THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1.

Amusements.

NATIONAL—Nat Goodwin.
ALBAUGH'S—Minnie Palmer.
KERNAN'S—Gus Hill's World of Novelties.
BIJOU—"A Soap Bubble."
WONDERLAND—Museum and specialties.
THE MANASSAS PANORAMA—15th st. & Ontario

The Policy of the Administration Reviewed—Monometalism Recommended—Silver Coinage to be Stopped—Greenbacks to be Retired—Homes Refused to the Poor—War Taxes to be Continued.

The policy of this administration can only be determined by an examination of what the President and his advisers have recommended to Congress and what they have done in their capacity as executive officers.

An examination of President Cleveland's recommendations develops his intentions and desires. Before he was inaugurated he did the extraordinary and unparalleled thing of attempting to influence legislation by answering a letter from a congressman, under the advice and, it is said, dictation of Samuel J. Tilden, in which he urged the passage of a law to prevent the coinage of silver. No previous President has ever attempted, and it is to be hoped that no successor of President Cleveland will ever attempt, this extra executive method of influencing the legislation of the country.

Mr. Cleveland's first message was delivered to Congress on the 8th day of December, 1885. In that message we find that in discussing foreign affairs Mr. Cleveland opposed the Nicaragua canal, a measure in which every citizen of the United States is directly interested, and which is vital to its future interests.

A treaty had been made by President Arthur which secured American control of any canal that should be constructed through Nicaragua; President Cleveland withdrew that treaty and refused to send it back, thus defeating the intention of the previous administration and the desire of the people to secure the control of the interoceanic communication.

We find again, while discussing foreign subjects, that treaties had been concluded with San Domingo and Spain, by which a reciprocity had been arranged with those countries. Both these treaties were withdrawn from the Senate by President Cleveland, and the only reason which can be conceived for the withdrawal and the refusal to confirm them was that the sugar interests of Louisiana would be injured thereby.

The fisheries question was a pressing one. The treaty of Washington with Great Britain had expired—the Canadian authorities were seizing American vessels—imprisoning American seamen, and in every way doing all they could to destroy that branch of American commerce. President Cleveland as a remedy recommended a commission. On the 13th of April Congress refused a commission. A little later a retaliatory law was passed, authorizing the President to retaliate upon Canadians to such an extent as would force them to cease their infamous treatment of the American fishermen. That law was never enforced. At the next session of Congress another effort was made to obtain a commission and again it was refused. A still stronger retaliatory measure was passed and that has never been enforced, while the robbery by Canadian authorities of our fishermen has been permitted to continue *ad libitum*.

Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary of State have appointed commissioners, not only without authority of law, but in defiance of law, and requested England to send commissioners here to consider the fisheries and such other questions as might come before them. By a miserable subterfuge which deceives no one—which is shallow as a babbling brook, these commissioners are called negotiators.

When President Cleveland comes to discuss the finances he indorses what his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Manning, says, calling especial attention to it. For himself, he favors a reduction of duties on the imported "necessaries of life," but he objects to it on sugar, which is one of the prime necessities of life, but which, unfortunately to the people of the United States, who are taxed $50,000,000 for the privilege of using it, is grown only in the solid south, upon which Mr. Cleveland relies for a re-election.

What Mr. Manning said upon finances we shall give a little later in this article.

Mr. Cleveland again renews in his official capacity the act which he did in his private capacity—that is, the recommendation to cease the coinage of silver, and says:

If continued long enough this operation will result in the substitution of silver for all the gold the government owns applicable to its general purposes. * * * We have now on hand all the silver dollars necessary to supply the present needs of the people and to satisfy those who from sentiment wish to see them in circulation; and if their coinage is suspended they can be readily obtained by all who desire them. If the need of more is at any time apparent their coinage may be renewed. * * * I recommend the suspension of the compulsory coinage of silver dollars, directed by the law passed in February, 1878.

Congress had passed an act directing the payment of $400,000 to American steamships for the purpose of endeavoring to increase American commerce. Mr. Vilas, the Postmaster General, by the grace of Grover Cleveland, refused to obey the law. Mr. Cleveland indorsed that refusal, and thus assisted in destroying what little there was left of an American merchant marine.

On the subject of pensions Mr. Cleveland was quite diffusive, the most remarkable paragraph in his writing upon this being this:

Therefore it is fully as important that the rolls should be cleansed of all those who by fraud have secured a place thereon as that meritorious claims should be speedily examined and adjusted.

Mr. Cleveland said some words against the Mormons and some others in favor of civil service reform. On this latter subject he says:

I venture to hop that we shal never again be remitted to th system which distributes public positions purely as re ards for partisan service.

This paragraph is recalled to the recollection of the President for the purpose of referring him to some appointments that have been made in Maryland and some other states to see whether or not he proposes to apply the rule which he laid down in his message.

In his second message President Cleveland again urges a reduction of the revenue, and suggests that it should be made so as to reduce the expense of living. He says:

I recommend that the increasing and unnecessary surplus of national income annually accumulating be released to the people by an amendment to our revenue laws which shall cheapen the price of the necessaries of life and give freer entrance to such imported materials as by American labor may be manufactured into marketable commodities.

One of the most comprehensive and perfect systems to secure homes for the people ever found or suggested in any country is that passed by the Republicans—the preemption, timber culture, and homestead laws. Mr. Cleveland recommends the repeal of the pre emption and timber culture laws and the amendment of the homestead laws, thus preventing, if his recommendations were carried out, the poor men of the country from securing homes on the unoccupied lands of the government.

He again urges the stoppage of silver coinage, giving reasons for it which, as in the first case, time has proven to be utterly unworthy, saying:

I have seen no reason to change the views expressed in my last annual message on the subject of this compulsory coinage; and I again urge its suspension on all the grounds contained in my former recommendation, reenforced by the significant increase of our gold exportations during the last year, as appears by the comparative statement herewith presented, and for the further reasons that the money this currency is distributed among the people the greater becomes our duty to protect it from disaster; that we now have abundance for all our needs, and that there seems but little propriety in building vaults to store seen currency when the only profitable for its coinage is the necessity of its use by the people as a circulating medium.

On the subject of pensions President Cleveland endeavors to startle the country by giving a formidable array of figures, showing the large amount of money paid out to the soldiers who defended the life of the nation. He then suggests that the right of the poor soldier, who from some technical reason has failed to secure a pension through the office, to petition Congress be denied, and intimates that the representatives of the people and the states ought not to be trusted to do justice in such cases. Here is what he says:

But resort to the Congress for a special act to overrule the deliberate and careful determination of the pension bureau on the merits or to secure favorable action when it could not be expected under the most liberal execution of general laws, it must be admitted, opens the door to the allowance of questionable claims and presents to the legislative and executive branches of the government applications conceded by not within the law and plainly devoid of merit, but so surrounded by sentiment and patriotic feeling that they are hard to resist. I suppose it will not be denied that many claims for pension are made without merit, and that many have been allowed upon fraudulent representations. This has been declared from the pension bureau, not only in this, but in prior administrations.

Secretary of the Treasury Manning, the only officer authorized by law to send messages to Congress, in his first report recommends the single standard of money. He is a pronounced monometalist, and, as before stated, Mr. Cleveland indorses his recommendations.

In his second report Mr. Manning goes still further. He recommends retiring greenbacks, thus contracting the currency $346,000,000. He recommends the unconditional repeal of the law directing the purchase and coinage of silver; the repeal of the law directing the reissues of legal-tender notes; he recommends that the decision of the Supreme Court declaring greenbacks a legal tender be ignored; he proposes as the best methods of collecting revenue to keep the tax on tobacco, whisky, and sugar, and remove the duty from wool.

Here is what Secretary Manning recommends upon these subjects:

I respectfully recommend to the wisdom of Congress the unconditional repeal of the act of Feb. 28, 1878.

And again he says:

To stop the purchase of silver is our only choice, our duty, and our interest.

It will stop a wasteful and injurious expense, and the taxation which defrays it.

It will commence and promote reform in the sum and methods of federal taxation.

It will recover to the United States an equality of position (non coinage) with foreign powers which will give us due influence in negotation.

It will induce negotiation, and negotiation to the end of relief, not for the purpose of delay.

Further on in his report Secretary Manning says:

The financial situation, scanned at large and as a whole, plainly indicates our best policy. We should—

Reduce taxation immediately to an annual revenue sufficing to pay our annual expenditure, including the sinking fund, and excluding the silver purchase.

Pay our unfunded debt of $346,681,016 with the present surplus, and the surplus which will accrue before the whole reduction of taxation can be made or take effect, and while no more funded debt can be paid except at a premium during the five years from now until 1891.

I therefore respectfully recommend:

1. Repeal of the clause in the act of Feb. 28, 1878, making compulsory treasury purchases of silver, for the reasons heretofore given, and in order to reduce surplus and unnecessary taxation $24,000,000 a year.

2. Further reduction of surplus taxation, beginning in a manner which will be suggested below, close down to the necessities of the government economically administered.

3. Repeal of the act of May 31, 1878, making compulsory post-redemption issues and reissues of United States legal tender notes, thus facilitating—

4. Gradual purchase and payment of $346,681,016 outstanding promissory notes of the United States with the present and accruing treasury surplus.

Of the judgment of the Supreme Court in the legal tender cases, he says:

As the competency of the federal government to make its debts a legal tender of payment for the debts of its citizens, one to another, has in these latter days been affirmed, despite an absolute consensus of opinion to the contrary among its founders and statesmen of all parties from 1789 to 1861, it seems to me in this conflict of legal opinions a duty to recur to the unquestioned conclusions of a sound finance

On the subject of reducing the revenue Mr. Manning has this to say:

Another proposal is to reduce taxation by cutting down the tax on whisky, tobacco, and beers, and removing the duty on sugar.

Nobody pays a tax on tobacco except the consumers of tobacco. They are willing to pay for the luxury, and they ask no relief. Any probable reduction of the tax on whisky would be more likely to increase the revenue than to diminish it. The price of sugar has fallen to an exceedingly cheap rate. Our own sugar crop is so very small a part of the total amount of sugar we consume, that sugar ranks next to articles wholly produced abroad, like tea and coffee, in suitability for taxation, on the ground that its consumption is universal, that the tax is easily and cheaply collected, that the increased price paid by the consumers is an unconsidered trifle.

It is generally understood that the present Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Fairchild, was freely consulted, and in full accord with Secretary Manning as to the recommendations in this report.

President Cleveland officially indorses what his Secretary said, and made it the policy of the administration.

Here are the recommendations on the finance question:

Stop the coinage of silver.
Revert to the gold standard.
Retire the legal tenders.
And thus contract the currency.

Here are the recommendations on the revenue reduction:

Keep the tax on tobacco.
Keep the tax on sugar.
Keep the tax on whisky.
Make free wool.
Make free lumber.
Reduce the tariff on woolen goods.
Reduce the tariff on cotton goods.

Here are the recommendations on the subject of "lands for the landless:"

Repeal the pre emption act.
Repeal the timber culture act.
Repeal the desert land act.
Amend the homestead law so that it will be more difficult and take longer time to secure a home.

The acts of the administration have been in accord with its declared policy. The only question is, will the administration stand by its record?

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN and the people will watch with deep interest the coming message to see how far politics necessity, born of an ambition to be reelected to a second term, will swerve the President in his recommendations to Congress. On the silver question, it is reported that he has experienced a change of heart, or, to state it better, perhaps, change of policy.

IN another column will be found the thorough and interesting report by Col. J. E. Sickles of his surveys between Washington and Alexandria for the Mount Vernon avenue. Like everything from his facile pen, it is admirably written, and we commend it to the perusal of our readers. The feasibility of the construction of Mount Vernon avenue over a practicable and beautiful route at a very small cost is fully established by the very complete report and maps furnished by Col. Sickles.

MR. JOHN G. CARLISLE is an unfit man to be elected speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress. As a matter of fact, the office is one of the very highest in the gift of the American people. Mr. Carlisle has proven himself unworthy of it by his own acts, both official and personal. His record is unsavory

TALKING TO THE JURY.

Lawyers in the Whitaker Case Arguing the Testimony.

The trial of Grenville A. Whitaker in the criminal court was resumed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the usual crowd being in attendance.

Before the opening argument was begun Mr. Worthington offered in evidence the stenographer's notes of the testimony of Marsh B. Clark, deceased.

This was ruled out, but the court permitted the reading of the transcript of Clark's testimony. Judge Jere Wilson then asked that the prosecution be required to elect as to which count they relied on for a conviction, and that the court pass on some of the legal questions involved, to which the court replied that he did not at that time care to pass formally on some of the questions, as he was in doubt as to some of them, but he thought it would be perhaps serviceable if the prosecution would in advance indicate to the jury the particular counts upon which conviction was asked, but that he did not think he should direct the actual election of the counts. "My present idea," said the court "is that I shall be compelled to instruct the jury in the end that it will not be legally possible for them to convict the defendant on the third and fourth counts of any one indictment; that they may convict on the third, or they may convict on the fourth, but they cannot convict on both. I think that the counts are both framed under section 5438, and that the four counts do affirmatively charge that the claim was false, and if he delivered the goods to the government and went for his pay, and even accepted another voucher that contained a statement of goods furnished, which had not actually been furnished, I think the jury should be instructed—provided the goods were substantially the same in value—that the defendant should be acquitted, but that if he bargained, sold, and delivered other goods, knowing and with the understanding that he was to be paid for something wholly different at the time he made the bargain or delivered the goods, that there was not anything to pay them with, and that he was to receive a voucher for something wholly different, it should be regarded as a false claim. If the defendant presented, or caused to be presented, to Dr. Wales an account for something not furnished, and thereby procured his certificate, then, although other goods were actually furnished, I think the certificate must be regarded as a false claim within the statute. If the identical goods were not furnished and the jury should come to consider the question of whether other goods were furnished, the burden of establishing that fact is upon the defendant."

Mr. Chandler. We would like charged in addition that this must have been done with intent to defraud the United States and that the jury must so find.

The court. I shall certainly say that. I will possibly explain what that means, but that instruction will be given.

The jury were then brought into court, when Mr. Coyle began the opening argument, in which he reviewed the testimony, explained his theory as to how Dr. Wales's certificate was obtained to the folded vouchers, and claimed that had Whitaker's records, letter copy books, and files been in his favor he would have been quick to produce them, and that his failure to do so must have its effect on the jury. Mr. Coyle announcing that he was fatigued, and that no doubt the jury were also, the court was adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day, when Mr. Wilson will reply for the defense.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALBAUGH'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Miss Minnie Palmer continues to draw large houses, as we predicted she would. She is certainly a very fortunate as well as a very talented lady. Her art first, and then her costumes and diamonds, have been the admiration and comment of hundreds of auditors so far this week. To-night, and for the remainder of the week, she will be seen in her new play, "My Brother's Sister."

Next week the Kiralfy's grand spectacular, "Lagardere."

NEW NATIONAL THEATER.

The large audiences that have witnessed the clever performances of Mr. Nat C. Goodwin and his talented company in "Diamond Cut Diamond" and "Turned Up" testify to the deserved popularity of this excellent comedian. Mr. Goodwin enjoys the prominence and popularity usually the result of many years of petitic life—and even then only exceptionally achieved—but his career has been truly meteoric, and (best of all) the reward of remarkable talents and prodigious industry. The attractions will be the same for the balance of the week. Next week, "Jim the Penman."

HARRIS'S BIJOU THEATER.

The lovers of the truely sensational—the boys, the girls—old, as well as young, have a rare treat at this house next week. It is Mr. James H. Wallick in his famous sensational melo-drama, in which he introduces his famous acting horses, "Roan Charger," "Bay Raider," "Arabian Jim," the Bronco colt, "Texas," and "Cal-mily Jack." There are four great cente-dian in the cast, new mechanical and sensational effects, magnificent scenery, and a startling transformation scene. This situation has been produced in the theaters everywhere, and Mr. Harris brings it to Washington as one of the most novel and truly sensational melo-dramatic attractions of the day, and will be a happy change from the late run of comedy at his house.

KERNAN'S THEATER.

A most capital entainment is furnished by the artists comp sing Gus Hill's World of Novelties.

WONDERLAND.

The business at "Wonderland" is constantly increasing, and the famous illusion, "Galatea," is puzzling hundreds of delighted spectators daily. Four performances daily. Next week Barnum's "Hairy Mascots" will appear.

PETITIONING FOR DIVORCE.

Some Curious Features in Connection With the Application.

On the 15th of November last Mr. C. Sullivane, of the law firm of Manning & Sullivane, and as attorney for James M. Pollard, a clerk in the Interior Department, filed a petition for divorce from Idris Pollard, and immediately withdrew the bill to prevent publication of its contents. A few days later a lady, quite pretty and neat in dress, accompanied by another lady friend, appeared at the court house and asked to see the papers in the case, which, however, could not be shown her, as the lawyer who filed them was credited with their withdrawal. She said that she had a notice of some description served upon her, but was ignorant of law matters and in doubt as to what course it was best to pursue. She further stated that her husband had come to her, talked about the step that he had taken, and made a suggestion in regard to herself. It was to the effect that she permit Mr. Manning to act as her attorney, at no cost to her, and if she would not oppose the obtaining of the divorce he (her husband) would enter into an agreement to pay her $75 per month for herself and children. She stated that they had not lived together for years, as she believed that he was unfaithful to her, had transferred his affections to another party, and desired divorce from her only to enable him to marry that person. She would not object to the divorce being granted provided the care of her two children was guaranteed, but she was determined that they should not suffer. "He says," remarked the lady, "that it is my temper. Well, I do get spiteful sometimes. I was very young when I married—just out of short dresses. We got along together for several years. If he wants to marry that woman I won't stop him, but he has got to take care of his children. I did not know what he said about me, and he told me I could find it here, and that is why I came."

She was told that in all probability such an agreement as she referred to would upset any divorce proceedings, and was advised to consult an attorney.

She replied that she was not acquainted with one, and the name of a well-known member of the District bar was given her in case she decided to retain one.

Little further was done in the case until yesterday, when the original petition for divorce was withdrawn and an amended application filed. This sets forth that the parties were married in the state of Mississippi about the year 1870, and lived together until 1879, when the husband charges that his wife separated from him, and abandoning him without cause went to live with her parents at Courtland, Miss., and refused to live with him longer. By this desertion he claims that he is entitled to a divorce. Not many hours after the filing of the petition Messrs. Ellis, Johns & McKnight put in an answer for the wife. She waives all service of a copy of the amended petition and denies each and every allegation set out in it. Application being made to Justice Merrick, he designated Examiner Arthur Browning to take the testimony, and the matter at present rests at that point.

Maj. Bassett, of the 4th Battalion.

Mr. Jesse M. Bassett, a nephew of Doorkeeper Isaac Bassett, of the Senate, and a clerk in the Treasury Department, was elected major of the 4th battalion, National Guard, last night at a meeting of the officers of that organization, held at the Washington Light Infantry armory. His competitor was Capt. S. E. Thomason. The newly elected major was formerly a member of the Washington Light Infantry and of the National Rifles.

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THE INCURABLE CURED!

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Feb. 24, 1887.
Gentlemen—Seven years ago a sore developed on my nose from a finger nail scratch. I tried a few simple remedies, but the sore would not heal. I grew worse every year for seven years. Many thought I had a cancer. Over a year ago I commenced taking S. S. S., and two dozen bottles entirely cured me. When I began with Swift's Specific I was in very poor health, and could hardly drag about. After I had finished the course of S. S. S. I was strong and buoyant, and had a good appetite. I regard it as a most valuable medicine for ladies in weak, delicate health. It is a wonderful medicine with me. Yours respectfully,
MRS. R. W. WILSON.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., April 2, 1887.
Gentlemen—For twenty years I have had a sore on my left cheek. It had gradually been growing worse. The many physicians whom I had consulted were unable to do me any good. Last fall a year ago I began using S. S. S. At first it inflamed the sore, and it became more virulent than ever; so much so, indeed, that my family insisted that I should leave off the medicine. I persisted in using the S. S. S. At the end of two months the sore was entirely healed. Thinking that the evil was out of my constitution, I left off the medicine; but in November, ten months after, a very slight breaking out appeared. I at once began again on S. S. S., and now that is also disappearing. I have every faith in S. S. S. It has done me more good than all the doctors and other medicines I ever took. Yours truly,
A. H. SHANDS.

WINSTON, N. C., April 12, 1887.
Gentlemen—Two or three years ago a cancer came on my face. It soon grew to be quite large. It wore on me, and my general health was very poor. Last September I began a course of S. S. S., which I have continued to the present time with the happiest result. The cancer has entirely disappeared, there being no evidence or symptom of a cancerous character left. My general health is good now, and my appetite better than it has been in years. I am 82 years old, and to-day I am working in the field planting corn. Yours truly,
JONAS LIEBRACH.

Gentlemen—I had a sore on my upper lip for eight years. Seven different doctors attempted in vain to heal it. One gave me a small vial for five dollars, which was a "certain cure." It is needless to say that it did me no good. About two years ago I became quite uneasy, as people thought I had a cancer, and I took a course of eighteen bottles of S. S. S. The result was a complete cure. The ulcer or cancer healed beautifully, leaving scarcely a perceptible scar. From that day I have been in excellent health, the Specific having purified my blood thoroughly, increased my appetite and perfected my digestion. In a word, I feel like a new woman, and, best of all, the eight year ulcer is gone entirely. Yours sincerely,
MRS. W. P. CANNON.
Trenton, Todd Co., Ky., Feb. 26, 1887.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY THE CURE.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.

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To Obtain Superior Articles at Reasonable Prices.

An immense sacrifice sale commences today at the well-known store of R. H. Taylor, No. 933 Pennsylvania avenue, and will continue until his complete stock of gent's furnishing goods is disposed of. The sale is rendered necessary owing to the increasing demands for space for the ladies' misses', and children's cloak and suit department, which is to be made the largest and finest in the east.

Mr. Taylor's shelves are crowded with every description of gent's furnishing goods and underwear, dressing gowns, silk hand kerchiefs, hand-embroidered suspenders, fancy mufflers, gloves, and a thousand other articles will be sold at fabulously low prices to make room for the cloak and suit department. Mr. Taylor has been at the same stand for twenty-five years, and is so well known that further notice is unnecessary. Go early and avoid the rush for bargains.

"Our Kersey Overcoat."

In different shades, at $15, is no catchpenny bargain such as the air is full of, but "unquestionable" goods and trimmings and our own make. EISEMAN BROS., Manufacturers, cor. Seventh and E.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We want to call your attention to our immense stock of Novelties for the holidays, of which we will speak more at length Saturday morning.

In the present instance we desire to call your attention to an immense lot of whisk-broom holders, in plush, brass, and carved wood. We got them very cheap for $1, $1.25, and $1.50 goods, and as we bought the entire job—and a large one—we will run them off at 50 cents each.

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DESCRIPTION OF VIENNA (IN GERMAN and English) Friday, Nov. 4 at 8 p. m., followed on Monday, Nov. 7 at 8 p. m., by description of Rome (in Italian and English), and Friday, Nov. 11, by lecture: "The Imminent War in Europe and the Eastern Question." PROF. DE GHENT, 1411 New York ave. The reading on Paris (French and English) will be repeated from time to time. Ten readings $2; thirty readings $5. no26-3mo

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SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE, commencing DEC. 1. Tickets will be sold from Washington to the following points good to return until June 1, 1888: New Orleans and return, $45; Mobile and return, $41; Pensacola and return, $41; Baton Rouge and return, $38.85; Jacksonville and return, $40. Trains leave Baltimore and Potomac station 8:30 a. m., 5:30 p. m. Through Pullman Palace Buffet Sleepers on all trains. For reservations, tickets, baggage checks, and all information, call on or address
E. J. LOCKWOOD,
District Passenger Agent,
del-1t 1300 Pennsylvania avenue.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE National Jockey Club for the election of officers for the year 1888 will be held at the club's room, Vernon Row, Pa. ave and 10th st., MONDAY, DEC. 5, 1887, at 7:30 p. m.
H. D. McINTYRE,
no29-1w Secretary.

☞ MEETING OF GROCERS' AND Liquor Dealers' Beneficial and Protective Association at Edel's Hall (Abner's) on THURSDAY, DEC. 1, at 7 P. M. You are all invited to attend.
no29-3t J. H. RICHARDSON, President.

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A complete and thorough canvass of the District of Columbia is now progressing and will include every resident, their occupation and address.
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OF
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Changes made Mondays and Thursdays.
THREE-STORY BRICK AND FRAME HOUSES FOR SALE.

920 N J ave s e, 9 b, 14 rs	$25,000
415 3d st n w, 9 b, m l, 11 rs	12,500
909 M st n w, 9 b, m l, 13 rs	11,000
223 Ind ave n w, 9 b, m l, 9 rs	7,500
627 G st s e, 9 b, 8 rs	5,500
23 E st n w, 9 b, 8 rs	5,500
717 8th st n e, 9 b, 8 rs	4,500
49 K st n e, 9 b, m l, 12 rs	4,500
734 7th st s e, 9 b, 7 rs	4,500
419 R st n w, 9 b, 5 rs	4,000

TWO-STORY BRICK AND FRAME HOUSES FOR SALE

36, 38, 42, 44 Myrtle st n e, 9 b, m l, 7 rs	$5,800
1114-1116 6th st s w, 9 b, 7 rs, and 1 f h in rear	6,000
1123 20th st n w, 9 b, 6 rs, 2 houses in rear 4 rs each	5,000
1247 and 1249 Madison st n w, 9 b, 4 rs and 2 brick houses in rear	4,800
804 8th st n w, 9 b, 7 rs	4,500
829, 831, 835 22d st n w, 9 b, 9 rs each	4,000
423 N st n w, 9 b, 5 rs and 2 houses in rear	4,000
615 1st st s w, 9 b, 5 rs and 3 houses in rear	3,000
27 Io st n w, 9 b, 6 rs each	2,200
Alley bet 4½ and 6th and H and I sts s w, 9 b, 4 rs	900

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

S e cor S C ave and 14th st s e	$1,000
R st, bet 1st and 3d n w	700
R st bet 1st and 3d n w	500
R st, bet 18th and 19th s e	400
Lots 1, 2, 3, 80, 81, and 82, Benning's road	325
	Per foot.
Pa ave, bet 6th and 7th sts s e	$2.00
18th st, bet L and M n w	1.50
Hopkins st, bet O and P n w	1.25
N Jave, bet Q and R sts n w	1.00
H st, bet N H ave and 25th st n w	1.00

HOUSES FOR RENT.

	Per month.
2205 14th st, 8 rs	$22 00
722 F st s w, 7 rs	20 33
219 10th st s e, 11 rs	18 00
623, 625 C st s w, 6 rs	17 00
27 to 41 E st s w, 6 rs	16 00
55 1st n w, 6 rs	16 00
1237 1st n w, 9 rs	15 00
1006 D st s e, 7 rs	15 00
2251 Prospect ave n w, 6 rs	15 00
1223 C st s e, 8 rs	14 00
328 11th st s e, 6 rs	14 00
325 11th st s e, 6 rs	13 00
317 10th st n e, 5 rs	13 00
1255, 1257 F st n e, 6 rs	12 50
305 10th st s e, 5 rs	10 00
69, 75 Jackson alley n e, 5 rs	10 50
2226 Boundary st n w, 4 rs	10 00
711 5th st s e, 5 rs	13 00
909 1 st s e, 5 rs	8 00
166 4½ st s w, 4 rs	8 00

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