THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Daily (except Sunday) and Weekly.

BY THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMPAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMPANY,
E. W. FOX, PRESIDENT AND MANAGER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24.

Amusements.

ALBAUGH'S—Jeannie Winston.
NATIONAL THEATRE—"The Mikado."
THE MANASSAS PANORAMA—13th st. & Ohio av.

PARTIES leaving the city for the summer can have the REPUBLICAN mailed to their address by paying 50 cents per month.

THE secret Senate session still stubbornly stays, but there will come a time when it will be compelled to go.

WATERLOO is the appropriate name of the home of Col. Morrison, the Napoleon of tariff tinkers—beg pardon, Reformers.

THE Republican Mugwumps are free traders, the Democratic Mugwumps protectionists. Let's swap and call it square.

BISHOP FRANK HURD has just excommunicated Brother Randall for the seventh time, and is preparing to fire a bull at him.

ABOUT 100,000,000 bushels is our estimated export surplus of wheat. So much for a reform administration! It is almost up to the Hayes record.

EVEN the delightful comic operas now running at our two great playhouses seem insipid after witnessing a tariff duet between Messrs. Randall and Morrison.

NOT the least among the many good results of the defeat of Mr. Morrison's tariff bill is the fact that it will add dignity, decency, and interest to the Congressional campaign by presenting a direct and great issue.

SUCH leading southern Democratic newspapers as the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, Atlanta *Constitution*, Richmond *Whig*, and Birmingham *Age* are with Mr. Randall, and opposed to Mr. Morrison in the tariff fight.

IF Mr. Randall and his protection contingent had been willing to vote with the Republicans against a free trade organization of the House last December much tribulation of their souls might have been averted.

WITH Mugwumps leading Democracy by the ear, and protectionists kicking it in the rear, it is not enjoying life to any large extent these days.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The ear is long enough for a good halter, but that "kicking in the rear" threatens cerebral inflammation. It isn't safe at all.

THE Evansville *Courier* is again on the rampage anent the leadership of Messrs. Voorhees and McDonald. It is time, we make no doubt, for the Hoosier Democrats to depose these leaders and put the reins into the hefty hand of Kleiner and the whip into the gritty grip of Bynum.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will take no part in the clamor for a speedy adjournment of Congress. We think it would do the solons a power of good to stick to their work throughout the delightful months of July and August. It is only on rare occasions that the mercury gets above 100° in this latitude.

IT is hard on the Senate to be loaled with the New York *Herald's* displeasure at this busy period of the session, but that august body will try to worry along for awhile hoping that the great censor will let its wrath subside. Still, it must be admitted that life, without the approval of Mr. Bennett's newspaper, is scarcely worth living.

"THE tariff fight will destroy the Democratic party," exclaims a Republican newspaper away out in Dakota. Unfortunately there is no hope of so happy a result. A party that has managed to get into power in spite of all the infamy of the Democratic party's war record is in no danger of destruction by anything short of a direct interposition of Divine Providence.

THE President's objections to the vetoed pension bills appear to be well founded, but where was Mr. Holman that he did not object when these bills were brought up?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

It is altogether likely that Mr. Holman was then engaged in getting the Potter claim for about $40,000 through the House of Representatives.

LET Mr. Morrison bring up his bill as often as the House rules will permit.—*Chicago Herald.*

But don't you see that he can't bring it up at all? It is not the rule of the House, but the lack of votes that keeps the bill down. And yet a large majority of the House virtually voted for such a bill when they voted for Carlisle, knowing that he would organize the ways and means committee just as he did organize it. Brer Randall and his followers are kicking against their own handiwork.

THE *Herald* says that the low price of wheat is owing to the spots on the sun. The *Sun* says that the low price of wheat is owing to the gold standard. The *Star* says that the low price of wheat is owing to increased production. Which is right.—*New York Star.*

We have no doubt at all that Messrs. Carlisle, Morrison, Mills, Hurd & Co. would say, and undertake to prove by confirmation strong as proofs from holy writ, that "war tariff taxation" is the cause of the low price of wheat. The farmers will be glad to learn, however, that the President has resolutely set about raising the price of the great cereal by getting up "at the voice of the bird" and mauling the life out of private pension bills.

NOBODY seems to care much for the story that Mr. Beecher is going to England to help along the Gladstone campaign, but this country would be rocked to its political center if Mr. Blaine should take a notion to cross the Atlantic just now.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Not only this country, but England would be abnormally agitated by such an occurrence. The howling of the tories and the wumping of the Mugs would meet each other in mid-ocean, and there would be the deuce to pay generally. Still, as we have heretofore stated, Americans have good English precedent for taking part in British campaigns. Even if a member of Congress were to go over and take the stump for home rule he could point to the example of the late George Thompson, M. P., who came to America more than thirty years ago to advocate the abolition of slavery, and was well received in numerous cities.

Ireland and Karl Blind.

Most people know something about Ireland, as, however small that tranquil island may be in physique, it has made as much noise in the world as if it were a full-sized continent. It is now, therefore, unnecessary to introduce it to the public. But the same considerations do not exist in the case of Karl Blind, and indeed we should not have gone to the trouble of mentioning that gentleman's name at all if it were not that some cable dispatcher in London considered his opinion about the present Irish crisis of sufficient importance to hang an item upon it yesterday. The dispatch runs as follows: "Karl Blind writes that the whole fortune of England is at stake in the present crisis. He declares that the handing of the government of Ireland to the men whom Mr. Gladstone described as sworn enemies of England means danger to England and ruin to Ireland. He considers the policy of Mr. Bright and Lord Hartington and their followers alone consistent with the safety of the nation." Now if Mr. Karl Blind were an ordinary German gentleman residing in England one can readily understand how the associations of Kaiser Wilhelm and his trusty chancellor should influence the average Teuton. But Karl Blind is not the average Teuton or the ordinary German gentleman. On the contrary, he is an extraordinary man for Germany to produce. He is best known as the president of the International Society, which was by no means of the Sunday school order of organizations. He was for many years the most daring, if not successful, leader of the wildest revolutionary spirits in Germany. Before his 20th year he was a good jurist and at his universities of Heidelberg and Bonn was recognized as a man of solid scholarship and of profound philosophical capacity. In his 21st year he was imprisoned in Rhenish Bavaria for high treason against King Ludwig. He escaped, and in another outbreak he was badly wounded in the streets of Frankfort while aiding the populace against the authorities. In 1848 he led the second republican revolution in the Black forest. At the storming of Staufen he fought on the barricade, being among the last who left the town. In 1849, when liberated by the people while being transported to the fortress of Mainz, he put himself immediately at the head of a hastily-formed corps and entered the capital of Baden. Banished from Germany, Louis Napoleon banished him from France, when he at once started for London, from which city he has since carried on a democratic and national German propaganda. He was the speaker of the London Germans upon the entry of Garibaldi into the English metropolis.

In all the great European movements he has been on the side of those fighting for liberty. Fighting for, and talking so much about that subject one would think that Karl Blind should understand something about liberty. Even rational people might easily believe that after Blind wrote the biographies of those master-minds of revolution, Francis Deak and Ledru-Rollin, he would have absorbed and assimilated some of their spirit and sympathized with people of another race struggling for that same freedom which seemed to him such an invaluable adjunct to manhood. But, as children and facetious persons say, he evidently "is not that sort of a man." There are darker spots in the pseudo-humanitarian's life than the mere taking part in popular risings or leading petty insurrections.

The present writer attended one Sunday evening in London the reception of a prominent and brilliant literary lady. Glancing over an album which contained many interesting foreign portraits, one photograph attracted particular attention. On being asked if she knew the original of that portrait, the lady replied that she had known him well, and loved him very much. "He was my brother," she said, with tears in her eyes, "and it is a very sad story, but I will tell it to you. About the year 1865 my father, as you know, published a pamphlet justifying tyrannicide. My younger brother, who was very highly-organized, and susceptible to all impressions about popular liberty, was so much influenced by the political tract that he silently resolved to go over to Berlin and shoot Bismarck. He made some excuse for leaving London, and on May 7, 1866, while Bismarck was driving in easy triumph through the German capital, my poor brother walked up to his carriage, leveled his revolver, and pulled the trigger. But the weapon missed fire and Bismarck calmly threw up the pistol and caught my brother by the arm. The boy was immediately taken to prison and was found dead in his cell the following day. It is believed that he had concealed a dagger in his long flaxen hair, as from papers found in his possession he had made up his mind that, whether he killed Bismarck or not, it was his duty to take his own life on some confused notion of the Christian principle of an eye for an eye."

The man who wrote that pamphlet was Karl Blind; the lady who told the story was his daughter, and the boy who died in the cell was Karl Blind's son. And this is the lover of liberty who cannot see why Ireland should be allowed to manage her own affairs.

American Woods and Wood Manufactures.

An interesting and valuable report on American woods and their uses in building and manufacturing has just been published by the commissioner of agriculture. It is entitled "A descriptive catalogue of manufactures from native woods, as shown in the exhibit of the United States department of agriculture at the World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition at New Orleans, La." The author is Mr. Charles Richards Dodge, who was appointed by Mr. Wm. Saunders, representative of the department of agriculture at the exposition, to collect materials for this part of the department exhibit, and was signally successful in securing valuable contributions from the wood manufacturers of the country. In connection with the materials for the exhibit there was collected a large amount of statistical and other information, together with the views of prominent men interested in forestry, or engaged in the wood-working industries, as to the present and future supplies of timber of the kinds used in the different branches of production, and as to the policy by which the attention to timber culture called for by the industrial and climatic interests of the country may be best secured. The information and views thus gathered are embodied in the report under consideration, and so made available for the wide dissemination which their importance makes desirable.

The uses of woods are arranged under the following heads:

1. Architecture and building, including house building, bridge and trestle building, and the construction of railway and telegraph lines.

2. Transportation, including ship and boat building, car building, carriage and wagon building, and harness and wood work.

3. Implements of industry, including those used in mining and excavating, farming and dairying, surveying, wood working, printing and engraving, spinning and weaving, and various other operations embraced under the subhead "Miscellaneous."

4. Articles relating to trade, including cooperage, split and shaved woods, turned articles, and veneers.

5. Articles for man's physical comfort or luxury, including those connected with house-furnishing and decoration and domestic economy.

6. Articles for education, culture, or recreation, including school apparatus, artist materials, musical instruments, materials for games, and children's toys.

7. Articles for miscellaneous uses.

There are three appendices, giving respectively:

1. Prices of lumber, and increase in the cost of lumber in ten years.

2. General statistics of woodmaking industries.

3. Prospects of future supply and needs of legislation.

Some very interesting facts are given as to the processes employed in various manufactures of wood. So simple a thing as a map roll goes through ten different operations, requiring as many different hands and machines, before it is completed. Basswood is chiefly used in this branch of manufacture. A shoe peg goes through eighteen different hands, or processes, in its progress to completion. All the shoe pegs used in the country, with large quantities for exportation, are produced by ten factories, which have an aggregate capital of $125,000 to $150,000, and employ about two hundred hands.

Among the numerous processes described few are as interesting as those connected with the manufacture of wagons and carriages. The various parts of a vehicle are separately produced, some of them in distinct establishments, each devoted to the production of a single class of articles, such as hubs, spokes, or rims for wheels. Even the manufacture of a wheel is thus a complicated process to which, in many cases, several distinct establishments contribute their respective parts. Allusion having been made to "rims," it may be stated for the benefit of those who have not kept up with modern changes in this branch of mechanical industry that the rim of a wheel is no longer made up of separate felloes, each forming a small fraction of a circle, but of two pieces of good, tough hickory or oak, cut to the proper form and length, and after due seasoning and preparation steamed and placed in the bending machine to be bent into half circles. The manufactures and processes described are, however, too numerous to admit of detailed mention.

The report is provided with a good alphabetical index and table of contents.

THE Richmond *Whig*, which is now a thorough-paced, reliable Democratic newspaper, says:

We unhesitatingly admit that the Democratic party is committed to a revision of the tariff, but certainly not to a revision after Mr. Morrison's idea.

The Atlanta *Constitution*, in the course of a long editorial that bears heavily on the chairman of the ways and means committee, says:

Mr. Morrison's first bill was horizontal. That which he now presents to Congress is probably perpendicular. At any rate, it is not in the interest of real tariff reform. The Democratic platform insists that tariff reform shall be in the direction of a reduction of taxation, whereas Mr. Morrison's bill—or so much of it as has been made public—is in the direction of a reduction of the revenue, and this reduction of the revenue is a very important matter just at this time.

Yes, a reduction of revenue in the face of an almost certain deficit is rather an important matter, but it shows up as a mere trifle to the eye of a tariff tinker!

HON. RALPH PLUMB, of Illinois, when speaking of the remedy for the labor troubles last week, thus succinctly summarized the functions of the proposed department of industries: "To it are to be confided the interests of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and labor, with a commissioner for each, and through which correct statistics can be promptly furnished for guidance in required legislation." We are in favor of the bill for its organization, and trust it may become a law and prove an effective aid in securing to productive industry its appropriate influence and standing in the country. We nominate for the prospective Cabinet position the department will involve Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of Pennsylvania.

THE Washington *Post* shrieks hysterically, "What are the Democrats of Congress thinking of?" Well, about one-third of them are thinking of that last drink, and the other two-thirds are thinking that it is a terribly long time to the next.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

When such sharp-edged slurs as that are being hurled recklessly it is a source of sincere rejoicing to us to reflect that Republican congressmen do not imbibe stimulating beverages. We hope, moreover, that before the era of reform shall have entered on its fourth and final year Democratic congressmen will have caused putting an enemy into the mouth to go on a hopeless quest for brains.

"A BATTLE of giants" is what a solemn Democratic editor calls the Morrison-Randall row. He is a little off. "Pigmies are pigmies still, though perched on Alps."

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW NATIONAL THEATER.

"The Mikado" excitement at the New National continues unabated. A crowded house is a nightly occurrence. Next week, the McCaull Company's greatest success, "The Black Hussar," for which the sale of seats commences to-day.

WEST END MINSTRELS.

A representative audience greeted the "West End Minstrels," a well-known local organization, at the Bijou last night, the occasion being a benefit tendered by them to the Analostan Boat Club. Besides the brilliant array of burnt cork artists, the inimitable Tim Murphy contributed several of his popular imitations. The entertainment was under the immediate charge of Mr. S. W. Keene, and in every way a success.

PERSONALITIES.

GEN. GRANT's book has been translated into Japanese.

MR. WILSON L. BISSELL, the President's former law partner, is in the city.

ROSCOE CONKLING has been retained by the Coovert syndicate of claimants for the Harlem flats.

MR. HAROLD FREDERIC, the London correspondent of the New York *Times*, and the Rev. Edward Terry, of Albany, N. Y., were the guests of the President at dinner last night.

EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR is in a brighter frame of mind, and says that he feels stronger than for many days. He had a good appetite, and though able to eat little could relish that. He seems to be resigned to his approaching fate.

A DISTINGUISHED party gathered at St. Mark's Church, Augusta, Me., on Tuesday at noon to witness the wedding of James S. Frick, of Baltimore, and Miss Elise W., daughter of the late Samuel Dana, U. S. A. The Rev. Walt G. Wynne officiated, assisted by Right Rev. Henry A. Neely, bishop of Maine. Among the guests were President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, Mrs. Garrett, George May, Mrs. James G. Blaine and daughters, and Maj. S. H. Phipps, U. S. A.

SENATOR HEARST is said to be worth $20,000,000. The sole heir is a son, who will be graduated this year from Harvard, and will go into the newspaper business, beginning as police court reporter on his father's paper, the San Francisco *Examiner*. His mother says he must learn to depend upon himself and she expects him to work just as industriously as if he had not a penny.

VENTILATING THE TREASURY.

Assistant Secretary Fairchild Recommends the Adoption of Architect Bell's Plan.

Acting Secretary Fairchild sent to the Senate yesterday a communication from the supervising architect in respect to the matter of the proper ventilation of the treasury building. Mr. Fairchild recommends appropriation for the immediate execution of the plans submitted by the architect, the estimated cost of which for labor and material amounts in round numbers to $96,000. Architect Bell suggests that, "A careful reading of the reports already made to you * * * cannot fail to show the inhumanity of further delaying a provision so much required for the rendering of proper service to the government as well as the health of the more than 2,000 constant occupants of the building."

In conformity with directions given by Secretary Folger, and afterward concurred in by Secretaries McCulloch and Manning, Levi R. Green, a competent heating and ventilating engineer, was employed to provide plans, estimates, and specifications for the proper ventilation of the treasury building, taking into account "the necessity of not interfering with the current daily work of the department."

Mr. Green's elaborate report of his labors and the results thereof is an interesting document which shows, in substance, the following facts and conclusions:

I doubt if so difficult a problem of the kind has been presented to any engineer in this country as that of the ventilation of this building, for the reason that the construction of the edifice is peculiar, being entirely fireproof, its walls, exterior and interior, mostly of solid granite, its floors either "groined" or "barrel arched," and no flues whatever available as vent flues. In fact, the building was planned and built at a time when ventilation was almost an unknown science, hence there was no provision made for a possible application later.

The carrying out of the plan suggested will result in making the treasury building one of the most comfortable and best ventilated buildings in the country, instead of being as it is now notoriously one of the worst.

The average number of officials and employes in the building is ascertained to be 2,053 persons, and it is estimated that the number of visitors to the building both for the purpose of transacting business with the different departments and from motives of curiosity, is equivalent to a population of one-half as many more—or 1,025 persons daily, making an average population of about 3,080 people. It is evident, therefore, that the cubic space provided per capita in the building, including corridor space, is the equivalent of a room 10x10x8x10 high. The best known and standard authorities upon ventilation and the sanitary condition of buildings differ greatly as to the amount of fresh air necessary to be supplied, but the minimum quantity is generally set at about thirty cubic feet per minute per capita, and the maximum at sixty cubic feet. If, therefore, we take the mean of these calculation, or, say, a supply of about forty cubic feet of fresh air per minute per capita, it is evident that we shall sufficiently accomplish the object sought.

In the plans the building has been divided into six separate sections for the supply of fresh air. Each has its separate fan for supplying fresh air, receiving the same from the court, or where no air can reach the supply fan except from that taken above the top of the building, and which falls into a clean court covered by a grass plot. The decided advantage of such supply is so apparent that it needs no argument.

From each supply fan controlling its system, the air will be forced through a heating chamber filled with steam radiating surface, arranged to heat the volume of fresh air as it passes through, to any desired temperature. The air thus warmed is to be delivered in the several rooms in proper quantity for the space and population involved to make the change at the rate established. The delivery of air will be made at or near the ceiling, above the heads of any of the occupants, thus avoiding the drafts incident to the delivery of air under such pressure. The amount delivered will be a measured, positive fact beyond the control of caprice or curiosity, and regulated by the speed of the fan.

The positive delivery of such a volume of air will put the rooms under the "plenum" or "plus" condition, making a slight pressure within the rooms, which will cause the air to seek an outlet at every crevice, and entirely remedy the evil effects of draughts at windows, &c., which are so annoying.

The next question is as to the removal of foul or vitiated air. By certain modifications of the eight main stairways, and the placing of powerful exhaust fans at the bottom of the stairway "wells," the air from the corridors will be exhausted and the corridors will be placed under the minus or attenuated condition, and into these, with suitable openings provided near the floor, the air from all the rooms will readily flow. The vitiated air removed from the corridors will be delivered by the exhaust fans at or near the surface of the ground on the *outside* of the building not coming in contact with the fresh air supply that enters the courts from above the building.

It will be readily seen that, owing to the fact of the numerous stairways, the air from the several rooms on each floor has but a short distance to travel before it must fall down the stairway opening and go out through the exhaust fan. And it is also evident that foul or impure air having left any room and entered a corridor or any floor, it cannot possibly find its way to any other room or go in any other direction than to the openings under the basement sand-box at the bottom of the stairway wells and out through the fan.

It is designed to control the inlet of fresh air and outlet of vitiated air by adjustable registers.

CONFIRMATIONS.

R. L. Cropley, Collector of Customs at Georgetown, and Virginia Postmasters on the List.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

R. L. Cropley, collector of customs, Georgetown, D. C.

H. Sheppard, collector of internal revenue, sixth Virginia district.

George W. Helms, collector of internal revenue, fourth district of Virginia.

E. H. Bryan, of California, consul at Lyons.

C. T. M. Niles, register, Garden City, Nev.

J. T. Rankin, marshal western district of Texas.

Also, twenty-nine postmasters, including the following in Virginia: F. T. Forbes, Fredericksburg; George R. Head, Leesburg; L. W. Caldwell, Warrenton; T. R. McDearman, Danville; H. B. Linney, Gordonsville; A. S. Haller, Wythe; W. H. Cullingworth, Richmond; A. P. Bibb, University of Virginia; W. H. Ritenour, Harrisonburg.

Folsom Academy.

The closing exercises of Miss Mollie Thompson's select school were held last night at her academy on Twelfth street. The order of exercises was of a very interesting character, and much attention was shown by the parents and other friends of the pupils, who filled the large and commodious parlors. The remarkable advancement exhibited by the scholars under Miss Thompson's care was the subject of general comment, and entitles her, beyond question, to a place in the front rank of accomplished and successful teachers. Prizes were awarded to the successful pupils, as follows:

First honors—Gold medal—Master George Moore Hale, Miss Katie Craig. Silver medals—For scholarship, Miss Luree Dyer, Master David Craig, Master Harry Berlin; for improvement and deportment, Miss Agnes Hale, Miss Belle Gawler, Master Elmer Bacon, Master Frank Ashford. Book prizes—For general improvement and deportment, Miss Rosalie Small, Miss Virgie Riley, Miss Julia Rock, Miss Lovie Randall, Master Harry Randall, Master Willie Ward, Master Louis Adams, Master Willie Tate; for improvement in French, Miss Luree Dyer.

In awarding the prizes (which ceremony was performed by Mr. V. N. Stiles, after a very neat and appropriate address), it was announced that medals would have been conferred upon Misses Julia Rock, Rosalie Small, and Lulie Stiles but for the fact that they were prevented from completing the scholastic year by sickness.

Turnbull Interocean Telephone Company.

The board of directors of the Turnbull Interocean Telephone Company, which is incorporated in Virginia, met in Alexandria, Va., where the principal office of the company is located, yesterday afternoon, and completed the organization by the election of officers as follows:

President, William C. Turnbull; vice president and general manager, Count Eugene de Mikiewicz; treasurer, F. R. Windsor; secretary, E. W. Brady; attorney, Robert Christy, and an executive committee composed of William C. Turnbull, William L. Paine, and F. R. Windsor.

There seems to be no reason to doubt the success of this new company. The instrument offered the public appears to be superior to any now in use, and will, therefore, probably be received with favor. The office of the company in this city will for the present be at the Arlington Hotel.

A Horse in a Tight Place.

A very powerful heavy draft horse, which had recently been purchased by Mr. Tumelty, got loose last evening in that gentleman's coal yard, at the corner of Twenty-second and K streets northwest. The animal walked upon a pile of cord wood, which, giving way under his weight, precipitated him into a narrow gap formed by the lower portion of the pile and the high fence surrounding the yard, from which plight he was extricated, somewhat injured, by tearing down the fence.

An Important Decision.

A decision by Land Commissioner Sparks, which has been forwarded to the land office at Mandan, Dak., will, if sustained, deprive the Northern Pacific railroad of about a million acres of land situated in the ten-mile indemnity grant. The decision is on the ground of failure to comply with the requirements of the grant.

COTTON GIN COMPANY.

A New Process Which It Is Claimed Adds Greater Value to Cotton.

The Long Fiber Cotton Gin Company is the name under which a number of Washington gentlemen have organized to begin an enterprise at Woodlawn, near Birmingham, Ala. The officers of the company are: President, J. F. Dezendorf; vice president, G. W. Cissel; secretary, Hector McNeal; treasurer, Fred P. Wright; general superintendent, Fred W. Evans. There are nine directors, consisting of all the officers and the following, J. C. Ergood, Samuel C. Palmer, Dr. A. E. Adams, and Maj. O. E. Hines, of Vienna, Va. The capital stock of the company is $1,000,000. The charter was obtained in West Virginia but the principal office of the company will be in this city. The process which will be used by this company, is an innovation from the ordinary methods of the cotton gin. The cotton before it goes to the gin will be exposed to ammoniated steam which, it is claimed, has the effect of loosening the fiber from the seed, seasoning and strengthening it, allowing it to be used in the gin without an admixture of old cotton, increasing the length of the fiber to such an extent as to add one and a half cents per pound to its value. The process is an invention of Col. Frank Montgomery, who is well known in this city. There was a meeting of the directors held recently at room 35, Corcoran building, when it was decided to locate the gin at Woodlawn, Ala., that town having offered great inducements to attract the company there.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

Indications that It Will be the Hottest Known for Years.

Hon. Ben Butterworth, of Ohio, yesterday, talking on the coming campaign, said that "the congressional committee are now laying their plans for success, and when the campaign gets fairly started it will be the hottest known for years. The tariff and the civil service reform policy of the administration will be the principal issues, but certain sections of the country are interested in the different questions which affect this or that section, and which has to be passed upon by Congress, must be looked after. We intend to let the people know when and how Cleveland has kept his civil service reform pledges, and how the Democrats in the House have tried to kill the civil service law by keeping back the necessary appropriations for its enforcement, so as to be able to go before their constituents and on the quiet say, 'See, e'v e tried to repeal the law,' and to the wuntry at large, 'See, we are upholding cop! cdgres.' But such tactics we will excute to the people, and will also let them pose who labiato me for the hard times."

CENTRE COLLEGE (Kentucky), at its recent commencement, conferred the degree of LL. D. on Representative John M. Martin, of Alabama. This institution numbers among her alumni in this city Justice Harlan, Senators Vest and Blackburn, Representatives Breckinridge, McCreary, Martin, Rogers, and Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; THIS is to give notice that there is no one connected with me in the grocery at 500 11th st. N. W. WM. BAGMAN. je22-3t

EDWARD C. TOWNSEND, TEACHER of elocution, has removed to 1317 13th st. N. W. je19-1mo

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET AWNings, and
HAISLETT, 817 MARKET SPACE,
is the man to make them.
AWNINGS, TENTS, AND FLAGS
made to order at the shortest notice and at reasonable prices. my25-1mo

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All persons desiring help, skilled or common labor, can be furnished promptly, in numbers to suit, by making application by mail or at the office of the Company.
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All persons, male or female, desiring work should register their name, address, and kind of employment desired at the office.
For further particulars, address
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT CO.,
407 Tenth Street Northwest,
H. PRICE WILLIAMS, Manager.

W. H. WHEATLEY'S DYE WORKS (established 1831). Judging from past experience, the rush of work this fall will be so great that it will be impossible to get skilled workmen enough to do it as promptly as desired. Our many patrons will consult their own interests, and do us a great favor by sending in their fall and winter garments immediately, or during the summer months, to be cleaned and dyed, as desired. Work received and delivered at residence upon notice by postal or at the office, 1068 Jefferson street, Georgetown, D. C. je3-3m

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.
GOVERNMENT SALE BY DIRETION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, OF ALL THE OFFICE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS OF THE COURT OF COMMISSIONERS OF ALABAMA CLAIMS, No. 1412 H ST., BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS. N. W.,
EMBRACING
Miller Burglar-proof Safe, one Marvin Fire-proof Safe (both as good as new), Judge's Bench or Long Desk, Oak and Walnut Table Desks, Single and Double Desks, Walnut Revolving Desks, Revolving and other Office Chairs, Letter Presses, Fire Extinguishers, Water Coolers and Stands, Mantel Clocks, English Brussels Carpets, Cocoa Matting, together with many other articles of value.
LAW BOOKS.
Greenleaf on Evidence, 3 vols.; Abbott's National Digest, 8 vols.; U. S. Revised Statutes, 2 copies; U. S. Digest, first series, 15 vols.; U. S. Digest, new series, 12 vols.; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged, 3 copies; Worcester's Dictionary, unabridged, 1 copy; Colton's General Atlas and other books.
To be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, 29th day of June, 1886, on the above premises, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.
Terms—cash.
D. W. FESSENDEN,
Clerk of Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims.
je19-d&ds THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON JUNE 22, ABOUT 5 O'CLOCK p. m., a pocketbook containing from $28 to $29, on Pa. ave. car. The owner's name, Druss Maryman, is on a card in the pocketbook. The finder will receive a suitable reward if returned to 705 B st. S. E. 9-25

SUMMER BOARDING.

BOARDERS WANTED—A PLEASANT home for parties from the city can be found at Aubrey Man farm, adjoining the Episcopal High School, Fairfax county, Va.; three miles from Alexandria; ten minutes' walk from the Theological Seminary; location high and healthy; rooms large and airy. Address MRS. KATE HERNDON, Theological Seminary, Fairfax county, Va. je21-6t

"HAZELWOOD" OPEN FOR VISITORS; within sound and sight of "Mountain Lake." Address Mrs. ISAAC MARTIN PRICE, Oakland, Garrett County, Md. je18-12t

FOR SUMMER BOARDING GO TO MYRTLE HALL,
The largest house on Camp Hill
Pure mountain air, free from malaria and mosquitoes. House 400 feet above the river.
OPEN JUNE 7.
Terms: $5 to $6 per week.
J. E. BURRELL, PROPRIETOR,
je4-2m Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

THE SUMMIT HOTEL, GAITHERSBURG, Montgomery county, Md., will be opened May 1. Scenery and healthfulness unsurpassed. Mineral water, fine table, pure milk and cream. For terms apply to WASH B. WILLIAMS, 317 7th st., or WM. T. CRUMP, proprietor. ap29-tf

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BUSH, THE TAILOR, AT THE OLD STAND. No. 736 Thirteenth street N. W. Prices reasonable, style equal to the best. Cleaning and repairing promptly done. my21-2m

GRAY & CLARKSON, BOOK AND JOB Printers, 339 Pa. ave. (Globe Building). fe19-tf

AWNING MAKER—R. C. M. BURTON, 434 9th st. N. W. Reception canopies and decorations for rent. All kinds of Awnings, Tents, and flags made.

TRUNKS AND HARNESS—JAMES S. TOPHAM, 1251 Pa. ave. N. W.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT DESIRES a place as chamber girl. Inquire at present place of employment, 624 H N. W. 1-26

WANTED—A SALARY BY AN EXPERienced accountant; good references given. Address box Z, Republican Office. 1-26

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND INDUSTRIOUS German girl a position to do housework; no cooking or washing. Address LULA, Republican Office. 1-25

WANTED—A TEACHER OF ENGLISH, French, and Latin would like to teach the next three months in some family going to the seashore or mountains. Address Box 1, Box G, East Capitol Station. 1-28

WANTED—POSITION AS CHAMBERmaid or cook by a respectable colored woman. Call at No. 5 Cottage row, in alley between 18th and 19th and L and M sts. N. W. 1-24

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—AT 1228 F ST. N. W. A RELiable and intelligent young man of pleasing address to learn the drug business. 2-25

WANTED—WAITERS AT 1216 PA. AVE. 2-24

WANTED—COLORED—AN EXPERIenced waiter and chambermaid; must come well recommended. Apply at 933 H st. N. W. 2-24

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BARBER. APply at 300 10th st. N. W 2-24

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOSTLER, sober man, at once; no other need apply. No. 402 3d st. N. W. 2-24

WANTED—COLORED CANVASSERS FOR north, south, east, and west Washington; male and female; also Alexandria, Lincoln, Garfield, Anacostia, and Gaithersburg. An industrious man or woman can make money. Call at 407 10th st. N. W. 2-24

WANTED—SEVERAL INTELLIGENT COLored young ladies as canvassers. Call at 407 10th st. N. W., at 2 p. m. 2-24

WANTED—TEN INTELLIGENT COLored boys; must live at home, and be willing to work. Apply at 407 10th st. N. W. 2-24

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, for an investment, a well located brick house, with modern improvements, at not over $6,000. Address CASH, Republican Office. 3-26

WANTED—BY THREE ADULTS, A FURnished house for the summer, or while parties are abroad, for $25 per month; will furnish best of references. Address C. H. D., Republican Office. 3-24

WANTED—THE CHARGE OF A HOUSE for the summer by a respectable colored woman and daughter; excellent references. Address "WANT," Republican Office. 3-24

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—2 COMMUNICATING FURnished rooms, or part of furnished house; on 2d floor; location northwest; references exchanged. Address B. X. Republican Office. 4-25

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored lady, a room for her piano; parties can use the same for the rental; none but respectable colored people need apply. Address PIANO, Republican Office. 5-24

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FOR RENT—Studios, Offices, and Lodge or Society Rooms. There are yet vacant in the New Post Building some well-lighted rooms, suitable for Lodges and Societies.

Also, several well-lighted rooms eligible for Artists' Studios; also, two rooms fitted for light manufacturing, with or without steam power. Otis elevator runs day and night. Apply at Post Counting Room.

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A PARTY, LADY OR GENTLEMAN, WITH small capital, to join advertiser in a pleasant, professional business; very remunerative. Address BATA, Republican Office. je24-3t

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES OF interest. Country and suburban districts visited and information given free of charge. LOUIS CUNNINGHAM, Broker, 1419 F st. N. W. je24-3t

THE ACME, JUST PUBLISHED. A COLlection of 114 American songs by American composers; all with words and music complete, 15 cents; also, 100 songs of the day, 10 cents; both books and circulars, 20 cents. ALLEN'S SUBAGENCY, Rondout, N. Y. je23-3t

HAVE YOUR UMBRELLAS AND PARAsols covered and repaired at the old stand, WM. ROGERS, 324 Pa. ave. N. W. Best work at lowest prices. je22-3t

ORNAMENTAL HARD WOOD FLOORING. Beautiful designs. No carpets, no dust. Designs and estimates furnished and work finished. Address J. E. FISHER, Republican Office. je21-tf

PLEASING PICTURES OF CHILDREN, always successful—Cabinets $2.50 per doz; 10 per cent. off on showing this advertisement. LARDNER, 927 Pa. ave. je19-1m

MEDICAL—METAPHYSICAL HEALING; also, Massage and Swedish Movement Cure. Evans's building, 1420 N. Y. ave. Rooms 35 and 36. Take elevator. je16-6t

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT; ALSO SOLD on installments. Caligraph Office, 933 F st. je14-tf

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS SCOURED AND PRESSED FOR $1. Costs 50 cents, Pants 25 cents, Vests 25 cents. Altering and repairing done in best manner. Goods called for and delivered. K. I. HAHN, 705 9th st. N. W., je15-3m and 42 N. Calvert st., Baltimore.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE OR in first-class securities at lowest rates of interest. No delay where security is good. je8-tf O. C. GREEN, 303 7th st. N. W.

THE FINEST GOLD AND SILVER Watches can be bought on small weekly or monthly payments by addressing F. A., Room 4, 934 F st. N. W. Business strictly confidential. je6-1m

NOTICE TO ARTISTS—PHOTO-ENLARGements by solar or electric light in shortest possible time; 25x30, mounted, $2.50; all sizes in proportion. C. M. BELL, 463 and 465 Pa. ave.

ORDER YOUR ICE CREAM FOR SUNday, at WEYMAN'S, 423 11th st. N. W. my22-tf

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS ROOMS should call at the NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT CO., 407 10th st. my12-tf

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