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WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 13, 1881.

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

PERSONS leaving the city for the summer can have THE REPUBLICAN mailed to them by leaving or sending their address to the business office

If Gibson could be exported to Russia and Woodward to Ireland, each could serve the cause of despotism where such service is in demand, and their places could be taken by men familiar with lawful methods, who would be worthier of their hire.

Nor yet are Washingtonians willing to leave their beautiful city for the doubtful comforts to be found on cars and in the hotels at summer resorts. Spring fingers in the lap of summer. The splendid drives in every direction, the rich foliage, the fragrance of roses, honeysuckles, and magnolias of the suburban homes are all attractions. The markets are well stocked with luxuries, and, take it for all in all, Washington is yet most inhabitable. We know that old Sol is getting up his fires. We do not defy him. The rather do we flatter and wheedle to keep off his sting as long as possible.

THE commission of Judge Robertson as collector of the port of New York has not yet been made out. It is now expected that Robertson will take charge of the custom-house on the 1st of next month. In order to give him time to prepare and file his bond his commission will be made out, signed and dated about a week before the first of July. The date of the commission must, under the law, be included in the bond. If the senatorial contest at Albany continues through this month, it is probable that the making out of the commission will be deferred, as Judge Robertson cannot well be spared from his position as president *pro tempore* of the state senate while the senatorial fight is on hand.—*Evening Star.*

According to appearances considerable custom-house business is going on at Albany. But Gen Edwards might attend to that if reform is very, very necessary at the custom-house in New York.

THE Gibson-Woodward organs have much to say about the Brady organs. They consider any paper which does not join in the hue and cry with them as being the organs of those they assail. The law presumes every man innocent until he is proven guilty. The Gibson-Woodward organs insist that any man they howl against is guilty, and that a demand for proof is a defense of crime. Some silly bystanders think that muddy clothes betoken a muddy man. Others see that clean men may have their clothes defiled by mud-throwers without fault of theirs. In cases of libel the libeler, and not the libeled, is the guilty party. Wait and see.

MANY honest and capable Republicans, who are needy and pinched, have been turned away from Washington with the cold comfort of "no vacancies." Meantime a characterless defamer of the President and an infamous enemy of his party finds welcome, high cheer, and the best of pay for "fixing up" testimony to assail Republicans in a trial by newspaper. Detective Gibson pockets twelve dollars a day and expenses for his vile work in Number Fifty-nine, whence daily bulletins are issued, glorifying his employer, MacVeagh, and proposing James for President. In the matter of "expenses" Detective Gibson is a master of his vocation. Tilden could a tale unfold of the "expenses" he piled up at New Orleans when "fixing up" his perjured witnesses before the Potter committee.

The Postal Service.

There are people who imagine that the carrying of the mails by the Government is a purely business enterprise, established for the purpose of creating revenue. These are the people who have much to say of conducting the affairs of the Post-Office Department on business principles. All business of the Government should, of course, be conducted on business principles; but it does not follow that the Treasury will profit by it. The people of all sections and of every community in every section are entitled to mail facilities. It will happen that this will involve much more cost for some of the service than can be derived from it. Time has been when there was an overland mail service to California by stage-coaches from the Mississippi to the Sacramento. Ten years or more before the railroad was completed, and several years before it was even projected, the people of the Pacific coast had a daily mail by stage. At that time there were no considerable settlements between the Missouri River and California, except at Salt Lake. As late as 1868 this overland star route daily mail by stage was kept up between the westernmost point of the Union Pacific Railroad and the easternmost end of the Central Pacific, a distance of a thousand miles. Those who receive three or four mails a day by rail may be made very indignant at the expense of extending mail facilities over the regions not favored with railroads, but they will not seriously insist upon having the mail service by stage discontinued. The Post-Office Department cannot be just to the people of the sparsely settled frontier and at the same time feed the daily papers with accounts of the wonderful reduction of star routes. Of course if the sole object of the Postmaster-General is to be puffed in the newspapers which he courts, and to have unfavorable comparisons made between himself and his predecessors as to the money expended on certain routes, without any regard to the proper treatment of communities, then we may expect to read of daily sacrifices made of routes established and properly expedited in obedience to the demands of the people, all for the glory of James. But there will be a day of reckoning. The Representatives of the people of the far West will have something to say, and Congress will not indorse a policy which furnishes the Mississippi Valley and the Rocky Mountain region with insufficient mail facilities in order that a few metropolitan papers may record the exploits of a man who seeks praise through the maladministration of a Department to which all the people are entitled to look for accommodation.

"The Most Distressful Country."

What heart is not wrung at the daily story from Ireland of a maddened people in hopeless and shapeless revolt against wrongs hoary with age and invincible in respectability? It is not the shamrock that "is forbid by law to grow on Irish ground," it is Irish humanity that is a trespasser in the land of its nativity. The right of an Irishman to live at all in Ireland is not only not clear, but it is so curtailed and surrounded by conditions founded in the ownership of the soil by others that he really lives in necessary violation of English law. The Irish poor have been spiked down to the floor by the coercion act, and then menaced by an act of relief which relieves only their oppressors. The more their representatives retard this limping, so-called relief measure the more they provoke opposition to wholesome amendments. The more the landlords fear the least modification of their demands, the more ravenous they are to make the most they can by eviction of present tenants before the passage of the act. The poor worms turn when thus trod upon, and the *Times* bawls for the annihilation of the "mob." The entire English Cabinet is said to be united in favor of the use of the utmost force necessary to establish (not restore) tranquility. They know the law is defied, and they see no middle ground between overcoming all resistance and yielding all to lawlessness. They prepared to crush before trying to conciliate. Now the discontented and desperate people distrust all expressions of friendly intent. If English statecraft could have *first* devised and offered the very best terms consistent with the rational rights of the land-owners, and rallied an Irish party around that policy, the corcion act, which now forbids peace, might have been rendered unnecessary. But the John Bull method in dealing with the hated Irishman has been more like the plan of free agency as described by a victim of delirium tremens. He had been told that he was a free agent, and that he might have lived a sober and decent life. "Yes," said he, "but whence came my infernal appetite, which I have been unable to overcome? I have been studying out your plan of free agency, and I find it to be this: A man has his ear nailed to a post, and then his enemy runs at him with a pitchfork. Being a free agent he can run or not as he pleases."

The coercion act having suspended all restraints upon arbitrary power, the land act is then put in the mill, to be ground out in accordance with the views of those who promoted the former. Always the mailed hand first. The Irish have no country, and are merely serfs in revolt against the owners of the soil. When the civilization of any country serves not enough of the people to make it stronger than those who suffer at its hands it is in danger.

Mutterings of the Coming Storm.

This reckless cutting and slashing of the star-route service, under the pretense of economy and reform, is rapidly provoking a storm of popular indignation, the first mutterings of which can be heard already. Here is one peal from one of the most influential country papers in the west:

The Postmaster-General has certainly acted without due consideration in cutting off the river mails between Cincinnati and Louisville. The river bank has been lined with towns since a time when to leave the river was to enter the wilderness. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad north and the Short Line south of the Ohio were built to reach the terminal cities, and afford no adequate means for supplying the intermediate river towns. The geography of the country, its roads, its whole system is against such an attempt, and only sheer ignorance and recklessness, growing out of an over-anxious desire for credit as a reformer, could have suggested such a move.

If too much has been paid, that is one thing, and it can be corrected; but the people along the river are entitled to the mails without any unnecessary delay of one or two days. The Postmaster-General is trying to devise a plan to collect and deliver mails in New York city every hour, employing a thousand or more uniformed letter-carriers to carry them to people's doors, conveying his carriers in circus-painted chariots, and spending money without counting it, and in other cities as well. Then to preach economy in cutting off river mails between Louisville and Cincinnati is simple humbug. It is saving at the spigot with the bung pulled out.—*Madison Courier.*

A special dispatch to the Indianapolis *Journal*, in speaking of this same discontinuance, says:

The discontinuance of the daily river mail service on the Ohio between Louisville and Cincinnati is greatly regretted by the people in all the smaller river towns.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, in speaking of the same subject, has the following:

There is lamentation in Madison. The *Star* and the *Courier* mourn for their "star route" on the Ohio River—the mail between Madison and Cincinnati—which is not, for Postmaster-General James has taken it. In the effort to compete with the Treasury Department in the issuance of a monthly bulletin showing an immense reduction of the national debt Mr. James has cut off the mail service on the Ohio River between the good old Indiana town and the Ohio metropolis. The *Courier* thinks the stoppage the result of the unfavorable influence of foreign mail agents, who do not like the "run," and it says: "The voice of the people, which but three years since was given in such emphatic terms, ought to be respected rather than the officious intermeddling of foreign appointments." The *Journal* itself has almost been moved to suggest that it would be well for the Post-Office Department to consider that there were other matters worthy of attention than the star-route abuses, to which thus far the entire energy of the Department has been devoted. There should be no let-up in the investigation of the star-route frauds, and neither hesitancy nor delay in the prosecution of any one who has violated the law; but there are mail routes which are not "star" that badly need "expediting;" there are overworked mail clerks on regular runs who need assistance, and, generally speaking, it would be well both for the Postmaster-General and the public to remember that the postal service is maintained for the convenience of the people and for the prompt transaction of the business of the country. This is liable to be forgotten.

The fact of the matter is that a former head of the Post-Office Department abolished this same service for a while, but such a universal howl was raised on both sides of the river against it that it had to be speedily restored. Change is not reform, nor is saving always true economy. Mr. James will learn before a great while that his predecessors were not all fools or scoundrels, strange as that fact may seem to him now, under the suggestions of Gibson, Woodward & Co.

THE *Evening Critic* is to be launched this evening under the new management, in an enlarged and improved form. Buell knows how to make it spicy, and is nothing if not critical. The reportorial force has been increased, and the managers say they mean business.

Now is the time for steamboat inspectors to do their whole duty, without favor to owners. The Potomac steamers must all be put to the severest tests. Better inconvenience and displease the owners than be responsible for wholesale slaughter.

THE street-cries have abated in volume. "Straw-ba-ries! Straw-ba-ries!" are not cried with that utter abandon which once made strong men tremble. And Sunday morning naps are not now made impossible by the newsboys.

PERSONALITIES.

CONRAD C. SIMMONS, ESQ., a merchant of Para, Brazil, is on a visit to this city.

THE physicians of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln have given up hope of her recovery.

GENERAL GRANT left St. Louis for Galena Saturday evening, and after a day spent there will go to Chicago.

A *Tribune* reporter tried to interview Don Cameron in New York yesterday, but was unmercifully snubbed.

MRS. J. P. PALMER, the well-known Washington milliner, sails for Europe the 29th instant, on the steamer Parthia.

OSS-CAR WILDE, the boss London asthete, is a poet. He wears his hair a la seaweed, and is spoken of as the next mock-editor of the *Tribune.*

MRS. J. W. MACKAY's latest purchase in Paris was a mirror with a gold frame, said to have been originally owned by the Empress Josephine.

GOVERNOR CULLOM was taken seriously ill Saturday night, and is lying in quite a precarious condition. For some time past the Governor has been in a feeble state of health.

SARA BERNHARDT began an engagement at the Gaiety Theatre Saturday night, and received a tremendous reception. The Prince and Princess of Wales and a brilliant audience were present.

MISS MACDONALD, a young lady well known in the American colony, Paris, recently died in that city. She was a granddaughter of Mme. Lesieur, and was beloved by all who knew her for her sweet character.

A GENUINE Raphael painting about eight inches square and nearly four hundred years old has been discovered in possession of a French family named Milliard living in the village of Avon, Felton County, Illinois.

MRS. AND MISS VON SCHOMBERG, of Philadelphia, have returned to Paris, in which city they will remain for a few weeks prior to locating in Switzerland for the summer. Both ladies contemplate a prolonged residence abroad.

ANDREW WILSON, traveler and journalist, who at different periods edited the *China Mail*, the *Star of India*, and the Bombay *Gazette*, is dead. He visited America in 1861, where he was well known as the author of the "Abode of Snow."

THE Richmond *Dispatch*, anti-Bourbon, admits that, "barring his radical proclivities and his unreasoning hatred of the Democratic party," Mr. Lewis, the Readjuster candidate for lieutenant-governor, "is a man of good name and fame."

THE Rev. Mr. Langham came pretty near being made a meal of lately in New Zealand. Miss Gordon Cumming relates that in her recent trip in that country an aged cannibal stroked the Rev. L. admiringly in her presence, while exclaiming, "Oh, how fat you are!" Lang-ham is the kind of nourishment much desiderated by the jejune New Zealander.

JUDGE SPEIR on Saturday, in New York, in the suit of Emily Levy for divorce from Isaac Levy, the cornet player, granted an order upon an agreement between the parties, giving the plaintiff $20 a week alimony. Mr. Levy in 1872 obtained an Indiana divorce from the plaintiff, and in 1875 married Miss Marian Conway. The plaintiff claims that the divorce obtained by Mr. Levy is void.

CHARLES B. GRAY, ESQ., with his accomplished wife, formerly Miss Marian E. Robinson, of Capitol Hill, returned home last Saturday evening from an extended trip through the tropical British West Indies, where he has been for the past four months on a visit of personal interest. They expect to set sail in a fortnight for England, to visit relatives, and while on the other side of the "big pond" will extend their tour over the Continent, visiting and seeing generally the principal places and objects of interest.

A Long Bicycle Ride.

A member of the League of American Wheelmen passed through Albany one day last week on a bicycle with a wheel fifty inches in diameter, on which he had journeyed from Lima, Ohio, to Boston, Mass., and was then on his way back again to the West. From Marseilles to Nevada, Ohio, he said he rode for forty miles in a rut made in the hard clay road by heavy wagons. From Westfield to Buffalo, N. Y., he rode between the tracks of the Lake Shore Railroad. From there to Syracuse he rode, in company with another wheelman, between the New York Central Railroad tracks, frequently going fifteen miles an hour, and making the whole distance—ninety-three miles—in twelve hours. "I experienced," he added, "the hardest time in New York city. I rode up Broadway, followed by a crowd of hooting hoodlums, who poked sticks through the spokes of my wheels, and harassed me in other ways. As laid out the trip was 1,065 miles, but I shall run enough out of the way to make it 1,200 at least."—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Smart Lady.

It is related that an American lady who, while abroad, made her reputation at a watering place. She one morning dropped a letter on the piazza of the hotel. When it was picked up it was found to read as follows: "My dear madame, as your agent, I hasten to make my semi-weekly report. I have, in your absence, thought it advisable to purchase three hundred new horses in order to carry the wheat to the nearest depot. Wheat is rising, and I hope you will not think that I was officious in chartering all the freight trains of the railway for the first two weeks in June." The lady received four offers of marriage within a week after she dropped the letter.

A. M. Gibson.

Slander, the foulest whelp of sin. The man
In whom this spirit entered was undone.
His tongue was set on fire of hell; his heart
Was black as death; his legs were faint with haste
To propagate the lie his soul had framed;
His pillow was the peace of families
Destroyed, the sigh of innocence reproached,
Broken friendships, and the strife of brotherhoods.
Yet did he spare his sleep, and hear the clock
Number the midnight watches, on his bed
Devising mischief more; and early rose,
And made most hellish meals of good men's names.
—*Pollock.*

Changes in the Game.

Great changes are noticed in the game of marbles. When you were a boy, if you recollect, the idea was to "knuckle down" and try to shoot so as to hit the "commons" in the ring. That's all gone by now. The game now consists of yelling, and the boy who has the quickest yell wins the most marbles. This is why half a dozen boys playing marbles under your window reminds you of the tremendous effects of the grand chorus of Wagner's "Nibelungen Trilogy."—*New Haven Register.*

A Great Bicycle Meet.

The annual gathering of bicyclists at Hampton Court took place on Saturday. The number of riders amounted to 2,500, representatives of about 120 metropolitan and 33 provincial clubs being present, while about 500 riders "unattached" took part. Headed by the members of the Pickwick Club, the large body traveled about five miles in procession, and as they rode, two abreast, presented a particularly effective spectacle.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Chinaman Must Go.

In a street-car a night or two ago a fight was begun by a wife against her husband, and she would have whipped him if he had not wakened from his sleep. The two people fought not merely in the aisle, but also over the knees of the passengers, and they finally reached a corner of the car where a very quiet person was sitting. As he rose to make room for the two fighting people he said, "Me think they fightee; Chinaman must go."

Smarty Smart Editors.

The Detroit *Free Press* calls a Washington editor "the brazenest and most impudent literary thief in America," and credits the next paragraph to the New York *World*, whose editor is a more brazen thief than "the brazenest." The paragraph quoted from the *World* is stolen, too.—*Norristown Herald.*

Sad.

The saddest young man of the season is he who, with the first blush of summer and the coming of the birds, pawned his little ulster for fifty cents.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Slandering Religion.

Nine-tenths of the religion of the present day is nothing but holyomargarine.—*Whitehall Times.*

A BRIDE OF THIS WORLD.

A face so fair,
A form so rare,
A duplex folding crinoline;
An eye so bright,
A wrist so slight,
Rosettes, and lace, and bandoline.

A laugh so light,
A glove so tight,
The latest taste in moire antique;
A look so sweet,
A foot so neat,
A *tout ensemble* quite unique.

A bang so straight,
A *tete-a-tete*,
A jolly old port wine papa;
A mouth so small,
No ma at all,
In consequence, no mother-in-law!
—*Troy Times.*

NOT AFRAID OF GIBSON.

Buell Tells What He Thinks of the Post-Office Detective.

The editor of the *Capital* is on the warpath for the Presidential slanderer, A. M. Gibson. He says in his paper yesterday:

But there is one assertion of Mr. Gibson's organs that we desire to repel. Mr. Gibson has inspired them to say that our article addressed "to the President" was dictated by "our fear of Mr. Gibson."

This assertion is false. There is no man on earth whom we fear less than we do Mr. Gibson.

If we had been afraid of him we would not have denounced him, as we have been doing for nearly three years, as a common libeler and suborner of perjury.

We have been denouncing him as a common libeler ever since he confessed before a committee of Congress that he could not sustain certain charges he had made against the Navy Department.

We have been denouncing him as a common suborner of perjury ever since the report of the Potter committee.

We believe that he is as base, as vile, as corrupt, as venal, as desperate, as abandoned, and as vicious a wretch as walks the earth outside of prison walls.

All these things and more we have said concerning him time and time again; daring him the while to select his remedy—at law or by violence.

He has been too discreet for the one and two cowardly for the other.

Why, then, should we be "afraid of him?"

He can't libel us, because his power to libel anybody is gone.

He can't blackmail us, because we have no interests that he can assail and no money to pay him.

He can't suborn perjury against us, because we are not on trial.

That catalogue exhausts his powers of injury.

He is too discreet to invoke the law of libel against us.

He is too cowardly to resort to the remedy of muscular manhood against us.

Why, then, should we be afraid of him?

Let him run his race.

He has called the President bribe-taker, perjurer, thief, and suborner of perjury and forgery.

The President has employed him to reform his administration, thereby certifying to his good character.

If the President's certificate of good character to Gibson is a true one, it naturally follows that the President is all that Gibson has asserted him to be, doesn't it?

And again, if the President is all that Gibson has asserted him to be, what is a certificate of good character from him worth?

If Gibson is a trustworthy detective to put on the track of Dorsey, Brady, and others, he must have been a trustworthy detective when on the track of Garfield from 1872 to 1881.

That is the "cold, grim logic" of the thing; and that's all there is about it.

EYEBROWS.

A Candid Young Woman's Revelations Concerning Them.

"Item — two eyebrows, indifferent, badly put on," concluded a young lady, talking with true feminine charity of a fair sister then going through the mazes of a "lanciers" on the middle of the floor.

"What do you mean?" said the reporter.

"Why, they are a misfit."

A long look, a steady look, and a look altogether at the eyebrows in question did indeed indicate a something wrong about them, but what it was was not so evident.

"Do you really mean that they are false?"

"I do."

"And that the resources of civilization have put within the reach of lovely woman the means of circumventing Nature when the good dame is parsimonious in the matter of eyebrow?"

"Yes; that is what I mean."

"But how are they put on, and how are they kept on?"

"You never would understand it if you did not see how it was done; the process is called reinforcing the eyebrow. You know most girls have eyebrows, as far as they go, but especially in blondes this feature is defective, while even brunettes would generally wish to have more eyebrow than they can grow naturally."

"Why?"

"Because it sets off the eye and takes off that appearance of boldness or bulginess which an unbrowed eye always has. If you ever see a young lady at her toilet; which of course you haven't, you will notice that the very last thing she does is to light a match and burn it, so as to have as much charcoal as possible. This little crayon is then wet with—with the dew on her rosebud lips, and drawn lightly and skillfully across her brows in the true arch of Juno. The black deposit is then rubbed in beneath the tiny hairs, having only the effect of darkness, and the result is enough to make the eyebrows stand out to the proper relative place in the precision of the features."

"I get that effect with charcoal; Jennie gets it with more hair. When they don't fit there is a look about them which is very unnatural and by which they can be detected at once."

"But how are they put on?"

"It is a very complicated process and an elaborate one. The eyebrows must be parted down the centre, and this false bit, which is just an edge of hair carefully bandolined along the bottom, stuck in and combed lengthways with the eyebrows. It is extremely difficult to do this properly, taking a great deal of time and trouble, and then when it is done the whole business may be brushed out by accident. A girl has to take a whole lot of chances anyhow if she wants to look pretty."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Gibson is His Name.

Another feature tainting the repute of the case is the employment of a sensational slander correspondent of a slander-mongering newspaper as a sort of detective or assistant prosecutor in working up the Government's case. This soiling of the Government's hands tends to bring it down toward the character of the party that it is bringing to trial.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

FOR THE WOMEN.

—Queen Victoria is to summer by the Lake of Como, in Italy.

—Matilda Fletcher is after Bob Ingersoll. Bob will find that Matilda is a "bigger man" than little Delaware.

—She was at the Cape May depot, looking for her lover last Saturday afternoon, and when he did not come she went to her hotel, tied her head up with a towel, and put her feet in mustard water. Poór, dear girl!

—"Matildy," said Mrs. McSpilkins to her new help, "who was that black loafer I saw in the kitchen last night eating supper? I thought you told me you never had any friends coming to see you?" "I don't know nuffin about dat niggah; I reckons de uddan cook left him dare when she went away."

—The Lillie is the sweet name of the ugliest hat ever invented for mortal child. It has a square flat crown, and a brim that turns down everywhere except in front, where it jerks up in a pug-nosed way, and is trimmed with a bow of narrow satin ribbon and a cluster of silk tufts surrounding an aigrette.

—Mrs. Mitford, of New York, is referred to by London journals for the great elegance of her costumes at fashionable entertainments. The lady will be recalled as a daughter of the late Horace F. Clark and granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt. She married Mr. Clarence Collins, of this city, and subsequently Mr. Mitford, an English gentleman of excellent connections, in Chicago, and with him went abroad.

—A Cambridge (Mass.) sensation is to the effect that ladies living near Ko Kun Hua, the Chinese professor at Harvard, recently heard terribly chilling screams coming from the house, and, impelled by mingled curiosity and philanthropy, called to learn the cause, when they were told that the little daughter of the family had been undergoing the Chinese rite of foot compressing, which, though its results are incomparably beautiful in Chinese eyes, is inexpressibly painful during the operation.

—A gentleman had five daughters, the first of whom married a man by the name of Poor, the second a Mr. Little, the third a Mr. Short, the the fourth a Mr. Brown, the fifth a Mr. Hogg. At the wedding of the latter, her sisters, with their husbands, were there, and the old gentleman said to the guests: "I have taken pains to educate my daughters that they might act well their part of life and do honor to my family. I find that all my pains, care, and expectations have turned out nothing but a Poor, Little, Short, Brown, Hogg."

—Alexandra of Wales is represented as looking at a recent state ball the "prettiest and most charming lady in England." Her dress was of silver-gray tulle, embroidered in a Greek pattern, with pearls, and caught here and there with bouquets of silver daisies. The tulle train was spangled with silver, the corsage was studded with pearls and diamonds, and the tiara that crowned the Princess' soft brown hair was made of the same precious stones. One gazes at the slight, dainty figure and young face, and, with a very strong effort of memory, recalls that this is the mother of a young man of seventeen and four other scions.

—Give the girls a fair chance, an even start, a "fair field and no favor" in the school, in the sanctum, in the workshop, the studio, the factory, on the farm, behind the counter, on the rostrum—anywhere, everwhere. Then, if the girl can and does beat me, why, God bless the girl, let her go! And I will throw up my hat and hurrah while she sweeps under the wire and carries away the purse. My dear boys, if it wasn't for the girls and women in this world I wouldn't want to live in it longer than fifteen minutes. Some day you will know that about all that is good, and noble, and pure in your life you draw from your sister—or some other fellow's sister.

Wanted--Help.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—COLORED MAN, as Cook. Apply at 311 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. je10-3t*

WANTED—A REGISTERED PHARMACIST; one married, temperate, and not addicted to the use of tobacco preferred; state address, references, and salary expected. Address PHARMACIST, Republican office. je10-3t*

Wanted--Situations.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN, a situation as Washer and Ironer; wages $2 per month. Apply at 2128 Tenth street northwest. 11-3t*

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl, a situation as Chambermaid, or Cook, in a small family. Apply at 611 Second street northwest. je11-3t*

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUation as Clerk; is a good penman and bookkeeper; has ten years' experience; strictly temperate. Address H. B., care American House, Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue. je9-6t*

WANTED—A PLACE FOR A BOY, 15 YEARS old, to learn Baking Trade, to stay until of age. Address JACOB, Republican office. je7-6t

Wanted--Houses.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, A furnished House, of seven or eight rooms; must be well located; references given; rent paid in advance. Address MINISTER, Republican office. je11-3t*

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF SIX or seven rooms, for the summer; must be very cheap; best of care. Address EDWARD LESLIE, City Post-office. je11-3t*

WANTED—THE CARE OF A FURNISHED House, or Rooms, for the summer, by a family of three; very best of references given. Address S. H., Republican office. je10-3t*

Wanted--Rooms.

WANTED—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS—One for storing furniture, other for bed-room—for gentleman; must be reasonable; northern section preferred. Address W. Y. C., Republican office. je13-3t*

Wanted--Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A MALE CANARY BIRD. Apply at W. C. MOORE'S CIGAR STORE, 1375 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. je12-3t*

PERSONS HAVING FURNITURE WHICH they want stored for careful use of it during summer months will address A. M. N., Republican office. je13-3t*

ONE-HALF OF SALARY WILL BE PAID FOR a clerkship in a Government Department. Address Y. M. O., Republican office. je11-3t*

WANTED—PUPILS IN SPANISH, BY AN experienced native teacher. Address SAN JOSE, Republican office. je10-3t*

WANTED—SHORT-HAND PUPILS; INstruction by experienced and practical teachers. Call, from 5 to 7 p. m., at 608 Thirteenth street northwest. je10-3t*

MUSIC—WANTED—A FEW SCHOLARS ON PIano; especial attention to beginners; B. J. Lang's system; terms, $10 per quarter; reduction on more than two. Address MUSIC, Republican office. my21-1m*

WANTED—TO ANNOUNCE THAT JOHN E. Beall, Room 4, 1420 New York avenue, is a Commissioner of Deeds for every State and Territory, United States Commissioner, Examiner, and Notary Public; always in office from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. ap30-1y

Business Chances.

$40 CASH AND 10 PER CENT. OF SALARY as long as retained will be paid for a position in one of the Departments, by one who has the best of references. Address H., Box 67, City Post-office. je12-3t*

FOR SALE—A $70 SEWING-MACHINE, IN perfect order, for $25; would take pay in washing. Address SHUTTLE, Republican office. je10-3t*

$50 AND TEN PER CENT. OF SALARY will be given for a position in the Interior Department by a competent clerk. Address HONOR, Republican office. je10-3t*

FOR SALE—STOCK, GOOD-WILL AND FIXtures of a Feed Store; good reasons for selling. Apply at 303 Tenth street northwest. je8-6t*

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY—TO LOAN AT 2 per cent. per month on personal property at R. FULTON'S Loan Office, 314 Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue northwest. my6 3m

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. ma28-tf

Proposals.

IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS AND HARBORS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
1307 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1881.

Sealed proposals for the improvement of the following rivers and harbors will be received at this office until 12 m. on SATURDAY, July 9, 1881, and opened immediately thereafter:

1. Washington Harbor, D. C., dredging.
2. Georgetown Harbor, D. C., removal of fast rock.
3. Breton Bay, Maryland; Nomini Creek, Virginia; Mount Vernon Channel, Virginia, and Neabsco Creek, Virginia, dredging, to be let together.
4. York River, Virginia, dredging.
5. Urbana Creek, Virginia, dredging.
6. Totuski River, Virginia, constructing dike.

Specifications containing detailed information and blank forms for proposals can be obtained at this office, where maps and plans may be seen.

The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.

S. T. ABERT,
U. S. Civil Engineer.
je10-6t

PROPOSALS FOR MAHOGANY AND WALNUT.

OFFICE OF BUILDING FOR STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1881.

Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering Mahogany and Black Walnut Lumber at the site of the building for State, War, and Navy Departments, in this city, will be received at this office until 12 m. of JUNE 24, 1881, and opened immediately thereafter in presence of bidders.

Specifications, general instructions for bidders, and blank forms of proposal will be furnished to established dealers in hard wood lumber, upon their proper application to this office.

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Lt.-Col. Corps of Engineers.
Je10-6t

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 18, 1881.

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, 1882, will be received until 12 o'clock m. of the 20th day 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 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 same 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 head of the office 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 reject any or all bids.

WM. H. HUNT,
my19-MTh4w Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1881.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock m., THURSDAY, June 23, 1881, for furnishing Miscellaneous Supplies, such as Soaps, Brooms, Feather-Dusters, Dust Brushes, &c., for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.

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

Proposals to be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior and indorsed "Proposals for Miscellaneous Supplies."

A. BELL,
je8,13,16,20-4t Acting Secretary.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 4, 1881.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, will be received until 12 o'clock m., FRIDAY, June 24, for supplying the Navy Department and offices thereof with pure Kennebec Ice or its equivalent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved, and the successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars ($500) as a guarantee of the faithful performance of the contract which may be awarded him.

WM. N. JEFFERS,
Je6-M3w Acting Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
May 27, 1881.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1881, for supplies needed by this bureau during the six months from July 1 to December 31, 1881, of the following classes: dry colors, oils, chemicals, typographical inks, textiles, paper, binders' materials, dextrine, grocers' sundries, blank steel plates and rolls, hardware, glue and twine, iron and brass castings, gas and steam fittings, lumber, charcoal, lime, cement, &c., horse feed, coal and wood, and ice.

Blank forms for proposals on articles of either class, with information as to quantities, qualities, and conditions, will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Bids will be considered on each item separately, and on the basis of the information obtained from the samples or specifications and prices submitted requisitions will be made from time to time on the accepted bidders for whatever quantities of the articles that may be needed during the term stated. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal. Those desiring blanks and information should specify upon which class they are qualified to propose, as awards will be made only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles wanted.

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

O. H. IRISH,
Chief Bureau Engraving and Printing.
my30-M4w Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRING ROOMS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, June 6, 1881.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock m., WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1881, for Plastering, Frescoing, and Painting the Office-rooms and Halls in the north and west wings of the Patent-Office Building, damaged by fire and water in 1877.

Circular of specifications will be furnished upon application at the Superintendent's room.

A. BELL,
je7,10,13,16-4t Acting Secretary.

HAYWARD & HUTCHINSON,
317 Ninth Street Northwest,
GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
MODERNIZING DEFECTIVE PLUMBING
IN CITY RESIDENCES,
And, having a Large Force of Competent Workmen, attend promptly
All JOBBING ORDERS.
ap22-1y

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING AT REASONABLE RATES AT THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE

For Rent--Houses.

FOR RENT—HOUSES Nos. 113 AND 131 F street northeast; $20 per month; range, Latrobe, and all modern improvements; key next door. je13-3t* W. H. SMITH, 627 E street northwest.

FOR RENT—THREE-STORY PRESSED BRICK front House, bay window, nine rooms, all modern improvements, nice location, No. 1439 S street northwest. Inquire on premises, or of P. DUFFY, City Post-office. je9-3t*

FOR RENT ON LEASE—TO A RESPONSIBLE party, for two or more years, a beautiful, spacious corner Residence, in a desirable neighborhood, by a gentleman declining housekeeping; possession given October 1; the furniture, chiefly first-class, now in it, will also be for sale. For particulars apply at Room 3, Second National Bank Building. je7-tf

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL, RENT, OR Trade City or Country Property, come and see the great bargains at WILLIAM H. MAIN & BROTHER'S, St. Charles Hotel, corner Third street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest. ma19-tf

FOR RENT—CALL AND SEE OUR LIST OF property for rent. JOHN SHERMAN & CO., fe9-tf St. Cloud Building.

FOR RENT—BY B. H. WARNER, 916 F street northwest.

707 7th st n w	$125 00	400 H st n e	$25 00
709 7th st n w	125 00	1916 9th st n w	25 00
614 17th st n w	100 00	40 M st n w	25 00
601 E st n w	100 00	804 H st n w	25 00
421 11th st n w	90 00	1111 V st n w	15 00
1402 Penn ave n w	75 00	234½ st s w	15 00
1019 Conn ave n w	75 00	1000 I st n e	12 00
720 13th st n w	70 00	7th & Grant ave n w	12 00
516 8th st n w	50 00	915 G st s e	10 00
1143 7th st n w	50 00	6 Sumner Row	10 00
567 12th st n w	50 00	1129 Park Place	9 00
639 E Capitol st	42 50	1349 H st n e	8 00
220 A st s e	40 00	22 P st n e	8 00
Cor 13th and T n w	40 00	1323 I st n w	7 00
641 E Capitol st	40 00	2 Wilson st