THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Daily (except Sunday) and Weekly.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE DAILY is served to subscribers by carrier for Fifty Cents a month.

By mail, postage prepaid, one year	$6 00
Six months	3 00
Three months	1 50
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Foreign and Consular Edition (free of postage), per year	2 00

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

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3.

Amusements.

NATIONAL—Duff Opera Company.
ARCADIA—"Allan Dare."
KERNAN'S—Hallen & Hart.
BIJOU—Joseph J. Dowling.
THE MANASSAS PANORAMA—15th st. & Ohio Av.

BRER HOLMAN, the renowned objector, went home to enjoy the holidays, and to repair his fences, which were getting rickety. The weather was too fetid for stake driving, and evidently was better adopted to crisp observation. Brer Holman was not cheerful about the outlook for 1888. New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut looked very blue, indeed, and Indiana was showing up more "pivotal" than he could wish. What has done all this is civil service reform. Brer Holman doesn't like that system, but he will allow us to suggest that he had better re-read the famous letter to one Curtis on this subject. It was written, to be sure, before its author became the sage of Oak View. But in the light of it, Brer Holman's remarks appear very unkind.

MR. M. J. ROSSITER, who edits the Chicago *Herald*, besides trying to edit Democratic policies on the English basis, expresses the fear inferentially that the sage of Oak View wants the earth and several outside planets thrown in. His latest "want" is to hold the Democratic convention, which is to renominate him, in New York city. Well, why not? It will be a Cleveland ratification meeting from first to last. He will dictate his vice presidential attachment; he has already made the platform; he will organize the committee on resolutions to fit him and his platform. New York is the center of British-Mugwump-Import-trade influence. All things considered, Mr. Cleveland ought to have his way with his own personal property.

The League Reception.

The Republican National League received yesterday at its elegant home on Thomas circle. Several hundred Republicans availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the League, and all were received with hospitality and courtesy.

The Republican National League is now one of the institutions of Washington city, and of the nation at large. It is a home where Republicans from every section meet to consult each other upon the politics and policies of the day.

Already many of the leading Republicans of the country have become members of the League, because they see it is the focal point where a consensus of the Republican thought of the country can best be obtained.

Hundreds of other Republicans from every section will become members of the League so soon as they visit Washington, and see that this is to be the great personal organization where the men of the country who believe in Republican doctrines can meet in social intercourse and at the same time serve a great political end.

"The National Republican."

With the beginning of the business of the new year we desire to call the attention of the public to the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. Published at the capital of the nation, the paper is entitled to all that its name implies. It is "national" and it is "Republican" in the best and broadest sense of both these words.

During the coming year will be settled the contest over one of the gravest questions ever submitted to the suffrages of the American people. President Cleveland's message to the fifteth Congress has definitely placed the Democratic party in favor of the British policy of free trade, with a tariff for revenue only, and the inquisitorial internal revenue tax.

The Republican party has made its record in favor of THE AMERICAN POLICY OF PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR. The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will advocate that policy intelligently and effectively. It will show so plainly that "he who runs may read" and even a fool can understand" that it is through this Republican policy of protection that the country has become great, rich, and powerful—that to continue it will make the country still greater, richer, and more powerful, and that to discontinue it will bring disaster upon all sections and all the people.

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will advocate the free coinage of silver, thus giving a natural expansion and healthy growth to the currency of the country commensurate with the growth and population of its industries.

It will advocate the repeal of the tobacco tax—a relic of war taxation, and an illogical, vicious, and unnatural method of raising revenue. It will favor the repeal of the vexatious tax upon fruit brandies. It will favor liberal improvements for our rivers and harbors, improved coast defenses, a new navy, every effort to increase our merchant marine, liberal national aid to public schools, and, in short, all things that will benefit the people of the country.

For the District of Columbia, the beautiful city of Washington, which is its birthplace and home, the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will do all that an intelligent interest in its affairs makes possible. The Memorial bridge, the long delayed Aqueduct bridge, the Eastern branch bridge, better roads, better schools, and more of them, improved streets, Mount Vernon avenue, and every other good thing that will contribute to build up and beautify Washington will be aided by the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

As a newspaper, giving in the most concise and readable form all the news of the world, the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN stands without a superior anywhere and without a peer in the District. The citizens of Washington will find in its pages a complete epitome of the world's happenings, both at home and abroad, arranged in the best form.

With such a paper the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN does not doubt but that the intelligent people of the District will give it a hearty support both in its subscription list and its advertising columns. The only appeal it makes to them, is the paper itself.

The District Government.

The District of Columbia occupies the most anomalous position of any other spot of ground inhabited by 250,000 people in the civilized world. The capital city of a great nation, the foundation stone of whose fabric is the right of suffrage—that is, the right of the people to say who shall govern them—the people of the District live in an absolute a despotism as exists on the face of the earth. They have no voice in naming the public officials nor in making the laws by which they are governed.

It is right and proper, as the United States government is located here, with the heads of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments and the archives of the government, that Congress should control the general legislation of the District, but it does not follow that the people of the District of Columbia should have no voice in that body which makes these laws or in the selection of local officials to carry them into effect.

Taxation without representation was one of the leading causes of the Revolution which culminated in the establishment of the republic, the residents of whose capital city are now taxed without the slightest semblance of representation and are expected to submit without a murmur.

Great stress is laid upon the fact that the general government pays half the expenses of the District government and is, therefore, entitled to absolute control. As the general government owns half the property in the District it does no more than its share when it pays half the expenses, and when, as the facts are, the payments made by the general government from the formation of the District up to date are not equal by thirty million dollars to the amounts expended by the citizens of Washington in the governance and beautification of the city this argument falls to the ground.

No one will deny but that the general government should be fully represented in the control of District affairs, and that is secured by the deed of cession, through which it holds the territory composing the District. But that does not imply that the residents here should have no voice in governing themselves.

Another stock argument used by those who favor the present system is, that at one time there was a corrupt local government. "The feather duster legislature!" is the idiotic cry of these men whenever the subject of "home rule" is spoken of for the District. On the same principle the English parliament, the American Congress, and the French assembly ought to be abolished because official reports show that there have been corrupt men in each of these bodies.

Enlightened men recognize the anomalous condition, and admit that the people of the District should at least have a delegate in Congress, and have some voice in choosing a portion of the District officials, particularly those who have charge of the education of their children.

But, say the opponents to these measures, "the niggers would rule the District." In 1880 there were 31,955 white males over twenty-one years of age and 13,918 colored males over that age; that is, there were seven white to every three colored men in the District of voting age. The white population is much larger in proportion now than it was in 1880, being probably three to one. Is it necessary to make any other answer to this cry except these figures?

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN proposes to insist that the people of the District shall have a voice in Congress where the laws are made that govern them, and it has a word to say to the Republicans of the District while on that subject. There has been too just cause of reproach against the Republicans for the manner in which some of their elections have been held, leading should not occur again. In the selection of committemen to day be done in an orderly and decent manner. Such a course will greatly aid in securing some of the privileges of self-government, and thus the children raised in the District may know what is meant by an election and the practical workings of the ballot in shaping government.

Holiday Hobgoblins.

The holidays are over, and with them departed once more to the shades of oblivion that experiment in domestic economy which annually about that time beasts the human family like a midwinter madness. It involves the problem with the millionaire how to give everybody everything and have the universe left, and with the poor man how to make a dollar of the diddles replenish the stockings of five score relations and have enough left to carry him to the next pay-day. Blest was the man who had in early youth pursued the higher mathematics sufficiently to provoke an original system in himself through which he could multiply his coin many times faster than by the simple rule, and divide the objects he coveted by a divisor so infinitesimal that its answer would be countless. Blest was the woman whose surplus did not turn to a deficiency before the last day for shopping heaved in sight. Blest were the children whose parents or guardians submitted without a groan to the pillage which civilization has proclaimed justifiable. Doubtless many a willing giver, in an imaginary way, has heard "the jingling of the guinea" which "helps the hurt that honor feels," and cursed Congress because it did not before the holidays provide an outlet through which that surplus in the treasury could be distributed. And it cannot be denied that many an honest debt has been postponed to the laudable desire for bridging over "a few more" gaps in friendly relationship. Altogether, the financial strain has once more severely tested the domestic exchequer, and now there is heard a universal sigh of relief.

Of a different variety, but equally perilous, has been the experimental assault on the civil service of the household. The head of the family went to the foot early in the campaign. Driven from room to room in his own house, haunted by low-voiced and mysterious conspiracies, finally he resorted to the street, or the friendly but fugacious warmth of the corner grocery. Intrigue was in the air, and anarchy took the place abdicated by the lord and master. Children constructed unconstitutional rebellion against parents and parents against grandparents, servants against masters, and masters against the ruling order of things. Citizens and strangers alike contributed to the general overthrow of social regulation; nobody was exempt from the lawless delirium. Small but awful boxes were hidden under beds and in dark crannies, threatening to explode at the slightest touch of one who was forbidden. Tiny rolls like dynamite bombs crept into lockers more or less secure, carrying consternation to the thief of the clandestine prep. All persons bore armfuls of missiles, deadly or otherwise, to be thrown at former friends, with reckless disregard of consequences to the social order—all, without exempting the usual classes denied the ballot—namely, foreigners unnaturalized, Indians untaxed, and lunatics. The latter class appeared to have seized the guiding star of the season and lighted it with kerosene highly explosive. And when, after all this dark-lantern plotting of the social mob had culminated in one tremendous crash, the sober every-day thought began picking up and putting together the fractured fragments of society, it once more dawned upon the world that anarchy was for holidays only and must be suppressed.

So now the head of the family is lord and master again, enforcing his edicts rigidly, as if he had never run away from his charge. He smiles a smile of sad satisfaction when informed 'pon honor that all "his sisters and his cousins and his aunts" have had *such* fun with so little cost to him. He gazes wearily at the dozens upon dozens of antique suspenders and neckties, the jobs lots of revolutionary hose, the boundless variety of number nineteen collars for a thirteen neck, all of which have come down through the mythical chimney to his corner, and receives the congratulations of his friends with becoming grace and humility. His friends are happy and he is happy—(why should'nt he be happy?)—until he discovers that horse-car tickets are not negotiable at the vegetable market and absently contemplates his lately plethoric pocketbook as a curious transparency which might have been rescued from between the foundation stones of the Washington monument.

There are some features of life that strain and fatigue society worse than the Christmas holidays, but they do not occur yearly. Still, every recurring season we welcome them as a joy, and so they are—until we have 'joyed a week or so of them. Now we are willing to begin a twelve-months' preparation for the next season's enjoyment of a week uproarious.

North Carolina Politics.

The widespread and determined revolt against the administration which has manifested itself throughout North Carolina is one of the most noteworthy results of the Oak View statesman's free trade manifesto. As indicated by extracts from North Carolina papers the people of that state are indignant beyond measure. The most ardent Democrats boldly declare their unalterable hostility to the free trade hoax, the internal revenue system, and the leaders of the Democratic party. Perhaps the most unpopular names ever heard in North Carolina are those of Cleveland, Carlisle, Mills, and Fairchild; and next only to these in popular odium are those of the Democratic congressmen who voted for Carlisle for the speakership. Those congressmen will never be forgiven, and they ought not to be. Representing strongly protectionist constituencies, they have allowed themselves to be driven headlong into a position which can be regarded only as a betrayal of American interests.

North Carolina is the finest field for the development of mining and manufacturing to be found on this continent, perhaps the most promising in the whole world. Its water power, furnished by numberless streams plunging down the slopes of its mountains, is estimated at more than forty million horse-power. It contains inexhaustible beds of iron, copper, and coal, besides gold and precious stones. It has timber in vast quantities and infinite variety. It has a fertile soil and salubrious climate. And all these advantages have been made known to the world through the expositions at Boston, Atlanta, and other cities to such an extent that mining and manufacturing are being rapidly developed there. The state now contains eighty cotton factories, an increase of 100 per cent. within seven years. Mines of coal, iron, and gold are being opened up. Towns and cities are springing up on every hand, and the value of land is rapidly advancing. A piece of ground sold in Durham recently at the rate of $177,000 an acre. Fifteen years ago the same lot could have been bought at the rate of $10 an acre. And such instances of enhanced values on account of the growth of manufacturing are common in that state. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that North Carolinians are mainly protectionists, and it is the plain duty of the Republican party, as the organized agency for the defense of American industry, to form an alliance with those progressive people, and to stand manfully by them in their struggle against free trade heresies. The Republican party has already made the adoption of such a policy as the Oak View cabal has outlined an impossibility. The North Carolina protectionists welcome their assistance, and will duly reciprocate the favor. In fact, they now begin to recognize in the Republican party the only reliable political organization in the country. In comparing its bold and steady policy of fostering American industries and upholding American principles with the shuffling side issues, paltry subterfuges, and bald duplicity of the so-called Democracy, they have already perceived that their true interests lie in a firm co-operation with the Republicans. The grand old party, strengthened in the western and middle portions of the state by such allies and recruits as Richmond Pearson, Thos. Settle, jr., R. Z. Linney, John M. Gallaway, and John R. Webster, is prepared to win a glorious victory in 1888.

THE following dispatch from Jackson, Miss., special to the Memphis *Avalanche*, shows how well the people of Secretary Lamar's state understand the sanctity of the amendments to the constitution:

JACKSON, MISS., Dec. 27.—At a meeting of the Jackson Democracy held to-night the following preamble and resolutions were submitted as the unanimous report of the committee:

Whereas the Democracy of this city, recognizing the just reproach upon them for so long suffering a Republican administration in the capital city of a Democratic state, and having determined to no longer submit thereto; be it therefore

Resolved (by the Democrats of the city of Jackson in mass meeting assembled), That we to-night nominate candidates for mayor and aldermen and hereby avow our purpose to elect them.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of one hundred to see that the ticket is elected.

The above resolutions were adopted by acclamation, with a whoop. The young men have organized a young men's "White Man's League." The determination of the white people to overthrow the present Republican regime is expressed in every white face you see, except a few beneficiaries of the present Administration.

Offers of assistance have been received from the young Democracy of quite of number of adjoining towns, who are ready to respond at a moment's notice, if their presence is needed to prevent the massing of the negroes against the whites at the polls. There is no doubt of the success of the ticket. The only fear is that the obstinacy of the opposition in continuing a fight already lost to them, and in which their only chance of winning could possibly rest is in massing the negro vote, may culminate in a bloody riot. This city has experienced no such times since the revolution of 1875. The election occurs Monday next.

THE New York *Sun* makes the charge that the Pacific railroad commission was simply the result of a conspiracy for blackmail, which included Wall street speculators, newspapers, and members of Congress, and was utterly useless. It closes its article thus:

The investigation was ordered, and its results, in the form of two reports, were published in the *Sun* on Saturday. In the examination of witnesses the commissioners discovered nothing that was not before known; nothing that can furnish the slightest pretext for further postponement of decisive action. The majority of the commission recommend a definite and practicable plan of settlement, which the chairman—whose appointment does not seem to have been a fortunate one—has submitted a cranky document filled with anti-monopolistic rant against corporations generally and the Pacific roads in particular, and recommending nothing practical or comprehensible.

What Congress should do, now that it has all the facts before it, is to take hold of the matter seriously, and settle the question without delay.

THE TRADE OF THE OCEAN

IS TRANSPORTED CHIEFLY IN VESSELS OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

What is Requisite for America to Make Successful Competition—Our Increase in Tonnage on the Lakes and Pacific Coast.

The report of Mr. C. B. Morton, commissioner of navigation, is a compendium of information relating to the shipping not only of the United States, but of the world. It shows that the business is one, perhaps more than any other, governed by competition of all nations, and says that unless the American ship in foreign ports, or in our own, can take cargo as cheaply or more cheaply than the English, Norwegian, or German, or Spanish vessel, the merchandise will be transported by the foreign vessels.

The commissioner sets forth in detail the various aids and advantages enjoyed by the shipping of other nations, and concludes that it is impossible without a change of the present condition for our navigation to regain its lost supremacy in the foreign trade.

He says that our vessels must be put on an equality with foreign ships, or they must be gradually forced out of the contest.

Bounties or subsidies are paid by Spain, Italy, Germany, France, &c., and British vessels have been and are aided under one guise or another.

The report alludes to various facts relating to the West Indian and South American trade which naturally belongs to this country, but it is almost monopolized by European ships.

With regard to the coasting trade the commissioner says the case is different, and the shipping employed, amounting to 3,090,283 tons, without including many craft not documented, is reasonably prosperous, especially upon the lakes, where the coastwise trade is developing rapidly, the increase in the American tonnage there during the year ended June 30, 1887, being 21,101 tons.

The gain upon the Pacific coast was 8,701 tons, and it was about the same on the western rivers.

The total documented tonnage of the United States is 4,105,844 tons, it being distributed as follows: Atlantic and Gulf 2,638,272; Pacific coast 356,445; northern lakes, 783,721; western rivers 327,405.

The foreign going registered tonnage is 1,015,561 tons. The commissioner recommends that the coasting trade be relieved of its burdens as to pilotage fees, on the ground that in many cases where pilotage was formerly essential the government has expended millions of dollars in improving channels, in placing beacons and buoys as guides, in making the measurements and accurately noting them on carefully prepared charts, and in erecting light houses.

He thinks shipping should receive the benefit of these improvements in reduced charges for pilotage, and that Congress should abolish the compulsory features of the state laws imposing pilotage, half pilotage, or license fees on coasting vessels, so that the practice may be uniform in all the states.

He speaks of the impolicy of local taxation of vessels and its tendency to drive the ownership of vessels from the place where they are taxed to places where they are not taxed, as well the fact that it weighs them in their contest with foreign shipping—not only not taxed, but subsidized.

He says that the expense of state quarantine should be paid by the parties interested—that is, by the general public—and that fees for the support of the stations and the salaries of the officers should not be exacted of vessels, the owners of which suffer more than their share in having their vessels detained in quarantine while at expense for crew and loss of service.

The commissioner is of opinion that American sailing or steam vessels should be allowed to transport goods on which duties have been secured without further bonds, the vessel being already bonded under the navigation laws, and the present regulations constituting a discrimination against ordinary sailing vessels and steamers of the United States not forming a part of regular lines.

An amendment of the laws relating to tonnage tax is recommended, so that steam vessels may pay on the same relative capacity as sailing vessels. The present tax discriminates in favor of foreign vessels.

To prevent duplication of names of vessels of the United States, there being, for example, exactly sixty "Susans" or names derived therefrom, he recommends that names of new vessels be suggested to the bureau of navigation, where an alphabetical list of all vessels of the United States is kept, and where it could be at once determined whether the name proposed would be a duplicate of others already in use.

He suggests that laws governing changes of name be extended, to include all vessels over a certain size owned by citizens of the United States.

The report refers to the lack of system on the lakes, as regards the punishment of crime there, on vessels of the United States, and recommends the extension of the admiralty jurisdiction to include such cases.

At present some of the counties extend to the middle of the lakes, and often it is almost impracticable to establish the fact that an offence was committed in a particular jurisdiction. The courts have heretofore had difficulty in disposing of these cases.

He thinks there should be some inspection of steam vessels carrying passengers upon waters of a state not subject to the laws of the United States, and suggests the establishment of several lights and stations, and that a law be enacted to make the recording of bills of sale, mortgages, and hypothecations of vessels as valid when recorded in the proper custom house as when recorded under state laws in state courts or otherwise, and to authorize concurrent jurisdiction on the part of the United States district courts with the state courts in the matter of foreclosure under such documents.

The commissioner deprecates the many hardships encountered by ship owners by reason of the constant change going on in navigation from sail to steam, from wood to iron, and from iron to steel, and also by reason of foreign bounties, subsidies, and aids granted to foreign ships competing with our vessels both in the merchant service and the fisheries. The commissioner says he is especially wrath that the Canadians should have made the $5,500,000 foolishly given them by the United States for almost worthless fishing privileges, making a fund the interest on which, he says, is paid as a bounty to Canadian fishermen competing with our fishermen, who were already at a disadvantage on account of greater expense for vessels and outfits, but and wages.

This condition of affairs, he adds, is in disobedience of the Bible's injunction—not to seethe the kid in its mother's milk.

He suggests that the present practice as to steering gear should be made uniform, so that an order to "port" on one ship would not, as is now the case, mean to "starboard" on another vessel, whose chains are differently rove.

The commissioner expresses himself strongly in favor of a naval reserve, and concludes his report with a draft of a bill embodying his ideas of the legislation required on this and other points calling for prompt action by Congress.

LITERARY NOTES.

"Artistic Country Seats" is the title of a subscription work in five parts, each containing eighty pages of text, illustrated with twenty pages of plates, representing recent types of American architecture, which Mr. George Wm. Sheldon is preparing for the Messrs. Appleton. Only 1,000 copies will be printed.

The January *Magazine of American History* will contain an illustrated article on Thurlow Weed's home in New York city, with a portrait of Mr. Weed as a frontispiece.

Tolstoi's "Stories for Children" and "Napoleon and the Russian Campaign" are announced by T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York.

The "Library of American Literature from the Earliest Settlement to the Present Time," on which Mr. E. E. Stedman has been at work for several years, will be shortly published by Messrs. Charles L. Webster & Co., New York.

Another important work announced by the same house is the "Memoirs of Gen. Philip Sheridan," in two large volumes of 600 pages each. This will be ready in the spring.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DIVERSIONS OF A DIPLOMAT IN TURKEY. By S. S. Cox. Charles L. Webster & Co., N w York.

Mr. Cox is the author of a varied and interesting collection of volumes, but he has written nothing fresher and brighter than his last work. It is probably the most brilliant and enduring feature of his mission to Turkey, and if he had done nothing more it would be an ample return for his appointment.

The "Diversions of a Diplomat," which, by the way, is a most felicitous title, consists of nearly 700 pages and 51 chapters. It is printed on beautiful paper and is profusely and happily illustrated. The titles of some of the chapters will indicate the character of the ground the author has gone over. He first tells of his arrival in Constantinople, and in the third chapter gives a most interesting account of his reception by the sultan. Following are chapters on "Social life in Constantinople," "The origin, power, and fall of the Janizaries," "Salient features of the Ottoman empire," "Turkish language and literature," "Turkish wit and humor," "The eunuch and other incidents of the harem," "Slavery—its conditions and mitigations," "Mahometan marriages and their consequences," "American institutions in Turkey," "Resources of Turkey—taxation, brigandage, and finances," "Is reform possible in Turkey?"

These are but a few of the subjects treated, but they give an inkling of the wide and exhaustive range of the author. Mr. Cox must have been very busy in the collection of his facts, for while he has the gossipy quality he has also the faculty of imparting a great deal of useful information. He is a close observer, remembers all he sees and hears, and remembers with accuracy. But the ceaseless charm of Mr. Cox is the genial glow of a subdued humor that he imparts to every subject that at all admits of it. And unless he has the opportunity to display this better side of his nature he is not himself, and therefore not at his best. This is why "The Diversions of a Diplomat" is a far better book than the one he wrote about an epoch in the political history of this country, with which he was acquainted through his services in Congress. In his latest work he is thoroughly at home. There is infinite room for the play of his kind, sympathetic, good-humored nature. We can well afford to forgive his over-friendliness to the sultan and his rotten-borough of an empire for the sake of his delicious pictures of the Turks and Turkish life. And perhaps it is just as well that something now and then should be written of Turkey in a friendly vein, for nearly all that is written is the other way.

Mr. Cox's style is so familiar to everybody that we need not quote any specimen paragraphs from his latest work to illustrate it, but we can most sincerely and heartily advise everybody to read "The Diversions of a Diplomat," and can say with confidence that it is not only the latest, but best book the author has written.

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The Only Remedy FOR **Contagious Blood Poison.**

Mr. D. B. Adams, Union, South Carolina, writes: "I was afflicted with a terrible case of blood poison for about thirteen months. I was treated by the best physicians, and used various kinds of remedies, but received no substantial relief. I finally tried Swift's Specific, and about six bottles cured me sound and well."

Col. R. H. Kinsey, editor and proprietor of the Opelika, Ala., Times, under date of August 8, 1887, writes: "When I was a young man, through indiscretion, I contracted a disease which has stuck to me for years. Some five or six years since I was troubled with pains, so as to make it difficult for me to walk. Having advertised the S. S. S. in my paper for several years, I concluded I would try it to see if there was any efficacy in the medicine. I commenced using it according to directions and used half dozen bottles. I was once at a stag election and, getting hot, I walked six miles and have never felt any return of the old malady. After experiencing the good effects I must say I am satisfied with the result. I am sixty-eight years of age and I feel now like a young man and can go to the ease when necessary and set up from six to eight thousand ems without any inconvenience. I send you this without solicitation."

Mr. F. Woehl, 211 North Avenue, Chicago, under date of June 12, 1887, writes: "I deem it my duty to thank you for the cure I received from your excellent medicine. I contracted a very severe case of blood poisoning about two years ago. Hearing of your medicine, I went to a drug store, the proprietor of which persuaded me to buy a preparation of his own, which he said was a sure cure. I used six bottles of his stuff and grew worse all the time. At last I got disgusted and despaired of a cure. I met a friend who told me that your medicine had cured him. I went to the same druggist again and demanded your medicine. He reluctantly sold me two bottles, and I am now perfectly cured. I owe this for the benefit of sufferers, to prevent their being deceived by false representations. I thank you again for the benefit derived from your medicine."

Dr. J. N. Chaney, a prominent physician, residing in Ellaville, Schley County, Georgia, in a letter recounting the infallible success he has in curing contagious blood poison cases in his extensive practice, writes: "Those who know the almost inevitable, permanently dangerous effects of mercury will welcome your discovery, S. S. S., as a boon to humanity. The medical profession, always wary of proprietary medicines, is coming slowly, and in some cases secretly, to the use of S. S. S. in cases of blood disorder. Of course a medicine that cures poisoning in its worst form must purify the blood of every disorder."

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

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OPIUM AND WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain; book of particulars sent free. B. M. WOOLLEY, MD., Atlanta, Ga. sa14-tu,w,s-1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE MUSICAL PRODIGY,

JOSEF HOFMANN,

Who will play in this city Jan. 9 and 11, has recently sent the following letter to Albert Weber, the great piano manufacturer:

TRANSLATION.
WINDSOR HOTEL.

MY DEAR MR. WEBER,

I much regret that I cannot already thank you in the English language for the magnificent instruments which you have placed at my disposal for my concerts.

Only the powerful tone, the beautiful singing and carrying quality of your instruments render my appearance in the Metropolitan Opera House possible, and until now I have found no instrument whose Tone, Touch, and Musical Properties were so sympathetic to me as those of your pianofortes.

Gratefully Yours,
JOZIO HOFMANN.

NEW YORK, 14 December, 1887.

This youthful pianist composer has created a perfect furore wherever he has appeared. His marvelous playing is the sensation of the times, and musicians everywhere pay him the homage due to divine genius. The Weber piano, which Hofmann uses exclusively in his concerts, has fairly shared the boy's wonderful success, and his charmingly written letter of thanks to Weber amply proves his appreciation of the magnificent piano he plays. Hofmann adds another name to the long list of great artists whose careers are linked with that of the Weber piano.

SANDERS & STAYMAN, SOLE AGENTS, 934 F st. N. W., Washington; D. C.; 13 N. Charles st., Baltimore, Md.; 1217 Main st., Richmond, Va. ja3-8t

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF the Grocers and Liquor Dealers' Association on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, at Edel's Hall, E st., bet. 7th and 8th sts. N. W. Adoption of constitution; business of importance. All will please attend.

ja2-2t J. H. RICHARDSON, Prest.

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 8th st. N. W. dec31-1m

THE PERFECTION HEAT AND LIGHT COMPANY

OFFICE, 618 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 618 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. de21-10t

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 TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1888, at 12:30 noon, to act upon the proposed lease 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 td.

MOUNT VERNON AVENUE ASSOCIATION.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Washington—Messrs. E. W. Fox, Jeff Chandler, Wm. E. Clarke, Wm. M. Galt, Henry A. Willard.

Alexandria county—Messrs. Frank Hume, Harrison Hatch, F. R. Windsor, Jackson E. Sickles, Dr. G. Wythe Cooke.

Alexandria city—D. A. Windsor, Park Agnew, Robert Portner, F. A. Reed, and J. T. Beckham.

Fairfax county—Warrington Gillingham, Nathan W. Pearson, Maj. George Johnson, Walter Walton, and Stacey Snowden.

OFFICERS.

HON. JOHN B. SNOOT, Mayor of Alexandria, President.

HON. HENRY A. WILLARD, Washington, D. C., Vice President.

HON. M. B. HARLOW, Alexandria, Va., Treasurer.

HON. E. W. FOX, NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D. C., Corresponding Secretary.

ON CHARTER, LEGISLATION, AND PERMANENT ORGANIZATION—Messrs. E. W. Fox, Jeff Chandler, J. E. Sickles, F. A. Reed, N. W. Pearson, Stacey Snowden, J. T. Beckham, and W. E. Clarke.

ON RIGHT OF WAY AND PERMANENT LOCATION OF MOUNT VERNON AVENUE—Messrs. F. R. Windsor, Park Agnew, E. W. Fox, W. E. Clarke, Frank Hume, George Johnson, F. A. Reed, and W. Gillingham.

ON WAYS, MEANS, AND FINANCE—Messrs. Frank Hume, W. M. Galt, Dr. G. Wythe Cooke, D. A. Windsor, Robert Portner, Harrison Hatch, and W. Walton.

ELECTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT THE REPUBLICANS of the Nineteenth Legislative District of the District of Columbia are hereby requested to meet at 107 H st. N. E. on TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1888, at 7:30 p. m., to elect officers of the club and delegates and alternates of the Central Committee of the District of Columbia.

ja2-1t ANDREW GLEASON, President.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE Twenty-first District will meet at Lincoln Hall, corner of 13th and C sts. S. E., this evening at 7:30, for the purpose of electing three delegates to the Central Committee and to reorganize the club.

ja3-1t APPLETON P. CLARK.

TWELFTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS will meet at 666 B st. N. W., at 7:30 p. m., 30 INSTANT, to elect club officers and three members of the Central Committee. By order of the President.

C. F. HARVIER, Secretary.

ja1-1t

THE TWENTIETH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS will meet at Withers Hall, on B st. S. E., at 8 p. m., on JAN. 3, 1888, to elect three members to Central Committee.

jan2-1t CALEB SIMMES, Vice President.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE BULLETIN OF THOS. E. WAGGAMAN, 917 F st.

Changes made Mondays and Thursdays.

THREE-STORY BRICK AND FRAME HOUSES FOR SALE.

21 E st n w, b h, 8 rs	$5,500
627 G st s e, f h, 8 rs	5,000
805 6th st n w, b h, 8 rs	4,500
468 to 462 I st n w, f h, 6 rs	4,500
49 K st n e, b h, 12 rs	4,500
717 8th st n e, f h, 8 rs	4,000
734 7th st s e, b h, 7 rs	4,000
410 H st n w, b h, 5 rs	4,000
1722 4th st n w, b h, 7 rs	3,500
1132 26th st n w, b h, 8 rs	1,950

TWO-STORY BRICK AND FRAME HOUSES FOR SALE.

36, 38, 42 and 44 Myrtle st n e, b h, 7 rs	$6,800
1 to 6 alley bet 12th and 13th, L and M sts n w	6,000
1114 and 1116 6th st n w, b h, 7 rs, and 1 f h rear	6,000
1120 20th st n w, f h, 6 rs, 2 houses in rear	5,000
1247 and 1249 Madison st n w, f h, 4 rs and 2 brick houses in rear	4,800
820, 822 and 830 22d st n w, b h, 9 rs, each	4,000
423 N st n w, f h, 5 rs, and 2 houses in rear	4,000
Alley bet 6th and 7th, L and M sts n w, f h, 4 rs	3,500
410 to 412 Cedar Court s w, b h, 4 rs each	950
14 to 16 Capital alley s w, b h, 4 rs each	950

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

235 acres of ground at Fort Foote, Md., handsomely imp., $12,000.

200 acres, improved, at Warrenton Junction, Va.

212 acres, near Clarksville, Howard Co., Md., improved, $10,000.

2½ acres, opp. Alexandria, Va., near the Government Magazine.

For sale or exchange, 191 acres, Loudoun Co., Va., f h, 14 rs, barns, &c.

20 acres, imp, 8 miles from city, on 7th st road, $6,000.

40 acres, improved by frame house, 9 rs, on Asylum road, 1½ miles from Anacostia cars.

100 acres, improved, on Glenwood and Bladensburg roads, 30 minutes' drive from city, $30,000.

48 acres 1½ miles from Bennings' station,