THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Daily (except Sunday) and Weekly.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

Amusements.

NATIONAL—Robert Downing.
ALBAUGH'S—Ruddygore.
KERNAN'S—Weston Brothers.
BIJOU—"The Silver King."
THE MANASSAS PANORAMA—15th st. & Ohio av.

☞ *Wants, For Sale, For Rent, Lost and Found, and Personal, four lines or less, only 25 cents for one insertion; 50 cents for three.*

THE eastbound shipments from Chicago for the week ending April 23 were 29,832 tons; for the week previous they were 30,147, and for some weeks before the interstate commerce law went into effect the average was 70,000 tons per week. Perhaps the people of the country will feel the effects of the law before long.

THE letter of Col. Forney to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, printed in to-day's NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, is well worth the perusal of all who are interested in studying the political situation and the probabilities in politics. Col. Forney is a veteran observer, knows most of the public men of the country, keeps himself well up with current events, and does not allow personal feelings or prejudice to influence his opinions.

About Ships and Commerce.

In 1870 the United States had 597 sea-going steam vessels of over 100 tons burden, the total tonnage of the fleet being 513,912 tons, an average of 860 tons to the vessel. Nearly all this tonnage was engaged in the coastwise trade.

The steam commercial fleet of the world at that time was composed of 4,132 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,793,442, an average to the vessel of 675 tons. These figures show that the United States in 1870 owned over one-fifth of the steam tonnage of the world, and that its vessels were above the average in size.

The same year Great Britain had 2,423 sea-going steam vessels with a tonnage of 1,051,787 tons, which gives an average to the vessel of a little less than 600 tons. Great Britain then had but little over three times as much steam tonnage as the United States; its vessels were not up to the average of the world, and were not on the average three quarters as large as the American steamships.

In 1886, after sixteen years had passed, the United States owned 339 sea-going steam vessels, with a total tonnage of 506,668, an average of nearly 1,500 tons to the ship, showing that while the number of vessels had decreased the average tonnage was 75 per cent. greater, thus proving that a much better class of vessels were being constructed.

The steam fleet of the world had, however, increased to 8,547, with a tonnage of 10,403,058, giving an average of over 1,200 tons to the vessel, showing that while the numbers of the fleet had more than doubled instead of falling off, as in the case of the United States, the average of the tonnage had increased a little more than that of the United States, and that instead of owning over one fifth of the tonnage, as in 1870, we only *owned one-twentieth of it.*

The steam fleet of Great Britain in 1886 was composed of 4,806 vessels, nearly double the number owned in 1870; the aggregate tonnage was 6,543,615 tons, nearly four times what it was in 1870, and the average to the vessel was 1,360 tons, an increase of over one hundred and twenty-five per cent. on the average size in 1870; and the percentage of ownership in the fleets of the world had been maintained, being nearly four-sevenths of the whole at both dates, notwithstanding the tremendous growth of steam tonnage in Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Russia, and other European countries.

In 1870 Europe, not including Great Britain, owned 1,073 sea going steamers, with a total tonnage of 607,371 tons, making an average of 560 tons to the vessel. In 1886 these same countries had 2,942 vessels, with a tonnage of 3,077,872 tons, an average of 1,050 tons to the vessel. In these sixteen years Europe, outside of Great Britain, increased its steam tonnage by over five fold, while that of the United States actually decreased.

Germany, France, Holland, and Belgium, large exporting countries, with scarcely any coast line trade to employ sea-going steamers, increased their commercial fleets from 511 small steamers, averaging about 700 tons burden, having a total tonnage of 367,954 tons, to 1,226 steamers, averaging nearly 1,400 tons each, with a total capacity of 1,667,928 tons.

The total commerce of the world—that is, the imports and exports of the principal countries—amounts to the almost incalculable sum each year of *sixteen thousand million dollars*, and much the largest part of the goods represented by these enormous figures is transported by sea from one country to the other. Take, for instance, the imports and exports of Great Britain in merchandise, which amounted in 1884 to $3,115,220,000, all of which were necessarily transported by water. The imports and exports of the United States in 1885 amounted to $1,320,000,000, and of this a mere fraction crossed the Canadian and Mexican borders by land.

Of our own foreign commerce we only carried fourteen per cent. in our own ships and none of that of other nations. Possibly American steamers may have carried two per cent. of the commerce of the world, but not more than that.

Is not the mere statement of these figures enough to make the American legislator blush for his imbecility? France has two or three ports on the Mediterranean and two on the channel, and has a larger commercial fleet of sea-going steamers than the United States. Germany, with less than half a dozen ports, and almost no seaboard, has fifty per cent. more sea-going steamers than the United States, and they average one hundred tons each greater capacity.

France and Germany are the only nations except Great Britain, whose foreign commerce exceeds that of the United States, and they, within the last sixteen years, have built fleets to carry that commerce, while the United States, which sixteen years ago had nearly as much steam tonnage as both these nations combined, has suffered its fleet to become smaller, until now it has but little over one-third their tonnage.

The amount—for freight charges—paid on American commerce during these sixteen years to foreign shipowners cannot be less than $2,000,000,000, which sum is lost to this country.

Every country in Europe has built up its steam commercial fleet by liberal *subsidies* granted by the government. In building these fleets they have opened new avenues for trade, thus adding to the wealth of the country in two ways—retaining freight money and securing additional trade.

Are we bourbons, "forgetting nothing and learning nothing" upon the subject of foreign trade?

SCANNING PARTY PROSPECTS.

What is Likely to be the Situation a Year Hence.

The following is an extract from a letter written to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* from this city and published Apr. 23:

An Independent in nine cases out of ten is a business man, and with the experience of the last Congress, with its avowed free trade doctrine, heartily supported by the administration, he is not likely to repeat the blunder of two years ago. The Republican party, with all its shortcomings, under almost any leadership would be a thousand times more preferable to them. Assuming this to be correct, the divisions of the party on purely personal grounds promise to be reduced to scarcely a fighting brigade. If there were no other obstacles in the way—no more combinations to provide against than the Mugwumps and Independents—the Republican party would have plain sailing. The real danger, however, lies in the labor vote. There is not a leading man of either party but who will concede this, if he knows any thing of the feeling of the country on the subject. A prominent western man said to me recently that, while four or five years ago the labor question had very little footing as a political factor west of Chicago, to-day there is scarcely a town anywhere, clear to the Pacific Coast, but what has its labor organization, and that every one of them can be turned to political uses, with the strong probability that they will be. The same conditions hold good in the east, and are fast growing in the south in such manufacturing states as Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Missouri. Should the hope be realized that the south will soon break loose from its present political slavery, there is every reason to believe that the first movement will be made through its labor organizations, in which the surprises will be infinitely more alarming to both Republicans and Democrats than were the recent elections in the west. There are two distinct labor organizations in this country, remember—the one represented by Powderly and the other by Mr. George. The first is based upon some equitable and just principle, which, reduced to plainer language, means a fair share in the profits of what labor produces. Stripped of some of its illogical premises, the demands of labor will sooner or later be conceded, and a good deal of this will be effected through the same instrumentality that imposed many of its present wrongs—legislation. The precise procedure in this direction is not now necessary to point out, but that a peaceable adjustment will be gradually reached between labor and capital is just as reasonable to hope for as was the emancipation of human slavery by the stroke of President Lincoln's pen.

The George side of the labor question contains no such elements of strength, because it is more or less based upon chimerical theories, together with a strong and dangerous tendency toward the worst form of agrarianism. While he takes special care to repudiate such doctrine his teachings nevertheless lead in that direction. I merely cite these two views of the labor trouble to show their likely influence on our future elections, and that while the Powderly organization appeals to the reason and justice of the American people, Mr. George's wild theories can never maintain much of a following. The sober sense of the people will never sanction any doctrine that interferes with the rights of property. His free trade doctrines are equally as objectionable, and will be equally as fatal in the end, except in isolated localities. Assuming these views of the relative strength of the two labor organizations named to be correct, the Powderly branch may, in all probability, be the only one to affect the result of the next presidential election.

Let us, then, see what the chances of the two leading political parties are likely to be on the assumption that there will be no labor candidate, but its vote left to decide itself between the candidates of the two parties. It is possible that the George wing may make a nomination, but it would be more to gratify the ambition of a man than any hope of affecting the general result. Mr. Powderly will never put his organization to any such trial, at least not for the present, but will very wisely wait his chances to deal with one or the other of the two great political parties.

First let us consider just what course Mr. Blaine will pursue, and I think this can be stated in a very few words, and that, too, without violating any confidences, as I believe I can guess pretty nearly what his plans are. Well, then, you can make up your mind that his candidacy will depend largely, if not altogether, on who the Democrats will nominate. If it be President Cleveland, Blaine will enter the field; if Gov. Hill or any other strong New Yorker, he will then, in all probability, surrender the field to Sherman, Allison, or any other fellow, leaving them to their chances. I think I know his programme, and therefore assert what I do with some confidence. Now, then, will Cleveland be renominated?

It is no longer a secret here that Mr. Cleveland wants to be renominated, and what he may lack in delicacy in avowing this Mrs. Cleveland, with the aid of Secretary Whitney, Lamont, and the entire force of the other departments, more than supplies. It matters not how deep and smothered the curses may be among the hard-working elements of the party, nor how boldly Democratic senators may protest (as a matter of fact, I doubt if there is a single Democratic senator earnestly for him), that has nevertheless gone forth to first scare a delegation from New York, and this once assured the opposition will yield. This is at least the reasoning of Whitney and Lamont.

No one will pretend to argue that, with New York side solidly for Mr. Cleveland, the Democratic national convention would hesitate to renominate him. Well, then, the lines to secure this are now being carefully laid all over the state, and when the time arrives Gov. Hill, it is claimed, will be found graciously yielding to the inevitable, with the loudest who are now swearing they never will. The "loaves and fishes," from time immemorial, have always been an important factor in politics, and, mark my predictions, Grover Cleveland will throw no obstacles in the way of his friends to their use for his benefit. Secretary Whitney, Dan Lamont, Smith Weed, and ex-Secretary Smith, chairman of the New York State Democratic committee, have had several private conferences here, with the knowledge of the President, and since then have gone to work, through trustworthy agencies, in different parts of the state.

The collector of the port of New York and such other federal officers in the state as can be trusted have been duly notified. While it will be wiser for Gov. Hill to keep in the background for the time being he will fall into line when required. The assurance of a second term as governor, with the pledge of the support of the administration for a united delegation from the state in 1892, he is not going to antagonize for the simple prospect of dividing the state with the President. Nor could he afford to take a nomination without the earnest support of the administration, as his prospect of carrying his own state would be infinitely less than was Blaine's under President Arthur. The same influences are quietly at work in Pennsylvania, with Bill Scott and the Wallace faction as its manipulators, aided by a few trusty federal officeholders. The management of the state from here will be under the special direction of Solicitor General Jenks, than whom no more sagacious politician can be found anywhere. Added to this, he is a man of strong personal following in the western part of his state, and as a lawyer ranks with the best anywhere. Randall will not interfere. If he refuses to join actively, the programme as herein outlined will not disturb him, certainly if there is any of its responsibility. Mr. Randall's strong personal popularity in Philadelphia with its merchants and manufacturers is glory enough for his ambition.

In conceding then President Cleveland's renomination, which will be pretty well known, even before the meeting of the Republican national convention, there will be no further doubt of Blaine's candidacy, nor as the signs of the times now strongly indicate, that he will be by far the most available man to nominate. It is a great mistake to suppose that his defeat was any proof of his being the weakest man. Without going into the details of the last contest the simple question—who would have done as well under the circumstances? not only answers itself, but settles it in his favor. It is all folly at this late day to say that he was defeated by the Independent and Mugwump votes, much as they may have contributed thereto. Stupid blundering and bad management cover the case more than all the other reasons assignable, and there is no use discussing either of these points in view of the present changed condition of affairs.

One thing is very certain, that whatever were the effects of the abusive, scurrilous attacks on Mr. Blaine and his family they can never be repeated. The American people can be led sometimes to listen and frequently are influenced by such arguments, but rarely the second time. Scandal of all kinds loses its force by repetition, and is more calculated to win sympathy for its victims than increase censure, so that Mr. Blaine has nothing to fear from this class of warfare. In any case, however, with Cleveland renominated the tendency of public sentiment as expressed here to-day by representative men points strongly to the election of a Republican President, whether the candidate be Blaine, Sherman, Allison, or any other reliable man. The restoration of the Democratic party to power has not only terribly disappointed the long-cherished dreams of its leaders, but it has much more largely disappointed the business men of the country. Its policy as enunciated in the last lower branch of Congress, and in many particulars indorsed by the administration, has been far from encouraging to the conservative elements of the country, nor has it even satisfied the rank and file of the party. They are hopelessly divided on such questions as the tariff, silver, finance generally, our foreign relations, as well as on the simplest means of enlarging our commercial facilities with other countries. Added to this, the parsimonious course of its leaders in Congress to provide for the defenses of our immense line of harbors and sea coast, and, in many instances, for proper provision for the actual expenses of the government, has elicited the severest criticisms.

Is it not reasonable, then, to say that if a presidential election were to take place in the next thirty days the Democratic party would not receive one-tenth of the labor vote, for the reason that it has so far shown a lamentable want of capacity to deal with any of the questions affecting its interests, even to the one of providing a method for relieving the redundancy of the revenues daily accumulating in the national treasury? In view of these facts, wherein does the hope or encouragement exist for the Democratic party to go before the country and ask for a new lease of power? Nevertheless President Cleveland, paradoxical as it may appear, has a following strong enough to compel his party leaders to yield to his renomination precisely as they did to his first nomination.

This fact, coupled with Cleveland's trust in his destiny, renders him perfectly serene and master of the situation, never once calculating the strong probability of a political "Waterloo" ahead of him.

D. C. FORNEY.

Let Us Reason

TOGETHER.

Boys' and children's clothing is a heavy item in the expense account of every household. Is it not clearly a duty you owe to yourselves, then, to carefully investigate the subject of where the best values can be obtained for a given amount? We think it is, and would respectfully suggest to intending purchasers to look around, examine goods and prices carefully, bearing well in mind what you have seen, then, and then only, can you intelligently determine where it will be to your advantage to spend your money in fitting out your boys. We claim to carry the largest stock, to have the greatest assortment of kinds and styles; that our boys' clothing is better made, better fitting, and far lower in price than other houses here can afford to name. Our stock is *NOT ON PAPER;* it is here awaiting your convenience.

Others make claims, in substance, about the same. 'Tis clearly your duty to investigate these rival claims. We'd rather you'd do it, because, then 'twould be settled in your mind once and for all time that here—and here alone—can be found everything that you may need for boys' and children's wear, at prices that put the quietus on the boastful claims of those who carry a mere handful of boys' clothing, and who, on that account, are compelled to charge what to us seem exorbitant prices for the goods they sell. We submit ours without argument.

Saks & Company

THE BOYS' CLOTHIERS,

300 to 308 Seventh Street.

FRIDAY'S BARGAINS.

MILLINERY.

"Rough and Ready" Tartans—all colors—5 shapes—usual price 48 and 58c. For to-day, 39c each.

Children's Dress Hats, trimmed with wide satin ribbon—entirely new—all colors—a regular $2 line. For to-day, $1.48 each.

JACKETS.

We have a few of those striped English Walking Jackets remaining. The regular price is $2.95. $2 will be the price to-day to close.

PARASOLS.

Ask to see the $1.50 Parasols that we will sell to-day at $1.25.

HOSIERY.

9 dozen pairs Ladies' Black Ingrain Split Feet Hose, spring weight. Regular 25c line. To-day, to close them out, 3 pairs for 50c.

CORSETS.

A few Satin "S. C." Corsets to sell to-day at $2 each. Full value $3.50 guaranteed.

LACES.

If you can use some Wool Laces, there is not a bigger bargain in Washington than the balance of our special lot of 48c, 25c, and 15c Laces that we offer at 15c, 10c, and 5c per yard, respectively.

STATIONERY.

19c will be to-day's price for a box of 25c Gilt Edged Cards and Envelopes.

NOTIONS.

500-yard spools of French Sewing Cotton for 8c each to-day.

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SHOES OF EVERY
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SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, April 14, 1887.

Deeming it conducive to the public interests to widen the Columbia road from Boundary street to Nineteenth street extended, from 34 to 100 feet, and to widen Garfield avenue to an uniform width of fifty (50) feet; also to extend Connecticut avenue from Oakland avenue to Woodley lane, through lots 81, 96, 95, 32, 22. A and one, of O. F. Prestrey's and others, subdivision of Widow's Mite, now called Washington Heights, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia have had the routes surveyed and plat thereof prepared and filed in this office.

In compliance with the requirements of law, notice is hereby given of the proposed widening and extension of the highways aforesaid, and all persons who have objections to present thereto are called upon to attend at this office at 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 6th day of MAY, 1887, at which time the Commissioners will give hearing to all persons in interest.

By order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia:
W. B. WEBB,
President Board Commissioners D. C.
ap25-fm-3w

☞ TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—This is to certify that all differences between Mr. Charles Schneider, baker, 413 I street N. W., and organized labor have been satisfactorily adjusted.
By order of Ex. Bd., D. A. 66, K. of L.
ap26-3t

☞ 65 AND 75 CENTS FOR BINDING HARPER'S, CENTURY, AND ST. NICHOLAS MAGAZINE.
THE LYCETT BINDERY,
1010 and 1012 Pennsylvania ave.
All work guaranteed. an2-tf

☞ NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER APRIL 1 The Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage at hotels and residences through to destination at the uniform rate of 25 cents for each piece. Baggage delivered to all parts of the city at the same rate. apl-1m

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMIT HOTEL, GAITHERSBURG, MD., will be open for the reception of guests May 1. Board and room $25 to $35 per month. Plenty of milk and fruit. Table unsurpassed. W. T. CRUMP, Prop., formerly steward of the White House. ap22 1m

NATURAL BRIDGE HOTEL.

FOREST INN will open for the reception of guests APRIL 15th. APPLEBORE, MAY 1. ap19-2m B. W. KLIPSTEIN, Manager.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AWNING MAKER—R. C. M. BURTON, 911 E st. N. W. Reception canopies and decorations for rent. All kinds of Awnings, Tents, and Flags made.

GRAY & CLARKSON, BOOK AND JOB Printers, 439 Pa. ave. (Globe Building). feb19-tf

TRUNKS AND HARNESS—JAMES S. TOPHAM, 1281 Pa. ave. N. W.

WANTED—HELP.

☞ *Wants, For Sale, For Rent, Lost and Found, and Personal, four lines or less, only 25 cents for one insertion; 50 cents for three.*

WANTED—EXPERT BRICK ASSORTERS and handlers. NATIONAL PRESS BRICK COMPANY, Waterloo Station, A. and W. R. R. Office 31 Corcoran Building. 2-2

WANTED—A SHOP BOY. APPLY AT 412 10th st. N. W. 2-29

WANTED—1 OR 2 CLERKS, MALE OR female, familiar with the work of prosecuting claims; state experience and salary expected; also, wanted about 15,000 envelopes addressed immediately; state price per thousand and whether with pen or typewriter. Address S. N. S., Republican Office. 2-29

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WHITE nurse, under 30, to take care of two children, eldest 3 years, youngest 3 months; to leave the city in July. Address H. W. S., Republican Office, giving experience and references. 2

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—I AM READY TO PAY THE highest cash price for second-hand clothing, watches, guns, pistols, &c.; also, furniture, stoves, carpets, feather beds, carpenter's tools, and all kinds of household furniture. Address V. Republican Office. Note by mail promptly attended to. ap8-1mo

FOR RENT—ROOMS

☞ *Wants, For Sale, For Rent, Lost and Found, and Personal, four lines or less, only 25 cents for one insertion; 50 cents for three.*

FOR RENT—1510 H ST. N. W.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms. Reference. 7 2

FOR RENT—LOWER FLOOR PARLORS, dining rooms, and kitchen, unfurnished; very convenient for housekeeping; no children; 1006 6th st. N. W. 7-29

FOR RENT—227 EAST CAPITOL ST., nicely furnished, large airy rooms, with board: very desirable for present season, being a corner house; terms very reasonable. 7-2

FOR RENT—THREE BEAUTIFUL ROOMS on 3d floor, large closets, balcony, fine view, pleasant summer location, with or without board; also rooms on 2d floor; will be rented for light housekeeping to careful parties; 1510 P st. N. W. 7-29

FOR RENT—710 N ST. N. W., A FLAT, 2d story, with bath and gas attached; convenient to two lines of cars. 7-2

FOR RENT—TWO ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED communicating rooms fronting on Pa. ave.; large and airy; bath rooms on same floor; will rent at very moderate price for the summer season. Also a handsome suite of back rooms very moderate, with or without first-class table board; will be vacant May 1. MRS. H. WALTON, 476 Pa. ave. N. W. 7-2

FOR RENT—FURNISHED, TWO FRONT rooms on 2d, also front hall room on 3d floor; rent low to permanents; pleasant street; no children; bath room on same floor. 716 12th st., bet. G and H sts. 7-30

FOR RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms on 2d floor; also furnished rooms, southern exposure; terms moderate to reliable tenants. 1747 F st. N. W. 7-30

FOR RENT—TO A GENTLEMAN, A ROOM well furnished at a low rate. 1321 Corcoran st. 7-30

FOR RENT—517 E. CAP. ST.—2D FLOOR, 3 rooms; furnished or unfurnished; 1 gt housekeeping allowed; summer prices; all modern improvements; cars and hordics pass. 7-30

FOR RENT—4 ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, handsomely furnished for housekeeping; very desirable for summer; near Dupont circle. Rent $25. Address HOUSEKEEPING, Republican Office. 7-30

FOR RENT—AT 612 14TH ST. N.W.—ROOMS on 2d floor, single or en suite; handsomely furnished; at reasonable prices. 7-29

FOR RENT—920 14TH ST.—SUITE OF ELEgant furnished parlors, with bedroom and private bath; just vacated by Lieut. Wareing; also, rooms on 3d and 3d floors; rented low until Congress meets. 7-29

FOR RENT—IN HANDSOME NEW HOUSE, N. W., 1 or 2 pretty 2d floor rooms; furnished or unfurnished; closets, bath, heat, and gas, and storage conveniences; private family; low rent to desirable tenant. Address MASCOT, Republican Office. 7-29

FOR RENT—421 4TH ST. N. W., 2 FURnished rooms, 2d and 3d floors, front, near new pension office and street cars; $9 and $8 per month. 7-29

FOR RENT—THE LIVINGSTON, 1009 13TH st. N. W.—Several pleasant, handsomely furnished rooms; superior table board; transients accommodated; moderate prices. 7-2

FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS

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FOR RENT—NEW G. A. R. HALL, OPposite Willard's; capacity about 700; societies can also secure desirable rooms for meetings, ante rooms, steam heat, improved elevator, kitchen, new furniture, and other modern conveniences. Apply on premises between 4 and 5 p. m., or address NEW G. A. R. HALL COMMITTEE, 489 La. ave. 10 2

FOR RENT—HOUSES

FOR RENT—728 9TH ST. N. E., BET. G and H—A new 7-room brick house, with hot water and the latest modern improvements; rent $20. 6-29

FOR SALE

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FOR SALE—TWELVE-ROOM HOUSE, 3514 N st., Georgetown, at a sacrifice; also Fowlett Pneumatic Gun-carriage stock. JNO. AMBLER SMITH, attorney-at-law, 629 F st. N. W. 8-2

FOR SALE—BUGGY, HARNESS, WHIP, and robe, all complete in good order, can be bought cheap by the right party. Call at 212 G st. N. W. 8 30

"BELAIR HEIGHTS"—WE ARE NOW prepared to sell lots in Gardiner G. Hubbard's subdivision of part of the Lyons Mill Tract, now known as "Belair Heights," and lying on either side of Mass. ave. extended, bet. Boundary st. and Rock Creek. Prices from 30 cents to $1 per foot. Plats and all information furnished on application to us. FITCH, FOX & BROWN, 1437 Pa. ave. N. W. 8-2

FOR SALE—AT 317 T ST. N. W., A FINE thoroughbred Alderney and Jersey cow; will be fresh about May 25. 8-17

FOR SALE—SMALL HOMES NEAR THE CITY.

We are making a specialty of these and have more than FIFTY FINE SELECTIONS now on our lists. These are mostly on the Virginia side of the river where such properties can be bought for LESS THAN ONE-FOURTH the cost on this side. The certain completion of the NEW IRON FREE BRIDGE by Sept. 1, and the now fixed fact of the "MEMORIAL BRIDGE" make these lands not only the most desirable for residences, but more promising for future rise in value as investments than any others surrounding the city. LOTS OF 2 TO 100 ACRES IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED. T. H. SYPHERD & CO., 1007 F St. apl9 3m

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On SATURDAY, 23D APRIL, 1887, at 5 o'clock p. m., we will offer for sale in front of the premises the above-mentioned property.

Terms, one-fourth cash; balance in equal installments in 1, 2, and 3 years, notes to bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and to be secured by deed of trust on the property, or all cash at option of purchaser. A deposit of $2,000 required at time of sale. Terms to be complied with within 30 days, otherwise right reserved to resell at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser after 5 days' public notice of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C. Conveyancing, &c., at purchaser's cost.

DUNCANSON BROS.,
9th and D sts. N. W.

The above sale is postponed on account of the weather until THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1887, at same hour and place.

DUNCANSON BROS.,
Auctioneers.

The above sale is further postponed on account of the rain until WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M., at which time it will positively be sold without regard to weather. If inclement, instead of in front of the premises, it will be sold at the office of the auctioneers, 9th and D sts. N. W. ap29-5t

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