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.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26

Amusements.

NATIONAL—Arthur Rehan's Co.
ALBAUGH'S—Fanny Davenport.
KERNAN'S—The Early Birds.
GLOE—Jennie Calef.
WONDERLAND—Museum and specialties.
THE MANASSAS PANORAMA—15th st. & Ohio av.

Daniel Manning.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN opposed the political views of Daniel Manning, but it recognizes the fact that he was an American of great ability, of sterling integrity, of earnest convictions, and having that force of character which dominates men, and makes its possessors leaders and molders of public opinion.

A poor boy, Daniel Manning commenced the battle of life in 1842 when but 11 years old, when he began to learn type setting in a newspaper office. Twenty-two years after, in 1863, he was the principal owner and editor of that paper and a recognized authority in the Democratic councils in his state.

In the same year Mr. Manning's ability as a financier was recognized and he became a director, afterwards vice president, and then president of one of the principal banks in the city of Albany.

When Samuel J. Tilden became governor of New York and sought the Democratic nomination for the presidency, Mr. Manning was one of his chief executors and advisers, and, like another Saul, sat at the feet of this Gamaliel to learn political wisdom.

But Mr. Manning had broader views than his Gamaliel, though, unfortunately, never converted, as Saul was, to the right.

A power in politics—a born organizer, Daniel Manning made Grover Cleveland President of the United States, and then sacrificed his life in the endeavor to make his administration a success.

Every one remembers how Secretary Manning was stricken down whilst discharging his duties in the Treasury Department. In the few months he was in office Secretary Manning mastered the details of the business of his department, but the effort was too great even for his splendid physical development.

When the blow came, and he had partially recovered from its effects, on the 20th of May, 1884, he tendered his resignation in a letter from which we extract the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1886.—MY DEAR SIR: I have decided to place in your hands my resignation of the office which you did me the honor to ask me to accept fifteen months ago.

My reasons for this decision are both public and personal.

Since the partial recovery of my health has permitted me to reflect upon the demands of the public service, to which I had given, perhaps too freely, all my strength, and upon the conditions of resuming my labors at your side, I have not for a moment questioned what must be my present duty.

The full recovery of my health is pronounced to be an affair of weeks, and a longer period of rest, especially during the hot months, is prescribed, or at least advised, as a prudent regimen thereafter.

Compliance with this advice would not be practicable were I to resume now the general direction of the Treasury Department, even if attaching something of the energy which it seemed needful to expend in the first year of my work. Supervision at a distance would be more a hindrance than a help to the acting Secretary.

But it is not befitting that a department of the government so difficult and so important should be administered by a convalescent, anxious of carrying its daily exactions, nor that the watchful control of its enormous interests, or the direction of its fiscal policies, even under your wise lead, should be attempted by any one concerned about husbanding his strength. * * * Permit me, therefore, without hesitation to accept my temporary disability as a summons to stand aside and make way for one immediately capable of fulfilling every requirement of the public service. Very respectfully yours,

DANIEL MANNING.

This letter is the strongest possible evidence that Secretary Manning recognized his situation and the danger which threatened him, but in his devotion to what he believed the interests of his country and party, the Secretary permitted himself to be overborne on the receipt of a letter from President Cleveland, which closed as follows:

You have placed your resignation in my hands. My responsibility here begins; and I know that the responsibility will be met, and the wishes of the people of the land fully answered, when I ask you to postpone for a while any hesitance upon the acceptance of your resignation, and that your final conclusion thereon may be delayed until the effects of continued rest and freedom from official care upon your condition may be better tested. I, therefore, earnestly request you to accept a leave of absence until the 1st day of October next, when, if you desire it, the question for your resignation may be resumed with, perhaps, better means of judging all the facts and probabilities which should be considered in his determination.

Hoping that you will consent to this suggestion, and trusting that your encouraging progress toward restoration to health may continue, I am, faithfully your friend,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Reluctantly Secretary Manning returned to duty, and finally, on Feb. 14, 1887, resigned his office, using this language in the letter tendering his resignation:

When you requested me last June to delay insisting upon the acceptance of my resignation, as again in our conference last October, you honored me with such terms of personal consideration, and expressed so grave a decision in respect to the requirements of the public service, that it was as impossible to question my duty as to forget your kindness.

I have not spared myself in the endeavor to comply with your wish and to contribute to the support of the policies which have illustrated your administration. * * * I therefore submit to your considerate judgment that in asking release by the 4th of March, or as soon as you may select my successor, I fulfill a duty to my family that may now be permitted to outweigh the duty of accepting longer that assignment of public service which, two years ago, you did me the honor to make.

It is evident from these extracts that Secretary Manning well knew the risks he was taking, deliberately took the chances of losing and did lose his life by service to his country.

While, as before stated, we differed with Secretary Manning as to what was the best policy for the country, we recognize his devotion. He gave his life to the service of the country.

If any one's sacrifice in the civil service deserves recognition by a pension, no one of modern times deserves it more than Daniel Manning. His wife should be paid the salary for his full term of office or be liberally pensioned. A great country, like ours, can afford to recognize devotion, whether upon the battle field or in civil life, and stimulate its sons to the highest and best service, knowing that the gratitude of the nation surely awaits them.

Mayor John B. Smoot, of Alexandria.

The editor of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN has received the following dispatch:

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Dec. 25.—HON. E. W. FOX, NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D. C.: It becomes my painful duty to announce the death of the Hon. J. B. Smoot. A meeting of the Mount Vernon Avenue Association will be held at council chamber to-morrow at 3 p. m.

M. B. HARLOW, Secretary.

Elsewhere we give a sketch of the life of Mr. Smoot. Alexandria has lost one of its best citizens, a man of broad and enlightened views and enterprising mind; one who was ready to embark in and lead every enterprise which promised to build up or aid his native city.

During the past year Mount Vernon Avenue Association was formed, and Mayor Smoot was unanimously elected as its first president. The members of that body had formed a deep attachment to him for his personal worth as a man. His sound judgment and patriotic devotion to the enterprise all conspired to make the community and the association mourn his taking away as an irreparable loss.

The Machine at Work.

Another great problem has been settled in a most summary way. The story is told in a Boston dispatch, which says that "orders came from Washington to Collector Saltonstall directing the discharge of two $1,400, four $1,200, five $1,000, and four $800 clerks, and seven employes at $2 a day in the Boston custom house."

The Boston custom house has been a great object of contention between the spoilsmen and the Mugwumps. Mr. Saltonstall sided with the Mugwumps, and refused to "turn the rascals out" until he was satisfied of their rascality. The Boston Democracy have stood aghast at his temerity. They have had committees of inquiry and investigation after him. They have demanded to know what sort of being he is—himself the creature of a Democratic administration, refusing to distribute the spoils to the ever faithful, who have so long hungered and thirsted for the flesh pots. But Saltonstall was deaf to their threats, and closed his heart to their cries for help. Hence their pilgrimage to Washington, and hence the above "order from Washington."

This is a short cut to a settlement of a vexed controversy in the interest of a united Democracy. The discharges are ordered in the name of alleged economy. This is a card for the bosses. But Collector Saltonstall says the public service will suffer by it. Very well; the committee on appropriations can restore the clerkships, when the "boys" can have a fairer chance to "get there." The boys have won.

The independent voter, of course, will see in this only at its worst a trick of the wicked partner to circumvent the reform administration. The wicked partner is getting very close to the fountain head. Not the less he will continue to be a convenient escape valve for the overload of offensive partisanship.

And so easily reversibly, poor civil service reform goes crawfishing.

Hope Which Must be Deferred.

When the poet sang about hope springing eternal in the human breast he must have had in view the Democratic boomers who have for some time been trying to close the political campaign of eighty-eight before the close of eighty-seven. It would be a mighty triumph for them to be assured that Mr. Cleveland will be inaugurated one year from next March, and hope has been at work with their wits in that direction with great energy.

Several obstacles have arisen in the path of Democratic hope. Mr. Cleveland's free trade blast has not fired the country's heart as hope had inspired them to expect. Mr. Cleveland's nomination is a certainty, because free trade and the office machinery have decreed it. Therefore, there is no escape from the un-American side of the chief issue which the Democracy must maintain. The Democratic line of campaign being thus plainly settled, and rather discouraging in itself, Democratic hope has turned its attention to setting up Republican candidates against their man of destiny and withdrawing them or knocking them out as the exigencies seemed to require.

First, they set up Mr. Blaine and knocked him out in their own minds by the fall elections. Certainly he was too weak to compete even with Mr. Cleveland on a British platform. Hope seemed to be revived a great deal, at least, until the returns were all in. Next, Gen. Sheridan was nominated and quickly withdrawn by those busy and magnaminous Democrats, because they feared he was ineligible. In rapid succession they have informed the Republicans that they must not accept Judge Gresham, Senator Harrison, Senator Hawley, Senator Allison, Chauncey Depew, Gen. Fairchild, Gov. Foraker, or some one of several other candidates. In a spirit of conciliation and accommodation, the Republicans have promptly accepted each and all of these nominations, and welcomed a campaign in which their foes should nominate both tickets. The willingness with which this situation was accepted has had a depressing effect on the Democratic boomers. Democratic hope was not itself again until each name was drawn out, and an experiment made upon another. The latest candidate thus treated is Senator Sherman. The Republicans were as one man in readiness to battle with him in the lead, and it was necessary to withdraw him promptly, and with the pomp and circumstance of an "authoritative" statement, which turns out to be as false as all the rest.

And now, hoping against hope, the administration organ at the capital announces that it is ready, like the honest miller, known by the hair in the palm of his hand, to grind grist for any kind of political combination—Democrats, Republicans, Mugwumps, or Independents—in fact, it includes everybody except Ireland, home rule, an honest vote, and a fair count.

The trouble with Democratic hope is that it is overworked and needs a vacation. Its vision is fancifully obstructed by so many Republican statesmen better equipped for the Presidency than Democracy can furnish, and all dangerously available, that it struggles against itself in the effort to be rid of them. With respect to statesmanship, the two parties are situated about alike as to the finances; the Republicans think that, though a surplus may be troublesome temporarily, it is preferable to a deficiency, which Democracy naturally produces.

The fact with which administration organs must finally struggle is, that the Republicans will nominate for President a statesman or a soldier, or both in one, whose character will insure an American policy, and whose popularity will require of the Democracy more than an ordinary supply of hope, which springs eternal because it must be "hope deferred" which "maketh the heart sick."

Another Cause of Worriment.

A little incident in the House the other day developed another cause of division and anxiety in the "continuing and unchanging Democracy." It will startle the country to know that the dividing question was that of liquor legislation. Not that any appreciable part of the Democracy differ with their party as to the divine right of the liquor traffic and the healthful inspiration of the beverage, but that many of the way-back representatives have felt the hand of temperance in the deprecation of their vote. The subject of alcohol troubles them just as the subject of free trade does, while in the abstract they favor both by a great majority and with unbounded enthusiasm, expediency drives them to hedge and to curb their rollicking liberties.

The incident named was the statement of Mr. Randall relative to the committee on the alcoholic liquor traffic. Mr. Randall and the two Republican members of the committee on rules reported in favor of continuing it, but Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Mills wanted it abolished. Thus, the "Randall wing" of Democracy broke from the free trade wing early and on what appears to be a side issue. This was enough to discompose the administration party. But this was not the half of the new tribulation. The outside discussion exposed a dreadful condition in some of the close "districts." Few Democrats want to serve on the committee, for action either way would deplete their home support. Hence the demand for abolishing the committee as a means of Democratic salvation.

So, even the unterrified Democracy, original friend and bulwark of the liquor saloon, has felt the approach of the moral force, and trembles at the very mention of an issue which heretofore it has disposed of with a sneer. Of a truth, "the world do move." Rent in twain on the question of free trade, quarreling about the disposition of the reserve, flopping apart on the silver dollar and national banks, and uniting only in periodical pursuit of spoils as regular as elections occur, perhaps, after all, it is left for the common beverage of Democracy to furnish an issue upon which it shall break and go to pieces.

A special message from the President appears to be necessary to preserve the Democratic column solid for free trade in rum. And this is another issue upon which the Republicans will meet the foe more than half way.

A Distinction and a Difference.

The difference between the views entertained by the Sage of Monticello and those of the Sage of Oak View is just now a subject of surpassing interest. In his second inaugural, delivered March 4, 1805, President Thomas Jefferson said:

At home, fellow citizens, you best know whether we have done well or ill. The suppression of unnecessary officers, of useless establishments and expenses, enabled us to discontinue our internal taxes. These, covering our land with officers and opening our doors to their intrusions, had already begun that process of domiciliary vexations which, once entered, is scarcely to be restrained from reaching successfully every article of property and produce. * * * The remaining revenue on the consumption of foreign articles is paid chiefly by those who can afford to add foreign luxuries to domestic comforts. Being collected on our seaboard and frontiers only, and incorporated with the transactions of our mercantile citizens, it may be the pleasure and the pride of an American to ask what farmer, what mechanic, what laborer ever sees a tax gatherer in the United States?

But as an improvement upon this view of the case, which is in harmony with that of Mr. Blaine, the Sage of Oak View, in his recent message, thus delivered himself:

It must be conceded that none of the things subject to the internal revenue taxation are, strictly speaking, necessaries; there appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people.

Emphatically, there is a distinction and a difference to be noted between the two statesmen.

What Are Democratic Principles?

The *Christian Union* recently remarked that "the Republicans are rallying to the support of Mr Blaine's platform and policy with far more vigor and courage than characterizes the rally of the Democrats around Mr. Cleveland's message." Where upon the New York *Sun* responded: "This is true, and the reason is that the Republicans are united on the question, while the Democrats are divided."

What! So soon after the declaration that the principles of Democracy are "continuing and unchanging?" If the Democrats are divided, which division is upholding the aforesaid "principles;" and, by the way, what are those principles?

There should be established a semi-daily expounder of alleged Democratic principles.

THE Washington (Iowa) *Gazette* says:

Mack Ackley was talking with some Swedes on Tuesday, at Oskaloosa, and he asked what wages they got per day in Sweden. They said a crown and a half, equal to forty-two cents. They are now getting $1.50. They were asked if the crown and a half would buy as much of the necessaries of life there as $1.50 would here. "Oh, no, not near." They lived, however, quite well in Sweden, they said, till they got free trade, and that killed them. These Swedes will hardly vote for Cleveland's pet theory.

Forty-two cents is about the wages that free trade would leave for the workingmen of this country.

Remembered on Christmas.

Among the Christmas presents bestowed in such an unostentatious manner as to usually escape public mention, was the gift to each of his workmen, (who had been in his employ almost from the start of his present successful career,) of a fine turkey by Mr. John W. Phillips, employing bricklayer and builder, a gentleman whose liberality and unflagging interest in temperance work are so highly appreciated by his associates in Perseverance Lodge of Good Templars.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW NATIONAL THEATER.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock Mr. Arthur Rehan's company of comedians will present Mr Augustin Daly's "Love in Harness." The same piece will be repeated at the evening performance. This company is a very strong one, and the play is one of Mr. Daly's unique and delightful compositions. The lovers of delicious high comedy will be sure and see this specimen of elegant stage art.

ALBAUGH'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon Miss Fanny Davenport will give a matinee of "Fedora" and repeat the same in the evening. "Fedora" represents the strongest type of the emotional drama. It has been seen here before, and remembered most pleasantly by those who delight in the French school of highly colored art. Miss Davenport's support is said to be excellent.

HARRIS'S BIJOU THEATER.

At the matinee this afternoon Miss Jennie Calef and company will present "Little Muffets," and do the same play in the evening. This play was last seen at Herzog's Opera House, presented by the same talented little lady, and many will embrace the opportunity to witness its reproduction.

KERNAN'S THEATER.

The "Early Birds," who open a week's engagement with to-day's matinee, comprise some of the most celebrated performers in the variety profession, among them Lester and Allen, the Davenport Brothers, and Miss Annie Hart.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

The Wonders of the Microscope Finely Illustrated.

The course of lectures just closed, given by Dr. E. P. Howland at the Spencerian Business College, has been the most interesting of the season. The wonders of the microscope were illustrated by the exhibition of a photograph from a microscopical slide, now at the medical museum, of the Lord's prayer written on glass with a diamond in a remarkably small space. Diatoms were exhibited with their thousands of beautiful markings magnified a million times, and each covering several square feet, when several millions of the objects themselves can be put in a lady's thimble. The 4,000 eyes of the common house fly were shown, a bee's sting, insects, and a great variety of objects. Little live minnows were made to appear several feet in length, as if swimming in a great tank of water, and the vinegar eels in a drop of vinegar looked like great serpents darting and squirming on the canvas.

Photography was illustrated and shown how, with an instrument that any one could carry in their hand, all kinds of photographs could be taken in from six seconds to the two-hundredth of a second. An instantaneous photograph of Mr. Burnham was taken before the audience by the flashing of fifteen grains of gun-cotton covered with thirty grains of powdered magnesium. A photograph was also taken with the magnesium lamp having a ribbon of the metal magnesium. The beautiful and clear illustrations with the electric lantern was shown in the exhibition of the canons of the Colorado, the wonderful crater lake of Oregon in an extinct crater of a volcano six miles in diameter, two thousand feet deep, and with a condensed cone rising out of the water seven hundred and fifty feet high. Illustrations were also shown of the Charleston earthquake and its great destruction, Dr. Howland's trip to the great northwest, and the wonderful geyser action in the Yellow stone park.

The superior delineation of the electric lantern could not be better shown than it was in the exhibition of the icebergs of the polar regions with their glittering summits 300 feet above the water, and balanced by extending 2,100 feet below its surface. Each evening closed with the exhibition of the electric arc on the screen; the most beautiful exhibit of all, showing the purple and weird light with its sparks of carbon passing from the red hot magnified cup of the positive carbon point to the cone-pointed negative carbon, a sight once seen that never will be forgotten. At the close of the lecture all who wished had an opportunity of having knives and pieces of steel magnetized with a powerful electro-magnet capable of suspending in the air over 2,000 pounds.

SERVICE FOR CHILDREN.

Christmas Night at the First Presbyterian Church.

The service for the children and their friends at the First Presbyterian church last evening was attended by a large concourse of people, young and old, who enjoyed it greatly from the beginning to the close. The exercises consisted of carols, recitations, Scripture citations, and responsive readings by members of the church and mission schools and of the primary class.

The audience room was beautifully decorated with evergreens, rare and beautiful plants, and fresh flowers—some of them sent from the white house. The exercises begun with a voluntory from the Sabbath school orchestra. This instrumental music charmed and delighted all present. The exercises of the primary class, under the superintendence of Mrs. Annie K. Wright, was remarkably fine, and was received by the assembly with great satisfaction and delight. A recitation by Miss Georgette Ross on "Giving and Receiving," was rendered in a most impressive manner.

Dr. Sutherland presided and made a short address. He was supported on either side by Mr. I. B. Wright, superintendent of the morning school, and by Mr. H. J. Frost, of the mission school. Mr. Chickering acted as precentor, and the whole scene of the evening will not soon be forgotten by any who had the good fortune to witness it.

THE CLERKS GOT A HOLIDAY

Despite the Efforts of Capt. Ainsworth to Prevent It.

The chief of the record and pension division of the surgeon general's office, Capt. Ainsworth, had a short but decisive tilt with the acting Secretary of War on Saturday. The Secretary had issued an order closing the department at noon, as has always been customary on the day before Christmas and New Year's. Capt. Ainsworth received the order, but, fearing that the Secretary did not know what he was doing, he added a miniature order of his own which informed the clerks that only those who had time due them could have the half holiday. The Secretary's attention was called to the matter about 1 o'clock on Saturday, and he issued a peremptory order releasing the clerks from the unnecessary toil to which their chief would have tied them down.

ALEXANDRIA MATTERS.

Items of Interest Gathered for the "Republican's" Readers.

Mr. J. Cooke Broadus, of this city, but late of Newark, Ohio, is here spending the holidays with his family.

Mr. Henry Parsons, a well-known river man of this city, while skylarking at the store of Robert Murphy, on the corner of Prince and Alfred streets on Saturday evening, was accidentally stabbd by a companion, just above the heart, with a small pocket-knife, narrowly escaping death.

Mr. Willie W. Wheat, who is taking a course in the study of medicine at the University of Virginia, is in the city on a visit to relatives and friends.

Mrs. Justus H. Rathbone, wife of the founder of the order of Knights of Pythias, yesterday was taken with a relapse, and is thought to be in a critical condition.

Mrs. Logan's Gift from Her Children.

The four children of Mrs. John A. Logan have presented their mother with a set of harness as a Christmas gift. Those now in service are well worn and almost beyond usefulness, while the ones just presented are very fine, and from the factory in which her son, John A. Logan, is interested, at Youngstown, Ohio.

$13.50 overcoats in many colors and shades. Eiseman Bros., manufacturers, cor. 7th and E.

Prayers vs. Saloons.

An all day prayer and consecration service in behalf of the church and home against the saloons will be held at the Central Mission rooms, 930 Pennsylvania avenue, Thursday, Dec. 24, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Prominent temperance speakers will be present, and the public are cordially invited.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where other preparations fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

H. D. BARR,
Importer and Tailor.
"SPRING GOODS."
Just Arrived, French, English, and Scotch Suitings, Trouserings, &c. Mr. Barr Personally Fits All Garments Made in Our Establishment.
1111 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

A Merry Christmas.

In wishing our friends and patrons a merry Christmas we avail ourselves of this opportunity to return them, one and all, our warmest thanks for the generous patronage with which they have honored us during the year now drawing to a close, and particularly during the week immediately preceding Christmas day. It may interest our friends to know that it has been by far the most successful year of our business career. We regard this fact as an evidence that our earnest efforts to properly provide for the people's wants on the basis of equity have been fully appreciated, and we shall in the future, as in the past, leave nothing undone to merit a continuance of the people's confidence and support. Again wishing you all a Merry Christmas, we remain

Your obedient servants,

Saks & Company.

JULIUS LANSBURGH'S
315 SEVENTH STREET,
GREAT SALE OF
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.
Furniture Department.
Odd Plush, Brocatelle, and Rattan Chairs.
Stands in Cherry, Oak, and Mahogany Woods.
Tables, Writing Desks, Shaving Stands, Chiffoniers, Mantel, Standing and Hanging Cabinets.
Suits of Parlor Furniture in Every Conceivable Shape and Covering.
Pedestals, Hall Stands, Hall Seats, Hat Racks,
Which have been specially reduced owing to large stock on hand.
Tables and Piano Covers, Lace Curtains, Scarfs, Heavy Portieres for Windows and Doors.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS FOR THE WEEK.
Every Article Reduced.
Large Sale of Misfit Rugs, in Moquette, Body and Tapestry Brussels on 2d floor.
Open evenings during the week.
Julius Lansburgh
315 Seventh Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
If you want the CHEAPEST, CLEANEST, and MOST ECONOMICAL FUEL, buy Washington Gas Company's COKE.
JOHNSON BROTHERS,
au17-tf Sole Agents.

WEDDINGS AND RECEPTIONS—GO to BURGDORF STABLE for first class carriages and coupes by the hour, day, or month; if desired horses hired without carriages; 410 to 420 5th st. N. W. dec3-1m

WASHINGTON MARKET COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the Washington Market Company will be held at the office of the company, in Center Market, in the city of Washington, at 12 o'clock on the FIRST MONDAY, being the 2d DAY OF JANUARY, 1888, for the choice of thirteen directors for the ensuing year and to act on any other subject within the powers of the corporation.
S. W. CURRIDEN, Secretary.
de21-8t

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the District of Columbia.—A special meeting of the Republican Central Committee of the District of Columbia will be held at Cosmopolitan Hall, southeast corner of E and Eighth streets northwest, on TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making ample preparation for the election of a new committee for the ensuing four years, as provided in the constitution of said committee.
A. M. CLAPP, President.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1887. dec24-2t

ACCOUNTANT (SCOTCH CHARTered) opens, closes, or keeps by contract, sets of books. Partnerships investigated. Intricate accounts balanced.
ERIC M. NOBLE,
se26-w8m 1326 F street.

THE PERFECTION HEAT AND LIGHT COMPANY.
OFFICE, 938 F STREET N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22, 1887.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of "The Perfection Heat and Light Company" will be held on TUESDAY, JAN. 10, 1888, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK P. M., at 938 F st. N. W., for the election of a board of directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.
The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1 until after Jan. 10, 1888.
By order of GEO. G. SCHROEDER, President.
GEO. M FILLMORE, Secretary.

WASHINGTON MARKET COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the Washington Market Company will be held at the office of the company in Center Market, in the city of Washington, at 12 o'clock on the FIRST MONDAY, being the 2d day of January, 1888, for the choice of thirteen directors for the ensuing year, and to act on any other subject within the powers of the corporation.
S. W. CURRIDEN, Secretary.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec 20, 1887. dec21-10t

THE COLUMBIA BRICK COMPANY.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Columbia Brick Company will be held at the office of the company at Waterloo station, Va., on THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1888, at 12:30 noon, to act upon the proposed release of the works for a term of ten years and upon any other matter that may be presented.
S. W. CURRIDEN, Secretary.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1887.—30 days id.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1887.
Policy holders are hereby notified to renew their insurance on or before the last Monday in December, 1887, for the year 1888.
The rate of interest on all renewals will be one (1) per cent. on the Premium notes. Please attend to your renewals before the last few days and thus avoid the crowd.
J. WESLEY BOTELER, Secretary.
dec4-10t

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