The National Republican

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THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN, a large eight-page paper of fifty-six columns, with all the news of the capital. ☞All postmasters are agents. Terms—always in advance: For one year, $1.25. LIBERAL CLUB RATES FOR THE CAMPAIGN or to January next. Five copies for $2.50; ten copies for $5.00 and one to the getter-up of the club. Sample copies sent free. Orders can be left at the Company's office, northeast corner Tenth and D streets, facing Pennsylvania avenue.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CO., Washington, D. C.

THE REPUBLICAN DURING THE SUMMER.

City subscribers of THE REPUBLICAN visiting the country, seaside, or springs during the summer months can have the DAILY sent to them for a week or longer, by preparing for the same at the publication office.

REMITTANCES.

Remittances other than by postal money orders, bank drafts, or checks in the order of the National Republican Co., are extremely hazardous. Postage stamps, money, and postal notes should never be sent, and if lost in transmission this office cannot be responsible therefor.

Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second-class matter.

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1884.

THE new cable that is a part of the formidable telegraph system that has been lately formed in opposition to the Western Union has been safely laid, and its effect in cheapening telegraphic service to Europe will soon be perceptible.

IF the New York *Herald* succeeds in keeping up its advocacy of the cause of Cleveland and Hendricks until the election it will fairly take rank as the greatest feat of that enterprising journal. It is not on record that it ever bolted on one side of a public question for so great a length of time.

GEN. LOGAN has gone to Minneapolis to attend a reunion of his old comrades in arms. This is a non-political demonstration and has no relation to the presidential contest, nevertheless the fact is pretty well known among the old soldiers that Gen. Logan is the republican candidate for the vice presidency, and a good many of them intend to vote for him.

THE democratic platform heartily denounces "the great fraud of 1876," and democratic orators will make the welkin ring during the coming campaign with their vigorous execrations of their darling grievances. All of which leads to the reflection that Carl Schurz is likely to be rendered slightly uncomfortable at times by his new political associates since he was one of the leading beneficiaries of the so-called "great fraud." But Carl will not mind it if he can capture another office.

THE cholera has reached Paris, and three cases were reported in that city on Saturday. Marseilles and Toulon are panic stricken, and people are fleeing from both cities in such numbers as to overtax all the means of transportation. This crowd of fugitives will certainly carry the disease to many other cities, and it can scarcely be hoped that the germs will not be brought across the ocean, either by the arrival of cholera-stricken patients or the importation of infected clothing. President Arthur has issued a timely proclamation in relation to the enforcing of quarantine.

OF all the confiding persons who loaned money to the late banking firm of Grant & Ward, ex-Senator Chaffee seems to have fared the worst. Mr. Chaffee testified before the receiver of the bankrupt firm, the other day, in a proceeding instituted to recover certain securities which had been assigned to him, and which are claimed by other creditors, and in the course of his examination gave a history of his transactions with the firm. Mr. Chaffee loaned the young bankers (one of whom was his son-in-law) $500,000, mostly in United States bonds, which were at a premium of 20 or 25 per cent. They gave him to understand that the money was to be loaned to contractors who were to pay high rates of interest, and Mr. Chaffee was to have half the profits. He was credited with large profits on the books, and had such confidence in the good faith of the bankers that he actually drew his check for $35,000 or $40,000 of the supposed profits. This was all that Mr. Chaffee ever got either of the principal or the profits. He could not give any reason for parting with his government bonds so easily except that he was one of "the New York blind fools."

The Letter's Reception.

The newspapers opposed to Mr. Blaine find it difficult to handle his statesmanlike letter of acceptance. It so completely demolishes certain lines of attack already laid out against him, and so boldly and clearly thrusts into the campaign questions the opposition would prefer to ignore, that his enemies have no other reply ready than the impotent rejoinder of personal abuse. It has been sought to alarm the country against him on the ground that he would, if elected, inaugurate a reckless "Jingo" policy likely to embroil us in foreign war. His wise, temperate presentment of the policy that should guide our peaceful intercourse with the other nations of the world are of a kind to meet with cordial response and approval in the heart of every American, and leaves the "Jingo" criers breathless.

It has suited some journals to represent him as a spoilsman, under whom the civil service must inevitably degenerate. His presentation of his views upon the subject of the civil service reform places him in the front rank of the most advanced reformers, and shows conclusively that President Arthur's steady, unostentatious work in that line will be consistently and vigorously maintained after Mr. Blaine's accession to the presidency. He backs up his professions on this point by quietly showing that his practices in the past have so harmoniously accorded therewith that it is hard to see how even such eminent apostles of civil service reform as Mr. Curtis or Mr. Schurz can withhold their approval.

His opponents have been so fond of referring to Mr. Blaine as magnetic, bold, sensational, brilliant, reckless, theatrical, and dashing, with the general object of persuading a sober, working people that he would be an unsafe man to elevate to the presidency, that they are utterly confounded by the plain, practical, and solidly American style of his flawless letter of acceptance. The dazed, surprised New York *Times* asks in its discomfiture can this be "the bold, brilliant, dashing, magnetic Blaine?"

His manly and statesmanlike presentation of his views is so devoid of the sensational and so much in accordance with the ordinary mode of American thought that he has completely cut away the ground from under the feet of those who were promulgating the theory of his "unsafeness." His remarkably clear and convincing exposition of the interest the American people have in holding to the protective system, and the benefits the country has reaped therefrom, alike in the manufacturing east and the agricultural west and south, finds an echo of assent in the approving common sense of the workingman, the farmer, the merchant, and the manufacturer throughout our broad land and brings prominently to the front the radical difference between the two great parties upon the subject of protection and free trade.

It is already very clear that the letter has forced upon the opposition a recognition of the fact that the coming campaign will not be fought solely upon the basis of personal abuse and mudslinging, but that, whether they like it or not, a masterly mind, purely American in its tendencies and sympathies, has forced the discussion of questions that have a bearing upon the comfort and welfare of every American fireside, and in the discussion of which, from Mr. Blaine's standpoint, the republican party assuredly has the sympathy of the voting majority.

The Hyde Park Meeting.

To-day there will be one of the greatest political demonstrations in London that has ever been witnessed, even in the metropolis of the world. It is expected that more than 100,000 people will assemble in Hyde park to protest against the action of the house of lords in refusing to consider the bill for the extension of the voting franchise passed by the house of commons. This immense assembly will be made up of delegations from all parts of the realm, representing the agricultural and laboring interests. Even the remote counties will send large deputations. There will be a procession of yeomen, tradesmen, artesans, miners, mechanics, and laborers such as London has rarely seen.

Seven stands have been erected in the park from which speeches will be delivered, but only small detachments of the great assembly will come within the range of the speakers' voices. The representatives of the bone and sinew of England do not gather in Hyde park for the purpose of listening to long addresses. Their object in coming to London is to give the house of lords some idea of the physical and political power which they represent. It was wretched folly for the peers to provoke a contest with the common people. The sturdy laborers who will march in the procession to-day have no great regard for hereditary rank, and if they should determine that the United Kingdom could get along without the upper house of parliament nothing could prevent them from abolishing it. Chivalry would be as powerless against the working people of England as it was against Cromwell's psalm-singing army. The only safety for rank and privilege in these days is to avoid a collision with the rising spirit of republicanism.

There is some apprehension in London lest the bringing together of so many people should cause a disturbance of the peace. Of course everything will be at the mercy of the crowd. No police force, however powerful, could cope with so vast an assembly of able bodied men should they engage in a riotous demonstration; but it is to be hoped that the moral effect of the gathering will not be destroyed by a resort to violence. If the disfranchised classes in England want to convince the voting classes that they would not abuse the right of suffrage should it be extended to them, they must show that they are capable of self-control and are imbued with the sense of public order.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

The Duchess of Albany has been delivered of a son.

Ulysses S. Grant, jr., is going to try to become a Pennsylvania farmer.

Minister Lowell hopes not to be "so English" as to have the gout any more.

Representative Shaw, of the sixteenth Illinois congressional district, is seriously ill.

Col. Wellesley, who was recently divorced in London, has married Kate Vaughan.

Henry Villard was given a complimentary dinner by English admirers in London the other day.

Mary Anderson says that she intends to excel anything ever done by Mr. Irving in the staging of "Romeo and Juliet."

Gen. O. O. Howard is back in Paris after an extended tour and pronounces Greece the pleasantest spot he visited.

Hon. James G. Blaine arrived at Ellsworth, Me., Saturday night from Augusta. He is the guest of Senator Hale.

Lotta will engage Messrs. Weaver and Brand and Kate Chard, of the Savoy theater, to play leading parts in an American tour.

Gen. Robert Toombs, who is now 74 years of age, stoops considerably, has an infirm walk, and a cataract growing in one eye.

The emperor of Germany will leave Gastein, where he is now sojourning, on Aug. 5. He will meet the emperor of Austria at Ischl.

The sojourn of Mr. Manton Marble at Augusta, Me., is not political, but he is in that city visiting his wife's mother, Mrs. Daniel Williams.

Andrew McLean, editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and John Foord, of the Brooklyn *Union*, are both unnaturalized Scotchman. Both naturally oppose Blaine.

John L. Toole, the English comedian, announces that the coming season at his theater in London will be devoted to a round of Shakspearian comedies.

Mr. Gye has engaged the following artists: Nilsson, Rezgiani, Castelmary, Monti, Galassi, and Vianese. He is negotiating with Campanini and Ravelli.

Victoria will permit her daughter Beatrice to leave her long enough to put herself under treatment for rheumatism in the hand of Dr. Metzger, of Amsterdam.

The thrifty Mrs. Frank Leslie has had large electrotypes of herself and her future husband, the Marquis de Leuville, made for the use of such papers as care to publish them.

Nai Kaun, the young Siamese nobleman, now visiting Dr. Samuel House, in Waterford, N. Y., is said to have been hiding in the country for four years past for fear of being beheaded at home.

Theodore Roosevelt, the young reformer of New York, is the guest of Henry Cabot Lodge, in Massachusetts. He intends to pass the summer on his ranch in the west and probably will take no part in the campaign.

The Rev. P. J. Ryan, the newly-appointed Roman Catholic archbishop of Philadelphia, will be welcomed to that city by a monster torchlight parade of seventy-five societies of the C. T. A. Archdiocesan union.

Widow Maire Durand, of Aubeime, in the department of Isere, France, shows a baptismal certificate stating that she was born 123 years ago, March 16, 1761, and claims to have lost her husband ninety-six years ago, which makes her the most remarkable widow on record.

"Lucky" Baldwin and his bride are at Saratoga, where their dashing turn-outs send the dust into the faces of mortals less favored with lucre. Their stable of racers contains eleven blooded horses. The New York *Mail and Express* brings to light the fact that while Mr. Baldwin is white-haired Mrs. B., who is less than 20, "wears short dresses."

MR. BLAINE'S LETTER.

How It Was Received—Comments by Republican and Democratic Newspapers.

REPUBLICAN.

We commend it in whole and in part as a clear, unaffected, unreserved, and statesmanlike expression of the most elevated principles of republicanism.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

There are two points in the letter which will merit close attention—the writer's review of the tariff question and the evident conservatism which he indicates as his future policy.—*Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner.*

The letter is a paper that carries with it the conviction that the writer is familiar with all the great questions with which he treats, and that will be referred to often as a document of which every American citizen may be proud.—*Philadelphia Evening News.*

For civil service reform, in its true scope and meaning, Mr. Blaine declares himself an earnest advocate; and he shows that he was one of its earliest supporters, as he is now zealous to carry the reform even beyond the limits set to it by existing laws.—*Richmond Whig.*

It goes out to meet, instead of seeking to dodge or evade, all issues upon which the parties are at variance, and whatever may be the political convictions of the millions who will give it a careful study, there can be no denial of its political candor, keen incisiveness, and statesmanlike scope and tone.—*Scranton (Pa.) Republican.*

The document which we publish this morning with James G. Blaine's name signed to it is not a presidential message, though it resembles one of those thrilling affairs in its length. But unlike presidential messages, Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance will be very generally and carefully read. And it is well worth reading.—*New Haven Journal and Courier.*

In Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance there is a great deal of comfort for the American people, but for the jingoes and the dynamiters there isn't a grain of consolation. Clearly and distinctly and impetuously, even, he steps to the line of the cause of the workingman, puts his all upon the issue, and is ready to win or lose upon his convictions.—*Pittsburg Times.*

Mr. Blaine puts the tariff question in the foreground, and he discusses it with breadth of view and with full knowledge of the industrial history of our country. He is especially strong in his statements of the relations of agriculture to the revenue system. He combines with these topics suggestions about our internal commerce which are of the highest moment.—*Utica Morning Herald.*

Mr. Blaine has taken the lead in his own campaign by this masterly and masterful letter. None of his lieutenants will equal the inspiriting effect of his own ringing appeal to the Americanism of Americans for the continuance of the party and policies that have accomplished the magnificent results which he makes his heaviest campaign artillery.—*New York Mail and Express.*

The party is indebted to its candidate for the best campaign document of the year. His letter cannot be too widely circulated. Wherever it goes it will dissipate misapprehensions, correct errors, remove prejudices, confute calumnies, and make votes. It is a paper that does honor not only to its author, but to the free political institutions of which he is a product and the free people who are about to confide to him their highest office.—*Hartford Courant.*

The letter, like the man, is intensely American—not in the vainglorious, Yankee Doodle sense, but in the self-respecting, calmly determined, patriotic way which the fathers taught us. His policy, and that of the party which has made him its standard bearer, is to respect ourselves, to care first for the welfare, the prosperity and the honor of the American people to conduct the American government upon American principles, for American ends.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The letter of acceptance of the republican candidate is, as was expected, able, adroit, audacious, and yet conciliatory. Considering that his sole purpose in writing it was to add to his vote, the discriminating reader will not be surprised to find a sail set to catch every favoring wind that blows, and a course steered that will avoid all rocks of danger. Mr. Blaine has plenty of the pugnacious in his make-up, but he is too shrewd a man to try and catch flies with vitriol and vinegar.—*Boston Herald.*

Recognizing the intelligence of the people in all walks of life, Mr. Blaine has addressed them in a simple but dignified way that leaves no doubt as to his meaning nor question of his sincerity. Without resorting to any of the tricks of literary composition, but with the evident intention of making himself thoroughly understood by all, he has written a manly, straightforward exposition of his views, relying solely upon their merits to commend them to the good sense of the people.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance is the clear, trenchant voice of masterly leadership. It fitly crowns the work of the national convention, and puts the chief and the party on impregnable ground. It sharply defines the lines of the campaign, and forces the fighting at every point. No sounder utterance of political creed, no worthier declaration of public policy, has appeared in our day. It is statesmanlike in its grasp, elevated in its tone, manly in its spirit, and moderate and just in all its views. Above all, it is supremely American in its whole impulse and aspiration.—*Philadelphia Press.*

DEMOCRATIC.

Those who have waited for this letter to define the issues of the campaign need wait no longer, though the issue that it makes may disappoint them.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Unless Mr. Blaine violates good taste by taking an active part in the present campaign, his letter of yesterday may be regarded in the light of a Farewell Address.—*Baltimore Day.*

Wisely does he say, speaking of the southern states, that the south needs capital and occupation, not controversy. In fact on all the topics he treats—civil service, the Mormon question, the currency, shipping interests, &c., his views are sound and such as even democrats might commend.—*Petersburg Index-Appeal.*

Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance is not the able, strong, and vigorous paper which nearly every one has been led to expect. It is long, filled with special pleas, and falls far short in various points of taking the determined and unequivocal stand which the occasion and the public sentiment of the country seemed to demand.—*Boston Globe.*

Mr. Blaine's lodg-delayed and much-labored letter of acceptance is at last before the public. The length of the document is inordinate, and it is an example of what he will be capable, in the way of elaborate composition, when he becomes president, we are afraid the newspapers will at once cool toward him.—*Utica Press.*

Length is not strength. Mr. Blaine's acceptance letter, though very long, will impress all reasonable readers as not at all strong. It is weakness, platitude, and subterfuge far drawn out. The document will be a great disappointment to the partisans of the candidate. They looked for and predicted "a key note." There is not the evidence of candor, ability or even of effective cunning in a single line. The letter is stiff, woodenly dry, and irredeemably dull.—*Albany Argus.*

Never before in the history of the republic has any candidate nominated for the office of president penned such a letter of acceptance as that of Mr. Blaine. * * * * Mr. Blaine has no need to call upon anybody to assist him in preparing documents for the public eye. He is skilled in that art. Conkling is a master of rhetoric, as we have said before, but Conkling cannot put his hand upon the public pulse and test it as he writes. Blaine can It is a strong letter.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

DEPARTMENT DOTS.

Maj. Leslie Smith, 2d infantry, has been assigned to command of Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Lieut. Silas A. Wolf, 4th United States infantry, has gone to his home at Harrisburg, Pa., on leave from the Fort Leavenworth army school for a month.

Secretary Folger has appointed messrs. James C. Reed, of New York; James A. O'Brien, of Philadelphia, and Hartman Armstrong, of Norfolk, to be shipping commissioners for the ports named to act under the provisions of the new shipping acts.

In answer to an inquiry from the secretary of the interior the civil service commission has informed him that the pension examiners to be appointed under the civil service rules may be over 45 years of age, the exception being made because of the temporary nature of the service.

Miss Clara Barton, president, and Mr. A. S. Solomans, vice president of the American Association of the Red Cross, have been appointed by the President as delegates to represent the United States at the Geneva conference of the International association, to be held in September next.

The comptroller of the currency has authorized the Guthrie County National bank, of Panora, Iowa, to begin business with a capital of $50,000, and the First National bank, of Temple, Texas, with a capital of $50,000. He has also extended the corporate existence of the First National bank, of Francestown, N. H., to July 28, 1904.

In the transfer of the 2d United States cavalry from Montana to the department of Columbia the field officers have taken station as follows: Col. John P. Hatch and Maj. Eugene M. Baker, at Walla-Walla, W. T.; Maj. James S. Brisbin, commanding at Boise barracks, Idaho, and Maj. David S. Gordon, commanding at Fort Klamath, Oregon.

The United States steamers Passaic, Alarm, and Nantucket have been commissioned for the purpose of affording officers and men opportunities to familiarize themselves with the maneuvring qualities of the monitors and in target practice with guns and torpedoes. They are cruising in the vicinity of Huntington bay, Long Island sound, and are expected to arrive at Newport Aug. 1.

A package containing $7,000 in United States notes forwarded by the assistant treasurer at New Orleans by express to the United States treasurer when opened at the treasury department was found to be $4,000 short. There were evidences that the package had been opened and resealed during transmission. The express company, on whom the loss will fall, is now investigating the matter.

Commodore J. G. Walker, chief of the bureau of navigation; Commodore Sicard, chief of the bureau of ordnance; Chief Engineer Loring, and Naval Constructor Wilson left Washington Saturday for Philadelphia for the purpose of making an inspection of the yacht Yosemite, which was recently launched at Roach's shipyard. The Yosemite is a vessel of seven or eight hundred tons, capable of making fifteen knots an hour, and able to carry enough coal for a trip across the Atlantic. If the test of the vessel proves satisfactory, the secretary of the navy will probably recommend her purchase by the government, as it is represented that she will be easily changed into a gunboat.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

Letters for Europe need not be specially directed for dispatch by any particular steamer in order to secure speedy delivery at destination, as all Trans-Atlantic mails are forwarded by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending JULY 26 will close at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 2:30 a. m. for Europe, per steamship servia, via Queenstown (letters for Germany and France must be directed "per Servia"); at 2:30 a. m. for Germany, &c., per steamship Elder, via Southampton and Bremen (letters for Great Britain and other European Countries must be directed "per Elder"); at 4 a. m. for France direct, per steamship Amerique, via Havre; at 4 a. m. for the Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam; at 10:30 a. m. for Venezuela and Curacoa, per steamship Caracas.

THURSDAY.—At 1 p. m. for Europe, per steamship Baltic, via Queenstown (letters for Germany and France must be directed "per Baltic"); at 1 p. m. for Germany, France, &c., per steamship Westphalia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg (letters for Great Britain and other European Countries must be directed "per Westphalia"); at 1 p. m. for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco.

FRIDAY.—At 9 a. m. for Newfoundland and St. Pierre-Miquelon, via Halifax; at 10 a. m. for Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alsea; at 1 p. m. for Porto Rico direct, per steamship Alpes.

SATURDAY.—At 5 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Austria, via Queenstown (letters for Germany, &c., must be directed per "Austria"); at 5 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Arizona, via Queenstown (letters must be directed "per Arizona"); at 5 a. m. for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow (letters must be directed "per Furnessia"); at 5 a. m. for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland; at 11 a. m. for Germany, &c., per steamship Saale, via Southampton and Bremen (letters for Great Britain and other European Countries must be directed "per Saale"); at 1 p. m. for the Windward Islands, per steamship Bermuda; at 1:30 p. m. for Cuba and Porto Rico, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 1:30 p. m. for Europe, per steamship City of Berlin, via Queenstown.

Mails for Australia, New Zealand, Sandwich and Fiji Islands, per steamship City of Sydney (via San Francisco), close here July *24 at 6 p. m. (or on arrival at New York of steamship Britannic with British mails for Australia). Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic, via San Francisco, close here July *31 at 7 p. m.

*The schedule of closing of Trans-Pacific mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

HENRY G. PEARSON, Postmaster.
POSTOFFICE, NEW YORK, July 18, 1884.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing between George Huntley and B. P. Watrous under the firm name of George Huntley & Co., has been dissolved by the death of Mr. Huntley.

The business will be conducted at the old stand, known as the Cottage Market, No. 818 Fourteenth street northwest, under his own name, by the undersigned, who is authorized to collect all accounts due the late firm. All persons indebted to the firm are respectfully requested to settle their accounts at once.

B. P. WATROUS.
jy17-6t

☞ WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 4, 1884.

The firm of SINGLETON & HOEKE has THIS DAY been dissolved by mutual consent, T. D. Singleton withdrawing. The business will be conducted by W. H. Hoeke, who assumes all liabilities of the late firm, and to whom all debts must be paid. Parties owing to the late firm are requested to call and settle.

T. D. SINGLETON,
W. H. HOEKE.
jy16-6t

JOHN A. PRESCOTT,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Has Removed His Office to
No. 1326 F STREET N. W.
Houses and Building Lots for Sale Cheap. Money to Loan.

☞ THE GLOBE
ART BRONZING COMPANY,
Office, 1402 Pennsylvania ave., opp. Willard's.
BRONZING BY A NEW PROCESS
on Glass, Metal, Plaster, Leather, Linoleum, Walton, Wood, &c., &c. Sole Manufacturers of
GLASS TILE
for Interior Decorations, Mantels, Furniture, Placques, &c., &c.

SAMUEL S. SHEDD,
GAS COOKING STOVES AND RANGES,
GARDEN HOSE,
LAWN VASES AND SETTEES,
FINE GAS FIXTURES,
SLATE MANTELS AND LATROBES.
PLUMBING, HEATING, and ALL JOBBING PROMPTLY DONE.
SAMUEL S. SHEDD,
NO. 409 NINTH STREET NORTHWEST.

LADIES, ATTENTION.
Latest Parisian Modes in Hair Goods.
M'LLE. M. J. PRANDI,
At MRS. M. J. HUNT'S, 1309 F STREET.
RHEA WAVES, SHINGLED BANGS.
Gray Shades a Specialty.
These styles never need be in the hairdresser's hands. Always in order by plain combing. Hair Dressed and Bangs shingled.

TRUNKS AND BAGS,
ALL KINDS.
YOU CAN GET THE BEST
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oct Next to Odd Fellows' Hall.

GO TO J. T. CAMPBELL'S,
1302 Eleventh Street Southeast,
If you want good
HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.
Carpenters' Tools, Paint and Whitewash Brushes, Harness, both for carriages, buggies, wagons, carts, or plows. Also Lumber of all kinds, Laths, Lime, Hair, Wheelbarrows, and Garden Tools.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

AT THIS SEASON NEARLY EVERYONE NEEDS TO USE SOME SORT OF A TONIC.

IS A

GOODS!

DAINTIES OF EVERY VARIETY.

☞SPRING LEAF TEA IN MY OWN PACKAGES.

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ROCHESTER BREWING COMPANY'S

AFFIDAVIT AS TO THE PURITY OF THE BEER.
CITY OF ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, } ss:
STATE OF NEW YORK.
Frederick Hodecker, of the City of Rochester, Monroe County, State of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he has been engaged in the Brewing business for twenty-four years; that, as manager of the Brewing Department of the Rochester Brewing Company, he has sole supervision of the Beer brewed by said Company; that neither glucose nor grape sugar is used in said brewery; nor any substitute whatever for hops, and that the Beer as manufactured by said Company is a perfectly pure and unadulterated article.
FREDERICK HODECKER.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d day of April, 1884.
[L.S.] C. HENRY AMSDEN, Notary Public.
Orders for Rochester Beer for the trade or private families promptly filled by me. Telephone No. 861-14. F. H. FINLEY,
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WILL ALWAYS MAKE BEAUTIFUL ROLLS, BREAD, AND BISCUITS.

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COKE! COKE! COKE!

40 Bushels Crushed Coke	$3 70
25 Bushels Crushed Coke	2 50
40 Bushels Ordinary Coke	2 90
25 Bushels Ordinary Coke	2 00

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DANFORTH'S FLUID, THE ONLY article expressly distilled for Vapor Stoves and No Chimney Burners! Always same quality! Warranted non-explosive! Purest, whitest, softest, strongest, cheapest light.

DANFORTH'S NO-CHIMNEY BURNER, the only one in the market! No wicks to clean or trim! No chimney to break nor clean!

DANFORTH'S VAPOR COOK STOVE! First one in market! Keeps ahead of attempted improvements! Strongest, simplest, safest, durable, portable, easily managed, cheapest!

Territory licensed or sold under patents issued. Goods ready for immediate shipment in any quantity. Town right, sure living, county right, competency; State right, FORTUNE. Write for price list and particulars.

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BUTTER.

We are receiving fresh from the dairies three times a week the following well-known brands of Table Butter, viz:

THE O. K. THE ROCK HALL, THE MONOGRAM, PLUM GROVE, AND HILL BROOK CREAMERIES.

NOTHING BUT PURE BUTTER KEPT AND SOLD BY US.

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