is taken down. It has really become fashionable. No one thinks of suffering from anything other than malaria. Now, it is not my intention or desire to attempt a denial that the conditions attendant upon what is supposed to be a malarious atmosphere exists to a certain extent in certain portions of the District of Columbia, but what I do want to assert and proclaim, is the fact that that prominence and sensational coloring given to everything coming from the National Capital during the late exciting period, has given undue prominence to this question of 'Washington malaria,' and done gross injustice to the healthfulness of our climate. It is generally accepted as a fact that the malaria, which does exist in our cities arises from the flats or marshes on our river front, and *I think all are persuaded of the necessity which demands action looking to the eradication of this evil from our midst.* At the same time we know full well, in the light of present knowledge, that what are known as the malarial diseases depend not alone upon the miasma from marshes for their origin. They are found to exist in locations far removed from any such influence. Filthy streets and foul gutters in a city; the saturation of the soil about dwellings; the foul air from damp, unventilated cellars; the accumulated filth from domestic animals; the defective drainage of houses—to all these sources have been traced the responsibility for just such an effect upon the human system as is accredited to the malaria of the marshes. Zymotic diseases are those which the best of authority teach us are dependent upon an impure air. They might be termed

FILTH DISEASES.

Filth of some kind, whether it be the decayed vegetable matter on a marsh, the decayed cabbage in a country cellar, or the decaying remains of a domestic animal on a city street, either render the air impure, and the impurities taken into the lungs poison the blood and produce disease. Now, the principal diseases attendant upon the breathing of an air rendered impure from any of the causes named are diarrheal diseases, typhoid fever, malarial fevers, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and small-pox. Below is given a list of fourteen of our prominent cities, with a comparative statement showing the deaths occurring in each from the diseases above referred to, the percentage of the same to the total deaths, and the annual death-rate therefrom, for the very period when such a howl was made about 'Washington malaria,' viz.: From the middle of June to the middle of September, 1881. The figures are those given by the authorities of the cities named, and are assumed to be correct:

Comparative statement showing deaths from zymotic diseases in the 14 cities named during the 13 weeks ending September 1, 1881.									
Cities.	Population.	Total deaths.	Annual death rate for cities.	Zymotics the principal zymotic diseases.	Percentage of zymotic to total deaths.	Annual death rate from these zymotic diseases.
Boston	360,355	2,373	25.19	162	6.82	4.29
New Haven	62,882	302	19.96	14	4.63	1.16
Providence	104,857	437	16.65	18	4.11	0.68
Brooklyn	566,000	3,067	26.96	347	11.31	3.06
Hudson County, N. J.	147,305	1,474	26.12	170	11.53	3.01
Philadelphia	846,980	4,367	26.85	1,369	31.35	8.42
Pittsburgh	156,381	1,386	23.10	435	31.39	7.25
Baltimore	332,190	2,681	26.70	1,020	38.05	10.16
District of Columbia	160,000	1,296	26.08	450	34.72	9.05
Charleston	70,000	560	29.87	200	35.71	10.68
Cincinnati	255,708	1,954	25.64	659	33.72	8.65
Milwaukee	115,578	905	24.57	267	29.50	7.24
St. Louis	350,522	2,718	25.87	852	31.34	8.11
Totals and means	4,962,107	30,664	25.57	7,489	24.42	6.24

* Diarrheal diseases, typhoid fever, malarial fevers, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and smallpox.

† Jersey City.

"It will be seen by an examination of the above that we stand fifth highest in our showing of the annual death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases for the period named. These cities which show a higher death-rate are Pittsburg, New York, Brooklyn, and Baltimore. St. Louis and Jersey City are each less than one in 1,000, and Boston, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee each less than two in 1,000 below us, while the mean annual rate for the whole taken together stands seven hundredths above the rate shown for our cities. In other words the 180,000 population of the District of Columbia during the time covered in this statement lost 1,296 of its number or an annual death-rate of 10.22 per 1,000, while the 4,932,107 population of the fourteen communities named lost 38,064, or at the rate of 10.29 per 1,000 per annum. These

FIGURES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES,

and demonstrate very clearly that what is accomplished by 'Washington malaria' here, is rendered possible by different agencies in other localities. We have no reeking streets and foul gutters. Our surface-soil and sub-soil is generally well drained; our dwellings are, as a rule, well drained and properly ventilated, and we guard against accumulations of filth. There is no city in this country where the health authorities are held to such strict account, and so much expected of them; and there is none where so much has been accomplished by sanitary reform. With the Potomac flats nuisance removed from our doors, we would stand *par excellence* the most healthful, as well as the most beautiful, city in the world." Speaking of

THE INSPECTION OF PLUMBING,

he says: "House drainage and plumbing work are subjects to which considerable attention has been given in the pages of my former reports, and I think I may be pardoned when I say that what has at last been accomplished is a matter upon which the people of the District are to be sincerely congratulated. Early in my experience as health officer I began to appreciate the necessity for applying some remedy to the evils which were constantly appearing as a result of defectively constructed sewers and 'scamped' plumbing work. In my report for the year 1878 I called attention to the subject under the head of 'sewer gases in dwellings' as one worthy of and demanding special attention. I said then:

'There should be employed, under direction of the Health officer, a competent person whose duty it should be to inspect all houses in course of erection and investigate the construction and arrangement of the sewers, sewer-traps, waste and drain pipes.

'It should be necessary to have a certificate as to the correctness of the sewers, sewer-traps, and drain pipes ere the property could be inhabited, and any person failing to do plumbing work properly, whereby noxious gases might enter premises, should be liable to fine.

"I urged that the attention of Congress be called to the matter, and in the winter of 1878 had a bill 'authorizing the employment of an inspector of plumbing in and for the District of Columbia and for other purposes' framed and presented. The necessity for such legislation was made apparent to the members of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, and they reported the bill favorably. It passed the House of Representatives in the early part of 1879, but action could not be secured in the Senate at that session of Congress. In my report for 1879 I dwelt at length upon the subject of 'house drainage, sewer gas, and defective plumbing,' and tried to give, in the most forcible manner possible, the reasons why there should be no further delay in making and enforcing laws covering the subject. The passage of the bill by the Senate was finally secured, but it was slightly amended, which, of course, sent it back to the House, where, owing to a press of other business, it was left untouched upon the Speaker's table. Laborers in a good cause should not be discouraged, however, and at the last session of Congress it was again presented and finally passed. On January 25, 1881, it received the approval of the President and became a law. The duty imposed upon the Health Officer of executing and enforcing regulations was no light task, but it was entered upon as earnestly as the previous work in the same direction had been pursued. After careful study of the theories of some of our best known authorities on plumbing, sanitary engineering, &c., and comparison with what our own experience taught us must prove necessary in this District, an outline of regulations was framed. A copy of this outline was sent to each of our leading authorities on the subject in this country and one to each of the plumbers in this District. To them I frankly stated that as we were among the pioneers in this sort of work in this country, and, indeed, as very little had been done in the same direction anywhere, we had not the experience of others to guide us and consequently must rely to a great extent upon the practical experience of practical men in getting an insight into what might be required to secure the proper performance of such work; that it was the earnest desire of the Health Officer to do nothing which would work unnecessary hardship to the plumbers and to leave nothing undone which would tend to promote the health and protect the lives of the people of this District. I asked that they look them over carefully, and that they point out anything which might be considered a defect. Thus the first code of regulations governing plumbing and house drainage in vogue in this country was prepared and adopted. The regulations are here given in full. Considering the question of the

AIR SUPPLY IN DWELLINGS

heated by hot air, he says: "As a subject closely associated with that of house drainage and a matter which has not hitherto been treated with the care which its importance demands, I desire to call attention to the ordinary means used in supplying air in the heating of dwellings by means of furnaces and Latrobe stoves. So many of our houses have stoves and furnaces defectively constructed in this respect that I trust the few words which follow may receive careful attention. How many of us who have Latrobe stoves in dining and sitting rooms have become familiar in our sleeping rooms above with the odors from one or the other of the rooms below? How many occupants of rooms in boarding-houses have come to readily diagnose the complexion of the coming breakfast by turning on the register in their bedroom? How often have many of us learned in the room above, supplied from Latrobe in office or sitting-room below, that a poor cigar was being burned by some smoker in the apartment last mentioned? These I give as common illustrations of the channels through which impure air may be brought to our living and sleeping rooms. Probably you will say that the odors arising from beefsteak, coffee, and cigars would not be liable to prove detrimental to health, and I grant you the point is well taken. This, however, is not the question. There is any quantity of

FREE, PURE AIR

all around us, and there is no necessity for breathing that which has been once breathed by the cook, which has passed over the viands, fresh or stale, or traveled through the interstices of tobacco and come out with the smoke of a cigar. All that is required to accomplish the avoidance of such conditions and the securement of an adequate supply of fresh air to furnaces and Latrobes is to see that there is a proper cold air duct taken from some point out of doors, and all means for the taking in of indoor air excluded. The importance of this question should not be underestimated. In many instances in this and other cities hot air furnaces are located in unventilated cellars, and, having no cold air duct from the outside, the inmates of the entire building are forced to breathe the air taken up from the cellar. The cellar is probably made a receptacle for all refuse from the rooms above, there is an accumulation of ashes and filth in the corner, an imperfectly drained surface and a defective sewer trap and sewer opening in the floor, with other insanitary conditions generating impurities were to be taken up by the ducts of the furnace and conveyed above for use as lung food by the unfortunate and unsuspecting occupants. Instances are known where the furnace has been set in a pit in the cellar (room not being given between floor and ceiling), and the trenches about this pit found filled with stagnant water, dead rats, mice, &c. Latrobes have been taken out and a hole found under the hearth whereby all air for rooms supplied was taken from a damp and entirely unventilated cellar. In the winter season, with all possible means of ingress for cold air to rooms stopped and the hot air being supplied from such a source as described,

CAN WE WONDER

that cases of typhoid and scarlet fever, diphtheria, and other diseases dependant upon impure air are developed? It is said, and very truly, too, that ventilation is wasted when directed against any avoidable pollution of the air. It is the wisest policy to see that nothing is taken into your dwelling by one channel which it may be necessary to construct another to remove. By all means acquaint yourself thoroughly as to from whence comes the air you heat to breathe.

THE ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

is next considered. The number and character of the nuisances abated by direction of this department during the year is exhibited, and foots up 2007. This number is 5,510 less than came to our notice last year, and the fact speaks a word in favor of our sanitary condition. Alleys—The condition of many of our alleys adds largely to the nuisance table every year, and I can only repeat the recommendation formerly made of having the alleys paved and sewered as fast as possible. I take this opportunity also, while speaking of alleys, to indorse the petition of the physicians to the poor, asking that the populated alleys be named and the houses therein numbered. Every movement looking to an improvement of their condition in any way renders the committing of nuisances in them less liable to occur. Ashes—Ashes have again contributed a large share to the total number of nuisances reported, no less than 1,099 standing accredited to this account. Iteration and reiteration is usually necessary to secure the accomplishment of needed reforms, and I propose to continue still further the agitation of this question of the removal of ashes from all dwellings at the public expense. Last year but 425 cases where ash-heaps had become nuisances were reported, while this year the number has crept up to 1,097. In my last annual report attention was called to this matter in the following words: This is a subject of no small importance and one upon which I think action has been too long delayed. No provision is made for the removal of ashes by the authorities, and as a consequence large accumulations are found in alleys, yards, and vacant spaces over the entire area of the two cities. These accumulations of ashes become also a place of deposit for filth and refuse of all kinds, and entice the creating and maintaining of numberless nuisances. On a majority of premises in Washington and Georgetown you will find in cellar, area, or yard such an accumulation. In some cases it is kept in box or barrel, in others it is dumped on the ground or pavement in one corner of the yard. To it is added daily some portion of refuse, animal or vegetable, potato-parings, egg-shells, dish-water, and other refuse. If in the cellar, which you will find in many instances is the case, the foul odors and noxious gases emanating therefrom permeate the entire house, and their constant inhalation by the inmates results in some form of low fever, which no one can account for, and which is accordingly set down, in case of death therefrom, as a "visitation of Divine Providence." The ash of wood or coal is not set down in the category of nuisances, and taken alone there is nothing in either to prove injurious to health; but, as I said before, the accumulation invites deposits of animal and vegetable matter, and these, decaying, do create a nuisance, and one which, if within a building used as a dwelling, is liable to prove injurious to the health of the inmates. I think, therefore, it would be a wise measure for the authorities to take steps looking to the regular removal of ashes from dwellings. This is a work performed in many cities, and one which, I think, could be inaugurated and successfully conducted here at no very great expense." I would earnestly recommend that an appropriation be asked of Congress at the coming session to meet the requirements of such a service.

DEFECTIVE DRAINAGE AND HOUSE SEWERS.

The good work of bettering the drainage of yards and enforcement of house connections where sewers are available, is being pushed forward with due energy. During the year 576 defects in drainage have been remedied and 115 connections with sewers made upon notice from this department. Soap factories—This item, so suggestive of appropriateness in the category of nuisances, bids fair to disappear entirely from our list. The figure one covers the year's work in this line, and no further trouble from soap factories is apprehended. The question as to the authority of the Health Department to abate nuisances of this character was finally decided when the legalizations of the health ordinances by Congress took place, and the perpetrators of nuisances of that class have yielded submission.

GARBAGE.

The question of the removal of garbage is not new. All are acquainted with the trouble continued from year to year and the numerous contracts annulled. We have been hoping against hope for better things in this line. We have been promised by contractors and have promised the people in return. How those promises resulted is known to the public. Now, however, we have better reason to hope. My recommendation of last year, that a sum sufficient to secure a proper performance of the work of removing garbage be asked, was acted upon and the present contractor is receiving an advance of one-third on the former price for the same labor. The outlook now, it affords me much gratification to say, is that the trouble has been effectually remedied. House nuisances are next considered.

'MANURE AND ITS REMOVAL'

is a subject which has been discussed in two former reports. The table gives evidence of 421 cases in which nuisances have arisen from this source, and doubtless manure has contributed in greater or less degree to many more. The time has arrived which demands the adoption of means for the transfer through one channel of all offal from our cities. The country around the District of Columbia certainly gives evidence of the want of all the sustenance to her soil that the refuse of our cities can give it. Much more is taken from the farms and market-garden lands surrounding us than is put back. Much more is wasted here than would give ample food to those lands. Victor Hugo, in 'Les Miserables,' gives a striking picture of the waste of a great city. The earth, he says, is impoverished by the sea. This argument applies alike to the waste of the other offal of great cities as well as to that carried off by the sewers and it applies to Washington as well as Paris. The day is coming when our sewage must be preserved and all that is in it to nourish the land taken out and returned to our fields. Like the Roman cloaca which absorbed the richness of its own land and then gulped down Sicily, Sardinia, and Africa, so have the sewers in the older cities of this our new world, absorbed the sustenance of many fields and farms in the older states without returning anything, and then sent the sons of those who once tilled a rich, fertile soil off to the great West to open new veins for their vampire mouths. It is time that we were learning something from China, in the preservation of our soil. It is nothing new to hear of 'played out' farms in Maryland and Virginia, and there is no reason why all the wealth of manure which is now wasted in the Capital should not be applied to these 'played out' farms and set them again to putting 'bread on our tables and warm blood in our veins.' Perhaps the day of irrigating farms for the the preservation and utilization of our sewage has not yet arrived, but the day and hour is here which speaks loudly the demand for

UTILIZATION OF ALL OTHER OFFAL

from our cities. We should have one point for the receipts of all refuse, and the law should require that it be there taken and deposited at regular stated periods from all dwellings and places where it accumulates. The authorities themselves should take charge of this material, which should include offal and filth of all kinds, and they should put it in condition to again be placed upon the fields and farms. Let us begin by purchasing a farm of our own and enriching that. A farm of a few hundred acres at some convenient point could soon be made a source of profit to the District. By all means let us have an offal depot and a city farm. In speaking of

SEWER-TRAPS OR CATCH-BASINS, HE SAYS:

Iteration again becomes necessary in referring to the subject of the cleaning of our sewer-traps or catch-basins at street corners. The very dry weather prevailing during the summer and fall of the past year has rendered these receptacles for the sediment from our street washings more than usually offensive, and added (if it were necessary) additional evidence of the demand for some more approved method of cleaning. The work of cleaning these places is performed under the direction of the engineer department, and I can of course but advise respecting the manner in which it should be done. Nuisances to the number of 234 resulting from the foul and offensive condition of sewer-traps were reported during the year. To quote my former words on this subject: 'It does seem strange that with the advance of improvements in almost every branch of public work, the present system of cleaning sewer-traps, corresponding to the ancient method of cleaning our cobble-stone streets with hoes and shovels, and privy-boxes with buckets, should still remain. It certainly looks, to say the least, out of keeping with other things to see three or four men with hooks and buckets dipping the foul accumulations from one of these receptables, depositing the mass on pavement, and then dragging it off through the street in open carts, to offend the nostrils of every passer-by. If some pneumatic process cannot be brought into use to abate this nuisance, then during the summer months disinfectants should be used, and closed receptacles employed in transporting the material.' The subject of

FOOD INSPECTION

is treated at some length, and the appointment of a live-stock inspector and the erection of an abattoir recommended. The inspection of marine products is also commented upon, and tabular statements given showing the nature and extent of this service. Tables showing the workings of the pound service for the past year, together with a statement covering the past ten years is presented. The attention of the Commissioners is invited to the necessity for securing legislation to remedy defect in the act of June 19, 1878, 'to create a revenue in the District of Columbia, by levying a tax on all dogs therein,' &c., and provide for the proper enforcement thereof. In 1879, the first year after passage of this act, the receipts from this source amounted to $10,505.12; in 1880 the aggregate was reduced to $8,597.01, and last year it only reached $3,336.32—as compared with 1879 a clear loss to the District of $7,168.80. Action should be taken by Congress to remedy the defect in this law, and save the amounts named to the District. Last year there were 3,651 animals impounded, of which number 3,177 were dogs; of the number last mentioned 2,805 were killed. During the ten years ending June 30, 1881 there were 29,162 animals impounded, of which number 23,316 were dogs." A statement is given showing continuation of the work of analysis of well and pump water, and then comes a very important report upon the subject of a

SANITARY SURVEY BY SQUARES,

In introducing this subject he says: "It affords me much pleasure to be able to present the following report in detail showing the condition of each square in the two cities. The data here collated and exhibited will prove of much value to the student or statistician enquiring into the sanitary condition of the District of Columbia. The labor involved in collecting this information was performed by the corps of Sanitary Inspectors during the winter months of 1880-'81. Each square is given by number, and a glance gives you the number and kind of houses thereon, those premises having houses and yards sewered, the number of water closets, privy boxes, yards paved, slaughter-houses, cow stables or yards, and hog pens. In a comparative position is given the deaths occurring on each square during the year, divided according to color, together with a seperate statement of deaths from the principal zymotic diseases. Taking this information in connection with that given in the report of sanitary survey in my last annual report, I think that they form the most full, complete, and concise sanitary history yet given of any city in this country. By referring to the totals we find that there are 30,474 houses in the two cities—15,549 brick and 14,925 frames. Of this number 10,066 are sewered; 13,672 have yards sewered. There are 14,114 water closets and 16,492 yards paved. The privy boxes number 15,886. There are 569 cow yards or cow stables, 17 slaughter-houses, and 11 hog pens within the boundary lines. A large addition to the value of this report would have been made by securing the population of each square, but our limited time and force would not admit of the attempt at taking such a census. The average number of occupants to each house, according to census of 1880, is 5.25. Of the total number of squares, 179 were found defective in drainage; 39 below grade: 32 having alleys in insanitary condition; 19 containing stagnant water, and 37 having houses in insanitary condition. According to the Assessor's census of 1878, the houses within the limits of the two cities at that time numbered 25,656. According to this showing our buildings have increased 4,818 during the past three years." Following this report comes a report as to investigations to ascertain

LOCAL CAUSE OF DISEASE.

In speaking of this subject he says: "The force at the disposal of the Health Officer has never been sufficient to warrant the comprehensive research, study, and investigation which the importance of this subject demands. Notwithstanding the enlightened and advanced condition of the public mind and the general recognition of the importance of every measure in the interest of the public health, our legislators are yet slow to provide in the appropriation bills the means for employment of adequate and competent skill in ferreting out and placing before the public all possible information which might tend to prevent the rise and spread of infectious or contagious diseases. In consequence of this limited means and force we have not been able to give time to proper investigation in the effort to ascertain the local cause, if such existed, in cases of death from zymotic diseases. The subject is a broad one, and the field it opens affords opportunity for extended illustration, by fact and figure, which would prove of great interest and value. The report of the Medical Sanitary Inspector gives information as to examination in 124 cases—65 of diphtheria, 27 of typhoid fever, and 12 of scarlet fever. The information is not so full and complete as we could desire, only three diseases being given, and the facts in no particular case illustrated. The causes before mentioned must be our excuse for this, and I trust some information may be gleaned from the following report. Success attended our efforts in the only case where we were called upon to prevent the spread of small-pox during the year." The report of the Medical Sanitary Inspector follows, and then comes the general comments upon

VITAL STATISTICS.

The introduction to this subject is as follows: "The population of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1881, was estimated at 183,069 (white, 121,300; colored, 61,769). This estimate is reached by calculating the increase in the same ratio as that given by the census of 1880 for the ten years preceding. The percentage of increase per annum, as shown by the census, is at the rate of 3.052 that of the colored population, 3.07; white population, 2.59. During the year ended June 30, 1881, there occurred in the District of Columbia 4,136 deaths. Of this number 1,179 were white males, 1,026 white females, 921 colored males, and 1,010 colored females, showing an annual death rate of 18.18 per 1,000 per annum for the white, 31.27 for the colored, and 22.59 for the total population. The still-births foot up 370, and there were 3,595 births and 813 marriages reported. The history of our mortality during the six years ending June 30, 1881, is clearly illustrated in a tabular statement (statement 'A,') and the exhibit is a satisfactory showing of our steady and continued improvement in healthfulness. The evidence of advance in the right direction is established by the record of annual death-rates. A gradual decrease year by year is shown. In 1876 the rate per 1,000 per annum was 26.35, for the past year but 22.59, showing a decrease of 3.76 per 1,000. Now let us pause for a moment and see what this means. With our population of 183,069 a saving of life at the rate of 3.76 per 1,000 means that (as compared with the year 1876) the lives of nearly 700 of our population were saved last year. This is indeed very satisfactory."

The report concludes with a statement of additions to library, and lists of registered physicians, undertakers, and plumbers.

A King Full.

King Kalakaua got intoxicated at San Francisco and fell paralyzed into the arms of General McDowell, who remarked: "Though I have played poker a good while, this is the first time I ever held a king full."—*Rochester Express.*

Boarding.

MRS. SHATTUCK WILL TAKE A FEW TABLE Boarders, at 941 L street northwest; terms, $18 per month. nov12-3t*

$15 A MONTH FOR THE BEST THE MARket affords; Furnished Rooms also very low. 1101 Twelfth street northwest, next to corner Massachusetts avenue, facing the Park. nov9-3t*

THE TREMONT HOUSE OFFERS MORE HOME comforts than any hotel in the city; the halls and passages are heated with steam, the rooms are new and well furnished, and the table is second to none. Transient rates, $2.50 and $2 per day; monthly, $75, $60, $55, and $45. sep29

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
November 4, 1881.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1881, for supplies needed for this Bureau during the six months from January 1 to June 30, 1882, of articles in the following classes: Dry Colors, Oils, Chemicals, Typographical Inks, Textiles, Paper, Binders' Materials, Dextrine, Grocers' Sundries, Glue and Twine, Hardware, Blank Steel Plates and Rolls, Gas, and Steam Fittings, Iron and Brass Castings, Lumber, Horse Feed, Ice, Coal and Wood.

Blank forms for proposals on articles of any class, with information as to qualities, quantities, and conditions, will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

Proposals on each item will be considered separately and preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal.

As it is not convenient to store a large supply of goods in the Bureau, orders on the accepted bidders will be made from time to time as the actual need may be determined, and as a rule for not less than the quantities specified on the schedule.

Payment will be made in the ordinary course of business within ten days from receipt and approval of the goods.

Those desiring blanks and information must specify on which class of articles they are qualified to propose, as awards will be made only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.

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

O. H. IRISH,
Chief of Bureau Engraving and Printing,
nov2-8t4t Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR PAINT, OIL, VARNISH, &c.
NAVY PAY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11, 1881.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, to be indorsed "Proposals for Paint, Oil, Varnish, and Tin," will be received at this office until 12 m., NOVEMBER 16, for the below-mentioned articles, to be delivered at the navy-yard, Washington, D. C., free of any expense to the Government, and subject to the usual inspection.

Bureau of Yards and Docks, Requisition No. 48.

White Lead, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., as per schedule in detail at this office.

Requisition No. 49.

Fifty boxes best quality I. C. Charcoal Tin (equal to Dean's brand).

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. Responsible securities required on the bids, for the prompt and faithful delivery of the articles. Each requisition will be awarded separately. Blank forms for bids to be had at this office.

J. ADAMS SMITH,
Pay Inspector, U. S. N.

Proposals for Lumber.

NAVY PAY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1881.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, to be indorsed Proposals for Lumber, will be received at this office until 12 m., the 15th day of November, for the below-described lumber, to be delivered at the Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C., subject to the usual inspection and conditions, viz:

Req. No. 146.
5,000 feet one-inch white pine No. 1.
Req. No. 145.
5,000 feet one-and-a-half-inch white pine No. 1.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government.

Blank forms for bids and all necessary information to be had at this office.

J. ADAMS SMITH,
nov4-FM Pay Inspector.

Business Chances.

$1,000,000 CONFEDERATE COUpon Bonds wanted, for which the highest market rates will be paid, upon presentation at my office. Holders outside of the city can contract by telegraph, and bonds shipped C. O. D. E. B. COTTRELL, 122 New York avenue. nov2-3t

WANTED—BY DECEMBER 7, GENTLEMAN of steady habits, as Partner or at salary, with $1,500 capital, in Western commercial enterprise returning large profits; to one having undoubted references it offers rare inducements. For particulars address M. C. P., Republican office. nov12-3t*

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED CASH PAYing business; a good opportunity for an active man with small capital. Call at 922 D street northwest. nov10-3t*

A LIVE, INDUSTRIOUS GRADUATE IN LAW, with influential acquaintances in every section of the country, desires to form a partnership with an established patent attorney. Address S. M., Republican office. nov9-3t*

TO CAPITALISTS OR BUILDERS.—A RARE chance to join in purchase of ground and erect buildings in a choice locality. Apply soon to W. C. DODGE, 799 Ninth street. nov8-3t

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE,
on
Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island avenues;
K, N, Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets,
and on
Dupont, Iowa, and Thomas Circles.
All in very desirable locations.

Also several of the
HANDSOMEST RESIDENCES
in the northwestern section.
A CHOICE TRACT of 32,200 feet on Massachusetts avenue, near Eighteenth street, offered at $1.85.
W. M. P. YOUNG,
nov7 1420 New York avenue.

GENERAL GARFIELD'S LAST LETTER, written to his mother while on his death-bed. Every one should have a copy. Neat fac similes for sale at The Republican Office. Ten cents per copy.

$2,000 TO INVEST AS SILENT PARTner in some good manufacturing or mercantile business; must be bona fide, with best of references. Address, confidentially, S. K. F., Republican office. nov7-4t

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
1321 F STREET.
TRUSTEES:
JOHN A. BAKER, FREDK. R. McGUIRE,
THOS. J. FISHER, BRAINARD H. WARNER,
ROBT. E. FLEMING, GEO. H. R. WHITE,
WM. M. GALT, HENRY A. WILLARD;
CHAS. C. GLOVER.
HENRY A. WILLARD, President.
FREDERICK R. McGUIRE, Vice-President.
H. K. WILLARD, Secretary.
Insurance against all Loss by Fire at reasonable rates. oct14-tf

LIBERAL RATE OF INTEREST ALLOWED on Time Deposits. United States Bonds bought and sold at market rates. Collections made everywhere, by J. H. SQUIRE & CO., Bankers, 1416 Pennsylvania avenue. ma30-tf

Wanted--Rooms.

WANTED—A NICE ROOM, WITHIN SEVEN minutes' walk of the Howard Medical College. Address BOX, Republican office. nov12-3t*

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, 1 or 2 Rooms with Board; private family preferred; reference given. Address, with full particulars, HENRY, Republican office. nov12-3t*

WANTED—A ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, with Board, in quiet family; no other boarders; best reference given and required. Address MISS, EX., Republican office. nov12-3t*

WANTED—3 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping for small family; convenient to street cars. Address F. A. L., Republican office. nov12-3t*

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE three furnished Rooms suitable for light housekeeping. Address HOUSE, Republican office. nov11-3t*

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD AND Room in private family for $25; references exchanged. Address Miss F. A. N., Republican office. nov10-3t*

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE, WARM ROOM in a private family, within two blocks of Sixth and E streets northwest, for which $15 per month will be paid. ROOM, Republican office. nov9-3t*

WANTED—A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS wish Boarding in a private family, where there are no boarders; Rooms furnished or unfurnished; references exchanged. Address Z., Republican office. nov8-3t*

$1,000,000 CONFEDERATE COUpon Bonds wanted, for which the highest market rates will be paid, upon presentation at my office. Holders outside of the city can contract by telegraph, and bonds shipped C. O. D. E. B. COTTRELL, 122 New York avenue. nov8-3t*

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM OR 2 OR 3 UNfurnished Rooms, by man and wife; no children; colored. Address REX, Republican office. nov8-3t

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT the best and cheapest place in the city to get Job Printing done is at The National Republican Office. ap21

Auction Sales.

Walter B. Williams & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS.
HANDSOME CHANDELIERS AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, NOVEMBER TWELFTH, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M., we shall sell within our salesrooms the following Chandeliers and Side Brackets:
One five-light Chandelier, extension drop light, Argand burner.
Two six-light Chandeliers, extension drop light, Argand burner.
Four four-light Chandeliers, extension drop light, Argand burner.
Two twelve-light Chandeliers, extension drop light, Argand burner.
One Hall Fixture.
Eight Double Side Brackets.
Terms cash.
nov10-2 WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Aucts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by deed of trust on mortgage executed by the Metropolitan Mining and Manufacturing Company of the District of Columbia, dated May 3, 1881, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Giles County, Virginia, the 27th of June, 1881, in Deed Book L, pages 336 and 364, for default in payment of the principal and interest of the bonds secured by said deed of trust or mortgage, will sell, at the auction store of James A. Freeman & Co., 422 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., on the 8th day of DECEMBER, 1881, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, interest, and claim of aforesaid corporation in and to the franchises of said company, including the charter to said company, approved July 23, 1866.

Terms of Sale: Cash. GEO. P. FISHER,
nov7-M&Thw Surviving Trustee.

United States Marshal's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and to me directed, I will sell at public sale, for cash, at the Court-House door of said District, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, 1881, at 12 o'clock m., all the right, title, claim, and interest of the defendant in and to the following-described property, to wit: Lot No. 4, square east of square No. 37; the north half of lot No. 7, square No. 240; the west 25 feet of lot No. 9, square No. 398; lot No. 19, square No. 636; lots H and N, in John C. Fay's subdivision of part of lot No. 7, square No. 142, together with all and singular the improvements thereon; said real estate being located in the city of Washington, said District, and levied upon as the property of Albert G. Hall, to satisfy execution No. 17,888, at law, in favor of John E. Kendall.

D. E. HENRY,
United States Marshal.
THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer. nov3-d&ds

Wanted--Help.

WANTED—A GOOD, HONEST, AND INdustrious Cook and Laundress (colored) for a small family; references required; pay, $30. Address A. Y., Republican office, giving residence. nov12-3t*

WANTED—A RELIABLE WHITE GIRL TO Wash and Iron and assist in the general housework of a small family; good wages will be paid to one who comes well recommended. Apply at 115 D street northwest. nov11-3t*

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKer; must be a first-class Trimmer; none other need apply. 1708 I street northwest. nov11-3t*

WANTED—A PAPERHANGER, A PAINTER, and a Carpenter, who do their own work. Address BUILDER, Republican office. nov11-3t*

AGENTS WANTED—MALES AND FEMALES to sell goods by sample; good inducements. 606 South Eleventh street. nov9-3t*

WANTED—THE TWO YOUNG LADIES THAT applied for sewing on Vermont avenue on Saturday afternoon can procure work by addressing N. P., Republican office. nov9-3t*

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WHITE Nurse for child; recommendations required. Call at 941 K street northwest from 2 to 5 p. m. nov9-3t*

WANTED—STOUT BOY, NOT OVER 15 YEARS, that can read, write, and bring recommendations; work light and good home for gentest boy. Apply at 1819 F street northwest. nov8-3t*

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID; WHITE PREferred. Apply at 468 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. nov8-3t*

WANTED—THE NAMES OF TWO OR MORE relatives of our City Departments, where located, and relationship; the influence of each, the state credited to, and when appointed; also names of persons furloughed over one month and the names of substitutes and who for; the names of unnaturalized foreigners and ex-confederates; also the names of ex-Union soldiers and sailors discharged; the politics of each may be given; all reports strictly confidential. Address SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' NATIONAL LEAGUE, Republican office. oct24-tf

Wanted--Situations.

WANTED—BY SETTLED COLORED WOMAN, a place to do Plain Sewing or light Housework. Apply at 223 C street southwest. nov12-3t*

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN private family by a respectable colored man; best of city references. Address J. H. YOUNG, 146 Nineteenth street northwest. nov12-3t*

A YOUTH OF EIGHTEEN, OF GOOD FAMILY, but in reduced circumstances, would like employment; prefers teaching young children; has had experience in that line. Address EMPLOYMENT, Republican office. nov12

A YOUTH OF EIGHTEEN, WHO HAS A GOOD address for acting, wishes a situation in theatrical troupe; he has acted before the public in private theatricals and won much praise. Address ACTOR, Republican office. nov12

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WHITE man, a Situation as Driver or Porter in a store; willing to make himself useful. Apply at 14 G street northeast. nov12-3t*

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A SITuation as Child's Nurse; good references. Apply at 524 Second street southeast. nov11-3t*

WANTED—BY A COLORED DRESSMAKER, a situation to do Sewing in a first-class family; can cut and fit dresses; can make children's clothes; good wages required. Address 514 Third street southeast. nov11-3t*

WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT and high culture a position as Visiting Governess, or pupils for the Piano, English branches, French, music, and drawing; has had large experience in teaching, and can give the highest references. Address EDUCATION, Republican office. nov11-3t*

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WHITE Girls, a situation, one to do Chambermaid and Sewing or Waiting; the other as good Plain Cook and Laundress in a private family; best of reference. Please call or address 617 New Jersey avenue. nov11-3t*

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, an engagement by the day or week in a private family; can cut and fit and sew on a machine. Address SEAMSTRESS, Box 5, Republican office. nov11-3t*

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, a situation with a dressmaker in a private family. Address M. G., City. nov11-3t

WANTED—SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER or Assistant Bookkeeper; moderate salary accepted. Address W. H. M., Republican office. nov11-3t*

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl, a situation to do Plain Sewing in a private family; can cut and fit good wages required. Address 318 G street southwest. nov10-3t*

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a situation in a private family; best of references