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

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24.

Amusements.

NATIONAL—Denman Thompson.
ALBAUGH'S—J. K. Emmet.
KERNAN'S—"Round New York."
BIJOU—"Chip o' the Old Block."
THE MANASSAS PANORAMA—15th st. & Ohio av

A Startling Fact.

The interview with the Hon. Preston B. Plumb, printed in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN to-day, reveals a startling fact—the fact being that after a bill became a law, with all the forms required by the constitution, some one changed a single word by which the whole tenor and effect of the law was altered. How this was done perhaps will never be known. Why it was done is apparent to every one. That change of the word "for" into "after" has cost the United States untold millions of dollars, and the change was made, whoever did it, in the interest of the bondholders. The most searching investigation should be made into this matter, and Mr. Plumb deserves the thanks of the country for the investigation, which, reading the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, caused him to make. It will be observed that Mr. Plumb's researches have led him to the conclusion arrived at by the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, months ago—that the 4 per cent. bonds were payable on call.

SENATOR CHANDLER must be doing good service for the Republican party, otherwise the Democratic papers of the south would not abuse him so.

HENRY CABOT LODGE is to be most heartily congratulated. He is the recipient of Bourbon abuse all along the line. The finest fruit is borne by the tree which the greedy ruffian clubs.

THE Hon. Samuel J. Randall used to wield the party lash with vigor, and he appeared to enjoy life. Has life become a burden since? Or does the snapper make pleasant music as the lash lovingly entwines his shoulders?

THE Richmond *Times* advises the Democrats of the south to surrender principle and patronage for the chance of success. Of course they will follow the first part of this advice. Principles don't amount to much with southern Democrats.

MR. ENLOE, of Tennessee, was very anxious to expunge from the *Congressional Record* the fact that the Democratic chairman of the committee on elections had refused to permit Mr. Taobe to file an affidavit asking for leave to contover the ex parte testimony introduced by Mr. Carlisle. Mr. Crisp's letter is of record here, but he is not to be blamed for now. Mr. Enloe's subject, the "damned spot will not out."

SENATOR FRYE poured another volley of hot shot into the President's free trade fortress yesterday. In its practical suggestions and illustrations, no political speech delivered in the Senate for a long time exceeds that which he delivered. His exposure of the President's illogical theories and unpracticable "remedies" left the free trade champion in a very ridiculous situation. Senator Frye's speech should be read by every citizen.

CONGRESS has been in session nearly two months, and the deficiency appropriation bill for the last fiscal year has not been passed. There are a large number of laboring men interested in that appropriation who are sadly in need of their money. They expected relief within a few days after the assembling of Congress, but it has dragged well into the second month of the session, and still these creditors of the government cannot get their hard-earned dues. They hope the Senate will do what a Democratic House has refused.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR Democrats in the House of Representatives have voted against the right of petition—they have denied justice—they have refused to permit an investigation—they have dared to say to the people, you shall not inquire into the election of Carlisle. Those of them who live north of Mason and Dixon's line have an account to render to the honest workingmen of the country. The books will be balanced on the 1st day of next November, and those Democrats who defied the will of the people will be allowed to stay at home.

THE firm of Cleveland, Carlisle & Mills is still doing business at the old stand. One of the firm was in danger, but the party lash, vigorously applied, has saved him. The American people will, when they get the opportunity to speak upon the subject, continue the firm of Cleveland, Carlisle & Mills, but not in the business they are now engaged in or at the old stand. After March 4, 1889, each of these gentlemen will march forth from the positions they now hold and be unable after that time to threaten American industries or wield the party lash upon recalcitrant Democrats.

THE older Democratic statesmen are slow to admit that Mr. Cleveland is making the chalk line which they must all walk this year. It is rather disagreeable, to be sure, but they must sooner or later come to time. Mr. Cleveland has renominated himself. He has written the Democratic platform. He has announced who must be the confidential managers of the campaign. To all these commands the Democratic chiefs must submit. They are now anxiously inquiring if Mr. Cleveland has named the place where they must hold their convention to record his edicts. If he demands any further humiliation at their hands they will shout "amens." The once great Democratic party is at the feet of one man. It has no choice.

The New District Appointments.

The appointment of Mr. John Ross for postmaster and Mr. John Blair Hoge as United States district attorney for the District of Columbia created surprise and disappointment among the District Democracy. We have this consolation to offer them, however, that their loss may prove a benefit to the Democracy of the nation; on the surface it may appear to our neighbors that they are entitled to as much consideration by their moneyed contributions as if they controlled electoral votes. They know that Senator Gorman got his first financial aid for the presidential campaign of 1884 from one citizen of the District, the snug sum of $20,000. But this does not count. This administration is sure of the past, and is only thankful for what is to come. Some Democrats look upon Mr. Ross as a political cipher, some regard him as a Mugwump, others that he is a competent gentleman to superintend the affairs of the postoffice, and will do the bidding of the District politicians. But this appointment has a much wider significance. It means that New Hampshire must be carried for the Democracy this year of grace at all hazards. It means that the administration will denude and transfer the patronage from Uncle Sammy Randall, at Philadelphia, to the Portsmouth navy yard, of New Hampshire.

They propose to invite every New Hampshire Democrat temporarily residing in other states to return to his native heath, and be placed on the pay roll of Uncle Sam, and thereby reduce the surplus in the treasury. In this way a Democratic United States senator is to be made, and the electoral vote of the state given to Grover Cleveland. The appointment of John Blair Hoge, of West Virginia, as United States district attorney is an acknowledgment that West Virginia needs attention. The two sagacious senators from that state are well aware that if Gen. Nathan Goff is placed upon the Republican ticket for the vice presidency that it will produce a tidal wave, that it will be liable to carry West Virginia, old Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, abounding in raw material, for the Republican ticket. The desire to hold West Virginia on the one side and gain the electoral votes of New Hampshire on the other were the arguments pressed upon the President and the members of his Cabinet to secure the appointment of the gentlemen named. This state of affairs increases the distance to the feed trough for the unterrified Democracy of the District. We make the suggestion in all kindness to the lean and hungry Democracy that Mr. Clagett is fat and sleek both by fees and land speculation. The President might be induced to give him a rest to improve his digestion. Massachusetts Trotter could be exchanged for a colored gentleman from some of the close states. We therefore see but little hope for the District Democracy with this administration. Our business men who desire better times and greater prosperity must pray for the return of Republicans to power. Then if the Democracy do not obtain a share of the offices they, as formerly, might obtain a share of the fat contracts.

A Vicious Partnership.

President Foster, of the Republican League, pronounces in favor of abolishing the tax on whisky, "so that the national government shall cease to be a partner in that business," and for that utterance the New York *World* says he deals in "asinine politics." The *World* proceeds to develop its wisdom by denying that the government is a partner, and ridiculing all who disagree with it.

It would be easy to place against this *World* writer the evidence of other Democrats, like Senators Brown and Vance, who can demonstrate beyond doubt that the *World* is asinine in its denial of a fact so odious to them. The Democrats and Republicans alike of Georgia and North Carolina agree with Mr. Foster that the government is a partner of the whisky ring, and the senior active partner at that.

But it is not necessary to call evidence of a fact so plain. The whisky ring are to-day using every means to have the tax on the whisky manufacture retained. Will the *World* tell us why? It might, but it will not. By the law which taxes whisky the whole internal revenue machinery of the government is made to do police duty for the whisky ring, and rather than that protection should be taken away they would pay double the tax now imposed. The government partnership makes it possible for the whisky ring to build up great fortunes and to control legislation to a dangerous extent.

As a means of reducing the surplus, and as a means of promoting morals, the partnership of the government and the whisky ring should be dissolved.

Independents, Real and Otherwise.

The Boston *Journal* asks, "Where will the Independents be?" This is pertinent to the ensuing national campaign, and is of some interest, if not on the whole important.

If the *Journal* by its inquiry would learn where the Mugwumps will be the information would be easy of acquirement. The Mugwump claims a monopoly of independence, and his assumption has impressed many people into the same delusion. In answering the problem, therefore, the Mugwump should be considered. His "independence" consists of two parts, about equally divided between egotism and love for everything English. Briefly, he is independent of Americanism only. He is sampled in the persons of James Russell Lowell, George William Curtis, and other triple-named reputations of the past, whose zeal for British free trade has driven out the desire for all other kinds of freedom. The political future of these alleged Independents is as clearly fixed as that of the most devoted partisan. Against the best representative of administrative reform and protection to American industries who could be selected, the Mugwumps would tumble over each other in the wild scramble to vote for free trade in English goods, coupled with the faithfulest representatives of spoils.

There is a class of real independent voters, however, who have at heart the interests of their country, who still regard an honest ballot as superior to the mere question of assigning nice hundred dollar clerkships, whose future it is important to discuss. They have at different times acted with both parties upon local questions, and their influence has been of the practical kind, which stands for good government and industrial prosperity. It is their vote, which at every recurring presidential election comes out for Republicanism, and increases the party strength by a large percentage. What interest have such men in transferring their votes on national issues? They may continue to select favorites on local tickets as suits their fancy, but where the issues concern the commerce and manufactures of the United States, and honest elections to insure honest representation in the government, and freedom from the dictation of the grog shops, they must be found on the side of the sober, free-ballot American policy.

When it comes to the practical test the Republican party can count on its side the real independents, who are a true element of strength, and can well spare the Mugwumps, who have proved very injurious thorns in the sides of the various parties they have invaded.

THE united Democracy in the House is daily illustrating to the country the facility with which it can pull itself apart. In no one instance has it been able to accomplish a stroke of business by itself, and to all appearances during the whole of the ensuing session it must appeal for Republican help to rescue it from itself. The one gratifying feature of the present Democratic reign is that conspicuous inefficiency combined with malicious mischief to furnish conspicuous reasons for turning the rascals out next fall.

OUR Republican friends of the House and Senate would do well to remember that a Republican caucus in a presidential year is a good thing to have to make a solid Republican vote on new questions of grave political moment. In the absence of it many members feel at liberty to "go as they please," because the precedents allow them to do so, and the caucus alone binds the members of the party.

THE office of sergeant-at-arms of the Senate is sought after by certain gentlemen believing that a change can be effected. Upon examination we find that Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday has the confidence and support of the Republican side of the Senate, and will not be disturbed.

SECRETARY AND MISS BAYARD

Give Their First Card Reception of the Season.

Secretary and the Misses Bayard held their first card reception of the season last evening. Miss Bayard wore a ball dress of corn-colored corduroy velvet, with a spray of roses on the corsage; Miss Florence Bayard wore heliotrope gauze, garnished with knots of uncut heliotrope velvet; Miss Louise Bayard, white crape and silk. The house was the hospitable, charming, and delectable place it has ever been, where the guests were honored to go, and enjoyed the distinction heartily. The dining room was open from the beginning, and was thronged all the evening. Light refreshments and an excellent punch was served. Some of those present were ex Gov. and Mrs. Carroll, Minister and Mrs. and Miss Carter, Secretary Whitney, Mr. Angell, Hon. and Mrs. Henry Edwards, the Chinese minister and suite, Hon. and Mrs. Jas. E. Campbell, Miss Owens, Mavroyerie Bey, Mrs. and the Misses Pattern, Minister and Mme. Guzman, Senator and Mrs. Palmer, and Senator and Mrs. Dolph.

Senator and Mrs. McPherson gave a dinner party last evening of fifteen covers in honor of Justice and Mrs. Matthews.

Mrs. Washington McLean was assisted yesterday at her reception by Mrs. Gen. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Bugher. Mrs. McLean wore a trained gown of pearl brocade, with panels of garnet velvet. Mrs. Grant sat upon a sofa, where the people were presented to her; she wore dead black silk. Mrs. Bugher wore crimson faille, and presided over a well furnished table of dainties. The callers were numerous and the afternoon most enjoyable.

The charity ball that takes place Wednesday promises to be one of the most brilliant spectacles ever seen in Washington in a ball room. It will be contributed to by all the society people and high officials of the city.

The Bachelors' Club gave its second german last night. Mrs. Fairchild received the guests, and Dr. Ruth led the german.

Mrs. Gen. P. H. Sheridan will not be at home to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

DENMAN THOMPSON AT THE NATIONAL.

There is but one Denman Thompson in the world, and he is the play. "The Old Homestead" is merely a second volume of Joshua Whitcomb's simple, original, and wholesome characteristics. The second volume is in no way inferior to the first. The humor is just as healthful, the pathos just as unstrained, the incidents just as lifelike. Many of you may be unfamiliar with New England farm life. I am not, and I assure you that "The Old Homestead" is as true a picture of rural life as ever the mimic world exhibited. You ought to see it. The sentiment is as palatable and nutritious as the fireside stories we cherish among the dearest of our memories, and the honest, homely, rugged nature of Joshua Whitcomb makes an impression the oldest and youngest can cherish with equal pleasure and gratitude.

"The Old Homestead" was presented at the New National Theater last night in a superb manner. All that scenic art could do to transplant nature was done, and the rise of the curtain on each act evoked appreciative acknowledgments. Mr. Thompson's Joshua Whitcomb is an inimitable portrait of the best and most admirable qualities of the "rustic philosopher." Thompson is Whitcomb and Whitcomb is Thompson. No one can say more. Mr. Beam as "Cy Prime" embodies the eccentricities of the man who points to the memory of departed Bill Jones for proof of his otherwise undeveloped veracity. Mr. Walter Gale as Mr. Happy Jack, Mr. Walter [illegible] as Henry Hopkins, Mr. Chauncy Olcott, as Frank Hopkins were noticeably good performances, as were those of Mrs. Louisa Morse, as Aunt Matilda; Miss Annie Thompson, as Hickerty Ann, and Miss Marie Kloman. The singing was very superior, and the entire performance did full justice to the long and successful run the play has enjoyed in New York. Mr. Thompson was recalled after each act by the large audience present. Repetition every night and at a matinee on Saturday.

J. K. EMMET AT ALBAUGH'S.

Emmet, with his sweet voice and still sweeter smile, rollicked and sung and danced through "Fritz" last night, to the unmistakable delight of a large audience. He is older in appearance, but not otherwise. His voice is as melodious and sympathetic as ever, and I could detect none of the angles of age in his light and agile movements. Truly, Emmet is a remarkable man. He was never a great actor, but he is as entertaining as any being who ever strode in from the wings. Every one present last night went to see Emmet and not "Fritz." There was no disappointment. The big, round face beamed as merrily as of yore, the pearly teeth are as beautiful as ever, and the good-natured actor coddled his noble dog, romped with the children, sung them to sleep, and now and then tripped a few steps of those dances many have imitated, but none have equaled.

I think we all benefit by the personal attractions of such a man as Emmet, particularly when he studies to infuse into his stage business that pure and simple sentiment which is as readily shared by the juvenile as by the adult. His Fritz is Emmet's, and is all that Emmet can make of it, which is much. His company is generally pretty bad. Every member seems to feel that he is merely a comma or semicolon in the respiration of the central figure, who might go on hour after hour, and no one in the audience would even wonder when somebody else was to appear. Every night this week and one matinee—Saturday.

"CHIP O' THE OLD BLOCK" AT HARRIS'.

"A Chip o' the Old Block," as presented at Harris' Bijou Theater, with Messrs. H. A. Scott and Harry Mills in the characters of the Commodore and the Jockey, is an example of what clever comedians can accomplish with the assistance of a versatile company and an amusing play.

Mr. Scott as the old sailor was as breezy and seamanlike as an occupant of a man-of-war.

The Jack Lightfoot of Harry Mills was a very neat bit of light comedy, and above the work usually seen in a farce-comedy. Miss Ada Melrose made a delightful little pixey, and in the scenes where she had an opportunity to display emotion was excellent. The musical numbers rendered by Messrs. Scott and Mills, assisted by Miss Melrose, were not only original, but very catchy, and the burlesque on "Romeo and Juliet" in the second act of the comedy was an agreeable bit of repartee.

Two performances daily. The same bill throughout the week.

KERNAN'S THEATER.

Mr. William Madden's Comedy Company opened a week's engagement at this house to large audiences commencing yesterday, presenting Mr. Madden's original comedy, "Round New York." The play is one of exciting interest, and no small amount of the attraction centers upon Mr. Jack Dempsey, the pugilist, who takes a characteristic part. Matinee and evening performances. BILLY FORD.

Germania Mannerchor Entertainment.

The friends of the Germania Mannerchor were entertained with a theatrical performance last night at Edelweiss Hall. "Lorle, or the Berliner in the Black Forest," and "The Soiree," were the pieces played. This was followed by a hop. The occasion was much enjoyed.

The Commissioners Decline to Sign.

The commissioners yesterday declined to sign the petition of the W. C. T. U., asking for prohibition in the District. In their note to the members of that organization they assign their reasons.

A POWERFUL ARRAIGNMENT

OF THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY OF FREE TRADE.

Unanimity of the "Blind Leaders of the Blind" in Their Opposition to Protection—Roger Q. Mills Denominated a Free Trade "Crank."

One of the most energetic speeches ever delivered in the Senate was the one made yesterday by Mr. Frye, of Maine, when he discussed the President's message. He said the President had clearly thrown down the gauntlet of free trade. There was an attempt, he admitted, at disguise, but so feeble that it ought not to deceive any one.

That message had been received with unbounded joy in Great Britain. And why not? England had been seeking the American market for years with a persistency which never flagged, a courage which never failed, a faith never hopeless, although for a quarter of a century she had seen her aggressions met by strong defenses. But now the President of the United States declared that these defenses were to be razed. The British press had at once proceeded to self-congratulations, and to strip off mercilessly the President's disguise.

In this connection he quoted extracts from articles in the *Saturday Review*, the *Spectator*, the *Scotsman*, the *Times*, *Herald*, *News*, *Post*, and other British periodicals. These congratulations, he said, would have continued if a voice of warning had not been heard. The warning was that such English expression of opinion had to be curbed, or the full fruition of English hopes never would be enjoyed. He quoted from the *Pall Mall Gazette* to that effect, and said that immediately there had been a transformation. The free trade papers of Great Britain had dropped, at once, their self congratulations, and had proceeded to congratulate the United States and to prophesy unbounded prosperity for this country. Great Britain had seemed suddenly to recognize the fact that this country was her daughter, and to evince to her friendship and affection. The whole history of Great Britain might be hunted from the beginning, and there would not be found one single instance where England had ever permitted the rights of any nation to impede or hinder her magnificent career in commerce and in manufacture. He did not blame her for that, but he declared emphatically that England had never in one single instance evinced any sympathy for this country, and that she never had permitted an opportunity to injure this country to pass unimproved. He declared that the counsel, the advice, the friendships of Great Britain to any nation in commercial matters had invariably and inevitably resulted in injury to the nation which had accepted it. Ireland was an instance of that. In this connection he quoted from a speech made by Thomas Francis Meagher in Dublin in 1847. And yet, said he, Great Britain hoped, and the Democratic party expected, the Irish vote next fall for Mr. Cleveland as the Democratic candidate for the presidency.

One of the leading free trade speakers in England had declared years ago that the greatest triumph of Great Britain would be the subjugation of the markets of the United States. In the promise of the President's message they could see that subjugation nigh at hand. Great Britain to-day had her market open to the world, while other countries had their markets partially closed to her. She found [illegible] within her own borders the fiercest [illegible] of competition, and her industries [illegible] falling off. Her silk industry [illegible] instance) had been absolutely destroyed. Fifteen years ago there were 90,000 persons employed in the silk industry in London, and to-day there were only 8,000. Her cotton manufactures were crippled, Germany and Belgium were seizing her iron and steel industries, and were already controlling one-half of her foreign trade in that line. Her agricultural lands were decreasing in value, and from one-third to one-half of her agricultural laborers were out of employment, while those who were employed only earned from a shilling to one and six pence a day.

But England heard the President of the United States declare in his annual message that the tariff (the only obstacle to English possession of the American market) was vicious, illogical, inequitable, and what wonder that the English people deafened American ears with their cries of "Hear, hear!" They saw him adopt, as the slogan of the Democratic party for the presidential battle of 1888, the old fundamental doctrine of free trade, that "duty is a tax paid by the consumer." What wonder that they hailed Mr. Cleveland as their champion? They saw him promise to open to them participation in the American market, and they knew that that participation would start their halting looms and feed their hungry unemployed men and women. What wonder that the approval of the President's message went ringing over the world? But the attitude of the Democratic party of this country was of more importance, practically, than the attitude of Great Britain. Did the Democratic party of the United States, he asked, indorse their new chief? He was strongly inclined to think that it would. He knew that members of that party had been manoeuvering for years as reformers, advocating "tariff for revenue only, with incidental protection," or a "tariff for revenue exclusively," and that in manufacturing districts of New Jersey and elsewhere they masqueraded as mild mannered protectionists. In the south they had had more boldness and less diversity of industry; but even there, within the last year or two, blinded probably by the smoke of newly-built furnaces or disturbed by the hum of looms, there was to be found here and there a friend of protection. The senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) had declared the other day that he indorsed every line, word, and letter in the President's message.

The senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) had, in an elaborately prepared speech, in perfect coolness, with no excitement whatever, declared that the doctrines enunciated by the President in his recent message had been the doctrine of the Democratic party for eighty-seven years, and that he indorsed them. The senator from Tennessee (Mr. Harris) had also, in a speech made elsewhere, declared that his voice or his vote would never be for the protection or encouragement of any American industry. So that he (Frye) was inclined to think that the Democratic party of the country really shared in the President's convictions, and really believed that the tariff was vicious, illogical, and inequitable, and that a duty was a tax paid by the consumer. And why should not the party so think? The controlling element of the Democratic party had been always in the south, and the southern wing of the Democratic party controlled it to-day as powerfully and completely as it did before the rebellion, when it compelled the party into the championship of slavery.

There was not the slightest doubt as to the attitude of the south on this question. When the south went into rebellion it declared, in the confederate constitution, that no bounty should ever be granted from the treasury, nor any law be enacted, to foster or encourage any branch of industry whatever. That had been the solemn declaration of southern Democrats, and they believe now as they believed then. These southern gentlemen learned very slowly, and forgot as slowly, and they were blind to-day to the marvels which were being wrought in their midst under a protective tariff. The Democratic party had come into power in the House of Representatives in the forty-fourth Congress and had held power in that House ever since except in the forty-seventh Congress, and it had illustrated its promotion to power by demanding that the tariff be revised, and the whole business of the country disturbed. The Democratic chairman of the committee of ways and means since then had been Fernando Wood (with Randolph Tucker as an assistant) and William R. Morrison—all three of them out-and-out theoretical free traders; and to-day Mr. Mills, of Texas, was chairman of that committee, and Mr. Mills was ever a crank in his devotion to the principles of free trade, and indorsed the message of the President. The distinguished Speaker of the House (for whom he had a profound esteem) in his devotion to the principles of free trade had dared in the last Congress to arrogate to himself almost despotic powers, and to declare from his high place that he would recognize no member of the House to make any motion to cut down the surplus unless it was first submitted to a Democratic caucus.

The Democratic Secretary of the Treasury had also joined in the choral song of the free traders, apparently with all his heart. In fine, he was satisfied that all the Democratic leaders agreed with the President, except that they had not the President's boldness or honesty. If, however, by cheating the people in the next election as to their position, they could get a new lease of power and obtain control of the United States Senate, then the people might bid farewell to every principle of protection. The Republicans took up the President's gauntlet of free trade with great pleasure and joined issue with the Democrats. The Republicans declared that, instead of the tariff being vicious, illogical, and inequitable, it increased marvelously the prosperity of this country; and that, instead of a duty being a tax paid by the consumer, no instance could be found in which the duty had not decreased to the consumer the cost of the article consumed. The Republicans further declared that the future prosperity of this country (for twenty-five years at any rate) depended absolutely on the benign influences of a protective tariff. He admitted that this country possessed many advantages over competing nations; but yet he declared that, with all those advantages, it could not compete in manufactures with the European nations, because it was handicaped in the matter of wages. On this point, and on the additional point that the price of all manufactured articles had diminished under the protective system, Mr. Frye supported his argument with numerous illustrations, many of them drawn from his own observations in Europe. As to the surplus, it was Democratic incapacity (he said) which caused it; and now the country had to look out that the same Democratic incapacity, in administering medicine, did not give poison and kill the patient. He was as much against the surplus as the President was, but he was not frightened at it. He would rather have a surplus than a deficit. If there was any honest purpose to get rid of the surplus it could be done without the slightest difficulty, in the first place some of it ought to be expended wisely in coast defenses, in increasing the navy, in building up the merchant marine, and in educating the people as proposed in the bill of the senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Blair.)

The senator from North Carolina (Mr. Vance) had indicated a way to "prevent a surplus," and the senator from Georgia (Mr. Brown) had proposed a way which would do it beyond all manner of question. That was a repeal of all the internal revenue laws. But his Democratic friends and their allies, the distillers and brewers and saloon keepers, had recently developed a wonderful regard for temperance, and had become great temperance champions, protesting against whisky being made cheaper. But he told them that the temperance sentiment of the country was rapidly crystallizing into the opinion that the sooner the tax on whisky was repealed the better and quicker the principles of temperance would be subserved. He could see, however, one or two objections to its repeal, and one of them was that so much revenue could not be spared.

As to the duty on sugar, he declared himself in favor of taking it off, but he would not kill the sugar industry of the country, feeble as it was. He would give a bounty equivalent to the present duty on sugar; but if the purpose of the Democratic party was to destroy the tariff and to cripple many, and absolutely destroy some, of the industries of the country, the President's method would, of course, do that. American workingmen could be reduced to the degradation almost of the workingmen and women of Europe. But here was a splendid country perfectly marvelous in its possibilities. Why, he asked, should this country lead the whole world in pure, lofty civilization, in religion, in education, in temperance, in the arts, in literature, and in material progress? Who doubted that it would do so if, in the administration of its affairs and in its legislation they undertook, in honest purpose, to provide in the best possible manner for their own people?

As Mr. Frye concluded there was considerable applause from some of the galleries (which were well filled), and he was congratulated by several senators.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Open Their Fair Under Most Encouraging Auspices.

The first fair and bazar of Nelson Division, Knights of Pythias, opened very auspiciously last night at the E Street Skating Rink. The rink was festooned with flowers, flags, and bunting, and presented a fine appearance. Around the sides the various booths were arranged, while the center was kept clear for dancing. The attendance was large. The booths and attendants were as follows:

Cigars—Misses Ribnitsky and Trouland.

Fancy articles—Mesdames Sardou and Bergey.

Fruit and candy—Mrs. M. Swan and Misses Emma Torrence, Fannie Carroll, and Annie Acton.

Fancy goods—Mesdames Daughton and Snyder, and Misses Daughton, Taft, and Yanney.

Aprons—Mrs. Ports and Miss Gordon.

Peanuts—Misses Tillie Laughton, Nettie Conway, Keedie Bunch, Emma Daughton, and Mary Frank.

Jacobs well—Misses Julia Ourand and Shackelford, and Mr. Wiley.

Ice cream—Mesdames King, Ourand, and Aaron.

Dining room—Mesdames Bunch, Smith, Louis, Nan, and Spindler.

The voting booth was in charge of G. W. Hurley, Prof. Freye, and E. Stearns. The articles were numerous and costly and both useful and ornamental. The principal articles were: Piano, valued at $1,000; printing press, $250; ice cooler, $100; K. of P. uniform, coffee mill, side board, set of jewelry, new Howe sewing machine, bedroom sets, parlor sets, &c.

There were other booths, but owing to the late hour of the reporter's visit full particulars were not obtained. The fair will remain open until Feb. 4.

PICTURES OF MEXICO.

Mr. W. A. Croffut in the Land of Pulque and Cactus.

One of the most interesting of the many papers and lectures of the Travel Club this season was that of Mr. W. A. Croffut last evening in a pleasantly desultory discourse or series of sketches on Mexico and the Mexican people. The speaker presented pleasing views of the Gulf of Mexico in its sunny woods, of the plateau from Vera Cruz to the capital, of the flowers and foliage, the picturesque people, and their odd ways and peculiar lives, and other phases and appearances of the country. But he also gave a bold, graphic description of Mexico as it was before the conquest, of the misery, peonage, slavery, and ignominy to which the people have been subjected by their conquerors, and of the heroic struggles to throw off the yoke of servitude, contrasting the clean-limbed, athletic aborigine with the deformed or crippled native that is now to be seen, as the legacy of Spanish conquest and civilization, by which a comparatively happy people numbering thirty millions has been reduced to less than one-third the number, which has no party, no politics, no vote, and very little representation in state or national government. The lecture was a series of very beautiful and of very bold sketches, which may excite criticism but which had attentive hearing and made deep impression upon the large audience assembled to hear the author and earnest speaker that Mr. Croffut is. Mrs. Gordon will present a paper next Monday, in which some account will be given of Mexican traditions and legends.

A Child Suffocated.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23,—In a fire in Charles Smith's house this morning his youngest child, aged 2 years, was suffocated to death.

VIRGINIA STATE NEWS.

Prof. W. W. Smith is in New York working for the endowment fund of Randolph-Macon college.

The city of Richmond is said to need three things at this time. A first-class hotel, an independent newspaper, and a clean city government.

An electric light company has been organized at South Boston, Halifax county, and a committee has been sent to examine the electric works at Norfolk.

A pickle factory is about to be started in Botetourt county. This county now leads all the counties in the state in canning establishments, there being now thirty-two in operation.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature directing the sale of the state's interest in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad. This is the only railroad in which the state has any interest.

Alexandria Matters.

The city council meets to-night, when it is expected that the question of lighting the streets by electricity will be determined upon.

Mr. Timothy O'Meara, of New York, to whom was transferred the Braddock House property in this city last summer, has sold the premises to Mr. R. S. Widdicombe, of Washington, D. C., it is understood for a consideration of $12,000.

The funeral of Mrs. Annie Ray, wife of Lieut. P. H. Ray, whose death in Omaha has been previously mentioned in the REPUBLICAN, will take place from the residence of her late parent, Mr. Allen C. Harmon, on South Royal street, to-day at noon.

Yesterday one hundred years ago the Relief Hook and Ladder Fire Company, of this city, was first organized.

Celia Jackson, probably the best known negro woman in this city, died at the almshouse on Saturday evening last of pneumonia. Celia has contributed largely to the support of the city government through the mayor's court and will be missed. She is better known among the boys as the queen of Fishtown.

Mr. Archie P. Maddox, of this city, who is employed as brakeman on the train which runs between Washington and Quantico, via this city, fell from the train while in motion last evening nearing Quantico and was injured, the extent of which cannot as yet be ascertained.

Hood's Vegetable Pills are prepared to meet a legitimate demand for a mild, efficient and reliable family physic. They are purely vegetable, containing no calomel, mercury, or mineral substance of any kind. Hood's Pills act upon the stomach, liver, and alimentary canal, and cure Liver Complaint, Constipation, Nausea, Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Distress After Eating, Jaundice, etc.

Hood's Pills

Are prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. Price 25 cts. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ OFFICE OF GEORGE'S CREEK COAL AND IRON COMPANY, BALTIMORE, Jan. 10, 1888.—A general meeting of stockholders of this company will be held at their offices, Nos. 29 and 31 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, on TUESDAY, JAN. 31, from 1 to 3 o'clock, for the Election of Nine Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting. CHARLES W. MILLAR, Treasurer. ja24-tu,f,m,3t

☞ THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Grocers and Liquor Dealers' Protective and Beneficial Association will be held on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 7:30 P. M., at Edel's Hall. Prompt attendance is requested. DANIEL S. SHEAHAN, Acting President. ja24-2t

☞ HON. L. F. M'KINNEY, OF NEW Hampshire, will address the Virginia Democratic Association at the headquarters, No. 420 11th st. N. W., FRIDAY EVENING, 27TH INSTANT. A full attendance is desired. ja23-4t

☞ THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE Washington Gaslight Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the choice of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1888. Polls open from 12 o'clock m. to 1 p. m. CHAS. B. BAILEY, Secretary. ja20,fc6

☞ OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY. A dividend of $1.25 per share will be payable on the 25th DAY OF JANUARY, 1888, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 14TH OF JANUARY, 1888, at the office of the treasurer of the company, 619 14th st. N. W., Washington, D. C. The transfer books will be closed from the 16TH to the 25th OF JANUARY, inclusive. SAM'L M. BRYAN, President. CHAS. G. BEEBE, Secretary. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12, 1888. ja13-9t

☞ 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. SMOOT, 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.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES.

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.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored man and wife a situation; understand all branches of housework; best city reference. Address 77, Republican Office. 1-26

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A situation; reference given. Apply to ELLA GREEN, No. 9 Rufus Row, bet. 4th and 5th and K and L sts. N. W. 1-24

WANTED—RATTLING AND COLD WINdows and cold doors made comfortable by proper application of rubber weather strips. For low prices and good work address JOHN E. FISHER, 1005 6th st. N. W.; also general house repairs. 1-25

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS TO SELL A light, neat, ready-selling article in this city and Baltimore; $5 to $10 a day easily made. Call from 4 to 8 P. M. at Hillman House Parlors for J. ADAMS. 2-26

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO BORROW—A GENTLEMAN in good government position will pay $20 a month for two months or more for the use of $400 with best of security. Address, PURE BUSINESS, Republican Office. ja21-1t

WANTED—AT 719 11TH ST. N.W.—TABLE boarders; meals sent out. 5-26

WANTED—AN ARTIST TO DESIGN ORIginal sketches. Address "ARTIST," Republican Office. 5-4t

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT AT ONCE, A TEN or 12-room house in complete order; location bet. 9th and 10th and L and M sts. N. W.; will only rent from owner. Address "H," Republican Office. 3-27

FOR RENT—ROOMS

FOR RENT—HANDSOME APARTMENTS in the beautiful new house, No. 916 15th st., opposite McPherson Square. 7-de28tf

FOR RENT—LARGE PARLOR, ALSO furnished or unfurnished rooms; furnace heat and open fires; convenient to cars, heritics, and departments; excellent location; call after 4 p. m. 1715 G st. N. W. 7 tf

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