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, OCTOBER 28.

Amusements.

NATIONAL—"The Golden Giant."
ALBAUGH'S—Salsbury's Troubadours.
KERNAN'S—Rentz-Santley Company.
BIJOU—"Nobody's Claim."
THE MANASSAS PANORAMA—15th st. & Ohio av

The Republican National League is booming. The finance committee meets with a most cordial reception from all earnest Republicans. The determination to establish a permanent headquarters at this capital for representative Republicans from all sections to meet in for social and political conferences is thoroughly indorsed by our best citizens. The fact is, the city is not properly equipped as the political capital should be until all the governing parties of the country have such quarters established here.

MR. JACKSON, the cashier of the subtreasury in New York, is assisting to reduce the surplus.

The special report just issued by Col. W. F. Switzler, chief of the bureau of statistics on "wool and manufactures of wool," is a most valuable addition to the statistical literature of the world, and is without doubt the most complete work on the subject ever printed.

THE total value of the merchandise imported for the year ending June 30, 1887, was $692,319,708, an increase in merchandise imports over the preceding year of $56,883,682. Of the $537,000,000 brought to the country in steam vessels only $60,000,000—that is, less than 12 per cent.—was brought in American steamers. The total value of merchandise exports during the same period was $703,024,933, an increase of $37,058,394 over the previous year. Of the $537,000,000 American goods carried in steam vessels to other countries less than $84,000,000 was carried in American vessels—that is, less than 7 per cent. The leading articles of export were cotton, $200,000,000; breadstuffs, $166,000,000; provisions, $93,000,000; mineral oils, $44,000; tobacco, $29,000,000; wood and manufactures of, $20,000,000; iron and steel, $16,000,000; cotton manufactures, $15,000,000, and leather manufactures, $10,000,000.

THE German cotton manufacturers, in association with the members of the Bremen Cotton Exchange, have established a market in Bremen where they can procure the raw material they require and thus free themselves entirely from English influence. In order to ascertain what trade this market could reckon on if all the contiguous countries connected with it purchased their raw material from it, the cotton exchange has published a review of the yearly consumption of raw cotton in the countries in question. In Germany the amount is 1,031,983 bales, in Austria 500,000, in Russia-Poland 119,200, Switzerland 100,000, Holland 44,350, and Belgium 71,500 bales. All in all, under favorable circumstances, about 1,870,000 bales could be sold in the Bremen market. The establishment of a special market for Bremen is therefore well worth while; and while it relieves the purchasers and manufacturers of these countries from English influence, it also establishes a new market for the American cotton grower in competition with the English, and thus breaks down a monopoly that has existed from the beginning of the trade in cotton.

A New Feature in New York.

There has been started in New York city, at 57 Broadway, something decidedly new. It is called The North American Exchange. It has several finely furnished rooms, public and private, where business men from all parts of the country make their headquarters. There they receive their telegrams, letters, &c., make business appointments, and in fact it furnishes a down town business office. The exchange keeps tabulated for the use of its members the statistics of the business of the country; has all the government, state, and city reports; reports from foreign countries, laws, market reports, home and foreign newspapers, notaries, stenographers, typewriters, and all information that could possibly be of use to men of affairs. It is just the place needed for gentlemen visiting New York, and it already has as members a very large number of the best men of the country. It is intended to open an uptown office also for its members.

Who Were the Traitors?

Yesterday we printed the words of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* declaring that the south would not permit federal interference to protect the negroes from the serviile condition into which they have been forced. To-day we print the declaration of ex-Minister Jackson, that the men who wore the gray in the late war were not traitors, and those who wore the blue were guilty of a great crime—that the federal constitution was by their "traitor hands smitten to earth," and by their "traitor feet trampled in the dust."

We do not propose to do Gen. Henry R. Jackson, late minister to Mexico, the slightest injustice or to pervert the meaning of his words, but to give the plain meaning of what he is reported by the correspondent of the New York *Herald* to have said.

Gen. Jackson, speaking of the dead confederates of Georgia, says:

They were guilty of no treason to her. To whom, then, could they be traitors? Where shall we seek their higher sovereign? Shall we find him in the federal constitution? Then there was a sovereign smitten to earth by traitor hands, trampled in the dust by traitor feet. But the hands and the feet were not theirs.

In the next sentence Gen. Jackson says the men who fought against the Georgians were not traitors, because *they* fought for their states; were "loyal to their sovereign."

But whose were the traitor hands that smote the federal constitution? Of course they were those of the men who struck down the rights of states like Georgia. No other meaning can attach to what Gen. Jackson said.

Abraham Lincoln and the men who obeyed his orders were those whose traitorous hands smote the federal constitution to the earth and whose traitorous feet trampled it in the dust.

Gen. Jackson emphasizes the fact by declaring that the cause for which the confederates fought will finally triumph, and that when it does Jefferson Davis will be recognized as rightful President, and not Abraham Lincoln.

The people of the north had begun to believe that only a few cranks in the south entertained such sentiments, but if papers like the *Times-Democrat* and ex-ministers like Gen. Jackson, representative men, holding high official positions and recognized as such, become the mouthpieces of such traitorous and infamous ideas, opinions in the north will begin to change, particularly when such speeches are made as bids for a seat in the United States Senate.

Greenback Expansion.

We give below the letter of Mr. Robt. J. Williams in which he advances the idea that the Secretary of the Treasury has *new* authority to increase the amount of legal tender notes (greenbacks) to $450,000,000.

Mr. Williams is mistaken. The three acts of 1862 and 1863, quoted in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of the 26th, directed the issue of that sum, but section 6 of the act approved June 20, 1874, "Fixing the amount of United States notes," &c., says: "That the amount of United States notes outstanding, and to be used as a part of the circulating medium, shall not exceed the sum of three hundred and eighty-two million dollars."

It cannot be claimed that subsequent to the passage of this law until it was altered or amended there could be placed in circulation more than the sum named in it of the legal tenders.

The act "To provide for the resumption of specie payment," approved Jan. 14, 1875 directed the Secretary "to redeem of the legal tender notes those in circulation until there should be outstanding three hundred millions *and no more*." This redemption, though, was dependent upon the issue of national bank notes, and could only be compassed as the notes were issued.

In 1878 only a small amount of the legal tenders had been redeemed, and Congress simply stopped *further retirement* by an act approved May 31, 1878. There was at that time $346,681,016 in circulation, and there is no law authorizing any more than that.

There are reasons why Congress should pass a law increasing the legal tender circulation. One of them is that the resumption act under which it was contracted contemplated and provided for a large increase in national bank notes, and there has been a great contraction of these bank notes since the passage of that act.

Though Mr. Williams is mistaken his letter and the circulars attached are good reading:

EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: The admirable article in your columns of this day upon the history of the legal tender United States notes is opportune, as also were the many other able financial articles which have graced your columns during the present year. In the aforesaid history of the nation's legal tenders I think you makeit quite clear that the Secretary of the Treasury can issue $103,319,984 of said legal tender United States notes, for by the two acts of 1862 and the act of 1863, he is undoubtedly authorized to issue, according to law, $450,000,000 of said United States notes, and as he has issued $346,680,016 of them, he undoubtedly can print the remainder of $103,319,984 thereof and forthwith apply them under the act of March 3, 1881, to the redemption of the outstanding bonds of the United States.

I have great faith in the patriotism and personal honesty of the Secretary of the Treasury and consequently I believe that when he feels thoroughly convinced that Wall street ought to submit to the enforcement of the nation's law he will cut loose from his selfish Wall street advisers and will courageously adopt and energetically apply an American expansion policy in lieu of enforcing the English Hazzard circular policy of contraction. Every schoolboy knows that contraction means the death of labor, while expansion means unrivaled prosperity for everybody save the Wall street money gamblers. I will close by quoting, not only the above-mentioned Hazzard circular but also the American bankers' circular, both of which for refined devilitry surpass anything ever before produced by his satanic majesty:

ENGLISH BANKING HAZARD CIRCULAR.

"Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power and chattel slavery be destroyed. This I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor, and carries with it the care for the laborer, while the European plan, led on by England, is capital control of labor, by controlling wages. This can be done by controlling the money. The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of this war must be used as a measure to control the volume of money. To accomplish this the bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting to get the Secretary of the Treasury to make this recommendation to Congress. It will not do to allow the greenback, as it is called, to circulate as money any length of time, for we cannot control them. But we can control the bonds, and through them the bank issue."

THE BANK CIRCULAR.

"DEAR SIR: It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such daily and prominent weekly newspapers, especially the agricultural and religious press, as will oppose the issuing of greenback paper money, and that you also withhold patronage or favors from all applicants who are not willing to oppose the government issue of money. Let the government issue the coin and the banks issue the paper money of the country, for then we can better protect each other. To repeal the law creating national bank notes or to restore to circulation the government issue of money will be to provide the people with money, and will, therefore, seriously affect your individual profits as bankers and lenders. See your member of Congress at once, and engage him to support our interest, that we may control legislation."

Very respectfully, ROBERT J. WILLIAMS.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

Republican Ideas.

Two notable speeches were made in New York Wednesday. One was by Elihu Root at the city and county convention, when he was advocating the propriety of placing two Democrats—District Attorneys Martine and Nicolle—on the Republican ticket because they had distinguished themselves by their efforts to enforce law. Mr. Root closed as follows:

The great Republican party throughout the land is the party for honesty and *against* corruption [applause], for the enforcement of the laws and against the lawbreakers [applause] and for the men who enforce the law. [Prolonged applause.] We have a duty to perform to the country at large, to raise high the standard which was borne by our great leaders in the time of the youth and early enthusiasm of the party, and to go before the people with a high principle to support. And so, gentlemen, I hope you will hear me when I come to propose these names of candidates and not now preclude my doing so by adopting this resolution. [Great applause.]

Senator Hiscock spoke at Plattsburg in Clinton county, one of the iron districts of the state. From his speech we take the following:

But the Democratic party has met at Saratoga and has resolved that it favors free raw materials; that is, that foreign iron ore should be admitted to this country free of duty. * * * Why, before we created our protective tariff England was the iron-smith of the world. Her pauper labor produced the iron and steel of England, which supplied the markets of the world. But under the tariff the Americans have become the greatest manufacturers of pig iron in the world, and we come near to being the greatest manufacturers of iron and steel goods. We are only $2,000 or $3,000 behind England in this respect.

We have built up this great industry also without degrading our working classes. They have become prosperous with us. Their wages have advanced; they own their homes; they have money in the savings banks. Ten millions of tons of iron ore are dug in the United States. What does that mean? It means $27,000,000 paid in wages to our workingmen. * * * Congress meets in December, and the Democratic state convention of this state has declared that iron should be put on the free tariff list. We have an election near at hand, and the great question is whether this election shall sustain a Democratic party which thus proposes to put iron ore on the free list. * * * Your farmers are also most vitally interested. Suppose you turn out upon the land the three millions of mechanics who are now at work in the factories? What would become of your markets for your produce? * * * There is no tax we pay that we would not better sweep away than these protective duties. There is a tax of millions on tobacco; sweep it away. There is a tax of fifty millions on sugar; strike it down. * * * There will be a great funeral in 1888, and the monster of free trade will be buried. In that same grave will be buried the Democratic party, which has attempted to destroy the American protective tariff. Republicans and Democrats, I ask you to that funeral. [Laughter.] It will be a grand wake throughout the United States. [Laughter.] I say to you that if we carry the state of New York it will be flashed by the telegraph wires that President Cleveland's policy of abolishing the duty on raw materials has been repudiated and that he cannot be re-elected. [Applause.]

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Scintillations Which Brighten Our Exchanges.

Boston *Herald*: The abolition of duties on raw materials favors our manufactures, and would made lower duties equally effective for protection.

Boston *Advertiser*: To many men, at this time, it appears that Allison will be the Republican nominee, Mr. Blaine being the chief instrumentality in bringing it about by withdrawing in his favor.

Denver *Republican*: The surest way to make railroads watchful and careful of the safety of passengers is to hang the men who are responsible for the deadly accidents which are the result of carelessness.

Detroit *Tribune*: The fellows who threatened to destroy the wool industry of this country are going to hear something drop, and it won't be the duty on wool, either, if the wool growers and farmers can prevent it.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: The sober and practical truth is that the salvation of the freedmen can be worked out only by them selves. There is no short cut for them to a condition of perfect comfort and contentment.

Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*: There is no liberty of speech in this country to advocate the assassination of the officers of the law for the performance of their duty. If there is a little of it tolerated here and there it is because it is despised.

New York *Tribune*: The man who has his coffin made during his lifetime is simply suffering from a disagreeable variety of the disease known as egotism. It is very little consequence what any man is buried in, and the man who goes to the length about it convicts himself of morbid self-conceit.

New York *Star*: The taxes fall most heavily upon the masses. They feel them in what they eat and wear, and in the rent of the rooms they live in. If clothes are a little dearer or property or rent a little higher it does not greatly matter to the rich. But to the poor, and above all to their infant children, it means the difference between comfort and misery, health and sickness, and even life and death.

Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*: Mr. Powderly's practical administering has given him a better knowledge of faults in the organic constitution of the order, and of the needs of the government of such an immensity of affairs than can have been acquired in the lesser opportunities of any other of the rulers. His sober judgment for a centralization of power in one head has been derived from his practical administering of affairs, and is entitled to all the weight due to experience and superior ability.

Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette*: Let it be remembered that our principal cities are rapidly filling up with the dangerous classes, and that many of them are the scum and dregs of European society. We are well supplied with propagandists of anarchy and revolution, and their special mission is to organize and arm the dangerous classes for marching under black flags and crimson banners. Surely it is time to invoke the majesty of the law in the defense of our persons, our homes, and our property, and to teach the dangerous classes that if they strike at any of our institutions they do so at their peril.

Wilmington *Messenger*: It is very painful to think that the civil service commissioners cannot agree, even in matters which affect their own personal relations. Unquestionably they are all now in hot water, so far as the personal bearing of each toward the other is concerned. Mr. Oberly and Mr. Edgerton, the Democratic members of the commission, are not now even on speaking terms. Mr. Lyman, the Republican member, displays, what is most remarkable in a Republican, a sense of delicacy, and, rather than espouse the cause of either, holds himself resolutely aloof from both.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: Local self-government is a cardinal tenet with the free traders. Doing away with the revenue officials of the general government certainly looks like a step in decentralization. Taking away the United States license from whiskey dealers certainly more completely relegates the liquor question to the private counties, and states for solution. It may, perhaps, strengthen the state Prohibitionists, and this may be embarrassing to the bid the Democracy proposes making for the German vote with anti-Prohibition platforms. Still it is a long step toward local self government, a state that has been represented as trenching very closely upon the precincts of paradise.

Charleston *News and Courier*: The real difference between the realist and idealist schools, it is suggested, is the difference between imagination and invention. Whether or not this is to be considered a fine distinction depends on the point of view. Shakespeare had little or no invention. He stole his plots bodily, and devoted himself almost exclusively to creating character. This, it seems, is the real business of those who write for posterity as well as for their next door neighbors. It is in this direction that the imagination frets and roars and thunders. The inventor, with his little plots, is nowhere in comparison. Character in literature is life, but life is not always character. Talent is invention. Genius is imagination.

Pittsburg *Dispatch*: Mr. Cleveland, we trust, has found that the country is prosperous, and that it is a pretty serious matter to encourage the anti-tariff agitation that is going on in his party, which if carried out in legislative measures could not fail to injuriously affect manufactures and disarrange trade. If some thoughts of this kind did not come into his mind when he passed through Pittsburg, with its furnaces aflame and its machinery clanging on all sides, it can readily be believed that he was told of it by the people of the growing southern towns of Chattanooga, Nashville, and Atlanta, where new home industries are springing numerously into prosperous existence under a favorable protective tariff. Should the President have got but this one idea from his trip, it would, through his influence with his party, be worth the time and expense of the excursion.

New York *Times*: The reported agreement between France and Great Britain for the withdrawal of the French troops from the New Hebrides will, if carried out, be very greatly to the advantage of all concerned. It was quite impossible for the British government to consent to France obtaining any foothold in the islands adjacent to Australia for the purpose of making penal colonies of them. Not only would such a policy have been strenuously resisted by the British colonies, but had it been carried out these colonies would inevitably have managed promptly to involve the home government in hostilities over the matter. The French penal colonies, through a curious confusion of mind in the French government as to what can be done with them, have become literally breeding places of vice and of vicious men and women. The evidence is incontestable that, with the mistaken purpose of helping reform criminals by the introduction of family ties, the French have stocked portions of their penal establishment with men and women, who are allowed to reproduce their kind with practical certainty that the offspring will be trained in vice.

THE INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Superintendent Riley Gives an Encouraging Account of Their Condition.

From the annual report of John B. Riley, superintendent of Indian schools, which was filed with the Secretary of the Interior yesterday, it appears that the aggregate expenditure by the government for the education of Indian children during the year was $1,005,379. The amount expended on account of the government boarding schools was $719,833. The sum of $308,299 was paid for the support and education of pupils at contract boarding schools, most of which are under control of religious denominations. The day schools maintained by the government cost $57,393, and $9,847 was paid for the education of pupils at contract day schools.

The sum of $46,344 was expended in the erection and repair of school buildings and $29,735 was expended from special appropriations for school buildings and purchase of land for school purposes. There was expended in the purchase of stock for the schools about $8,500, and about $24,000 was expended in the transportation of pupils.

The whole number of Indian children between the ages of 6 and 16 year is 39,821; of this number 14,933, or about 37½ per cent., attended school some portion of the year. The proportion of children attending school varies widely at different agencies. At several agencies nearly all the children of school age attend, while at others less than 1 per cent. are at school.

What a Virginia Aristocrat Says.

EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: I recently asked an old gentleman of prominence in the Democratic party, and of experience enough to render his reminiscences exceedingly interesting, in what respect the southern Democracy differed from the ante-bellum party of the past. The reply was: "In many minor points they differ, but in the main they are essentially the same. We no longer claim, it is true, that slavery was right, either morally or politically, but on the point of the negro's moral and intellectual inferiority we are as firm as ever. No constitutional amendment, no edict nor law, though backed by the bayonet of a million of blue coats, can eradicate this idea, nor is it right that it should be. Take away the poor white peasant's fear of the negro governing the south, and their inevitable tendency is to drift into other parties with new issues and more liberal platforms. Thus will the Democracy be supplanted. Our battle cry must neither be the tariff nor the internal revenue, but the name of negro rule. Fill a poor white with race predjudice, with the fear of being ruled by colored officers, of having his children reared in mixed schools, of marriages between his race and the race he regarded as his natural inferiors, and his vote is assured that we keep the party solid and control the south for the Democracy."

"And what," I asked, "do you give the poor voters in recompense for their devotion?"

"We give what they want, white officers, separate schools, and practical estrangement from the negro. As to social equality between the different circles of white society it is a boon the most ambitious must not aspire to."

The clay eater cannot visit the lordly planter, sit in his parlor, nor ride in his carriage any sooner than the negro can do the same by him. The middle class, people who own small holdings, keep out of debt, and are getting above the lower stratum of society, are still as distinctly separated from the aristocracy proper as negroes themselves. Yet, it is this class that is the most active and troublesome in politics, and from their ranks the midnight riders of the ku klux are drawn, and the butchers of such massacres as the one at Danville are recruited. They are rewarded with petty offices, bones too dirty for their masters to pick, but their real cause of activity is the smile of approval from the upper circle—an occasional invitation to a ball or dinner or some such slight token of esteem.

"Do you expect a victory in November, and the election of a Democratic senator?" I asked.

"Of course, with the electoral machinery in our hands we would be worse than fools to let the Republican party have a ghost of a chance. We have no need of ku-klux nor massacres, and shall not use them. It excites the north and gives campaign matter to the bloody shirt organs, but with the tissue ballot in our grasp we have as sure a thing as a dealer with a pull-back box in a game of faro. If anything is sure it is the fact that this is a white man's government—and don't you forget it."

WAQUA, VA., Oct. 24. PHLOX.

ARTISTIC

MILLINERY.

We aspire to lead in Millinery. Therefore, it gives us pleasure to call your attention to a number of original designs now on exhibition—designs made by us, to be seen nowhere else which embody the most tasty and fashionable combinations. We claim that the true Millinery art implies creation, and the artists we employ must demonstrate this qualification.

We have trimmed Hats at $2.98, $3.50, $3.75, $4.50, $5, and so on up to $25. It matters not what you want to get, we can suit you; or, if you are in doubt as to what would most become you, it will afford us pleasure to suggest and adapt to your complete satisfaction.

Let us have a call from you. With you we hope for fair weather to-day or tomorrow; if it is pleasant, come in.

The Bon Marche

316-318 Seventh St. N. W.

A Drive In Underwear.

Happening in New York at an opportune moment our buyer has made us the owners of a lot of men's genuine Scotch Lambs'wool heavy weight underwear just suitable for such raw weather as we have been having this week. The goods are "full regular" make; reinforced drawers; nothing wrong with them; the manufacturers wanted cash; why, WE did'nt inquire; 'twasn't our business. We quickly bought the underwear at the price asked and we now offer them at ONE DOLLAR APIECE. We bought them low; we sell them low; we are perfectly content to share the benefits of all such advantageous transactions with our patrons. The only difficulty in this matter is that the supply is necessarily limited; our patrons will, we trust, therefore see the wisdom of coming early if they wish to secure some of the best values ever before offered in Gentlemen's Seasonable Underwear in Washington.

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The rapid and unprecedented growth of the District of Columbia, its constantly increasing population, and the development of its present and future business interests necessitates the publication of a Directory that will be thoroughly reliable and satisfactory.

The undersigned proposes to publish a Directory that will be complete and comprehensive, containing the name, occupation, and address of every professional man, householder, tradesman, and artisan who resides within the limits of the District of Columbia.

A large corps of intelligent canvassers will be placed in the field in a few days and a systematic and complete canvass of the District will be made by separate squares.

The Directory will be replete with information of vast interest to every taxpayer and resident, relating to the tax laws, valuations of property, license laws, police regulations, the public schools and health office, and a variety of useful information that will be of interest to all.

It will contain an accurate map of the District, with all extensions of streets and avenues which are contemplated by the District authorities or have been made to the date of issue.

A large sale of the book has been already guaranteed, and advertisers will find it to be one of the best mediums in presenting their wares and merchandise to the notice of the public.

Canvassers will call upon the business community soliciting advertisements, which will be inserted at reasonable rates, and I would request that such encouragement may be given as will justify the publication of a large edition of the book.

I shall give my personal attention to the management of this enterprise, and I respectfully solicit the patronage and support of my friends and the general public in my effort to provide them with a more complete Directory than any heretofore published in this locality.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, FIVE DOLLARS.

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WILLIAM DICKSON,
oc25-6t Publisher.

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WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO DO work of any kind around a house; good references. Address J. C., Republican Office. 1-28

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A SMART, GENTLEMANLY office boy, who would like to learn the dental business. Inquire of DENTIST, 615 9th st, N. W. 2-31

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS DIRECT from owners for cash purchasers. I am making a specialty of renting houses to responsible tenants. No charge whatever for advertising; insurance placed in best companies. Call on or send postal to EDWARD B. FOX, 1321 F st. N. W. Refers by permission to the "National Republican." 3-oct1-tf

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM ON 1st or 2d floor, with fire and board in private family, within ten squares of pension office; no objection to young folks. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, SINGLE GENTLEMAN, Republican Office. 4-29

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For further information apply to
H. H. BARKER, M. D., Dean,
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PERSONAL.

REMOVAL—A. K. BROWNE HAS REmoved his law and collection office to 406 La. ave., opposite city hall. oct27-3t

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