THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Daily (except Sunday) and Weekly.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3

Amusements.

KERNAN'S—Lisa Weber's Burlesque Troupe
THE MANASSAS PANORAMA—15th st. & Ohio av

Parties leaving the city during the heated term can have the DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN mailed to their address by sending their directions to the business office at the low price of 50 cents a month, prepaid, including postage. By this means they will have daily information of what is transpiring at Washington.

This Is the Law—Obey It.

But none of said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity unless at such time United States notes are convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin.

From the Ohio Republican Platform.

5. We favor liberal pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Union, adequate appropriations for the improvement of our national water ways, and national aid to education. If too much revenue be collected to meet these and other public needs, we demand that the first step in the reduction thereof shall be the abolition of the internal tax upon American grown tobacco.

The Customs Laws as to Distilled Spirits, Wine, and Beer.

The act approved March 3, 1883, is the law which governs the importations of wines, distilled spirits, and malt liquors, fixing the duties and the smallest sized package in which any of these articles can be imported.

All "wines, brandies, and other spirituous liquors imported in bottles shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles in each package." So that a dozen pint bottles is the smallest package of bottled liquors that can be imported. Champagne and other sparkling wines pay a duty of $3.50 for the dozen pint bottles. Still wines pay $1 60 per case of a dozen quart bottles, or 60 cents per gallon in casks.

Brandy and other spirits distilled from grain pays $2 per proof gallon, and can be imported in bottles, as above stated, or in casks containing not less than fourteen gallons. Ale, porter, and beer in bottles or jugs pays 35 cents per gallon; in any other style of package 20 cents per gallon.

Ninety cents per gallon is the internal revenue tax on distilled spirits, and $1 per barrel of thirty-one gallons on malt liquors manufactured and consumed in the United States.

Twelve pints of brandy, gin, rum, whisky, or any other distilled spirits can be imported in a package. That is one gallon and a half, and the duty on it would be $3, which, having paid, the importer, or any one to whom he sells it anywhere in the United States, prohibitory state laws to the contrary notwithstanding, can sell in the unbroken package.

The decisions of the Supreme Court quoted in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of July 12 and Aug. 1 settle this question beyond controversy. *The state cannot prevent the sale of liquor in the unbroken imported package.* The result is that prohibition does not prohibit any one but the home manufacturer. It is an easy matter where one man does not wish to purchase a dozen bottles at a time for two or more to combine and do so, and divide after the purchase is made, and so any quantity of imported liquors can be sold.

The fact that the duty on distilled spirits is more than double the tax on home-manufactured spirits *is no protection at all* to the American manufacturer. The duty on beer is six times the internal revenue tax, but that affords no protection to the beer manufacturer, because the state *can* prohibit either the American distiller or the American brewer from selling his product at any price. This is also true of the American wine grower.

Here is common ground upon which the producers of wine, beer, and distilled spirits can meet with the advocate of temperance and the prohibitionist in the demand for a change in the national customs laws. One party desires to prohibit the sale by the operation of state laws, but the customs laws and the decisions of the Supreme Court protect the importer of foreign liquors and opens the market for the sale of his importations in small packages in retail quantities. The temperance men are as much interested in changing the customs laws to prevent this as are the American producers of distilled spirits, wines, and beers, whose every interest it is to destroy this discrimination against their production. Temperance men will see that, so long as these laws remain unchanged, state prohibition does not prohibit.

The American production is under strict national supervision. Foreign production should be put under stricter supervision. No importation should be permitted of any article in the list that is not absolutely pure, proven so by tests made at the place of delivery, and the importation of every package that cannot be so examined and supervised should be forbidden.

Under our customs laws foreign importations can be carried from the port of arrival on the coast to the port of destination, which may be in the interior of the country, and one or more of which ports can be found in every state, so that the importer may reside in Des Moines, Iowa, the capital city of a state which prohibits the sale of distilled spirits, yet the imported liquor, wine, or beer can be sold in small quantities with impunity under the eyes of the state authorities.

All the parties at interest in this matter should organize to secure legislation at the first session of the fiftieth Congress. Correspondence is invited for suggestions as to plan of organization or for publication, as we may deem proper, from parties who desire to join the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN in creating a sound public opinion that will be molded into law by the National Congress.

Restitution to Virginia.

The Hon. James L. Barbour is known as the ablest political leader of the Democratic party in Virginia. In 1883 his sagacity and skill restored the party to power. The party treated him with ingratitude almost equal to the incapacity it has displayed in governing the state or managing political campaigns. It was beaten badly by the Republicans in 1886, and in its hour of distress turned to Mr. Barbour and implored him to come to its rescue. He has consented, and takes charge of the coming campaign, which is, in fact, equivalent to leading a forlorn hope. What Mr. Barbour says as to Virginia matters is worthy of consideration, and we give an extract on the debt question from a recent letter of his. He says:

I have given the subject of the state debt a good deal of thought, and, as at present advised, do not see that the Democratic party of Virginia can afford to change the position assumed in 1883 to abide by the Riddleberger settlement. The people of Virginia have approved of this platform, as annunciated in the creed of both parties. I do not think, therefore, it would be safe to depart from this position. The assistance of the federal government—to which you refer as the idea of Henry A. Wise first, and afterward presented in a general way by Mr. Blaine—is very well worthy of consideration and might be introduced at our convention as supplementary to the declaration to stand by the Riddleberger settlement. There was a resolution of this sort introduced and adopted in the house of delegates at the extra session of the legislature just before its adjournment, which you may have noticed. While Congress probably cannot be induced to commit the federal government to pay directly the obligations of a state, it is believed that a proposition to appropriate an amount of the public lands equivalent in area to the territory which was taken from Virginia in the dismemberment of the state might be passed. At least strong equities could be urged in its behalf, and a good case presented to the national legislature. If this can be accomplished a land fund would be realized which would fully pay our state debt, and probably leave us a surplus for educational purposes.

Any of our readers who may have a file of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN can turn to the paper of April 26, 1885, and they will see that Mr. Barbour is indorsing what the REPUBLICAN proposed then in an elaborate discussion of the whole subject. On that occasion extracts were given from the original reports of the session of the northwestern territory to the United States, and the guarantee of the integrity of its remaining territory asked for by Virginia from the general government. At the same time an extract was given from what Mr. Blaine said in his book.

Editorially the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN *then* took the position that Mr. Barbour *now* takes, that whilst the general government might not be willing to appropriate money to pay for the land taken from Virginia, it could not decently refuse to give the state the same number of acres of land in round numbers 16,000,000 acres, taken from it to form the state of West Virginia. Since that date this subject has been several times pressed in these columns, and the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is glad to see so able and prominent a Virginian as Mr. Barbour adopting its views.

The question is not a political one in any sense of the word. It is a question of justice and right, and it should be kept carefully out of all political discussions. Every man in Virginia irrespective of politics can and will indorse this idea and work cheerfully for its accomplishment unless political antagonisms are aroused by unwise action.

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, in this and all else it has said on the Virginia debt question, has had no thought or care as to the political effect. It saw the state cast down and helpless; it knew what was just in the premises; it had faith in the honesty and fairness of the American Congress and the American people, and for these reasons it advanced and advocated the idea of substituting other lands for those taken from Virginia.

Properly placed before Congress, free from any political complications, there is no doubt that this restitution will be made, but its advocates, and that should include all Virginia, must make no mistakes. The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will surely do all in its power to secure the desired end.

For, in fact, the editor of this paper, then residing in St. Louis, Mo., wrote to Mr. Blaine an urgent letter, which letter was submitted to Gen. John B. Henderson, of Missouri, since president of the national Republican convention, and received his emphatic indorsement, asking him to use his great influence with President Garfield to make the recommendation in his first message to Congress that restitution be made to Virginia by setting aside for that state 16,000,000 acres of the public land, in lieu of the 16,000,000 acres now constituting the state of West Virginia, which had been wrenched from Virginia by the necessities of war. Garfield died before he sent a message to Congress. Mr. Blaine, however, has not been unmindful of the subject, and by speech and pen has advocated what the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN has incessantly urged in behalf of the people of the state of Virginia.

Hints and Helps.

The Hon. Charles Pelham, formerly a member of Congress from Alabama, and for the last fifteen years a member of the Washington bar, has prepared a most valuable work, called "Hints and helps to lawyers, claim agents, claimants, applicants for position in the civil service, and all others having business of any kind with the government at Washington city."

This book is a complete compilation of all the laws relating to any possible claim against the government and the manner of proceeding to secure it. The rules of practice in the various departments and in the Supreme Court and court of claims, the forms of procedure and practice, special rules and regulations, forms, and fees in all the bureaus of the various departments are given with completeness and accuracy.

In fact, this book is a complete and reliable compendium of all matters connected with the administration of the government in which the people are personally and pecuniarily interested. Strange as it may appear, nothing like it has ever been published before in one volume. Many compilations of single subjects treated have been printed, it is true, but for the first time, and in this book, has the whole contents of this valuable information been given to the public. It should be in the possession of every lawyer, not in Washington only, but everywhere, as it will enable any one to properly prepare any business before the departments.

In the appendix is a copy of the *secret rules* of the civil service commission for marking papers. Any person before the commission for examination with this paper in his possession could pass like a government bond, at or above par, and the rules as printed are absolutely ridiculous in some respects. For instance, in "bookkeeping and accounts," to omit a heading costs twenty points, but to use a wrong heading costs fifty points. It would be difficult for the commission to point out the recognized authority for the "rules governing capitalization" which they have adopted. The discretion of the examiners as how to mark faults is extremely large. It is probable these rules will be changed since Mr. Pelham has published a copy, and a new set promulgated, but any one can see that a favorite furnished with a copy of the rules would have a vast advantage over one who did not know them.

Mr. Pelham's book is a valuable addition to the literature of the country, and should be on every man's table.

The Decline in Wool Production.

Under the law of 1867 the wool growers of the country were so well protected that only 8,000,000 pounds of foreign wool were imported into the country. In other words, the United States was independent of foreign nations for the materials out of which to make its clothing and blankets. In 1884 there were 50,626,000 sheep in the states and territories.

In an evil hour Congress changed the law and reduced the tariff, and in a still more evil one a Democratic free trade Secretary of the Treasury came into power to construe that law in favor of the foreign and against the American wool grower.

The result is that in those years the number of sheep in the country decreased nearly 6,000,000, and 129,000,000 pounds of wool were imported last year instead of only 8,000,000 in 1883. Mr. McDowell, ex-president Pennsylvania Woolgrowers' Association, says: "Our sheep men in the states and territories are discouraged; our flocks are diminishing. In Texas and Arizona, during the last year, the decline was almost 30 per cent; in Wisconsin the decline is 12 per cent.; Pennsylvania 8 per cent. I might trace the per cent. of decline in each state and territory. Suffice it to say the decline in the entire country is 7.37 per cent."

And we find the following in the correspondence of the usually well-informed correspondent of the New York *Commercial Bulletin*:

There is every reason to believe that the next message will be the most earnest and uncompromising demand for extensive tariff reduction, for free wool and for the cheapening of clothing and food and all necessaries of life by the reduction or abolition of the duties on the materials and products.

The President opposes the reduction of internal revenue on the ground that such action tends to postpone the more essential work of reducing the tariff. His position in this matter is more firm and emphatic than he has taken occasion to express in his public utterances.

So the wool growers have to expect a new raid upon them backed up by all the power of a Democratic administration, and the free-trade Cobden Club of England backing its American agents with British gold. Perhaps the wool growers will learn wisdom, and stand by the American protective policy.

An Extra Session.

The New York *World*, commenting on the President's proposed trip west and south, says:

We are glad to see the President moving among the people, but in preferring a pleasure trip to the performance of a solemn public duty we fear that he has assumed a grave responsibility. It is well that the President should extend his acquaintance with the great country of whose feeling and needs he is in many important particulars ignorant. But there was time enough to do this before October. It is a grievous wrong to the people that the government should go on for another half year collecting excessive taxes at the rate of $10,000,000 per month. It is a serious injury to the Democratic party to allow it to go into the fall elections, on the skirmish line of the presidential contest, without one more opportunity to show its purpose and ability to redeem its pledges to stop the surplus by reducing the taxes.

The *World* then urges that an extra session of Congress should have been called to meet the 1st of October. There is no doubt about that. The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN has demonstrated this fact, but the administration seems to be afraid of an extra session of Congress. It has no faith in its party associates, and shows no desire to have Congress here a day longer than possible. But the President will return from his trip by the 20th of October. Why not ask Congress to meet him? Even that will be better than to wait until December, and have no business done until after the Christmas holidays. Every one knows that politics will be the principal business in Congress from that time until it adjourns. Give us a short extra session, any how, Mr. President.

THE *Sentinel* of Chicago, a leading Greenback paper, discusses the proposition made in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN to pay off and refund under the law of 1869 the bonds now out in 2 per cent. thirty-year bonds. The *Sentinel* says the law is all right, and authorizes this action, but objects to the issue of thirty-year bonds for that part of the debt which cannot be at once paid by the surplus in the treasury, and wants greenbacks issued to redeem that portion of it. It is the fact that the greenback is as good as gold that helps make it possible to call the bonds now out. We must keep it so. It will not be long after the issue of 2 per cent. thirty-year United States bonds before they will be at premium. Whenever they are and greenbacks at par, and there is money in the treasury, the Secretary can *call them*. The law of 1869 authorizes that. As to increasing the currency a great deal can be done by coining silver to the extent the law authorizes.

SUIT has been commenced under the law passed at the last session of Congress to disincorporate the Mormon church and deprive the corporation of several million dollars' worth of property which belongs to it, and Sept. 15 is set down for hearing the petition. Of course the case will be carried to the Supreme Court, and then, being out of range of the politicians, the Mormons will receive the benefits of the constitution, denied them by the law.

IN the enlightened state of Pennsylvania, in the suburb of the great city of Philadelphia, near the close of the nineteenth century, an educated woman has been made to believe that she was bewitched. Who has anything to say about witch burning 200 years ago?

Potomac Fortifications Are Useless.

Col. Hains, in his annual report on the fortifications of Washington, says the masonry of Fort Washington is still in good condition, but the design of the fort being antiquated, it is not fit to receive modern guns. This fort, together with Fort Foote, are virtually useless.

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Still Harping

ON MY DAUGHTER.

A

$15——or——$12——or——$10

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Sold lots of these yesterday, the first day they were offered; one hundred and fifteen suits sold, and that leaves us on hand about

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Excellent suits these for the cool days usually expected both in August and September. They will do to piece out the season with if nothing else.

Have you seen them?

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Business Suit

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This Week Only.

Don't come next week and claim this advantage. We cannot, positively, allow it, nor can we put these suits aside for future delivery. We confine this

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Our selling force is well in hand, and we are fully able to wait on

YOU.

——(-Try a Suit-)——

Saks & Company,

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHIERS,

Seventh and Market Space.

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LOST—AUG. 1, A FIVE AND A TEN-dollar bill, between H and I sts., on west side of 9th st. N. W. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same with B. DE LONG, 809 11th st. N. W. 9-3

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, August 2, 1887.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 O'CLOCK NOON THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1887, for the delivery of one thousand (1,000) tons of the best white ash furnace coal (screened) more or less; also fifty (50) cords of the best spruce pine, and one hundred (100) cords of the best oak wood, more or less, as may be needed at the House of Representatives during the present fiscal year. Said wood and coal to be delivered and stored in the vaults at the south wing of the Capitol at such times, and in such quantities, as desired by the clerk of the House of Representatives.

The coal must weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, and the oak wood be cut in three (3) pieces. The wood must measure 128 cubic feet to the cord, and be corded, measured, and cut at the Capitol. The right to reweigh the coal at the Capitol, and the right to reject any and all bids, is reserved. The bids to be indorsed "Proposals for coal and wood," and addressed to

JOHN R. CLARK, Jr.,
Clerk of House of Representatives, U. S.
aug2-w4t

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NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND, Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies and Preparatory School for Little Girls, EMMA P. O., three miles from Baltimore, Md. Conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame. Send for catalogue. jy16mw2m

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1316 N STREET N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D.C., July 18, '87.
Separate sealed proposals are invited for materials and for workmanship of renewing the tin covering of the lower roof of the new pension building, worn out by operations of building above it. Specifications can be obtained at this office, where all proposals received will be opened on AUGUST 8, 1887, at 2 P. M., in presence of bidders. M. C. MEIGS,
Sup'g Engineer and Architect New Pension Building. jy2*,22,29,27,au1,2,3-7t

COWBOY CAPERS.

"BUCK" TAYLOR, OF THE "WILD WEST" SHOW, IN ENGLAND.

Reflections of Memory Seasoned With Ramblings of Disgust.

It is a big tax upon one's skill to dovetail two extremes of time. And I feel a good deal as if I had been riding all night on a roller coaster when I haul up memories of bygone days and tie them to the transpirings of the present. Side by side I see a throne and a ranch, with Buck Taylor sitting on the fence.

[Let us interrupt you to remark that the 45-inch Egyptian Flouncing, in cream and ecru, that we have been asking 89c and 98c for, we have reduced to 75c a yard.]

But to resume:

Who would have thought it? The fates are certainly becoming very frivolous, or else the time is near at hand when some great leveling influence will throw together the pastures of society. When I read the cable announcement that Minister Phelps's patent leathers and "Buck's" No. 11 reservation cowhides had looked each other squarely in the face, I knew there was familiarity abroad; but I doubled my dose when the key that unlocked 3,000 miles of uninhabited area declared that "Buck" had entwined his five-pointed terminus of touch about the hand that belongs to the queen of England's big boy. This was too much.

[Let us interrupt you to remark that the 42-inch Chantilly and Guipure Flouncing, heretofore sold at $1.98 a yard, we have marked down to $1.74 a yard.]

But to resume:

I don't wonder the bronco threw "Buck." He isn't to be blamed. Now just think of it. Suppose you were a bronco. How would you like to be shipped clear across the Atlantic ocean without any decent accommodations, and after you got into a strange country have the fellow who kicked you and cursed you in a happy and untrammeled past turn right around and shake you for a long-legged thoroughbred with only three inches of tail, and good for nothing except to jump ditches and hop over fences? Wouldn't your natural pride resent this neglect? And beside, you would feel more than ever a stranger when the man who had labored long and industriously to spoil your disposition and teach you to act like the devil, so he could make money out of you—when he began to wax his moustache and take off his hat to women.

[Let us interrupt you to remark that the 11-inch Swiss Embroideries—those beautiful, deep patterns so much sought for earlier in the season at 35 cents a yard, will be sold at 25 cents for the odd lengths that remain.]

But to resume:

I have scratched the hillside clearing that hides beneath the crown of my hat and tried to picture the expression on the face of Little Black Shin when he hears how forgetful "Buck" has become of his vows. How desperately disgusted the copper-hued warrior and drunkard will be when he hears that the bronco *only* sent "Buck" to the hospital. There was a time when Buck Taylor would no sooner have gone to a hospital than he would have gone to bed without his boots. Little Black Shin knows this, and so do I. Now things are different. To-day he lies upon a snowy pallet of "temporary indisposition." A soft-voiced muse in petticoats and white cap bathes his brow with eau de-cologne, and gives him a few drops out of a silver spoon. All the horticultural ambition of the British empire is "blisting itself" to charm the sense and delight the eye of "Buck." At morn and at evening the ward is besieged with liveried messengers, and cards of sympathy are more abundant than rats about an old wharf.

[Let us interrupt you to remark that at 25 cents a pair we present a big value in a lot of ladies' black ingrain split feet hose. They are full regular made, and have double heels and toes. Verily they are big value for the money.]

But to resume:

Little Black Shin won't like this. It will arouse his resentment against the injustice of fate. He will take a few drops—forty, perhaps—and he will take them often. He will try and drown sorrow of heart by deluging his stomach. He will grunt, big grunts of contempt for the paleface who allowed a bucking pony to do him up into a dude and send him, a trembling wreck, into the bed of the tenderfoot. Little Black Shin will get drunk; and all the respect "Buck" Taylor's name once inspired will be consigned to that oblivion the noble red man has decreed for old time agents and cheap Testaments.

The Bon Marche,

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WANTED—40 ABLE-BODIED LABORERS at Littlefield's wharf. Apply at office. 2-1

WANTED—A COLORED BOY FOR HOUSE work at Kets Kemethy's, 1169 Pa. ave. 2-4

WANTED—TWO FARMERS AND FRUIT raisers, and a vegetable oil maker, and a tenant; at 311 East Capitol st.; soon. GEO. GRO S, M. D. 2-4

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY UNDER 15 years of age who is willing to work. Address "ENERGY," this office. 2-4

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STEEL Plate Transferrer; steady position and good wages guaranteed. Address, stating salary expected, O. D., Republican office. 2-tf

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED — DIRECT FROM OWNERS, houses and lots for cash purchasers. Any property placed with me will be liberally advertised at my expense. Rents collected. Insurance effected. EDWARD B. FOX, 1321 F st. N. W. 3-jy3-tf

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—FAMILY (TWO CHILDREN) wants three rooms, bath, for housekeeping; state price. Address HOUSEKEEPING, Republican Office. 4-5

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TRY OUR BUTTERINE AT 20 cents per pound; doesn't get rancid; keeps better than butter; satisfaction assured or money returned. STALLS 349, 350, and 351 CENTER MARKET. 5-9

FOR RENT—ROOMS

FOR RENT—PART OF A HOUSE, INcluding two rooms, kitchen, and dining room. 907 M st. N. W. 7-wfs-6

FOR RENT—1111 9TH ST. N. W.—2 FURNished rooms for rent to gentlemen 7-4

FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS

THE NEW POST BUILDING.

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.

FOR SALE

MULES FOR SALE—20 HEAD OF LARGE young mules; 10 head of good driving horses; cheap; at MAGRATH & KENNELLY'S Livery Stable, 211 11th st. N. W. 8-1

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LIGHT JUMP seat carriage. 420 Boundary N. W., cor. N. J. ave. 8-5

FOR SALE—ADJOINING AMMENDALE way station, thirteen miles from city, 100 acres of land, containing twenty beautiful building sites; also, thirteen-room house, ten acres, with superb stream. Price, $4,000. Visit or address DANIEL AMMEN, Ammendale, Md. Saug2-1mo

FOR SALE—52-INCH RUDGE LIGHT Roadster, ball bearings for both wheels and pedals; $75 cash. Also 54-inch Dart, roller bearings for large wheel; $65 cash. Both machines in thorough repair. Call on or address L. M. H., 633 F st. N. W. 8-1

FOR SALE—A BARBER SHOP; DOING good business; reason for selling, sickness. Inquire at 636 O st. N. W., opposite the high school. 8-3

FOR SALE—A $1,300 STEINWAY; GRAND full tone; perfect order, with stool, rack, and handsome cover. 8-3

FOR SALE.

K, bet. 1st and 2d N. E. 3-story, 10 rs., p. b., m. i., good rep., $3,300.
G 2d, bet. A and B. N. W., 3-story, 8 rs. and basement, m. i., $4,200.
C, bet. 5d and 4th S. E., 9 rs., m. i., $3,500.
75 Myrtle N. E., 2-story and basement, 7 rs., m. i., $2,100.
Lot n. s. L, bet. N. H. ave. and 23d st. N. W., 55.9x100 to al., $1.30 per sq. foot.
EDWARD B. FOX,
8-tf 1321 F st. N. W.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE RESidence property in Alexandria, Va., situated near Christ Church, consisting of a double brick mansion of 16 rooms. Every modern convenience. Spacious grounds, with shade trees, flowers, &c. Lot contains 17,000 square feet. Price $12,500. Apply to
EDWARD B. FOX,
8-tf 1321 F st. N. W.

CONSERVATIVE LAND INVESTMENT.—Send one call for map and prospectus of the Lake Side Land Company of Birmingham, Ala. F. W. MILLER, President, Room 2, 393 7th st. N. W., Washington, D. C. 8-3

FOR SALE—AT FOREST GLEN—I AM authorized by the owners to sell a very desirable lot in this beautiful suburban tract. It is within two minutes' walk of "Forest Inn," and contains 15,681 square feet of ground. Will sell at investment price. Apply to
8-tf EDWARD B. FOX, 1321 F st. N. W.

FOR SALE—TWO PRESSED BRICK fronts on 15th st., bet. W and Boundary; six rooms and bath; concrete cellar; will easily rent for $35; price, $3,750—one-third cash, balance easy. EDWARD B. FOX, 1321 F st. N. W. 8-tf

FOR SALE—TWO DESIRABLE LOTS fronting on north side of Whitney ave.; they are best bargains in the "Whitney-Close" tract, and will be sold at a less figure than adjoining property. EDWARD B. FOX, 1321 F st. N. W. 8-tf

FOR SALE—A SUBURBAN LOT LOCATED on the west side of 17th st. extended, 50 feet front, in S. P. Brown's sub of Mount Pleasant; stately oaks on lot, can remain without interfering with any improvements to be made. EDWARD B. FOX, 1321 F st. N. W. jy6-tf

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Do Your Own yeing, at Home, with
PEERLESS DYES
They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages, or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by TSCHIFFELEY & EVANS, Wholesale Druggists, 477 Pa. ave., Washington, D. C. mh18 mwf-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

RACING AT IVY CITY.

THE FIRST SEMI-MONTHLY MEETING
—OF THE—
Brentwood Riding Club
Will be held on
Thursday Afternoon, Aug. 4.

Four Races will be given, including a Steeplechase.

Trains leave B. and O. Depot at 2:30 and 4:40.

FIRST RACE AT 4.
au3-2t

KERNAN'S THEATER AND SUMMER GARDEN. 10 & 25c. No higher. LISA WEBER'S BURLESQUE TROUPE AND GRIEVES COMIC OPERA COMPANY. ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.

PANORAMA OF BATTLE OF BULL RUN! 15TH ST., two blocks south of Pennsylvania ave. THE MOST REALISTIC BATTLE SCENE EVER PAINTED. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays half price. Building kept cool by a large fan.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OLD POINT COMFORT,
VIRGINIA.
HYGEIA HOTEL.
Situated 100 yards from Fort Monroe, where daily target practice, guard mount, and dress parade take place. Excellent Boating, Fishing, Driving, and Surf Bathing. Accommodates 1,000 guests. Afternoon concerts and nightly hops. Pure ocean air, free from malaria and conducive to refreshing sleep.
Terms less for the accommodations given than at any hotel of its class in the United States.
Average temperature for summer, 76 degrees. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet.
F. N. PIKE,
my11 mwf3m Manager.

ON THE MOUNTAINS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
THE PARK HOTEL, Williamsport, Pa.
FIRST-CLASS SUMMER RESORT. NOW OPEN.
No mosquitoes; cool nights; no malaria; no better summer home for families. Rates from $10 to $14 per week. Send for circular.
my18-3m

SUMMER BOARDING.

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. my27-tf

SUMMER HOME (LOCATED AT THE BASE of South Mountain) will reopen for the reception of guests MAY 15. Scenery and healthfulness unsurpassed; superior accommodations; fine table; twenty minutes' ride from railroad. Address M. L. HORNER, Burkettsville, Md. my3-eo-3m

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REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE BULLETIN
OF
THOS. E. WAGGAMAN, 917 F st.
Changes made Mondays and Thursdays.

THREE-STORY BRICK AND FRAME HOUSES FOR SALE.

220 N J ave s e, 9 h, 14 rs	$25,000
627 G st s e, 7 h, 8 rs	5,500
717 8th st n e, 7 h, 8 rs	4,500
826 6th st n w, 9 h, m i, 8 rs	4,500
438, 440, and 442 I st. n w, 7 h, 6 rs	4,500
49 K st n e, 9 h, m i, 12 rs	4,500