The National Republican

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1884.

SENATOR HAWLEY's bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the Tallapoosa ought to pass.

THE timely discovery by Architect McGill that the roof of the Congregational church was in imminent danger of falling in at any moment is something to be truly thankful for. Had the frail supports given away with one of the great audiences present that so frequently crowd the building it would have been a calamity that Washington would have remembered with horror, tears, and mourning for years to come.

GOV. HAMILTON's decision makes the Illinois legislature a tie. The senate stands, republicans 26, democrats 24, independent 1, and the house, republicans 76, democrats 76, independent 1. The two independents—Senator Streeter and Representative Haines—will hold the balance of power. Haines has declared that he will vote for the democratic nominee, but Senator Streeter is credited with a leaning toward the republicans. He was instrumental in bringing about the election of David Davis eight years ago.

DEMOCRATIC congressmen will presently be overwhelmed with a burden from which they have been exempt for years. When the army of their constituents, who imagine their "influence" entitles every one of them to a postoffice, swoop down upon the aforesaid members, armed with tons upon tons of letters and testimonials, it will not be long until they will be ready to call upon the everlasting hills to fall upon them—or their constituents. The old republican stagers who "know how it is," will have a vast field for amusement in the new troubles of their democratic co-members.

THE New York *Herald* of Tuesday, in commenting upon the President's message, said:

> Some of the points handled in the message are of fresh and timely interest. That passage which informs the country for the first time of the treaty with Nicaragua is one of these.

And yet in its issue of the previous day the *Herald* contained a special dispatch from its Washington correspondent giving a much more complete account of the treaty than the President's message did. Has the *Herald* editorial bureau been transferred to the other end of the cable? Or do the *Herald* editors rely on other papers for the news?

MR. FOLLETT is not likely to reap an increase of reputation from his vicious attack upon Marshal Wright. It will not be shown that any legal voter of Cincinnati was interfered with, intimidated, or deprived of his vote by a deputy marshal at the October election. A well-laid plan for committing extensive frauds upon the ballot box, of which Mr. Follett would have been one the beneficiaries, was "knocked out" by Marshal Wright's action, and that is where the shoe pinches. The utter falsity and absurdity of the democratic howl about the October election is shown by the fact that Cincinnati increased her republican majority about 2,000 in the November election, when no deputy marshals were appointed. How does Mr. Follett explain that little circumstance? The republicans can very well afford to let the investigation go on without hindrance.

A Word of Dissent.

While general approval will be awarded to most of the sugestions of Secretary McCulloch's report, it will be found that the republican press and party as a whole will respectfully but firmly dissent from his views upon the tariff question. It is not that the party is unwilling to make concessions and revisions when there is reason apparent to justify them, as was proved by the creation of the late tariff commission and the legislation that followed their report. But ably as Mr. McCulloch argues the party will hardly consent to another commission until the workings of the new law shall fully demonstrate that there is a necessity for it. In the meantime it will not be easy to convince the party that increased prosperity will be brought to our land by abandoning the policy under which the marvelous advancement of the past twenty years has been brought about.

At present there is no doubt a condition of business inactivity and depression as compared with a few years back, but there is no good evidence that it is due to the tariff, or that a modification of our tariff laws would bring about renewed commercial prosperity. The same condition of depression is observable in other countries in a more marked degree than it is with us, and in free trade England a respectable sentiment in favor of protection is springing up and being advocated by influential newspapers and public men as a means of bringing to her the relief that Secretary McCulloch thinks we can obtain by a partial advance toward her free-trade policy.

The Brand-Leman Case.

Gov. Hamilton, of Illinois, has by a righteous decision awarded a certificate to Mr. Leman, and thereby defeated the villainous democratic plot to steal a United States senator. For his action in the case he should receive the thanks of every citizen who believes in giving expression to the true will of the voter. A great crime was attempted aiming at the very foundations of republican government. It has happily been thwarted, and the indications point strongly to the ultimate discovery and punishment of the men who attempted the infamous perversion of the will of the people.

The vigorous investigation being carried on at Chicago has resulted so far in showing clearly enough that the forged republican tickets found in the ballot box bearing Brand's name were printed on the 21st of November, and probably put in the box that evening in place of two hundred genuine republican tickets bearing Leman's name, which had been voted at the election of Nov. 4, and the chances appear to be that some democratic politicians of standing in city circles will be proved to have instigated and aided in the perpetration of the fraud.

Illinois democratic leaders have shown a disgraceful willingness to profit by this outrageous attack upon the purity of the ballot box. It looks bad to see a man of John M. Palmer's standing trying to boost Brand into a seat that he could not help knowing another man had been elected to, especially since Palmer's name had been prominently mentioned in connection with the senatorship, which could only be secured through the theft of Leman's seat by Brand. There is very fair ground for suggesting that the big guns of the Illinois democracy did not seem to be averse to being receivers of stolen goods. They deserve and will receive the contempt of all citizens who value their liberties.

A Study of Official Figures.

The official returns of the vote cast in the several states at the late election are now nearly all in. The figures form an interesting study, particularly for old-time abolitionists and patriots of the school of Beecher and Curtis, who rendered valuable aid in restoring the democrat party to power. By the census of 1880 we find the voting population of the five southern states named to be as follows:

States.	No. reps.	Males of voting age.	White.	Colored.
Alabama	8	259,884	141,461	118,423
Georgia	10	321,489	177,267	143,871
Louisiana	6	216,787	108,810	107,977
Mississippi	7	238,532	108,254	130,278
South Carolina	7	205,789	86,966	118,889
Total	38	1,242,472	623,392	619,038

The vote in these states was as follows in the last election:

States.	Cleveland.	Blaine.	Others.	Total.
Alabama	92,978	59,444	1,312	153,734
Georgia	94,967	47,964	909	143,840
Louisiana	63,407	46,417	446	110,270
Mississippi	76,510	40,509	4,601	124,720
S. Carolina	69,890	21,733	.....	91,623
Total	397,342	219,067	6,758	623,187

The average natural increase in the men of voting age is fully 1 per cent. per annum. Now, as the first table was taken from the census of 1880, the number of white voters in these states would have increased 4 per cent., or 24,935, making a total white vote in 1884 of 648,327. The same ratio of increase in the colored vote would make it 643,799, giving those states a voting population in 1884 of 1,292,126. So it is perfectly clear that less than 50 per cent. of the vote in these states was polled, or, if polled, was not returned. In other words, none of the population, white or black, took any interest in the election!

Now compare this vote with that of five northern states nearest in voting population and representation to these five southern states:

States.	No. reps.	Males of voting age.
Kansas	7	265,714
Wisconsin	9	349,482
Minnesota	5	213,485
New Jersey	7	300,695
Connecticut	4	177,291
Total	32	1,297,607

Here at the first glance it is seen that there is 55,000 more voting population and six less representatives, and this recalls the fact that it was a democratic house of representatives that made the apportionment.

Now look at the votes:

States.	Cleveland.	Blaine.	Others.	Total.
Kansas	99,132	154,408	20,841	275,379
Wisconsin	146,477	165,157	12,254	323,888
Minnesota	70,144	111,923	21,990	204,057
New Jersey	127,781	123,462	9,649	260,825
Connecticut	67,182	65,888	4,079	137,159
Total	501,719	620,816	68,813	1,201,308

Applying the same rule of increase to these states as to the others—4 per cent. for the four years from 1880 to 1884—and the total voting population was 1,349,511, so that within a fraction of 90 per cent. of those entitled to do so voted in these states.

Let us carry this comparison further. These five southern states send thirty-eight representatives to congress on a total vote of 623,187, an average of 16,426 votes to the member. The five northern states send thirty-two representatives on a total vote of 1,201,308, an average of 37,541 to the representative. It therefore takes two and one-third times as many votes to make a congressman in the north as in the south. This is not quite up to the odds proposed when the war began of one southron to five Yankees, but it is coming up toward it.

Connecticut and Nebraska together send seven representatives to the house by a vote of 271,248, while South Carolina sends seven by a vote of 91,623, but little over one-third. Wisconsin sends nine representatives on a vote of 323,888, and Georgia ten on a vote of 142,840. Mississippi sends seven representatives on a vote of 134,720, and New Jersey the same number on a vote of 260,825. Alabama sends eight on a vote of 153,734, and Kansas seven on a vote of 275,379.

These are a few plain facts and figures which are submitted for the consideration of those who still believe that a freeman's ballot should have as much value and be entitled to as much protection in one state as in another.

AMUSEMENTS.

Albaugh's Opera House.—John T. Raymond, "For Congress." Saturday evening. "Colonel Mulberry Sellers."

National Theater.—"Shadows of a Great City."

Ford's Opera House.—"A Rag Baby."

A very attractive programme has been arranged for the concert to be given at the Church of Our Father this evening. It comprises an organ solo by Mr. John Theophil; duet, "Land of the Swallows," by Mmes. Kaspar and True; tenor solo, "The Fragrant Summertime," by Mr. F. Knoop; guitar solo by Mr. Russell; contralto solo, "Marguerite," by Mrs. E. R. True; quartette, "When Hands Meet," by the choir; soprano solo, from "I' Puritani," by Mrs. Annie Roemer-Kaspar; violin solo by Mme. A. A. Fengar; barytone solo, "Sunset," by J. Henry Kaiser, and terminates with the beautiful sextette from the opera of "Lucia." The choir of the church is one of the finest in the city, and its musical reputation, together with the small sum asked for tickets, will undoubtedly attract a large audience.

Relief for the Tallapoosa's Officers and Crew.

A bill was introduced in the senate yesterday by Mr. Hawley for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the Tallapoosa. The bill provides that in order to reimburse the survivors of the wreck of the Tallapoosa for losses incurred in that disaster there shall be paid to them the following sums: To the lieutenant commander, the two lieutenants, the ensign, the passed assistant engineer, and the passed assistant paymaster, $1,000 each; to the three mates, the carpenter, and the pay clerk, $500 each, and to the other survivors of the wreck, $200 each. It is also provided that the legal representatives of Surgeon Black, Seaman O'Donnell, and Landsman Foster, who lost their lives in the disaster, shall receive a sum equal to one year's sea pay of each of those persons in addition to whatever sum may have been due them at the time of their death.

THE PRESS AND THE MESSAGE.

Comments on President Arthur's Last Annual Address.

Philadelphia Times.

The subjects referred to in the message divide themselves into three groups—those concerning the foreign relations of the United States, those concerning taxation, finance, and commerce, and those which concern various details of internal administration. Of these, the second group is by much the most important, and it is to them that the President has given his best thought. In all that he has to say there is a most refreshing absence of claptrap and prejudice, and in very considerable measure he speaks with clearness and force. This is especially the case in his renewed recommendation of the abolition of all internal taxes, except those on spirits, and of the immediate suspension of the needless and dangerous coinage of silver. Whatever else congress may do or leave undone at the present session, the latter recommendation is one that should be acted upon without delay.

In his consideration of the broad topic of foreign commerce and the carrying trade the President has evidently desired to suggest some common ground upon which protectionists and free traders might meet in legislation designed for the advancement of the country's large commercial interests. He rightly perceives that neither the extension of our commerce nor the revival of our carrying trade can be accomplished through any single, isolated measure, and that the whole subject is so intimately connected with questions of tariff, of commercial policy, of consular representation, and even of monetary systems, that it can be wisely considered only in the spirit of the broadest statesmanship and of the most enlightened views of national economy.

New York Herald.

President Arthur's message, which he takes occasion to mention will probably be his last, is an unusually clear and succinct summary of topics of national interest, and its recommendations and references entitle it to special consideration at the hands of congress. Some of the points handled in the message are of fresh and timely interest. That passage which informs the country for the first time of the treaty with Nicaragua is one of these. This looks to one of the great immediate steps to be taken in the development of channels of commercial communication, and will necessarily require congress to commit the country to a definite policy. If the treaty which thus concerns from a foreign government certain privileges also involves an obligation on the part of this government to build the canal and railroad, its ratification will be of international importance and a fact of great moment to all commercial countries. We have always believed that it would be a cowardly weakness on the part of the United States for it to permit an Isthmian canal to be controlled by any European government, and we have further held that in order that the right of the United States might be clear it should itself build the canal. The determination of the national policy is now to be clearly put before congress, which, we trust, will prove equal to the occasion.

New York Times.

The President deserves a word of commendation for the tone of his reference to the subject of civil service reform. He not only recognizes the benefits that have already been wrought. The good results expected from the new system have been "more than realized." It has fully answered the expectations of its friends "in securing competent and faithful public servants, and in protecting the appointing officers of the government from the pressure of personal importunity and from the labor of examining the claims and pretensions of rival candidates for public employment." He declares that the law has had the unqualified support of the President and the heads of the departments, and that the commissioners have performed their duties with zeal and fidelity, and he speaks of recommendations to be made for enlarging the scope of the existing statute. These favorable words from the head of the administration soon to go out of power will be of value to the friends of the reform.

New York Tribune.

President Arthur's last message is a simple and unpretentious discharge of a duty which the inattention of democrats in congress, even to his most meritorious recommendations in previous messages, may easily have led him to regard as mainly a duty of form. * * * The general tone of the message is that of an official who discharges his duty with little expectation that the majority in congress will agree with him. * * * The President refers with just criticism to the failure of congress to make adequate provision for the consular and diplomatic service. It must be confessed that it is one of the most humiliating results of recent congressional action, or inaction, that it has placed the United States before the world as a nation not only contemptibly stingy, but strangely lacking in common-sense regard for its own interests. But in this matter, as in others, the President probably looks for little improvement from this congress or that which is to follow.

Philadelphia Press.

President Arthur's last annual message is a plain, direct, dignified paper, without striking propositions, but full of good sense. Like all his utterances, it is the well-written deliverance of a well-bred man. It throws no disturbing elements into the arena of discussion, and will leave the tranquillity of the country unruffled. Two courses were open to the President—the one to seize the opportunity of the last official expression of a grand epoch and grasp its great thoughts and suggestions with a strong, firm hand; the other to deal with the every-day duties of the place in a calm, business-like way. The President has chosen the latter. If the message lacks in stirring power and robust leadership, it strengthens the impression of a prudent, conservative, sensible administration.

Baltimore Herald.

Well written and complete, the message, as a whole, must meet universal approval, and add not a little to Mr. Arthur's already well-established reputation as a wise executive. It must, in short, take a place among the leading state documents of republican administrations, and become valuable from the fact of its being the last utterance of a president whose fate it is to go out of power with the party that for almost a quarter of a century controlled the destiny of the nation. The recommendations it makes upon all questions discussed are wise and conservative, and as a rule immediate and necessary.

New York World.

The message is not one that will excite much interest or be regarded as of great importance. Not that it is not a good state paper, business-like and commendably brief, containing some evidence of though and some sensible recommendations. But it is the message of a party about to pass, at least for the present out of existence, and which, through the fortunate check of a democratic house of representatives, is prevented from doing the last three months of its power to carry out any political schemes that might extend into the future. As such, the general belief will be that it will fall on barren ground.

Baltimore Sun.

The President in the message transmitted yesterday to congress reviews with his usual painstaking care the public incidents, both of a domestic and foreign character, that have marked the history of the past year, and upon questions of policy affecting the industries, the commerce, the finances, the taxation, the foreign relations, and defenses of the country, makes a number of important suggestions that will doubtless receive from the national legislature all the consideration they deserve.

Richmond Dispatch.

President Arthur's last message is like all that he has sent to congress. All of them may be characterized as business documents. The one before us is peculiarly so. There is no attempt at fine writing and no show of mere sentiment. He writes as one who lives in a cosmopolitan city.

New York Sun.

No president has ever proposed more important measures, and none has stated his ideas in a simpler and clearer style. The literary form of the message is rather scientific, however. But it has the merit of being short.

Petersburg Index-Appeal.

The message can be commended as a sensible, business-like state paper, and the President's reflections upon the subjects of taxation, finance, and the country's commerce are of special interest.

Richmond Whig.

Like all of President Arthur's messages this one, too, is distinguished by its strict attention to business and its clear statements of facts and views.

THE MEXICAN PENSIONS.

Representative Townshend to Push His Bill—He is Hopeful.

The Mexican pension bill, it is likely, will be among the earliest matters taken up in the house. The bill was passed by the house late last session, but the senate loaded it with amendments which proved objectionable, and it was in consequence left on the speaker's table. Representative Townshend, who has it in charge, said yesterday that it was his intention to put it in shape and call it up for action within a short time. "My idea," he said, "is that a conference committee would be well, so that the senate amendments could be talked over, and some understanding reached about them. The feeling in the house is against most of the amendments, particularly that one which requires the pensioner to be 65 years old. There is a decided feeling that there should be no age limitation, but that all who took part in the Mexican war should be eligible for participation. The country gained a vast amount of territory by that war, Texas alone being almost an empire in extent, and all those who fought in it now are now living should be included in the bill. I think if a conference committee had there will not be much difficulty in settling the differences between the two houses and enacting the bill. At least, I shall do all I possibly can to advance its interests, and I hope for success this session."

Senatorial Caucus.

After the adjournment of the senate the republican senators held a brief caucus. Senator Manderson was selected for the chairmanship of the joint committee on printing, the chairmanship of which for years was filled by Senator Anthony. The caucus committee of last session to consider the "order of business" was reappointed.

YESTERDAY'S CONGRESS.

Brief Account of the Proceedings in Both Branches of the National Legislature.

After the reading of the journal Mr. W. P. Sheffield, the new senator from Rhode Island, was sworn in.

The chair laid before the senate the annual reports of the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency; also, a report of the clerk of the court of claims containing a statement of all judgments rendered by that court during the last year; also, as a memorial, a joint resolution of the general assembly of Vermont, urging congress to take action looking to national control of interstate commerce.

Mr. Vest offered a resolution directing the investigation by the committee on Indian affairs into all leases of lands on the Indian reservations for grazing or other purposes by the Indian tribes, the number of acres, the terms and the persons or corporations becoming the lessees, and all the circumstances under which the leases were made, the means used in obtaining them, and whether they were authorized by law.

Mr. Vest said he had information going to show that these leases were obtained from the Indians by corruption, fraud, and bribery. He criticised the course of the interior department in protecting such leases, they being in direct contravention of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Mr. Dawes remarked that the leases having been made by the Indians themselves, the secretary of the interior, in withholding his consent, had held it not his duty to interfere under the impression that the leases were for the benefit of the Indians. He thought the matter should be looked into and a remedy applied for the difficulty complained of, otherwise every foot of land in the Indian territory would be improperly leased.

Messrs. Beck, Maxey, Harrison, and Dawes further discussed the resolution.

Mr. Conger hoped the resolution would be made sufficiently comprehensive to afford full protection to the Indians, and in order to afford time for preliminary examination and consideration he desired the matter to go over for one day. The matter went over accordingly.

The senate then entered on the consideration of bills upon its calendar, but, without result (at 1:45 p. m.) adjourned till to-day.

Mr. Wilson presented the credentials of H. G. Smith as member-elect from the seventh Iowa district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John A. Kasson. Mr. Smith appeared at the bar of the house and took the oath of office.

After the Follett resolutions of impeachment had been adopted Mr. G. D. Wise asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution for an investigation of the conduct of the United States marshal for the eastern district of Virginia during the recent election.

Mr. Reed objected.

Mr. Reagan called up the interstate commerce bill, which the house decided to consider it, notwithstanding the effort made by Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, to postpone its discussion until to-day.

Mr. Reagan offered as a substitute for the bill reported by the committee on commerce last session the bill generally known as the "Reagan" bill, and entered into an exhaustive comparison of the two measures.

At the conclusion of his remarks the house (at 4:10 o'clock) adjourned.

Greely Not a Coward.

To the Editor.

In the Washington *Gazette* of Sunday last, under the heading of "Rumored," was the following: "That the Lady Franklin bay survivors accuse Greely of cowardice." In justice to Lieut. Greely we jointly desire to state that during the three years of separation from the civilized world nothing in his conduct was ever discovered that would warrant such a statement as this. During the most trying period of enforced stay at Cape Sabine, when the days were darkest, and our starving companions were dropping about us day by day, he might perhaps have lost all hope of life, but never for a moment did his courage forsake him. His conduct was to us a shining example. We also wish to state that nothing has ever emanated from any member of the party that could be construed as an imputation of cowardice on this deserving officer, and the "rumor" we pronounce as wholly without foundation.

D. L. BRAINARD,
HENRY BUDDEBECK,
MAURICE CONNELL,
JULIUS R. FREDERICK,
FRANCIS LONG.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPIRITUALISM—SHELDON HALL, 1004 F st. N. W.: To-NIGHT, (not Masonic Temple) Mr. J. W. Fletcher will discuss, "Why Does Not God Kill the Devil?" Other exercises. Mrs. Fletcher will be present. 11

POTOMAC STEAMBOAT COMPANY, Washington and Norfolk Line—Change of Schedule—Commencing MONDAY, DEC. 8, 1884, the Steamer George Leary will leave Seventh street wharf on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 p. m. Returning, will leave Norfolk, Va., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 4 p. m.

W. P. WELCH, General Agent.
dec3-5t

THE GRAND NATIONAL FAIR in behalf of the National Homeopathic Hospital will be held at Marini's Hall from Dec. 15 to Dec. 20, inclusive. All ladies interested in this enterprise are invited to assist by personal effort or otherwise without further invitation; and are requested to meet at Marini's Hall on FRIDAY, DEC. 5, at 12 m.
dec3-3t

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THOMAS SOMERVILLE, President.
JOHN JOY EDSON, Secretary, 917 F street northwest. 11

SPANIER'S WINE STORE, REMOVAL.

My customers and patrons at my old place, 1416 F street, are cordially invited to the new and larger establishment, 1418 G STREET NORTHWEST, near Fifteenth street. Only the best brands of Whiskies, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, &c., are on sale. LOUIS SPANIER.

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POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

Letters for Europe need not be specially directed to go 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 DEC. 6 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 4:30 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Wieland via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Wieland"); at 12:30 p. m. for Europe, per City of Richmond, via Queenstown; at 1 p. m. for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Cienfuegos; at 1:30 p. m. for Cuba, via Havana, and for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, Mexico, per steamship City of Washington (letters for other Mexican states must be directed "per City of Washington"); at 7:30 p. m. for Vera Cruz direct, per steamship Harlan, via New Orleans (letters must be directed "per steamer via New Orleans"); at 7:30 p. m. for Greytown and Limon, per steamship Lucy F. Miller, via New Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 1:30 p. m. for Porto Rico direct, per steamship Alps.

SATURDAY.—At 5:30 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown (letters for Germany, &c., must be directed "per Germanic"); at 6:30 a. m. for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp; at 5:30 a. m. for Scotland direct, per steamship Alsatia, via Glasgow (letters must be directed "per Alsatia"); at 6:30 a. m. for the Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam; at 9:30 a. m. for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Malin, via Southampton and Bremen; At 1:30 p. m. for Cuba, Porto Rico, and Nassau, N. P., per steamship Saratoga, via Havana.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic (via San Francisco), close here Dec. 11 at 7 p. m. Mails for Australia, New Zealand, Sandwich and Fiji Islands, per steamship Zealandia (via San Francisco), close here Dec. 13 at 7 p. m. (or on arrival at New York of steamship Britannic with British mails for Australia).

*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, Nov. 28, 1884.

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A SITUATION BY LADY, AS STENOGRAPHER and type writer; city references. Address C. A., Republican Office.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—20 GIRLS AND BOYS, FROM 6 to 10 years of age, to sell papers in "My Neighbor." Apply at Peck's Office, Friday, at 10:30 a. m.

WANTED—HOUSES.

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WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—

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DERMATOLOGY,
DERMATOLOGY.

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1310 19th st. n. w., 12 rooms	83½	112 4½ st. n. e., 8 rooms	25
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1524 15th st. n. w., 12 rs.	83½	820 8 st. s. e., 8 rs.	20
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451 R. I. ave., 9 rs.	45	506 M st. n. e., 6 rs.	10

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BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST RECorded in Liber No. 1020, folio 390, of the Land Records of the District of Columbia, I will sell at public auction at No. 1001 K street northwest, Washington, D. C., ON SATURDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1884, at 12 o'clock m., one Square Chickering Piano.

Terms: Cash.

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