LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Union Depot Question and the Proper Line of Track.

A Plan That Will Satisfy All the People Most Interested.

Three Reasons Against the Location of the Free Bridge at the Three Sisters.

Some Noble Achievements of the Navy in Time of Peace.

To the Editor.

In an editorial in your issue of this morning, under the caption, "Wanted—A Union Depot," you make several strong points in favor of the union of the several steam railroads entering Washington city, but, like a few others, you have fallen into the grave error of supposing that the people owning property along the lines of Maryland and Virginia avenues southwest, or those who reside along the streets south of these avenues, will be satisfied to have all the roads entering the city concentrate in a union depot at or near the confluence of these two wide and beautiful avenues. You were never more mistaken. The citizens and property holders of South Washington will never consent willingly that these avenues shall continue permanently occupied with these railroads. They demand as their personal right that the Baltimore and Potomac road shall be removed from its present location along these avenues and Sixth street south at no very remote period, and to this end I formulated a bill which was introduced in the senate by Mr. Morrill at my request, and is known as the Morrill bill. This bill, with a few verbal changes, meets the approval of ninety-nine in every one hundred of the resident population and property holders of the northeast and southwest portions of Washington city. It provides for a confluence of the Baltimore and Ohio road with the Baltimore and Potomac road east of the navy yard tunnel, and, by widening the tunnel, pass through and deflect to the left or south upon reservations 15 and 16; pass thence along upon the tier of squares between K and L streets south upon a viaduct or elevated road to and up Water street to and over the river on the Long bridge. This would give the several roads a permanent right of way into and out of the city in making their northern and southern connections, besides giving them a width of about 250 feet from the western mouth of the tunnel to Seventh street southwest.

The point on this line most eligible for a union passenger depot would be on the squares between Seventh and Third streets. The ground between seventh street and reservation 15 may now be purchased at an average cost of 20 cents per square foot, or less than $175,000 for the whole. The facilities of getting to and from the union depot, if located on squares 471, 500, and 543 southwest, would be equal to every emergency, and the traveling public fully and satisfactorily accommodated. You can't place a railroad depot at the door of every hotel in the city in order to accommodate its guests, nor accommodate every commercial business house in the city with a depot at its door for the delivery or shipment of freights. Not even a small minority of the business interests of a great city could be thus accommodated. The traveling public and business interests of a great commercial center should be, I will admit, very largely considered in the location and establishment of railroad depots and other facilities of ingress and egress to such center. But Washington is not, and possibly may never be, a great commercial city or center. It is the capital of our federal union, and as such it is the duty of every citizen, whether a resident or non-resident of Washington, to preserve its original plans, contour, and beauty from the hands of these vandal corporations that have done so much to mar its beauty and prevent its growth in certain sections now occupied by their depots and tracks along wide avenues and streets to and almost within the heart of the city.

Then let me repeat this important fact, that the property holders and residents of South Washington will never cease their opposition to and prosecution of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad so long as it occupies Maryland and Virginia avenues and Sixth street with tracks and depots. In the language of Boss Shepherd, "they must get up and git." The Morrill bill designates a route that will satisfy the people, and ought to satisfy the roads. Let these roads heed the voice of the people. Let congress, too, be admonished that it is always best to consider somewhat, at least, the wishes of the people as well as corporations. Each have their rights under our form of government, and with just and wholesome laws governing both concord and harmony will exist. But don't allow these huge soulless and moneyed corporations to trample longer upon our toes. There may come a time when "forbearance will cease to be a virtue." Very respectfully,

C. P. CULVER.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

THE NAVY IN TIME OF PEACE.

To the Editor.

[Continued from the article published in THE REPUBLICAN March 13, 1884.]

We will continue some further illustrations. Many will recollect the seizure and detention of Martin Kostza, a naturalized citizen of the United States, on board of an Austrian man-of-war at Smyrna in the year 1853. The demand made and the release effected by Capt. Duncan N. Ingraham, U. S. N., commanding the United States ship St. Louis. This created a sensation at the time and gave rise to an elaborate discussion at Washington between M. Hulseman, the Austrian minister, and Mr. Marcy, secretary of state. The conduct of Capt. Ingraham was approved by the government and applauded by the people. Congress, by joint resolution, requested the president to present to Capt. Ingraham a gold medal for his conduct upon that occasion.

In the year 1856 Capt. Andrew H. Foote (who died a rear admiral in 1864), commanding the United States ship Portsmouth on the China station, arrived at Canton just before the commencement of hostilities between the English and Chinese, and exerted himself in protecting American property, and having been, while thus engaged, fired upon by the Barrier forts, he demanded an apology for the indignity. This being refused, he attacked the forts, four in number, with the Portsmouth and Levant, breached the largest, and with 280 sailors and marines landed and carried it by storm. The remaining forts were successfully carried with a total loss of forty to the attacking party. There was no further interference of American property or American interests after this.

Now, let us see what brought about the opening of Japan, and the great changes in that empire and among those people. It was the United States naval expedition to Japan, under Commodore Matthew C. Perry, in the years 1853, 1854, and 1855, while he was commanding the East India squadron. In those years he carried the flag into Japanese waters, and successfully made with them the treaty which opened their ports to American enterprise. Previous to that it had been a sealed empire, as history will tell us. All other nations utterly failed in their attempts to open Japan.

It is somewhat remarkable that the United States navy and the distinguished naval commander-in-chief are seldom mentioned connected with the opening of Japan to the enlightened world. Yet in Japan, as we are told by the American missionaries and travelers, the name of Commodore Perry and the pictures of the American ships-of-war upon their visit there are seen in all their school books and hanging upon their walls.

And then we come to the United States naval expedition to Paraguay in the year 1859, sent out by the United States government, under the command of the late Rear Admiral William Branford Shubrick, which will be the better explained by stating that the objects attained in the negotiations by this mission were as follows:

1. An apology for the attack upon the United States steamer Water Witch, a vessel purely engaged in the pursuit of science for the benefit of mankind, and particularly that of the states along the waters of Paraguay and Panama, with an indemnity to the family of the seaman who was killed on board of that vessel.

2. An apology for the offensive manner in which Commander Page's proposition for an exchange of the ratification of the treaty concluded March 4, 1853, was received, and for the repetition of that offensive manner toward Mr. Fitzpatrick, afterward sent as commissioner to Paraguay.

3. A suitable indemnity in behalf of the United States and Paraguay Navigation company for their losses and damages incurred in consequence of the treatment of the servants of that company by the government of Paraguay.

4. A treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, embracing the usual liberal principles between friendly nations, with the privilege of continuing scientific explorations of the rivers flowing through the valley of La Plata in order to develop their capacity for commerce.

Under the Napoleon dynasty, when Murat was king of Naples, several American merchant vessels, with valuable cargoes, were captured and confiscated under protest and taken into Neapolitan ports. The entire proceedings were pronounced arbitrary and thoroughly illegal. In course of time Napoleon and all his dynasties went under, and Naples and the Neapolitans were restored to their possessions and the government of their country once more. But the government of Naples was held responsible for the seizure and consequent loss to their owners of these vessels and cargoes, although these flagrant acts were committed under the French.

After a lapse of time a thorough investigation and an estimate of losses were made. A demand for indemnity was made and positively refused. Several years elapsed when Gen. Jackson became president of the United States, and he, with his accustomed emphasis, repeated the demand, which was again refused. In the year 1832 Gen. Jackson appointed a special minister (Hon. John Nelson, of Maryland) to Naples to press this demand. Commodore Daniel T. Patterson (who commanded the naval forces and co-operated with Gen. Jackson at New Orleans) was at this time commander-in-chief of the United States Mediterranean squadron, consisting of three fifty-gun frigates and three twenty-two-gun corvettes. The writer of this was a midshipman in the squadron.

It was arranged that one ship at a time should make her appearance at Naples. The commodore went in first, and a week after another ship arrived. Mr. Nelson then made the demand as directed by his government, It was refused. At the end of a week a third ship appeared, and so continued. The Neapolitan government became alarmed, began to look at the condition of the forts; mounted additional guns, built sand bag batteries, and kept up a constant drilling of their troops. When the fifth ship arrived the government gave in, acknowledged the claim, and ordered it to be paid just as the sixth ship entered the harbor.

The amount wasn't so large—about $350,000—but there was a great principle involved. This money was owing to owners, captains, and crews of American merchant vessels, whose property had been illegally and unjustly taken from them

And it may be asked when and whether they would ever have received it had it not been for the United States navy. This fully illustrates one of Nelson's maxims: "To negotiate with effect a naval force should always be at hand."

WASHINGTON, April 3.

AGAINST THE THREE SISTERS.

To the Editor.

First. The Three Sisters site is half a mile further from the markets, the departments, the hotels, and Fort Myer and Arlington, and the whole line of general travel than is the Aqueduct bridge.

Second. Its western end would be in a deep gorge, from which there would be no emerging short of the point where the new Falls Church road crosses Spout run, which is fully one mile west from the river, which point would be two miles further on the round trip from the city to Arlington; and here it is that "the nigger in the woodpile" appears, as the lands of the four Virginia champions of the Three Sisters lie immediately contiguous to this crossing.

Third. Four roads leading from Virginia to the city concentrate at the present Aqueduct bridge, every one of which must be changed from two to three miles from their course, with rights of way to be bought and cost of construction to be borne by a county already taxed at from $1.60 to $2.10 per $100. With these facts staring us in the face, not one of which can be controverted, will any one tell me how it is to the interest of the government or the people of Virginia to build a bridge at Three Sisters?

Now, sir, one word as to our working in the interests of the Aqueduct bridge company. I for one don't care who else profits by a measure so long as it is to my interest, the interest of the government, and the general public. I own 100 acres of land three miles away, on which is my house, and not one acre for sale. I have paid more toll over that bridge in the last fourteen years than all the four land sellers alluded to put together, and, taking out decoration days, more than the whole population of Georgetown combined, and consequently have no love for or desire to benefit that company. The secretary of the citizens' free bridge committee, with whom I have been co-operating for six years in this fight for a free bridge, owns 300 acres also three miles away, and not one acre for sale. We notified the owners of the Aqueduct bridge four years ago that although they had a franchise given them by law we proposed to take it away from them by law. We warred upon them until they came down and offered their bridge for less money than they could build the piers of a new one, and theirs being in the right place for all parties concerned we struck hands and joined forces. They have been true to us and we propose to be true to them until we complete what we set out to do—get their bridge away from them, and that too at less cost than we can get anywhere else. The first flinch they make we will be found fighting them again. They have laid the proofs before congress that they can convey and give title to their bridge, which must be done to the satisfaction of the attorney general of the United States. If it is not, that ends it, and we then stand ready to join our forces to the friends of Three Sisters, or perhaps elsewhere, and do the next best thing we can, for a free bridge we are determined to have.

T. H. S.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

To Amend the Patent Laws.

The bill introduced in the senate yesterday by Mr. McPherson to amend the patent laws provides that it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to sell any article or process, claimed and described in any unexpired letters patent, without the lawful authority of the patentee or his legal representatives, or at or before the sale of any such article or process, to falsely represent to the purchaser that there is no unexpired patent covering or claimed to cover said article or process. It provides that the penalty for such misdemeanor shall be imprisonment not exceeding one year, or a fine of not less than $300, nor more than $300, or both fine and imprisonment. It provides that it shall be the duty of United States district attorneys upon presentation of proof of such misdemeanor to present it to the grand jury, and, if indictment be found, to prosecute the indicted person or persons in the district courts of the United States; also, that if upon conviction a fine be imposed one-half said fine shall be paid to the patentee, or the legal representative of the patentee whose rights have been infringed.

South and North Alabama Railroad Case.

The secretary of the interior yesterday heard counsel for the South and North Alabama Railroad company in the matter of the application of the company to secure about 5,000 acres of land near Verbena, Ala., as indemnity selections. The motion before the secretary was to reopen the case, which was decided against the company in 1883.

The National Wool Growers' Association.

The date for the National Wool Growers' convention at Chicago has been changed from May 7 to May 19, in order that the delegates may be present and participate in the proceedings of the National Industrial congress, which will be held at Chicago May 21.

Naval Order.

Lieut. John W. Danenhower has been ordered to the training ship Minnesota a New York April 10.

DANVILLE REPUBLICANS,

Who Prove Their Republicanism by Voting the Democratic Ticket, and Hate Niggers.

Alexander W. Miller (white), of Danville, was the first witness examined by Senator Sherman's subcommittee yesterday. On one occasion before the riot he heard a pistol shot at a distance. A colored man, who was walking in front of him, thereupon drew his revolver and fired an answering signal, saying at the same time, "My brother, I meet you." He had seen colored women "butt" white ladies off the sidewalk. When the negroes were flying from the scene of the riot witness saw E. M. Hatcher, a white man, chasing a colored boy. Witness caught the boy, placed him in a hallway, and told Hatcher to let the boy alone. Hatcher, who was under the influence of liquor, ceased his pursuit.

S. L. Dance (white), of Powhatan county, Virginia, was called. He testified to hearing a negro say to a crowd of his fellows that he wanted to get a chance to kill a white man. (The same scene was described by Mr. Ruffin yesterday.)

Chess Ingram (colored,) was called. He had been a democrat for five or six years. Geo. Adams, a colored man, had threatened at the election before the last that if witness voted the democratic ticket he should not live out his days. The colored people followed him after voting his ticket, so he had to take refuge in his stable. Colored people in Danville did not visit or associate with him.

Aaron Pointer (colored), of Danville, who described his occupation as a general handy man, saw the riot. He rehearsed the fight between Lawson and Noel. The white man (Noel) had slightly the advantage, when George Adams jumped on the white man and in the struggle the pistol the white man had went off. Some one then ran up and took Adams off. Lawson was drunk, and he thought the white man was also. George Adams went across the street and said to a crowd of colored men there, "Let's get him (the white man) and kill him." Mr. Jeff Corbett came to the crowd and tried to prevent a disturbance but without success. Adams got some more negroes and they started after Noel. Seven or eight of the negroes had pistols. Glass had a pistol, and started after the man they said bit Lawson, and would have killed him but for a little white man with a big head, who stood in a doorway and pointed a gun at the colored men.

On cross-examination witness said Lawson, the colored man who was a principal in the preliminary fist fight, was drunk, and was generally in that condition.

A. Wimbish, a commission merchant of Danville, who lives a short distance from town, testified that George Adams, a leading witness subpœnaed by Senator Sherman, was a very quarrelsome man.

B. F. Walker (white) an ex-federal soldier and a republican, a helper in a livery stable, was examined. He saw two of the men who were killed by the rioters. Several white men picked up one of the bodies, and a pistol dropped from the pocket. He heard a colored man deprecating the riot on the ground that it was brought on prematurely. He saw ten or twelve of the colored men in the crowd of rioters flourishing arms and saying to their colored associates behind them "Come on. It is as good a time now as ever." He had heard colored men planning to divide up the stores in Danville.

Senator Vance. You say you are a republican?

"Yes, sir, I am a republican."

"How did you vote the last time?"

"I voted the democratic ticket straight."

"How is that?"

"Well, I'll tell you."

Senator Lapham. Well, I object to that.

Senator Vance. I think when a professed republican votes the democratic ticket——

Senator Lapham. That's the reason why I object, because he is a professed republican.

Senator Vance. Well, I insist upon it.

Witness. Well, I'll tell you. I didn't consider there was any issue in Virginia at the last election, except the nigger against the white man, and I'm for the white man every time.

Senator Lapham (smiling contentedly). exactly.

R. W. Valentine, a merchant of Danville, was examined. He said he thought he sold a greater number of pistols to the colored people than he did to the whites.

C. C. Lance, of Lynchburg, agent of a West Virginia coal company, a "republican in national affairs," was examined. He votes the democratic state ticket in Virginia for the reason that he thinks the democrats best qualified to manage state affairs. Was in Danville on the day of the riot. Saw people running down street, both white and black "getting out of the way together." Saw no firearms; heard no threats. The only person he heard talk about the riot after it was over was Maj. Sutherland, who expressed regret for it. Was in South Boston Thursday. There had been a political meeting of colored people the night before, at which threats were made to burn the town. Since he has lived in Virginia has seen no attempt or disposition on the part of white people to intimidate the blacks or prevent their voting.

Roger A. Pryor, jr., and Wm. A. Moorman, both of Danville, testified to the condition of affairs in Danville and to certain features of the riot.

At 4 o'clock the committee adjourned until to-day.

The Education Bill in Caucus.

The caucus of republican senators yesterday was not very fully attended. The education bill was the only topic of discussion, and several amendments proposed by the caucus committee were approved by the caucus. Chief among them were propositions to reduce the aggregate appropriation to between $70,000,000 and $80,000,000 [the bill in its present form calls for $105,000,000]; to make the money available only upon requisitions by the states under certain restrictions as to accountability, and to require its distribution to counties according to population and illiteracy.

Improvements in Steamships.

The bill introduced in the senate yesterday by Senator Frye to authorize the appointment of a commission of naval architects and marine engineers to examine and report upon new designs for steamships provides for the appointment of such a commission to consist of five persons, two from the navy and three from civil life to examine the designs, models, and plans for improvements in ocean steamships invented by Charles G. Lundborg, and to report to congress at its next session. It provides for an appropriation of $10,000 to defray the expenses of the commission.

Summer Cruising of Revenue Steamers.

Preparations are being made for the summer cruising of the revenue steamers on the lakes. The Fessenden and Bibb will go into commission at the opening of navigation. The Perry, building at Buffalo, will be ready early in June, and will cruise on Lake Erie. A new boiler will be placed in the Johnson, preparatory to her cruising on Lake Michigan.

Pension Attorneys Suspended.

Wm. H. Woodward, of Carbondale, Ill., and Albert T. Summers, of Decatur, Ill., have been suspended from practice before the interior department as pension attorneys.

Appointment.

The secretary of the treasury has appointed T. L. De Land a member of the civil service examining board to represent the treasury department.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

Boarding.

CLINTON HOUSE, 7TH AND I STS., N. W. First class table board and large rooms at reasonable rates; location central; transient rates $1, $1.25, and $1.50; no liquors. W. O. NAYLOR, Propr. de17-tf

FRED. W. EVANS'

DINING ROOMS,

919 F STREET NORTHWEST.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

"THE TREMONT."—THIS HOUSE HAS been repaired and repainted, and in every way put in first-class order. It is the most desirable place to board in the city. Terms, $25, $30, $40, and $45 per month. House and halls heated by steam.

Advertisements under the heads of Wants, For Rent, For Sale, Boarding, Lost and Found, and Personal, of three lines or less, eighteen long words, 15 cents one insertion; each additional insertion 10 cents. Business cards not included in these rates.

Wanted—Employment.

BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN—A place to cook, wash and iron in a private family; good reference given. No. 728 7th st. S. E. 1-5

A PLACE TO DO CHAMBER WORK OR house cleaning by the day. Can be seen at 2006 Boundary st. N.W. 1-7

BY TWO RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRLS—Situations as nurses or chambermaids; desire to go home at night. Apply at No. 614 North Capitol st. 1-5

Wanted—Help.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN—A TEACHER of reading; a gentleman preferred. Address, stating terms per hour, Y. Z., Republican Office. 2-7

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, to sew by the week in a private family; must be well recommended. Address, stating terms and references, Z. Y. X., Republican Office. 2-7

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ONE WITH GOOD references. Apply at once at 615 11th st. N. W. 2-5

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL, AS chambermaid and waitress; only those willing to remain nights need apply. Apply at 913 N.Y. av. 2-4

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron; one who can come with good recommendations. Call at 20 Grant Place. 2-5

WANTED—200 MEN TO GET OUT RAILroad ties in Maryland; transportation furnished and provisions advanced; office open until 8 o'clock at night. 926 F st. N. W. PRICE & COOMBS, Licensed Agents. 2-5

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—3 COOKS AT New York Chop House, 1216 Pa. av. N. W. 2-5

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, ENERGETIC man for lucrative outdoor position of trust. 1436 Pierce Place N. W. 2-5

WANTED—AT 1618 19TH ST.—A TIDY GIRL for house work in a small family; no laundry work and good wages. Apply at 1618 19th st. N. W. 2-4

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR general housework in a small family; references. Apply 1318 Y st. N. W. 2-4

WANTED—COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, nurses, scrub and kitchen girls, and seamstresses, for this city, Boston, Mass.; Annapolis, Md.; Nebraska, and elsewhere; 926 F st. N. W. PRICE & COOMBS, Licensed Agents. 2-7

WANTED—LADIES, CITY AND COUNTRY, to make $2 to $3 daily, fringing Easter cards; send 30 cents, stamps or postal note, for instructions and samples. Address AGENCY, P. O. Box 1830, New York city. 2-ma31-mwf

WANTED—GOOD, RELIABLE AGENTS FOR the United States Beneficial Society. Apply daily after 9 a. m., to L. C. GADD, Secretary, room 3, Lenox Building, 7th and G sts. N. W. 2-

Wanted—Rooms.

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping; centrally located. Address LIVINGSTONE, Republican Office. 4-5

FOUR OR FIVE UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR 2 adults, near caterer. Address, stating terms, H. G., Republican Office. 4-5

ONE LARGE OR TWO ADJOINING ROOMS for man, wife, and child; privilege to use gas stove; state terms and accommodations; none others noticed. Address C. B., Republican Office. 4-4

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

TO BUY—PRINTING MATERIAL SUFFIcient to print small weekly or monthly paper, or interest in paper already established. Address J. L. R., 326 4½ st. N. W. 5-6

A CLERGYMAN'S FAMILY WISHING TO spend the summer in Washington would take care of a furnished house in the N. W. part of the city for its use. Address W. C. C., Republican Office. 5-7

GENTS INSTRUCTED IN DAY OR NIGHT class—Architecture, Engineering, Drawing, Tracing, &c., at 510 F st. N. W.; terms reasonable. 5-7

A RESPONSIBLE MAN HAS USE FOR $350, for which he will pay 2 per cent. a month; principal paid on demand. Address Box 65, Star Office. 5-7

AN OLD FRANKLIN HAND-PRESS; WILL be paid for in cash or in old type, or exchange for a large-sized modern proof-press. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. 5-tf

WANTED—
PREMATURE BALDNESS.
PREMATURE BALDNESS.
PREMATURE BALDNESS.
PREMATURE BALDNESS.

The process of loss of hair may take place either rapidly in the course of weeks or months, or, as is generally the case, the loss is slow and gradual through a period of years. The hairs may commence to come out at any period after proberty, although baldness does not ordinarily begin to manifest itself until the age of 25 or 30 years. The scalp throughout the process appears to be healthy. At first only a few hairs come out from time to time, and these are replaced immediately by a shorter and finer growth of hair. Later these, in turn, are shed, and are succeeded by still finer hairs, and in the course of time even these cease to appear, when complete baldness of a certain portion of the scalp is the result. There may be an appearance of fine down, which proves that the hair follicle still exists, and can be made to produce healthy hair again by proper treatment. The prevalence of premature baldness among our young men and women of the present day is really surprising. Baldness in the parts of the scalp affected. Thus we have Crown, Frontal Part, and Temple Baldness. The last two are so much dreaded by ladies. Dr. VAN DYCK positively cures baldness. Remember, baldness is curable so long as the hair follicles are not destroyed. Dr. VAN DYCK, Dermatologist, has perfected a scientific capillary treatment which enables him to cure baldness, even in cases of years' duration. He can produce a vigorous, luxurious growth of hair in every case where the hair follicles are not destroyed. No one should be bald before 60. If your hair is getting thin, harsh, dry, split, faded, prematurely gray; if you are getting bald, or have excessive dandruff, scaly scalp tetter, or any hair or scalp disease, consult Dr. VAN DYCK, Dermatologist, No. 22 Grant Place, at once. Satisfaction assured. Hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 2. If unable to call describe your case, and send three stamps for answer.

WANTED—TO ANNOUNCE THAT JOHN F. Beall, Bateman & Co.'s Bank, 1411 F st. N.W., 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 5 p. m.

Money to Loan.

$100 TO $500 TO $10,000 AND LARGER sums on real estate; lowest rates; call now. WILLIAM F. HOLTZMAN, Attorney, 1321 F st. N.W. ma22-3m

I HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL estate or collateral security at lowest rates of interest; no delay when security is good. O. G. GREEN, Room 1, Firemen's Building, cor. 7th st. and La. av. ma19-1m

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON approved Real Estate security, at lowest rates of interest. Charges moderate. No unnecessary delay. J. V. N. HUYCK, ma18-tf 1505 Pennsylvania avenue.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit. Special arrangements made for building purposes. Attention prompt. B. H. WARNER, ma18-1m 916 F street northwest

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT THE lowest rates. DANENHOWER & SON, 1223 F st. N. W. no13-tf

Personal Comfort.

EASY FEET AND DAILY WALKS PROMOTE health and longevity. Corns removed with perfect ease at DR. WHITE'S establishment, 1416 Pa. av., opposite Willard's Hotel. Bunions, diseased nails, and other foot complaints treated. Thirty-eight years' professional experience. Twenty-third consecutive year of practice in Washington, D. C. Fee, $1 a sitting.

THE SHEDD BATHS, 903 E ST., NEAR Ninth—Turkish, Russian, Sulphur, and Mercurial Baths given, with skill and experience. Manipulator of 10 years' experience at this establishment. Single bath, $1; 6 tickets for $5; 14 for $10. Open Sunday from 9 a. M. to 1 p. m. au17-tf

NEW TURKISH BATH (DR. BOVEE'S) 1417 G st., opposite Riggs House. Large pool good ventilation. Ladies, Monday and Friday. Not open Sunday. Open from 8 a. m. till 9:30 p. m.; Saturday 12 p. m. Baths, $1; 6 tickets, $4.50. ap6 DR. H. L. BOVEE, Electrician.

Book and Job Printing.

C. W. BROWN,

923 F STREET NOTHWEST.

JINE JOB PRINTING.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

GIBSON BROS.,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

SOUTHEAST CORNER THIRTEENTH STREET.

The Largest Printing House in the City.
Printing of All Descriptions Promptly Executed in the Best Style and at Lowest Rates.

GEORGE S. GRAY. FRANK B. CLARKSON.

GRAY & CLARKSON,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

GLOBE OFFICE,

339 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE N. W.

Make a Specialty of Fine Printing.
Sole Agents for the District of Columbia for F. G. Farmer & Co.'s Steel Plate Engravings for Advertising Purposes, Menu Cards, Business Cards, Folders, &c.
Also Agents for the PANTAGRAPH CHEAP BINDER, for Business Office and Counting Room Stationery. This is a neat Binder, and a trial will convince anyone of its durability and cheapness.

Real Estate.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY,

OFFICES

626 F STREET NORTHWEST.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—All Kinds of City Property.

MONEY INVESTED, Rents Collected, Loans Secured.

SIX ROOM HOUSE FOR SALE, $2,000.

WANT TO BUY a Good 10-Room House.

ELSON T. WRIGHT,
General Manager. de8-tuthsly

For Rent—Rooms.

248 3D ST. N. W.—PLEASANT, DESIRAble rooms, furnished or unfurnished, communicating or single, with or without board. 7-8

1003 F ST. N. W. (TO GENTLEMEN only)—Good-sized, comfortably furnished room, 4th floor; $6.50 per month, in advance. 7-5

1217 H ST. N. W.—LARGE, NICELY FURnished front room, 2d floor, southern exposure; gentleman preferred; terms reasonable. 7-7

A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; terms moderate. Apply at 306 E st. N. W. 7-7

1112 H ST. N. W.—VERY DESIRABLE furnished rooms; south exposure; location most desirable; modern conveniences. Terms, moderate. 7-10

1749 PA. AV. N. W.—4 UNFURNISHED rooms, for rent at reasonable rates; modern conveniences. 7-10

809 E ST. N. W.—FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week or month, very cheap; also, rooms at 508 fifth st. suitable for members of congress; everything new and first-class. 7-7

934 E ST. N. W.—TWO GENTLEMEN OR A married couple can have first-class room and board in a private family; gas, bath, &c.; southern exposure. 7-7

IN COZY HOME—TWO COMMUNICATING, partly furnished rooms, with bath; pleasant for summer; or room and board to young lady; home comforts, for $20. 1723 Vermont av. 7-5

ELEGANT OFFICE—2D FLOOR; INQUIRE ON premises. 929 F st. N. W. 7-7

ONE PLEASANT FRONT ROOM; BOW WINdow, curtained if desired. 1026 17th st. N.W. 7-10

THREE COMMUNICATING LARGE ROOMS—Unfurnished; suitable for housekeeping purposes; rent $16; also other rooms. 317 4½ st. N. W. 7-7

TO GENTLEMEN—A COMFORTABLE FURnished front room, convenient to hotels and cars; references. 1206 G st. N. W. 7-7

421 6TH ST.—VERY PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with every convenience, singly or en suite; excellent table board is desired. 7-9

1224 F ST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms; references given and required. 7-5

FIRST FLOOR OF RESIDENCE IN WEST End, completely furnished for housekeeping, from 15th inst.; water and gas; for summer; rent, $25. Address HOUSEKEEPING, Republican Office. 7-5

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS ON 2D floor in "Summit Terrace," 230 2d st. N. E. 7-4

SEVERAL LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS on 1st or 3d floor, modern improvements, good location, moderate rent. 225 Del. av., half square north of the Capitol. 7-5

A NEATLY FURNISHED BEDROOM AND sitting room on 3d floor, to a quiet couple without children; $15 a month; suitable for 1: fit housekeeping. Address ROOMS, Republican Office. 7-5

A NEWLY FURNISHED SUITE OF LARGE, elegant rooms, everything first class, in a strictly private family, for $30 per month; most desirable location in this city for summer months; also 1 large front bedroom, $15 for two; board near by. 1000 N st. 7-5

1008 K ST. N. W.—TWO UNFURNISHED communicating rooms on 2d floor; front room has bay window and alcove; bath on same floor. 7-5

FURNISHED—TWO LARGE COMMUNICATing rooms, 3d floor; moderate terms. 819 14th st. N. W. 7-4

1408 N ST. N. W.—FURNISHED ROOMS, 2d and 3d floors; references exchanged. 7-4

LARGE AND PLEASANT ROOMS, SOUTHERN exposure, with or without board; gentlemen preferred. 707 I st. N. W. 7-4

WITH BOARD FOR 2 PERSONS—ELEGANT 2d story front room, unfurnished; terms reasonable. Address W. K., Republican Office. 7-4

816 17TH ST. N. W.—FURNISHED ROOMS, near the Club House; central location; convenient to cars; by week or month. 7-4

FURNISHED COMMUNICATING ROOMS, 1825 Jefferson Place. 7-4

TWO ROOMS—SINGLE OR EN SUITE; MODern improvements; terms reasonable; pleasant locality; near the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Address E. J. F., Republican Office. 7-4

ONE NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM—ON 2D floor, with or without board; gentlemen preferred; price reasonable. Call at 421 K st. N. W. 7-4

943 M ST., CORNER OF 10TH—ENTIRE 2D floor, unfurnished. Inquire from 8 to 9:30 a. m. and 6 to 8 p. m. Ask for Dr. King. ap1-7-tf

1107 MASS. AV. N. W.—FROM APRIL 1, nicely furnished rooms without board, with use of parlor, in a private family; location very desirable; gentlemen preferred. 7-7

1013 15TH ST. N. W., NEAR NAVY AND Treasury Departments—For a gentleman—1 room, with or without board; very quiet; sanitary plumbing; references. 7-ma20-tf

For Rent—Houses.

1810 8 ST. N. W.—8 ROOMS; ALL MODern improvements; rent, $27.50. F. H. SMITH & SON, 1222 F st. 6-5

A DELIGHTFUL HOME ON MERIDIAN Hill, 4 blocks from the 14th-st. cars, containing 12 rooms; splendid barn; plenty of fruit, shade, and water. Inquire at 915 12th st. N. W. 6-ap2-tf

HOUSE—914 RHODE ISLAND AV.—8-ROOM, three story brick, in good repair; very desirable; moderate rent to good tenant. Apply at 2118 Pa. av. 6-4

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL, RENT, OR Trade City or County Property, come and see the great bargains at the Real Estate Exchange of WILLIAM H. MAIN & BROTHER, St. Charles Hotel, cor. Third st. and Pa. av. N. W. mh19-tf

For Sale.

LOTS, 25 BY 100 FEET, ON BLADENSBURG Turnpike, within sight of street cars; no cash required if purchasers will improve at once; otherwise $60 down and $10 per month without interest. Apply THOMAS A. MITCHELL, 934 F st., room 5. 8-15

A NEAT ASH MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER suite, with full set of springs and mattress; price, $20. Apply at No. 35 K st. N. E. 8-5

PUG DOG—OWNER GOING AWAY WILL sell their imported Pug; very fine specimen; 4 years old; affectionate and fond of children; price, $25. Address Mr. GILMAN, P. O. Box No. 33. 8-4

CHEAP—8 DOUBLE SCHOOL DESKS; ALSO, Show Case, suitable for cigars or fancy goods. Address DESKS, Republican Office. 8-7

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL FINE large village sites at Fauquier, White Sulphur Springs, near Warrenton, Va. Apply at McLEAN'S Lumber Yard, cor. 13th and B st. N. W. 8-10

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE CYLinder top desk; best Chicago make; has never been used; will sell at a bargain. Apply at WM. McLEAN & SON'S Lumber Yard, corner of 13th and B sts. N. W. 8-9

A NEW 5-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, NOW RENTing for $14 per month; price, $1,350. Address EAST WASHINGTON, Republican Office. 8-5

TWO PIECES OF BUSINESS PROPERTY, paying 9 and 10 per cent. net. WALTER E. WRIGHT, room 13, St. Cloud Building. 8-4

AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A BEAUTIFULLY carved square grand piano, 7¼ octave, for $150. Apply at 423 11th st. N. W. 8-4

A PROSPEROUS COMMISSION BUSINESS will be sold low to an immediate purchaser. This is an excellent opportunity to secure an established paying business. Address HANOVER, Republican Office. 8-4

AT GREAT BARGAINS, ON EASY TERMS—Several first-class church and parlor organs and melodeons that have been used. To be seen at G. L. WILD & BRO.'S Music Store, 709 7th st. N. W. 8-5

CHEAP—LOTS NEAR N. H. AV. AND N ST.; also lots near 7th and P sts. N. W.; terms easy; no reasonable offer refused. Apply at 1429 N. Y. av., Room 23. 8-4

Personal.

DRAWING AND PAINTING—THE BEST and cheapest place to learn drawing and painting is at the National Academy of Fine Arts, corner 18th st. and N. Y. av. All commencing immediately at half price; children's Saturday class $10 per year; classes after 4 o'clock for those in the Departments. 8

ANY SHORTHAND WRITER WHO WOULD like to exchange reading four to six hours a day on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, address S. A. T., Republican Office. 8

FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS—CABINET size, $1.50 per dozen. NEW YORK PHOTO CO., 723 7th st. N. W. ap1-tf

TO MEN—WEAK AND UNDEVELOPED parts of the body enlarged and invigorated. Address for particulars ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

LADIES may develop the bust by simple self-treatment. Write for sealed circular and free advice to ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

"The advertisers (Erie Medical Co.) are an old and reliable firm and, after years of business, no complaint is made against them. They give very high references, and, what is better, place you in correspondence with other patients who have had their treatment, and can tell you just how it succeeds. We do not knowingly advertise any humbug.—Chicago Ledger's reply to a correspondent.

RELIABLE AND SKILLED DETECTIVES furnished. Anonymous communications, divorce, black mail, and other confidential cases attended to promptly. All business strictly private. Highest reference for capacity and integrity. Correspondents everywhere. National Detective Agency and Bureau of General Information, 934 F st., rooms 4, 9, and 10. Established 1875.

JAMES F. CUNNINGHAM, Manager.

PROF. SHELDON'S DANCING ACADEMY, 1004 F st. N. W.—All the latest dances taught; classes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; reunions Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Medical.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermat