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 $4.00 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 to 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, AUGUST 18, 1884.

MR. CLEVELAND is still in the woods in more senses than one.

GEN. LOGAN'S tour through New York state has been one continuous triumphal march. An audience of 10,000 people welcomed him to Chautauqua on Saturday.

CONNECTICUT, the land of "study habits," seems to be rather a healthy place from the number of centenarians it now boasts. The habit of living appears to be one of the steady kind up there.

CLEVELAND's friends had better never have undertaken his defense, as the democratic New York *Sun*, which at first refused to believe the story, has been convinced by the evidence furnished that baby story is true.

is a trifle amusing to see the New k *Times* defending Chairman Barnum ainst John I. Davenport's well-sustained charge of having connived at the forgery of the Morey letter. Barnum is a very bitter crow to Mr. Jones, "but he kin eat him."

THE misfortunes which lower so thick about the house of Cleveland have frightened the governor of Ohio into making a trip to New York to consult with his party leaders, and beg some money to cheer the democratic stomach in the Buckeye state. "A liberal contribution" is the amount suggested as being necessary for the purpose.

MR. DANA, of the New York *Sun*, is laughing himself fat over the fancied difficulty Mr. Elkins is encountering in collecting funds for the campaign. Government clerks and politicians generally, he says, are refusing to "come down," all of which pleases Mr. Dana immensely. It is quite possible that this campaign will have to be carried on, as far as the republican party is concerned, with a very small bank account, but as we have no "mules" to buy we shall doubtless be able to squeeze through.

A RESOLUTION was introduced in the Virginia senate on Saturday looking to a repudiation of a portion of the state debt assigned to West Virginia. The face value of the bonds charged up against West Virginia is something like $15,000,000, although Mr. Lybrook's resolution recites that the amount is variously estimated at from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000. If Virginia must repudiate any portion of her debt, we should prefer that the work should be done by the bourbon legislature now in session.

IF the reported finding of the Jeannette relics off the southwest coast of Greenland is not a hoax it will cause a revision of the generally received theories with regard to the movements of ice currents. The first supposition was that the ice floe which carried these relics started from the place near the Siberian coast where the Jeannette party rested after they abandoned their ship and drifted eastward through the series of intricate passages that lead from the Arctic ocean into Baffin's bay. It is now suggested, however, that the ice floe must have gone around the other way, drifting from westward, until it was caught by the Atlantic current and turned into Baffin's bay. It may yet circumnavigate the pole.

WE should be glad to know what those high-toned northern republicans who struck hands with the Virginia bourbons two years ago to save the state from the stigma of "repudiation" think of the bill which unanimously passed the Virginia house of delegates on Friday repudiating all interest that has accrued upon outstanding bonds of the old issue since July 1, 1882? Where is ex-Gov. D. H. Chamberlain, who left the republican party some time ago because he supposed that President Arthur was giving aid and comfort to the readjusters? Has the New York *Times* nothing to say while the English, as well as the American, holders of Virginia bonds are being ruthlessly despoiled of two years' interest? Are we to hear no word of protest from the Philadelphia *Press* and the Baltimore *American*? The republican organs of the bondholders' syndicate are strangely silent.

The Trotting Record.

The prospect of soon having the trotting wonders, Jay-Eye-See and Phallas, exhibit their speed before a Washington assemblage will interest lovers of the horse and draw attention to the wonderful increase in the speed of the trotter that has been wrought in late years through careful attention to scientific breeding. Time was when three minutes was thought about the limit of the trotter's speed, but step by step the record has been cut down, until many intelligent breeders now look forward to seeing a trotter circle the track in two minutes. It is not so many years since Flora Temple's 2:19¾ was regarded as unapproachable time, but now few horses go the "grand circuit" who cannot equal it. Dexter dethroned Flora Temple in 1867 by trotting over the Buffalo track in 2:17¼, the performance being thought so wonderful that Robert Bonner quickly gave $33,000 for the white-faced gelding. Mr. Bonner could readily buy a score of horses to-day that can do 2:17¼ and would not have to give near so high a price as he gave for Dexter. Goldsmith Maid cut the record to 2:14, Rarus to 2:13¾, St. Julian to 2:11¼, and Maud S to 2:10¼. This year Jay-Eye-See wore the trotting honors for a day by trotting over Providence track in 2:10, but Maud S had resumed her supremacy within twenty-four hours by turning the Cleveland course in 2:09¾, and it is quite evident neither she nor Jay-Eye-See have yet reached the limit of their speed. The trotter of former days was the result of chance, but the trotter of this era is the product of careful selection in mating fast trotting blood to fast trotting blood, with an infusion of the thoroughbred to give courage, until a purely American type of horse has been created as characteristic in its ways as the English race horse. This evolution of a breed of fast trotters is decidedly in the direction of usefulness, for it has been effected without in any way detracting from the strength, tractability or working capacity of man's best friend, and in this busy rushing age the every day horse that can easily get over his mile in three minutes is undoubtedly of more value for ordinary uses than one requiring twice the time.

A Secret Divulged.

Democrats who favor protection to American industries will doubtless be pained to see that "the Manufacturers' Tariff Reform League" has given them away. It will be very difficult for them to maintain that the national democratic platform is a protective platform after this expose. States like Virginia, Georgia, and Louisiana, which are especially engaged in the production of raw materials, will not take kindly to a platform that proposes to destroy their leading industries.

The association of free traders, which calls itself the manufacturers' tariff reform league, sent a committee to Chicago to attend the democratic national convention and to present to the committee on resolutions the views of the association upon the tariff question. The special object of this particular section of the free trade party is to procure the introduction of all raw materials used in manufactures free of duty. As a matter of course the states engaged in the production of iron, coal, lumber, sugar, and other products do not favor any such policy, but according to a report made by the committee of the manufacturers' tariff reform league, it was formally adopted by the democratic convention.

In a circular letter to the members of the league, which has just been issued, the members of the deputation which went to Chicago say that when they first appeared before the committee on resolutions it "stood at a deadlock on the tariff question—to wit, 19 to 19." The speeches of the deputation and the papers which they presented broke the tie, and the vote in favor of free crude materials was 21 to 17. The tariff reform men are greatly elated over the result, and their circular declares that the democratic platform embodies the very essence of their principles.

It is quite possible that there may be a dash of exaggeration in the account which these gentlemen give of the victory won by them at Chicago, but there is nothing in the platform to contradict their assertions, and when the tariff resolution is interpreted in the light which they have thrown upon it nobody will pretend that it favors the protection of our domestic industries. The members of the tariff reform league deputation to Chicago are certainly very indiscreet, but we have no reason to think that they are not telling the truth. Here is a little bit of self-glorification which deserves a wider circulation than the democratic newspapers are likely to give it.

Prior to our arguments the committee stood at a deadlock upon the tariff question—to wit, 19 to 19. The presentation of the facts that many of those we represented were republicans, their varied industries, the numbers they employed, their known wealth and influence, their residences in closely contested states, especially Connecticut, seemed, as was expressed, a very revelation, and we were more than gratified with the statement by members of the committee that our papers and arguments broke the tie and changed the committee from 17 to 21 in favor of free crude materials.

SOME of our democratic contemporaries are asking why did Mr. Blaine delay bringing his libel suit until the infamous story was published in Indiana? Why didn't he sue the Chicago *Times*, which published the story ten days before it was mentioned in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*? The reason is very plain. The ridiculous fiction which the Chicago *Times* published is not the malicious lie which the Indianapolis *Sentinel* published. In the Chicago *Times* story Mr. Blaine figures in the character of a gay deceiver at a Kentucky female seminary, and the victim was a nameless pupil of surpassing beauty, who became the subject of gossip in the village for a time, and then disappeared, to be heard of no more. The story was evidently written by some very callow youth, and was probably intended as a burlesque. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* also locates the victim of Mr. Blaine's seductive wiles at a Kentucky seminary, and invents various thrilling scenes, in which big brothers of the injured girl coerce the unwilling lover with shotguns and revolvers, and bring about a matrimonial relation which still exists. Mr. Blaine summons the libeler into court in, this case because the malicious fabrication defames his wife. He took no notice of the Chicago publication because it struck at nobody but himself.

A KUKLUX METHOD.

How the South Carolina Bourbons Frightened Postmaster Robinson.

Postmaster Robinson, colored, of Bamberg, S. C., has sent to the postoffice department a statement giving the reasons why he recently closed his office and left the town. He says that on Sunday night, August 10, a body of ten or twelve armed men went to his home, about three and a half miles from Bamberg, and shot through his doors and windows. Robinson began crying murder, when he was told that if he did not cease he should die instantly. Continuing his report, he says: "One of them said that if I would resign the office at Bamberg within thirty days and sign a petition in favor of Mrs. Varn, widow of the late postmaster, I could have that chance; if not, I would be killed at once. I was well near frightened to death, and accepted the proposition. They finally concluded that I should not return to the office, and if I dared come they would kill me without a doubt. I felt very certain that if I went to my office on that day I would certainly be killed.

Postoffice inspector Simpson, who investigated the trouble, says: "The moving cause of the whole trouble is that another party desires the office, and his friends took this course to get the present incumbent out. I do not think that it has any political significance whatever. I learned from Postmaster Robinson that trouble for some time had existed between himself and Frederick Nix, another colored postmaster at Blackwell, S. C., on account of the chairmanship of the republican county committee, both of them being aspirants for the position. I also found that Postmaster Nix was particularly friendly to the brother of the late deceased postmaster at Bamberg, and that he desired his appointment to the place now occupied by Robinson, all of which, I am of the opinion, had something to do with the attack upon Robinson."

Mr. Simpson further says that a majority of the people of Bamberg seem to desire Robinson to remain as postmaster; and the inspector recommends that no change be made at present. On the recommendation of the postoffice inspector, Mr. Robinson concluded to appoint a white man as his assistant, and named J. P. Murphy, a merchant of that place.

Yellow Fever at Key West.

The acting surgeon general of the marine hospital service Saturday received a telegram from Passed Assistant Surgeon Guiteras, Key West, in reference to the case of Ensign Carehart, U. S. N., who is sick with yellow fever. Dr. Guiteras, who is considered an expert on this disease, says that the case is in the 9th day of the disease, and the patient is recovering; that it is a sporadic case, and ought to cause no uneasiness. No other cases are reported. Arrangements have been made for the transfer of hospital tents from New Orleans to Key West in case they are needed.

MODELING IN THE MUSEUM.

The Taxidermist and Still-Life Molder at Work on Ethnological Specimens.

A little man, with a beard and eyeglasses, was molding an arm out of soft clay in an obscure room of the second story of the National Museum Saturday afternoon. A gate placed at the head of the stairs leading to the room said "No Admittance," and the sightseers who thronged the building all day, stopped at the gate. There was another man in the room with the man who was modeling the arm. He sat in a corner at a table, under a window, and also wore spectacles, which he would take off occasionally and wipe with his handkerchief. In his left hand he held the body of a dead bird. In his right hand was a pair of pincers. This was the taxidermist of the museum. The bird he was preparing was an old fowl, and so slow and accurate was his work that at the end of half an hour he had seemingly made no progress. Around him on the walls were almost every variety of the feathery tribe in different stages of treatment. About 100 queer-looking instruments were laying on a table adjoining the one at which he was working.

The modeler stroked his beard and regarded the arm he was molding critically when the reporter stood beside him. He looked up once, and then returning his regard to the arm busied himself again. On a large table by his side was a bronze figure representing a negro boy fishing. In a little stream in front of the rock where the boy was sitting disported several bronze fish about the tempting bait at the end of the line. At the other end of the table was the colored boy in listless slumber, with a pipe in one hand and fishing line coiled loosely around the fingers of the other. The expression of the face was lifelike and his posture as natural. Sitting beside the negro boy on the table was a life-sized bronze statue of an Indian in warlike costume. The Indian was watching for something, and so natural was the expression of anticipation on his face that it seemed he only needed to breathe to be a typical savage, and draw government rations, and have an agent.

This room is where animals, birds, and statues that adorn the halls below are made, and an immense amount of work is accomplished here.

The museum itself attracts great numbers of people, and strangers almost invariably begin their inspection of the city there. Almost every conceivable savage and obscure mode of life is represented, and in the cases and on the shelves many more wonders rest.

The old gentleman with the white flaxen beard who sits at the main door and secures canes and such weapons thinks that a person can see the museum in about two weeks, but to dash hurriedly through in a day leaves but an indifferent impression of the worth of the museum. Some people, the old gentleman thinks, do not know what the museum is. "They come here," remarked he, "look about, and are surprised to find that we have stuffed animals and vases and statues and the like, and when they go away they begins to think that the museum is a great place."

On entering the door after looking through the building, one is confused by the sight of Eskimos in furs, bronze statues, cases of minerals, queer looking relics of historical events, stuffed specimens of birds and animals, the place of water from the fountain in the center of the building. There are cases devoted to literary relics, such as letters written by Washington, and other celebrities, records of patents granted, certificates of incorporation, and the like. Stolid figures of Eskimos look forward into space from the center of heavy fur clothing, and surrounded by implements of occupation. Indians frown from beneath long feathers with articles used in their primitive life about them. Japanese designs of architecture in many forms are confined to half a dozen cases. Every variety of animal life is represented, while at almost every turn one is confronted with maps in relief in huge cases, different varieties of building stone, rugs, specimens of wood meteors and the like ranged around the wall. Almost all of the west side of the building is devoted to mineral specimens, and works in clay relief find places in the south end. The farmer's corner, where every variety of vegetable products is seen, is complete and interesting, and it is here that rural visitors marvel at the size of some of the specimens.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

GEN. HAZEN has gone to Long Branch for a few days.

SURGEON GENERAL FRANCIS M. GUNNELL, U. S. N., is at Newport.

MRS. MOSES KELLY and her younger daughter will leave this week for Scarborough.

COL. GEORGE BLISS is at Newport, the guest of Hon. George Bancroft, the historian.

REV. J. OWEN DORSEY, of the bureau of ethnology, was in St. Paul on Tuesday last.

GOV. HOADLY, of Ohio, is expected to return to Columbus to-day from New York.

SENATOR CHARES W. JONES, of Florida, and Senator James L. Pugh, of Alabama, are at Narragansett Pier.

REPRESENTATIVE FRANK HISCOCK, of New York, and Mrs. Hiscock, are at Newport from their home at Syracuse.

EX-GOV. HENDRICKS, the monumental base of the democratic party, has returned to Indianapolis from his eastern tour.

RIGHT HON. SIR LYON PLAYFAIR and Lady Playfair arrived in New York Saturday from England in the steamer Germanic.

LIEUT. CHARLES A. BRADBURY, U. S. N., who is on duty at the navy ordnance bureau, has gone to his home in Vermont for a month's visit.

LORD GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON and Lord Claud Hamilton will sail from Liverpool Thursday to make a tour of the United States and Canada.

MR. CLINTON P. FARRELL and family, of this city, arrived at the Ocean house, Newport, on Saturday. Mrs. Farrell is the sister of Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll.

CARDS are out announcing the marriage at Newport the latter part of this month of Mr. F. A. Stout to the daughter of Gen. J. Meredith Read, ex-minister to Greece.

BARON IGNATZ VON SCHAEFFER, the Austrian minister, has returned from Europe, and was in New York Saturday. He was accompanied by Baron Von Hubner, of Austria.

COL. SAMUEL N. BENJAMIN, assistant adjutant general, U. S. A., was at Narragansett Pier on Saturday, as were also Lieut. J. D. Kelly and Lieut. Warner A. Nostrand, U. S. N.

CAPT. WILLIAM B. JOHNS and Mrs. Johns, of Georgetown, and Maj. Francis H. Bates, U. S. A., and family are at Rock Enon Springs. Capt. Johns was a classmate of Gen. W. T. Sherman at West Point.

MISS EVA MILLS is rusticating with relatives in Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y., and the people of that place have gone into ecstasies over her voice and are going to give her a complimentary concert next week.

MRS. THOMAS B. KALBFUS and daughter are expected to return home to-day from a month of leisurely visiting at the summer resorts along the eastern coast. Mr. Kalbfus will leave in a day or two for his vacation.

MRS. JOHN DAVIS will be here to-day with her children from Deer Park, where they have been for over a month, and will leave in a few days to spend the rest of the season in the north—a part of the time at Wood's Holl, on Vineyard sound.

MRS. JOHN G. PARKE, wife of Gen. Parke, corps of engineers (one of the former commanders of the army of the Potomac), with her daughter, is at her elegant country seat, Devon, near Philadelphia. They will not return here to their home, in Lafayette square, until the last of next month.

GEN. GEORGE W. CULLUM, U. S. A., and Mrs. Cullum, are expected to return soon from their extended visit to Europe, although they had not designed returning until next year, and have rented their elegant summer home at Newport for this season. Mrs. Cullum was formerly the widow of the late Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, U. S. A.

COMMODORE EARL ENGLISH, who will be promoted to rear admiral Sept. 1, will be accompanied when he goes to assume command of the European squadron by his family, who will make extended trips about the continent while abroad. Lieut. Emory H. Taunt, U. S. N., whose wife was Miss English, will be ordered as flag lieutenant to Admiral English.

MISS MARIA MITCHELL, the astronomer, is spending the summer at Lynn, Mass., where she attracts much attention. She is the daughter of the late Maj. Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchell, who died during the rebellion, and who was a graduate of West Point and himself a famous student of the firmament. Miss Mitchell is described as having a strong characteristic face and figure with a head heavily crowned with snow white hair, and making a striking picture wherever she appears.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG arrived at New York Saturday in the steamship Germania from her two months' vacation, most of which she passed in London. She told a reporter that she would have stayed longer but for the cholera scare, but she had a gay time while she was there. She doesn't know yet whether she will sing in opera the coming season or not, but if she does it will be English opera, Italian opera has a bad lookout ahead, and English and German will be the favorite. She will sing in concert through the south in September.

STEEL FOR NAILS.

A Word of Comfort for the Wheeling Puddlers.

To the Editor.

If steel nails are better than iron nails I shall show they may be also cheaper than iron nails, as the steel can be made in the common puddling furnace quicker and cheaper than iron can be made. It is only necessary to stop the process of decarbonization, by which the pig iron is converted into wrought (or pure) iron a little quicker, that is, while the charge contains the small percentage of carbon which gives it the character of steel, and you have your steel; and if there is a larger percentage of manual labor expended in producing the puddled steel than enters into the cost of steel made by the Bessemer process, the enormous cost of the plant required for Bessemer steel more than makes up for it, so your protegees—the Wheeling puddlers—need not find "their occupation gone" if they are wise.

We do not find that steel rails cost less than iron ones, and it is not solely because they are better that the price is kept up. It is because capital is more inexorable and expensive than labor. Labor asks only remuneration, capital demands profits and guarantees in addition. The Bessemer steel makers' capital is so cowardly that it won't undertake to supply the government with its product to make armament for the coast defense, fortifications, and the ships of the navy except the national legislature will supplement each of its millions with five from the United States treasury, and guarantee a profit 10 per cent. larger than European monopolists demand for their gun steel, as witness the terms of the fortification bill of last session, which did not become a law as expected.

Puddled steel for rifle cannon, aggregated into large, solid masses of 8,000 pounds each, was made successfully in this country before so large a mass had been anywhere produced by the Bessemer process, and its quality, so far as tensile strength and durability were concerned, has not been more—if so much—than equaled by any product of the Bessemer converters since that time. Test pieces taken from these large gun blocks had a tensile strength of 90,000 pounds to the inch of section and a ductility which permitted a bar half inch square and twelve inches long to be drawn cold into a wire nearly half a mile long. Yet this remarkable steel was made in a common puddling furnace, with less expenditure of time and labor than would have been required if it had been made into common wrought iron. Puddled steel of the quality represented was the only material from which any "Wiard gun" was made during the war.

Respectfully, NORMAN WIARD.

A Practice Affirmed.

The acting secretary of the interior has affirmed the practice of former secretaries to the effect that after the assignment and location of a military bounty land warrant issued by the commissioner of pensions the commissioner of the general land office cannot refuse to patent the location of the innocent purchaser, upon the ground of a discovery of fraud practiced by the warrantee in the original procurement of the warrant.

OFFICIAL BREVITIES.

Daniel C. Thompson was Saturday appointed collector of internal revenue for the district of Florida, vice Dennis Eagan, resigned.

The exhibit of the postoffice department at the New Orleans exposition will include the operations of a daily service on the grounds.

Bids were opened at the treasury Saturday for constructing the basement and superstructure of the government building at Hannibal, Mo. The lowest bid was Larkworthy & Menke at $23,150 for the stone work and $9,770 for the brick work.

The acting comptroller of the currency has authorized the Charleston National bank of Charleston, W. Va., to begin business with a capital of $50,000. He has also extended the corporate existence of the First National bank of Warren, Pa., to Aug. 20, 1904.

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 AUG. 23, will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 10:30 a. m. for Hayti, per steamship Athos; at 12 m. for Aspinwall, per steamship Nevada, via Gulfport (letters must be directed "per Nevada"); at 7:30 p. m. for Honduras and Livingston, per steamship Wanderer, via New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 2 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Elder, via Southampton and Bremen (letters for France must be directed "per Elder"); at 2 a. m. for France, per steamship Canada, via Havre; at 10 a. m. for Central America and South Pacific Ports, per steamship City of Para, via Aspinwall (letters for Mexico must be directed "per City of Para"); at 1 p. m. for the Netherlands direct, per steamship Leerdam, via Rotterdam; at 1:30 p. m. for Europe, per steamship Bothnia, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY.—At 12 m. for Europe, per steamship City of Richmond, via Queenstown (letters for Germany and France must be directed "per City of Richmond"); at 1 p. m. for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1:30 p. m. for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana (letters for Mexico must be directed "per City of Washington"); at 1:30 p. m. for Europe, per steamship Lessing, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

FRIDAY.—At 9 a. m. for Newfoundland and St. Pierre-Miquelon, via Halifax.

SATURDAY.—At 1 a. m. for the West Indies, via St. Thomas, for Brazil and the La Plata Countries, via Brazil, per steamship Advance, via Newport News; at 3:30 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Arizona, via Queenstown (letters for Germany, &c., must be directed "per Arizona"); at 4:30 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Austria, via Queenstown (letters for Germany, &c., must be directed "per Austria"); at 4:30 a. m. for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow (letters must be directed "per Circassia"); at 4:30 a. m. for Belgium direct, per steamship Nordland, via Antwerp; at 11 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen; at 1:30 p. m. for Cuba and Porto Rico, per steamship Niagara, via Havana; at 7 p. m. for Brazil and the La Plata Countries, via Brazil, per steamship Theresina, via Baltimore.

Mails for Australia, New Zealand, Sandwich, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Australia (via San Francisco), close here Aug. *23 at 7 p. m. (or on arrival at New York of steamship City of Berlin, with British mails for Australia). Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio de Janeiro (via San Francisco), close here Aug. *26 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, Aug. 15, 1884.

☞ THE CORNERSTONE OF THE JOHN Wesley Church will be laid by the Masonic Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, on MONDAY, AUG. 18, at 4:30 p. m. au16-2t REV. J. S. COWLES, Pastor.

☞ WILLIAM E. WOOD & CO.,

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AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs 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 Thomas Dowling's auction store, southeast corner Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh street northwest, on WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., all the right, title, claim, and interest of the defendant, Edward L. Scott, in and to the following described property, to wit:

One bay mare, to satisfy executions Nos. 25,461 and 25,462 at law in favor of Brainard H. Warner. CLAYTON McMICHAEL, United States Marshal.

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer. au28-9t

JOHN R. KELLY, Dealer in First Class BEEF, LAMB, VEAL, MUTTON, &c. Corned Beef a Specialty. Stalls 628, 629, and 630 Center Market, Ninth street wing, and 206 and 208 Northern Liberty Market, or address Box 71, City Postoffice. Marketing delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

BLAINE & LOGAN CAMPAIGN.

As we understand you are especially interested we beg to call your attention to the following music, which will not only help, but will contribute very materially, to the success of your meetings:

"WE'LL FOLLOW WHERE THE WHITE PLUME WAVES."

A beautiful song and chorus, price 30c; arranged as a march for the piano, 30c; arranged for military band, 50c net.

"HON. JAMES G. BLAINE'S QUICK MARCH TO THE WHITE HOUSE."

For the piano, price 40c; arranged for military band, price 50c net. The military band arrangement can be played by eight or more men.

Send price in postage stamps for sample copies. A liberal discount for quantities.

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AFFIDAVIT AS TO THE PURITY OF THE BEER

CITY OF ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, STATE OF NEW YORK. } ss:

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 23d day of April, 1884. C. HENRY AMSDEN, [L.S.] Notary Public.

Orders for Rochester Beer for the trade or private families promptly filled by me. Telephone No. 861—14. F. H. FINLEY, oer 1206 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest.

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

THE G. Q., THE ROCK HALL, AND HILL BROOK CREAMERIES. THE MONOGRAM, DRUM GROVE, NOTHING BUT PURE BUTTER KEPT AND SOLD BY US.

JOS. C. FEARSON'S SONS,

Northern, Western, Center, and Capitol Hill Markets. Also, Farragut Market, and Seventeenth and K streets northwest.

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CERES,	PFFP	
STERLING,	P L OO U URRR	
RELIANCE,	P L O OU UR R	
GOLDEN HILL,	P L O OU UR R	
	LLLL OO UU R R	

WILL ALWAYS MAKE BEAUTIFUL ROLLS, BREAD, AND BISCUITS.

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

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Write for price list and particulars.

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GOODS! DAINTIES OF EVERY VARIETY. WILL CURE

Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Nervous Prostration, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Back and Side, Impure Blood, Constipation, Female Infirmities, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney and Liver Troubles

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