "modern barons" who have brought her to their feet are Californians whose worldly possessions in 1861 did not exceed $120,000. The United States gave them lands, loaned them bonds on second mortgage, and enabled them to borrow on first mortgage, so that, without resources of their own, they were enabled to build the Central and Southern Pacific Railroad and branches and to absorb all other lines of land and water communication in the State. They were five in number, and had all the stock of their great railroad sytems. The few shares which had been subscribed by others before any of the road was built were bought in at whatever price was demanded, in order to avoid judicial inquiry into the construction contracts, which had been given out to a company composed of the five whales of the company, with the minnows left out. They paid in one case as high as $17,000 for seventeen shares, the par value being but $100 a share. The "Credit Mobilier of America," under the name of the Union Pacific directors absorbed all the gifts and loans of that company, a fraction of which sufficed to build their road, was a rather modest concern compared with the "Contract and Finance Company" of California, composed of the Central Pacific managers, who gave themselves $27,000,000 of United States bonds, $27,000,000 of first mortgage railroad bonds, and $54,000,000 of paid up (!) stock for building the trunk line from Sacramento to Salt Lake, which cost them less than $30,000,000.

The Central Pacific land grant is estimated by the company at $30,000,000. The land grant to the Southern Pacific, owned by the same parties, is estimated by them at $41,000,000. The State of California has made these railroad companies gifts amounting to $17,000,000, as stated by their own officers, being $15,000,000 value of lands on San Francisco Bay for terminal purposes, and two million in interest on guaranteed bonds. The great surplus over and above what was required to build the Central Pacific went to the building of the Southern Pacific, and to the purchase of other roads in the State, all the steamboats and ferries of the State, horse-car routes in San Francisco, costly palaces and country establishments, race horses of national reputation, and such of the newspapers of both parties, or of neither, as were for sale.

So well have these "modern barons" used their power, and so extortionate have they been in levying tribute for travel and freight, that they have made their gross earnings more than double the operating expenses. For the past six years the gross earnings have been over $16,000,000 annually, and after paying the interest on bonds—large quantities of which they hold themselves—*the four owners* of this gigantic monopoly (one having early sold to the others his interest) *divided between themselves* $4,320,000 a year.

In 1877 these thrifty gentlemen stated their assets to be $302,000,000 (the entire assessed valuation of the property of the State was less than twice that amount), and their liabilities at $116,000,000. This made them worth $186,000,000, over and above all debts, by their own admission. Of this, as we have seen, $71,000,000 consisted of gifts (not loans) of land to aid in building their roads. Instead of selling their lands, as contemplated by law, they hold them for high prices, and have borrowed eight millions on them at six per cent., and added that interest account to the expenses to be paid by the traveling public. It should be remarked that the only money ever paid in for stock was $11,500, being the ten per cent. required by law to be paid on $1,000 per mile of road, the length of the road, as originally projected, being 115 miles, viz.: From Sacramento to the State line. Ond hundred and eighty-six million dollars over and above all liabilities in 1878 is a very "fair return on the investment" of $11,500 in 1862.

There being no more worlds to conquer, these railroad emperors might voluntarily have reduced the burdens they had put upon the public. They had exacted from seven hundred thousand people for railroad service half as much tribute as is yielded by all New England, half as much as the people of all the Southern States have to pay, and very nearly as much as the Pennsylvania system receives, traversing, as it does, the populous Middle States. The state was productive, but the railroads were absorbing all the fruits of industry. Farmers could only market their products for a trifle more than enough to pay their freight bills. Fertile fields went bare in Tulare Valley because men could not afford to pay $24 a ton for freight on seed wheat, to be carried two hundred miles! Flaxseed was charged three times the freight charged for wheat, because it was more valuable. Farmers were laughed at or abused if they complained, because there was no remedy by way of competition.

Unable longer to endure these wrongs, the people of California, in May, 1879, adopted a new constitution, by which they hoped to be able to obtain relief. That instrument contained much that was crude, undesirable, and experimental, but what redeemed all these faults in the general estimation was a provision that placed the whole power of the State in regard to railroad control in the hands of three commissioners, to be chosen by the people by districts. The constitution was adopted by a majority of eleven thousand against the most vigorous moneyed fight ever made in the State. The people, thus divided upon this question, found political party lines for the time obliterated. The Central Pacific Railroad Company bought, bullied, and coaxed, threatened opposition and promised support, until all newspapers and politicians, without regard to party, who could in any manner be controlled, were enlisted on the side of the railway company. Indeed, the choice of delegates to the constitutional convention had been struggled over in the same manner.

The constitution having been adopted, the Sacramento *Record-Union*, a daily paper owned and printed by the railroad company at the capital of the State, insolently proclaimed that the constitution would be nullified by the men who were soon to be elected to carry it into effect. The policy thus openly avowed by the railroad masters was logically followed by determined efforts on their part to control the conventions of the several political parties. The Republican convention was held first, and was captured by them. Of course, the candidates for Governor and railroad commissioners were thick-and-thin railroad adherents. The nominee for Governor was at the head of a coast-navigation company which had once been in competition with the railroad people, but had long before his nomination pooled rates with them. A State Central Committee was made in the railroad interest, and the alternative was presented to Republicans either of opposing the party in a State contest, in which the support of the State constitution was the real issue, or to join the railroad company in aiding to elect their ticket, which meant three years more of railroad extortion and distress for the people of the State. There were but few Republicans who were not disgusted with the situation and ashamed of the action of their convention. The brazen mercenaries of the railroad magnates, who worked for pay, were of course most enthusiastic, and a majority of the party men concealed their chagrin and supported the ticket. Estimating the railroad Democrats who voted for the railroad Republican nominee for Governor at eight thousand (a small estimate), and the returns show that twenty-one thousand Stalwart Republicans voted against him. These voted for an independent candidate, H. J. Glenn, who was originally nominated by "the new constitution party," and subsequently indorsed by the Democracy. The new constitutionalists were denounced by Dennis Kearney at the Sand Lots and by him nicknamed "Honorable Bilks." Kearney and his crew ran another candidate named White as a "workingman," to divide the anti-railroad vote. The trick succeeded, and the ninety-two thousand votes cast in opposition to the railroad tyranny were so divided that sixty-eight thousand votes sufficed to elect the railroads' trusted instruments.

Such is the true story of the California campaign of 1879. George C. Gorham is frequently alluded to as having bolted the Republican party in that contest and gone over to the Democracy. He did vote with the twenty-one thousand Republicans for the "new constitution" candidate for Governor, and opposed the railroads' henchmen for commissioners. He earnestly advocated the election of the Republican candidates for Congress, and everywhere declared his hostility to the Democratic party and his determination to labor for Republican success in the presidential election the following year. His promise was faithfully redeemed. He never believed that any considerable portion of the Republicans of California were willing to serve the Railroad Company at the expense of the people, although a majority of them preferred to support objectionable party action in that regard rather than oppose the organization. Nobody in California doubts his Republicanism, and the outcry of railroad hirelings, assuming the guardianship of Republicanism there, is simply ridiculous.

Whenever the Republican party shall carry California it will have to be by the aid of the twenty-one thousand who in 1879 refused even at the party's command to aid in compelling her as a "discrowned sovereign" to "follow in chains the triumphal chariot" of her "conquerors."

The election of a Republican Legislature last fall, in the face of a Democratic victory on the electoral ticket, is attributable to the popularity of General Miller, the new Senator, and the indefatigable exertions of himself and friends in closely contested counties.

If the Republican party in California can free itself from railroad control in 1882 it can succeed. Otherwise, it can only hope for success by divisions among the enemies of railroad dictation. Its twenty-four thousand minority vote in 1879 ought to teach the proper lesson. A few railroad papers can make a great deal of noise, but cannot make "discrowned sovereigns" submissive.

THE remarks of Judge Snell in the recent case of a girl arrested for enticing prostitution by a policeman who had laid aside his uniform that he might more easily act the decoy will be commended by all right-thinking persons. Our police force has enough upon its hands to attend to its legitimate business of guarding property and conserving the peace without acting as special detectives for the purpose of entrapping unfortunate women, driven, perhaps, by absolute want into sacrificing that which they should hold sacred to obtain bread. God pity them! Their lot is hard enough without being "run in" by a policeman, dressed in citizen's clothes, so that he may the more readily play the part of a sneak and an informer. The officer who would permit, much less direct, one of his men to perform such duty should be at once removed and his position filled by one who has some manliness and decency in his composition.

A SOUTHERN United States Senator made a mistake a few days ago in referring to a sheet published at Sacramento, in this State, as "a Republican paper." The sheet itself says it "is not a subservient party organ." This is true. It is not subservient to any party or to any principle. In the interest of its owners it has violently defended the most extreme State Rights doctrines. This certainly takes it out of the pale of the Republican party. If General Burnside had been as well informed as Senator Miller he might have informed the Senate that the sheet represents the interests of the Central Pacific Railroad corporation, and that it has no other policy.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The paper referred to by the *Chronicle* is the Sacramento (Cal.) *Record-Union*. It is Republican in Republican years, and Democratic in Democratic years, and "railroad all the time."

DURING the campaign General Garfield was charged with writing a letter to H. L. Morey on the Chinese question. Now some papers charge that he has written a letter to be read in the Republican senatorial caucus demanding the withdrawal of the editor of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN as a caucus nominee for Secretary of the Senate. The latter is probably no better founded than was the former. Hunt the rascal down!

THE Reform newspapers want a monopoly of the independence business. But THE REPUBLICAN insists on a small share.

THE REPUBLICAN still prospers, notwithstanding the disapproval of some other newspapers.

THE Republican Senators do not appear inclined to divide for the benefit of the Democracy.

POLITICS are only simmering now. They may come to a boil in a few days.

GREAT day for races.

RATHER cool.

PERSONALITIES.

MR. A. W. EDWARDS, of the Fargo (Dak.) *Daily Argus*, is at the Arlington.

REV. DEWITT TALMAGE, accompanied by his daughter, is at the Ebbitt House.

HON. EMORY STORRS and J. B. Hawley, of Chicago, are stopping at the Riggs House.

GENERAL C. C. AUGUR has been asked to give the annual oration at West Point this year.

JUDGE JOEL PARKER, ex-Governor of New Jersey, has joined the Presbyterian Church at Freehold.

EX-SENATOR HAMLIN went to two balls at Bangor last week, dancing to the end of the programme with great nimbleness and enjoyment.

GENERAL MELIKOFF has renewed his request to be relieved from his functions as Minister of the Interior, but the Emperor has not yet consented. If he does, it is reported General Ignatieff will succeed to the office.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES' horses, which are nearly worn out, will be used by President Garfield until fall, when they will be sent to Fremont, Ohio. Mr. Garfield, who loves to ride alone, does not ride fast. He does not care for driving.

BEACONSFIELD'S handwriting was sturdy and somewhat showy. He treated women as pretty dolls, and paid them exaggerated compliments. Labouchere tells of a Whig lady, who talked to him long and learnedly, and his reply was, "You darling." He liked show, but cared little for money.

The King of Newspaper Men.

The first journals of the dead French journalist, Emil de Girardin, were *Le Voleur* and *La Mode*. The *Journal des Connaissances Utiles*, a monthly magazine which he established after the revolution of 1830, reached a circulation of 129,000. In 1836 he established the *Presse*, a daily political newspaper, which was sold at half the price of other journals. This aroused the wrath of the Parisian daily press, and his public character was assailed and his private life maligned. A duel with Armand Carrel grew out of this, in which he killed Carrel. Girardin afterward fought his way to a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, and had the satisfaction of seeing his newspaper without a rival. In the crisis of 1848 he persuaded Louis Phillippe to abdicate in favor of his grandson, the Count of Paris, but too late to save the dynasty. Girardin accepted the new regime, and became so popular that the *Presse* reached a circulation of 150,000. He in 1866 established *La Liberte*. He continued his attacks on the government, was fined, and his journal proscribed. In 1869 after the proclamation of the republic, he sold *La Liberte*, and afterward purchased *La France*, which had a circulation of about 3,000 daily. Under his management the circulation arose to 60,000. He was also chief owner of the *Petit Journal*, which circulated about half a million copies daily. The *Journal Officiel* was purchased by him in 1872. He has since taken an active part in Parisian journalism.

A Mystery About Artemus Ward.

Among the mysteries of his life, and they are many, says *Scribner*, none was greater than that involving the total disappearance of his property at the time of his death. Mr. Maxfield, his administrator, who knew much of his affairs, says that while he did not have as much money as was generally supposed, yet, being in his room in Waterford one day just before his departure for England, and while he was arranging his business affairs, "so that," as Charles said, "if anything should happen mother will be all right," he saw a pile of notes amounting to about $12,000, which he thought was all the money Charles had. He had a valuable gold watch and chain. The chain was of solid gold, a present from the California miners, very heavy, though plainly wrought, and worth alone several hundred dollars. He had also a diamond pin of considerable value and two diamond rings. Besides, his season in London was very successful. For six weeks he netted $800 a night. He was also liberally paid for his contributions to *Punch*. But of all this his mother never received a cent, and not so much as a single relic. Previous to his death he had cleared the old homestead of debt, and had willed his mother a small property at Yonkers, N. Y. What became of the rest?

What Have They Gained?

What have they gained? They have delayed the confirmation of the President's nominations. They have driven Mahone and his allies so far beyond the Democratic lines that they can never return. They have widened the breach between Northern Democrats and Southern Bourbons. They have unmasked as to their purposes and intentions. They have made more prominent the fact that the Bourbonism of to-day is in all its essentials the same Bourbonism that carried the South into rebellion. In the meantime the Republican administration has proceeded quietly on its way. The financial policy, as enunciated by Secretary Windom, is already an assured success. The general policy, as indicated by the President's acts and words, is to be uncompromisingly Republican. All the Departments are working smoothly, and no Democratic intrigues or plots have embarrassed either the President or the Republican leaders. Then what have the Democrats gained?—*Inter-Ocean.*

Infidels.

Colonel Ingersoll defines an infidel as "a man that has had a new idea absolutely," and an orthodox man as "a man who is petrified in his head; who is through; who is walking around, an intellectual corpse, to save the funeral expenses of his soul." He says that infidels have been the generous spirits of the unworthy past; the victims on the battle-fields of thought; the men who have made the world fit to live in. "Without them," he says, "the human brain would be as empty as the churches will be soon. Why," he asks, "should we believe that honest men have a fearful death, while those who believe in slavery, polygamy, and all sorts of crime, like the murderer on the scaffold, look smilingly around and beg us to be evangelized?" He says it is a joy to him to see "the brand of inferiority on the orthodox brain," and to see that among the advanced thinkers of to-day are men like Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall, Renan, Spencer, Heckel, and Helmholz.

Theatrical Combinations.

This "combination" business is a nuisance to the stage. With a few exceptions they are miserable artists, whose only stock in trade is *double entente*, slangy jokes, and other impertinences. Of dignity their performances are destitute, and their entertainments of a very low grade. Their visits do no good and give little pleasure, except to the lower classes of the community.—*Golden Era, of San Francisco.*

SLANDERING SENATORS.

What an Inebriated Texas Reporter Has to Say—A Vivid Imagination.

The Washington correspondent of the Galveston *News* sends the following nonsense to his paper: "Several Senators and their friends have been sworn into another organization than the Senate. The truth is, there are some talented Senators who love a drink—not only one drink, but numerous drinks. They know this, and to offset this failing a peculiar and novel branch of a temperance society was formed. There were about six in it, and the conditions were these: Each one deposited $500 as a guarantee of his sobriety, and the moment he took a drink his $500 was forfeited; and in case five of the six violated the rules the remaining one was to get the $3,000. But they forgot to make a provision, in case all six got drunk about the same time, whom the money was to go to. This deposit kept them all sober for two whole weeks. A few nights ago I met one of the reformers about two-thirds full. He remarked to me: 'I have forfeited $500 to-night by getting off.' He said to me: 'If you meet any of my friends tell them I'm over at John Chamberlin's.' In about a half hour I met another enthusiastic member of the same order. He was in the same fix. I told him that there was a friend of his up at Chamberlin's anxious to see him. He went there. Soon after I met the third. He told me that he had forfeited $500 because he was a little full, and had violated a pledge and forfeited a deposit. I suggested that if he would go to Chamberlin's Club-House he would hear all the preliminaries made for the coming spring races. Knowing his love for racing I was sure of him.- I met two others in the Willard Hotel. They were for it, too, but had caught each other, and were devising means to avoid or hide it from the others. They asked me where they could go and have a quiet time without being observed. I told them at Chamberlin's. They started for it and arrived. I saw five in the same genial fix. The best part of it was that the other one—the sixth one—was already up at Chamberlin's having a good time all alone. These total abstainers all met there and had forfeited their $500, but upon examination of their pledges and written agreement discovered that they had not provided for such a sudden and unexpected occurrence. The result was that each individual got his money back, and expressed regret that their society had broken up in a wholesale drunk."

SENATOR CONKLING'S WIT.

His Comment on the Speeches Placing Candidates in Nomination at Chicago.

For four days the convention had been struggling to effect an organization. On the night of Saturday, June 5, the selection of a candidate for the Presidency was in order. The following are extracts from the speeches:

"The tempest burst upon the country, and the war ensued, which raged for four long years. Fortunately for us, there were at the helm of the ship of state the right men, and it was manned by the right crew."—*Mr. Joy, of Michigan, placing Blaine in nomination.*

"I saw once a storm at sea in the night time—a stanch old ship fighting its fury—the wind shrieking and howling through her rigging—the huge waves dashing against her sides—the lightning flashing and thunder rolling all around."—*Frye, of Maine, seconding the nomination.*

"We saw the old ship of state, strained in every timber, tossed upon the foaming waves of an angry sea. Again we beheld her as she safely entered port, but the pilot who sat at her wheel was the grand old hero, magnificent in the majesty of his silence."—*Mr. Bradley, of Kentucky, seconding the nomination of Grant.*

"I have seen the sea lashed into fury and tossed into spray, and its grandeur moves the soul of the dullest man."—*Mr. Gaugleid, of Ohio, placing John Sherman in nomination.*

"Welcome the breeze from the Green Mountains. How quickly it will swell into a gale."—*Mr. Billings, of Vermont, presenting Mr. Edmunds' name to the convention.*

"A comfortable berth is of no account to the passenger when the ship is fast driving upon the rocks. Let us save the ship and take care of the berths afterward.—*Mr. Cassody, of Wisconsin, presenting Washburne as a candidate.*

"I don't know how you feel," said Senator Conkling to an inquiring friend, as they were leaving the Exhibition Hall that night, "but as for me, I feel seasick."

THE DE LESSEPS CANAL.

No Earnest Work Begun—Doubts as to De Lesseps' Intentions.

"How is work on the De Lesseps canal advancing?" asked a reporter of John M. Wilson, United States Consul at Panama, who has lately arrived in the city.

"It is making very little progress," was the reply.

"How many men are employed, and what are they doing."

"There are about forty Frenchmen down there, about half of whom appear to be running lines in various directions, while the other half are commissaries and so on. There are besides about a hundred Jamaica negroes engaged in cutting brush. Wyse has returned to France."

"Then nothing like serious work has yet been attempted?"

"None whatever. Six stations have been established on the proposed line across the Isthmus; but no houses have been built, and the men are living in tents. The rainy season has begun, and the men will soon be driven out of their tents by the storms. The truth is, it does not look to me as though De Lesseps ever intends to dig a canal there. He estimates that it will cost $90,000,000, when everybody else who knows anything about such matters says it will cost nearer ten times that sum; that the canal will be finished in ten years, and that in the meantime people who buy stock shall receive five per cent. interest upon its par value. Thus interest alone will add from five to forty per cent. to the cost of the canal. But I don't believe any canal will be built there. De Lesseps is a great diplomat, but a poor financier; and if he really intends in good faith to dig a canal I think he will fail."

Robertson's Appointment.

Notwithstanding the great political services of Senator Conkling to the Republican party in the late presidential campaign, he is not as much as consulted as to any of the Federal appointments in his own State, while one of his most inveterate enemies—one "Judge" Robertson, who was at one time a county judge in one of the rural counties of the State of New York—is appointed to the collectorship as a mark of the contempt of the President toward Mr. Conkling. No change has been demanded in the New York collectorship at this time, all the leading merchants and the presidents of every national bank in New York City protesting against this man Robertson's appointment. The present collector, General Merritt, was a gallant soldier in the Union service, and has two years more to serve. Why, then, remove him? That is an inquiry that very naturally arises in every Stalwart Republican's mind. If any change was demanded in this office, should it not be made upon the recommendation of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of New York or of the business men of the great city for which the appointment is made? The United States Senate will doubtless hold an executive session next week. The Committee on Commerce will doubtless report unfavorably upon the Robertson appointment, an animating debate will occur, and, if the nomination is rejected, whose fault will it be thus to ignore and snub the representative Republicans of New York? Certainly not Mr. Conkling's, but that of his enemies and the foes of Republican union and harmony, a small faction of bolting New York politicians, who are up early and late to some political mischief or other. We are for union and harmony in Republican councils everywhere, not only in New York and Indiana, but in Ohio and Michigan. If such an obnoxious appointment as that of Robertson was made by the President in Michigan would our political brethren look upon it with any more favor than the New Yorkers do? Most certainly not.—*Allegan (Mich.) Journal, Friday, April 29, 1881.*

The President and Virginia Republicans.

Some of the Republican leaders in Virginia still refuse to acquiesce in the movement in that State against the Bourbons. Jorgensen is the leader of this class. He and Dezendorf called upon the President again a few days ago and protested against Federal recognition of the Readjusters. The President read them a severe lecture. He told Jorgensen that his refusal to go into the amalgamation movement was simply aiding the Bourbons; that under the circumstances every vote cast for a straight Republican ticket was one ballot for the Democrats; that if the Republicans insisted upon a triangular fight they would simply divide the anti-Bourbon forces and give them the State by plurality. The liberal movement must be encouraged and helped on against a common enemy.—*Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Press.*

GOOD-NIGHT.

There's a face in the mirror of loveliness rare,
Encircled by round, dimpled arms, sweetly bare,
White fingers, pink-tipped, hide and seek in her hair,
A-taking it off for the night.

There's a pair of brown eyes, rather sleepy, it's true
Red cheeks that outrival the peaches in hue;
A mouth made of rose-buds and holding a few
Bent hair pins 'twen teeth pearly white.

There's a flutter of white angel wings, I suppose;
A dropping of shoes and a showing of hose;
A patter of little bare feet and ten toes,
A-running across on the floor.

Then darkness—a ghost kneeling down by the bed;
The tiniest prayer that ever was said;
A pulling of blankets all over the head,
And a sweet little musical snore.

For Sale--Houses, &c.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SEVEN-ROOM House; bath and cellar, large rooms and closets, four chambers, wide front, bay window; $1,000 or more cash, balance easy. Inquire at 1004 S street, at noon and after 5 p. m., or of E. J. HILL, 464 F street. my4-3t*

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LOT ON MERIDIAN Hill, near Stone Place, cheap. J. AMBLER SMITH, Lawyer, Fifth and D streets. my4-3t*

FOR SALE—TWO FINE LOTS ON Q STREET, near corner of New Hampshire avenue, overlooking Dupont Circle. Address VICTOR, Republican office. my4

FOR SALE—A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE, WITH modern conveniences, nicely located on route of Belt Line cars; $300 to $500 cash, balance easy. Address H. J. E., Republican office. my3-3t*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GARDEN FARM of 30 acres; also 100 acres adjoining, four miles from city. Inquire of HUGUELY & BOWEN, 645 New York avenue. my2-12t*

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR LEASE FROM 1 TO 15 acres of the best Land in the District, with two Wells, small House, and Stable, call at once at 405 First northwest. ap30-3t*

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSES, $2,500 each, and one elegant eleven-room House, $6,000, half cash; well located, northwest. Address BARGAIN, Republican office. ap30-3t*

EXCHANGE—WILL EXCHANGE FOR FARM and stock, two Houses; good location; rent, $45 per month; price, $5,500. Address APPLETON P. CLARK, 220 Four-and-a-half street. ap30-3t*

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, ON TERMS TO suit, beautiful Building Lot, 32 by 90, on southwest corner K and Fourth streets northeast; can be bought on monthly payments. J. W. STARR, 1429 New York avenue. ap29 6t

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS INVESTment—About 120,000 feet of ground, with three two-story Houses on the same, which are rented; located east side Thirteenth street, north side E street, and south side D street southeast; will sell a part or will exchange. J. W. STARR, 1429 New York avenue. ap29-6t

FOR SALE—CALL AND SEE OUR LIST OF property for sale. JOHN SHERMAN & CO., St. Cloud Building. Real estate and loans y31

For Sale--Miscellaneous

FOR SALE CHEAP OR TRADE FOR A GUN—A large, handsome, white and black Llewellyn Setter, one year old; very gentle; reason for selling, no place to keep him. Call at 907 I street northwest. my4-3t*

WANTED—TO SELL A FIRST-CLASS BLACK Walnut Office Desk, good as new; five drawers, with uprights on each end for letters and blank books; perfect order. Call at office in basement of 944 K street northwest, corner of Tenth. my3-3t*

FOR SALE—I HAVE A FINE SADDLE HORSE, which I will sell for much less than his value. JOHN R. FRENCH, 1429 Pennsylvania avenue. 2 3t*

BICYCLES (SECOND HAND) FOR SALE—ALL prices; call and examine. English Agency, 412 Eleventh street northwest. my2-3t*

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF MANY persons being unable to purchase tickets for the Diamond Raffle on the 20 of May, the raffle will be postponed until May 17, so that all may have a chance to participate. R. A. Hooe, J. W. Drew, R. H. Taylor. my2-3t*

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—A 50-INCH standard Columbia Bicycle, nickle-plated, with attachments. Address R. F., Republican office. 2-3t*

FOR SALE—CHESTNUT MARE, 8 YEARS OLD, weight 950 pounds, height 15½ hands, all right, and safe for a woman to drive; finely bred; has trotted a full mile in 2:50, without any previous training. Can be seen at Club stable, rear of Globe Printing Office. ap30-3t*

Business Chances.

WANTED—$350—FAIR DEALING, PROMPT payment and secured by real estate indorsement. Address PROMPT, Republican office. ap30-6t*

$400 FOR ONE YEAR; SATISFACTORY references and security and $50 paid in advance for use of money. Address Box 624, City Post-Office. my3-3t*

SMALL LOANS AT REASONABLE RATES. Address, giving nature of security, CASH, Republican office. ap30-3t*

LIBERAL RATE OF INTEREST ALLOWED on Time Deposits, United States Bonds bought and sold at market rates; Collections made everywhere, by J. H. SQUIER & CO., Bankers, 1416 Pennsylvania avenue. ma26-tf

Personal.

DOSIE: COME IMMEDIATELY; ALL SHALL be as you wish. LETIE. ap30-1m*

Miscellaneous.

STORAGE—LARGE, DRY ROOM ON FIRST floor, in private dwelling. Call at or address 116 C street northeast, City. my2-3t*

Auction Sales.

J. T. Coldwell,
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF A DESIRABLE TWO-STORY, MANSARD AND BASEMENT, TEN-ROOM BRICK DWELLING, WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, NO. 51 K STREET NORTHEAST, BETWEEN NORTH CAPITOL AND FIRST:

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated February 9, A. D. 1877, duly recorded in Liber No. 846, Folio 93 et seq., one of the land records for the District of Columbia, we at the request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1881, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit:

Being that part of square numbered 675 commencing at a point 200 feet west of the northeast corner of said square, and running west along the line of K street 20 feet; thence south 80 feet; thence east 20 feet, and thence north to the place of beginning, together with the improvements, &c.

Terms: One-fourth cash, and the balance in one, two, and three years, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, secured by a deed of trust on the property sold; or all cash, at option of the purchaser. A deposit of $100 required at the time of sale, and all conveyancing at purchaser's cost. Terms to be complied with in seven days, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser after five days' advertisement.

BRAINARD H. WARNER, } Trustees.
J. C. EASTWOOD,
ap29-FMWds

Thos. J. Fisher & Co.,
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF THE LARGE AND VALUABLE BRICK DWELLING, NO. 2026 G STREET NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated May 21, A. D. 1877, and recorded in Liber No. 853, Folio 49, one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the parties secured thereby, I will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, at 5 o'clock p. m., on TUESDAY, May 10, A. D. 1881, lot numbered Fifteen (15), in O. K. Babcock's recorded subdivision of lots eight (8), nine (9), and ten (10), in square numbered one hundred and three (103), together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a three-story and cellar brick dwelling, with two-story and basement brick back building.

Terms: One-third cash, of which $200 must be deposited at the time of sale, and the balance in equal payments at one, two, and three years, secured by a deed of trust upon the property, and the notes of the purchaser bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum until paid, payable semi-annually; or all cash, at the purchaser's option.

A policy of insurance will be required upon the building to the amount of the deferred payments. All conveyancing at the purchaser's cost. If the terms of sale are not complied with in ten days the property will be resold at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser.

WM. P. YOUNG,
ap29-FMWds Surviving Trustee.

THE SPLENDID ESTATE,

"ABINGTON,"

On the Potomac River, opposite Washington,

AT PUBLIC SALE.

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 19, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell that fine estate known as "Abington," on the Potomac River, opposite Washington, and distant about 1½ miles from the Capitol, containing 400 fertile acres, splendidly adapted for dairy and stock farming.

There is a cattle-yard on the property directly at Waterloo Station, on the Washington and Alexandria Railroad; also fine brick clay adjoining the "Washington Alexandria Brick Works."

The farm will be sold in subdivisions.

For descriptive pamphlets, plats, and terms of sale apply at our office.

THOS. J. FISHER & CO., Auctioneers,
ap29-MWFtd 1223 F street northwest.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE BRICK-YARD, MACHINERY, &c., IN ALEXANDRIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

By virtue of a deed of trust from John W. Woodward and Eliza H. S. Woodward, and being thereto required by the party secured thereby, the undersigned, trustee in said deed, will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, at half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of May, 1881, the property conveyed to him by said deed, viz:

Two pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on the Columbia Turnpike, near its junction with the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike; the one containing 3 acres 1 rood and 2 poles, and the other containing 1¾ acres of land; with the Buildings, Sheds, Kilns, Engines, Boilers, and all Machinery appertaining to the business of brick-making thereon.

For a more particular description of said property reference is made to said deed of trust, which is duly of record among the land records of said Alexandria County, in Liber D, No. 4, folio 434.

Terms of sale: Cash as to so much of the proceeds as may be necessary to defray the expenses of executing the trust, and also as to the sum of $1,108.33. The balance of the purchase money payable as follows: $500 on the 24th of February, 1882; $500 on the 24th of February, 1883, and $500 on the 24th of February, 1884. Said several deferred payments to be evidenced by the notes of the purchaser, bearing interest at 6 per cent., payable quarterly, and secured by deed of trust upon the premises. If there be any residue of the said purchase-money, the same shall be payable as the said John W. Woodward shall direct. Conveyancing at the cost of the purchaser.

DAVID A. WINDSOR,
ap13-WFMts Trustee.

Public Sale of Steam Yacht "Storm Signal."

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1881.

I will sell at auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at Stephenson's Wharf, in this city, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 12th instant, at 4:30 o'clock, the above-named boat, having a length of 75 feet, 14 feet beam, saloon cabin, stateroom, and berths for crew; vertical engine.

The appurtenances belonging thereto, consisting of a complete outfit of table and saloon furniture necessary to the comfort of a first-class boat of this character.

Schedules of contents of boat may be seen at Duncanson Brothers, corner Ninth and D streets, and boat, &c., inspected at the wharf, upon permit obtained at this office.

By order of the Chief Signal Officer,

ROBERT CRAIG,
First Lieutenant, Property and Disbursing Officer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

DUNCANSON BROS., Auctioneers. my2-9t

EASY FEET, &c.

The wise for health on daily walks depend. Hence

DR. WHITE'S

establishment, 1416 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Willard's Hotel, is patronized by thousands of well-known personages, among them the highest medical, judicial, political, military, and naval dignitaries of this and representatives of leading foreign countries. Foot Surgery, Corns, Bad Nails, &c. Fee, $1 per visit

Wanted--Help.

WANTED—TEN CARPENTERS. APPLY TO S. S. DAISH, corner of Third and B streets southwest. my4-3t

WANTED—AT 1305 RIGGS STREET NORTHwest, a white Servant for general housework; references required. my4-3t*

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS LADY SOlicitors for the subscription department of a morning daily; to competent ladies a salary will be paid. Apply between 1 and 3 p. m. to-day at the St. James Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street. my4-3t*

WANTED—A WHITE WOMAN FOR GENERal Housework; must be a good Cook. Apply immediately, with reference, at 210 D street northwest. my4-3t*

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FORTY WHITE and colored women for city; bring references; families furnished servants. C. E. PRICE & CO., Licensed Agency, 926 F street northwest. my3-3t*

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of two adults; city references required. Call at 1533 T street northwest. my2-3t*

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRESSER. CALL at once at JOHN G. BARTHEL'S, 114 Four and-a-half street. my2-3t*

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS, STEADY Harnessmaker; also one strong, healthy boy, about 17 years of age, to learn Trunkmaking; call from 9 to 12 a. m. JAMES S. TOPHAM, Trunk and Harness Manufacturer, 425 Seventh street northwest. my2-2t

WANTED—A WOMAN TO LEARN TO RUN a hand-ironing machine. Inquire at the Dexter Laundry, 301 Sixth street northwest. ap28-3t*

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CATERER OR CAterees, at 414 Sixth street northwest; must be competent and bring good references. ap30-3t*

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS Cook; no other need apply, at 514 Thirteenth street northwest. ap30-3t*

WANTED—COOK AND NURSE: REFERences required. J. AMBLER SMITH, Lawyer, Fifth and D streets. ap30-3t*

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, TO GO 7 MILES IN the country. Apply at 2020 H street northwest. ap30-3t*

Wanted--Situations.

WANTED—A POSITION AS COACHMAN AND useful man by a competent colored man; eight years' experience; good references. Address WILLIAM CARROLL, Republican office. my4-3t*

WANTED—A POSITION AS MESSENGER OR Watchman in one of the Government Departments, by one who can furnish the best of references; $20 cash and 10 per cent. of salary for three months. Address C. F. H., Republican office. my4-3t*

WANTED—A YOUNG L