THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

DAILY, WEEKLY, AND SUNDAY.

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

MONDAY, APRIL 16.

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ALBAUGH'S—Modjeska.
KERNAN'S—London Specialty company.
HOOT—Myra Goodwin.

SUNDAY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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Still in Favor of Contraction.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Bulletin* is credited with having as nearly as possible clear of the financial policy of the administration as is accorded to any but the chief within the inner circle.

On the 6th instant this correspondent sent the following despatch:

In view of the wide range of the continued financial debate in the Senate it is desirable to know that Senators who have taken the trouble to inform themselves upon the views of the administration have been satisfied that the responsible officials desire none of the financial legislation likely to be proposed. The administration opposes with great earnestness the propositions for the investment in bonds of any portion of the national bank notes or legal tender redemption bonds. It stands further silver coinage and the issue of a new form of certificates as of fractional currency is alike inadvisable. It is of course opposed to any such proposition as the green back amendment, so readily adopted on the suggestion of Senator Plumb and so unanimously abandoned.

It has not appeared any of the anticipation of interest plans or proposed methods of substituting long time and low rate bonds for those now outstanding. In a few words it may be said that the administration has not been touched that benefits are to be secured by a movement in favor of any of the pending propositions affecting circulation, coinage, bullion purchases, interest anticipation, or bond extension, and has been fully impressed with the belief that the confirmation of the authority to buy bonds with the surplus and the reduction of the revenues were the first and essential steps to be taken, and that until these are accomplished more harm than good is likely to result from a contest over other propositions which can safely be postponed.

So far as there has been any public expression of opinion by the administration the above statement is absolutely correct. Secretary Fairchild, representing the administration, sent a long report to the Senate opposing the adoption of the bill introduced by Senator Sherman, directing the investment of eighty per cent. of the national bank note and legal tender reserve in the purchase of United States bonds.

The opposition to silver coinage and certificates is equally well established; in fact, it is so well known that the friends of the administration in the House are working to defeat the Beck amendment to the bond purchase bill.

Every known circumstance points to the conclusion that the *Bulletin's* correspondent is correct in his summing up of the position of the administration, which he could, however, have shortened by saying: "The administration favors a single standard and contraction." Upon that issue the American people will stand as more than three to one against the administration, as illustrated by the vote in the American Senate on the Beck amendment of 38 to favor to 17 against it.

Telegraphic Legislation.

One of the grave questions of the day is "what shall be done to give the people of the country the benefit, at the cheapest rate, of the most rapid method of communication—that is, the telegraph."

The Supreme Court has settled the question as to the right of national control, but how to exercise that power is the question that is puzzling the brains of our legislators.

The Senate committee on postoffices and post roads, consisting of Messrs. Sawyer, Chace, Bowen, Mitchell, Quay, Salisbury, Colquitt, Wilson, and Reagan, has reported unanimously a bill containing provisions similar to those of the interstate commerce bill.

On the other hand, a majority of the House committee on commerce has reported a bill in favor of the establishment of a postal telegraph service, not by the purchase of any existing lines, but by the construction of new lines, whilst a minority consisting of nine members has reported a bill similar to the one proposed by the Senate committee.

There is an irreconcilable difference between these expressed views, and there is another one held by many members of Congress which is different from either of the plans proposed. This third plan is, *for the government, in the exercise of its sovereignty, to condemn, have appraised, at a fair valuation, and purchase all the existing lines of telegraph.*

Communication by telegraph is practically in the hands of a monopoly, and recent events have shown that the company controlling this monopoly is so powerful that private capital cannot compete with it. If that had been possible, that wealthy corporation, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, would not have been forced to retire from the contest and surrender its valuable plant to the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Another fact is equally well established with the one just stated, and that is that the rates for the transmission of telegraphic matter are too high.

These two facts established, taken in connection with that other one that the government has the right and possesses the power, render it reasonably certain that no very long time will elapse before some action is taken on this very grave question.

What plan or system will be finally adopted depends altogether upon the conclusions that will follow earnest investigation into which is the better of the methods proposed. When such investigation discloses the method that will best subserve the interests of the people there will be no delay in adopting it.

The painful silence as to any other candidate to be placed before the St. Louis convention than Mr. Cleveland continues. We fear there will be so little for the convention to do that St. Louis will be greatly disappointed at the financial harvest which she expects to reap from the convention. We see no reason why the entire proceedings might not be got through with in a day. All that is to be done is for the President to write the platform and send it on by Daniel. It will be adopted word for word just as he writes it. A rising vote can then be taken on his nomination. As to the vice presidency, that is always got through with in short order. As in the case of the platform, Mr. Cleveland can dictate the combination if he chooses. No convention in the United States has ever assembled where the all sufficiency of one man was so slavishly acknowledged as will be the case at St. Louis. Mr. Cleveland has a grip of his party that paralyzes every effort at revolt or resistance, and hence we say that there will be very little for the St. Louis convention to do.

The English liberals seem to be greatly demoralized. It is by no means clear what Mr. Gladstone's policy is. In fact he has apparently been without a policy of late. Things have been allowed to run at loose ends, while the conservatives have been growing more compact and resolute every day. Mr. Gladstone's reputation has undeniably suffered greatly in the last few months. He seems to be able to get no effective foothold of opposition. He makes no inroads on the enemy. It would be a regrettable ending of a great career if Mr. Gladstone were compelled to abandon the field before the accomplishment of his long cherished purpose in behalf of Ireland.

A very good illustration of at least one difference between the New York daily papers and those of London is the fact that those of the latter city made no reference whatever to the suspension of the American Exchange, while the most of the money city devoted columns to it. If the Bank of England were to suspend the London papers would probably mention the fact and make a few cautious comments, but they would not enlarge to any extent until after some public action. There is a very strict libel law in England, and it is enforced without mercy. The London papers do not publish the news of the city at all in the sense Americans understand it. They criticise, they report political speeches, give the proceedings of parliament, publish evidence in important trials, and serve up the police court cases of interest. The remainder of their page is taken up with dispatches from all over the world, chiefly, however, from Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. It is a rare occurrence for a newspaper to be convicted of libel in this country in London one hears of a verdict against some journal almost every week. Mr. Labouchere's Truth is perhaps sued oftener than any other publication. It is bitter in its attacks of persons, and when it does not happen to follow the line indicated by its name a suit for damages is almost sure to be pressed against it. Mr. Labouchere paid out $15,000 or $20,000 to settle suits against him in the course of about three months in 1886. After the affairs of the American Exchange have been settled by proceedings in court the London dailies will then, no doubt, have something to say. Their caution in cases that are to be submitted to judicial inquiry is in some respects commendable. There is no country in the world where the supremacy of the law is observed so strictly as in England. However aggravated a case may be, however one sided it may be, however sure it might be to express an opinion, and however opportune it might be, from the American standpoint, the London press refrains from all comment pending the investigation. One of the most sensational cases tried in London during recent years was the celebrated Colin's amphell divorce suit. Not a daily paper in London had one line of editorial comment until after the jury had rendered its verdict. However guilty of mismanagement, failing, of the American Exchange, may have been, even if he should appear to have been guilty of a crime, he need not fear that his case will be prejudiced before the public by any editorial references from the London newspapers. It looks as though he might be in need of forbearance of this kind, as the report comes from London that he may find himself in a very tight place when he arrives there.

Mr. Robert Hilliard has for some time been the reigning dude actor of New York. Hardly a day has passed recently that he has not been pictured by some of the papers in a costume of the most extreme style, and he has been represented to be the hero of many a "mashing" episode. Not the least of the interesting stories told of him was that while a member of Mrs. Langtry's company he was so fond of her that he was in the habit of kissing her shoes. Mr. Hilliard has completely supplanted Berry Wall, who seems to have faded from the public eye somewhat since his marriage to Miss Melbourne, of this city. But Mr. Hilliard has grown tired of the grand position of the prince of dudes and mashers. He has written a letter to the papers protesting against being made so conspicuous a mark for public ridicule. Says Mr. Hilliard: "I had no idea then of gaining newspaper notoriety other than such as my work as an actor might call for. Owing to the well meaning though injudicious course of certain friends connected with the metropolitan press, I found myself suddenly thrust upon the public in a false, an indignified, and distasteful light. I made no effort to contradict the damaging effect of the publications made concerning me, because I hoped that my silence would result in the cessation of such publications. I find, however, that my silence has apparently been construed as a commendation of the statements made concerning me." We fear Mr. Hilliard's protest comes too late. When a young man has once thoroughly established his reputation as chief of the brigade of dudes and mashers it is hard for him to relegate himself back to the ordinary walks of life. The public is jealous of its favorites, whether they be dudes, prize-fighters, or horse jockeys. Though yet a young man, it is doubtful if Mr. Berry Wall will ever earn sufficient distraction in any other direction to overshadow and obliterate the fame he acquired as the predecessor of Mr. Hilliard in the vocation of dude and masher. We fear the position in life of both Messrs. Hilliard and Wall is fixed forever notwithstanding all efforts to the contrary.

Mrs. Lincoln's Loyalty.

(New York Tribune.)

Not long ago a woman of high social position said to me: "What a pity it is that the great and noble Lincoln had such a wife." I asked her to explain what she meant by "such a wife." She said, for one thing, "being such a rebel." I have heard that charge made for more than a quarter of a century; parents have repeated it in the presence of their children, and even to this this day, thousands of people who were unborn at the time Lincoln was elected President, fully believe that his wife was a secessionist, that she imparted to the enemy the plans of the government and the movements of the Union troops, and that many of the defeats of the federal army, at the beginning of the war, were owing to her meddlesome interference. These charges, repeatedly made against her, are not true. Mrs. Lincoln, to my own personal knowledge, was a most loyal woman. In April, 1862, I visited Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln at Washington. It was the week during which the battle of Shiloh was fought. Mrs. Lincoln and I were together in the red room talking about the battle, when she said to me:

"Mr. Minor, I have two brothers in the rebel army, who were in that battle, and I hope they are either dead or taken prisoners. You seem surprised," she added, "to hear me express myself thus, but they would kill my husband if they could, and destroy our government, the dearest of all things to us; and I repeat it—I hope they are either dead or taken prisoners."

SECRETARY ENDICOTT'S ROOMS

In the New Wing of the State, War, and Navy Building.

The handsomest apartments in the new wing of the State, War, and Navy Departments building are those reserved for the use of the Secretary of War. The central of the three rooms is for the exclusive use of Secretary Endicott, and is by far the handsomest of the suite. The flooring is of polished oak laid in squares of the basket work pattern, with a broad border of the same wood in a mathematical design. The doorways, doors, and window frames are of real mahogany, a deep wainscoting of which extends around the room to a depth of four feet. The mantel is of real mahogany, elaborately carved on either side with griffins in bold relief, crossed swords, cannons, and similar appropriate emblems. The tiling around the mantels is of fine porphyry set in a deep border of ornamental brass. The andirons, fire shovels, and tongs are also of brass, while the tiling of the hearth is of a rich, dark red. The walls of the room are of terra cotta, on which in deeper tint are metal fleur de lis. The ceiling is a light buff, while from the center above the great bronze chandelier radiate the golden rays of the sun. Beyond this on either side, are paintings on mythological subjects—one representing the triumphal chariot of Mars, drawn by spirited horses, the companion to which is "Progress of Peace," crowned with olive. A frieze is formed of warriors' heads, helmets, battle axes, breast plates, shields, and all the insignia of war, on a golden background. The only picture in the apartment is one on the north side, of Gen. Roger Clarke, born in 1752, and who died in 1818. This relic of the old hero was a prominent and leading figure in the struggles of the northwestern section of the country in throwing off the British yoke.

Gen. Clarke, by his conquest and armed occupation of the northwestern territory, made it the ground on which the Count de Vergennes and the American commissioners obtained for the United States, by the treaty of 1783, a boundary on the line of the great lakes instead of the Ohio river. Where the mantel in the Secretary's room is a beveled mirror of French plate glass. Opening out from the room at one end of the east side is a bath room, the floor and walls of which are of spotless white glazed tiles; the bath and basin are of white marble. A border is formed of olive green tiling. The room to the right of Secretary Endicott's will be for the use of his private secretary, and is somewhat smaller. The floor is also of polished oak, the remainder of the woodwork being of real mahogany. The walls are of a brassy tinge, finished in rough plaster with oak leaves and acorns. The ceiling is decorated with oak, laurel, and olive branches, a unique frieze on a reddish-brown background is formed of faces of the sun god in bright gold. The mantel, though less elaborate than that in the Secretary's room, is also of real mahogany, with porphyry tiling and brass finishings; above the mantel is a plate glass mirror. In the office of the chief clerk the grained ceiling is decorated in conventional patterns. The walls are of shrimp pink, with a broad dado of plaster in prismatic colors; the floor is of cherry, and the mantel is a massive one of black marble.

Senator Stanford on Silver.

(New York Tribune.)

Among the big framed and big brained men of the Pacific coast no one ranks higher than Senator Leland Stanford, of California. There is a shade of sadness over his face and a touch of melancholy in his voice, which have deepened since he lost his son, in whose memory the great university is being erected in California. When he was last in New York I sat for half an hour talking with him about various matters of politics and public affairs. The inquiry being made as to whether Senator Sherman's silver views would be satisfactory to the Pacific coast in case of his nomination for President, Senator Stanford said: "Senator Sherman has modified his opinions on a good many subjects. I think the opposition to him on the coast is because the people there do not understand his present position. As to silver certificates, they seem to me to be the very best kind of currency. They cost the government nothing. The national bank notes, on the other hand, cost the government the interest on the bonds that are deposited to secure the same. The government, in other words, lends its credit to the banks. Now, in the matter of silver, it does not lend its credit nor pay interest. In all ages silver has had an intrinsic value the world over. When the government buys it at the market value and coins it or issues silver certificates against it, there is something behind the certificate that is recognized as of value the world over. The opposition to the use of silver is mainly in the east. On the coast our coin is gold. I find very little gold in circulation in the east. But I do find silver everywhere. In stopping at the Windsor hotel, when I am in New York, I generally walk down as far as the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the mornings and then take a cab downtown. The cab drivers, with all of whom I take occasion to talk on the subject, prefer silver to paper. As between a dollar in silver or paper, they will elect to take the coin every time. It may be that this is one cause of the opposition of bankers to silver, that it drives out the one and one dollar paper notes. There is another thing about silver that should be considered. We are the largest producers of silver in the world. As an industry it pays out in wages more money annually than the iron industry. It should be protected and fostered by wise legislation just as much as any other industry. If we discredit our own, what may we expect of other nations?"

Harriet Beecher Stowe Failing.

(New York Mail and Express.)

Harriet Beecher Stowe is failing. Her memory grows daily more treacherous. She is much of the time her old self, conversing on all topics in which she is interested with great intelligence and fluency. But there are intervals, not infrequent, during which she forgets the names of friends, loses track of her own business concerns, and cannot speak accurately of the events of the past. In some of these forgetful intervals she has denied all acquaintance with people whom she is known to delight to honor, and occasioned no little temporary embarrassment thereby. Her condition is not unlike what Emerson's became in the days when he asked a question three times over in ten minutes, and could not remember the fact that it had been three times answered. The authorized biography of Mrs. Stowe will be written by Florine Thayer McCray, whose house is not far from Mrs. Stowe's residence in Hartford, and whose temperance novel, "Environment," won such hearty encomiums for the author. Mrs. McCray has known Mrs. Stowe intimately for years, and will speak with the discriminating intelligence which comes from such acquaintance. Much of the material which she will use has been furnished by Mrs. Stowe's son and daughters, who are lending her all the help they can in the work.

Kernan's Theater.

The London Specialty Company, which is, without doubt, one of the best vaudeville companies now on the road, makes its debut before a Washington audience at the matinee to-day. Among those who will participate in the programme are the laughable mirth creators, Lester and Williams; Woods and Shepard, the musical kings; the Gillett family, bicyclists; Dan Mason, German dialect comedian; Louise Dempsey, A. O. Duncan, and Roach and Castleton. The entertainment will conclude with Dan Mason's latest German farce, "Wrinkles Fix." Matinees as usual.

The Case of Charles Tieling.

Charles Tieling, the young man who was accidentally shot at 12 o'clock Saturday night by Special officer Ben Klopfer, was much improved last night. Dr. McKone, of the Emergency Hospital, entertains hope of his recovery. Klopfer was yesterday released by Judge Snell on $3,000 bail, furnished by Messrs. Bell and Richardson. The officer feels very sorry over the occurrence, and deeply regrets the sad event. He has been many years on duty as a private watchman in the division, and his employers have high regard for his faithfulness.

Alumni Meetings.

The secretary of the Washington Association of the Alumni of the University of Virginia has received dispatches from New York, New Orleans, Galveston, St. Louis, and San Francisco stating that large and enthusiastic meetings of the alumni in those places were held Friday to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS is a household word all over the world. For over fifty years it has advertised itself by its merits. It is now advertised to warn the public against counterfeits. The genuine article is manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Encouraging Reports From the Work That Has Been Performed.

The annual meeting of the Washington district of the American Tract Society was held last night at the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, corner Fourth and B streets southeast, and was well attended. It was opened with religious exercises, conducted by Revs. Dr. Chester, of that church, and Tompkins, of New York.

Mr. Justice Strong, who had been selected to preside, gave a short synopsis of the objects of the society and their method of doing the work. He considered the system used of sending colporters to all the western states and territories to disseminate the Gospel to the people, by means of the distribution of tracts, &c., and personal visits, the means of doing great good. As an instance of the need of such men, he related an instance that happened to come under his notice a few years since while making a 300 mile ride through the western country on horseback. He came across a family of seven members who were ten miles from any church or school house, and the mother, although a Christian woman, had not attended divine service for seventeen years. Yet, by means of a solitary Bible, she had done her best to inculcate in the minds of her children religious principles.

Rev. Dr. G. L. Shearer, secretary of the society, then made a short statement, showing the work done in the last year and that it had been a prosperous one. From it the following items were gleaned: Donations from the living were an increase in amount over the previous years, while in legacies a decrease was noted; the donations to the benevolent branch amounted to $73,000; by changes in the manufactory and reduction in expenses, $20,000 per annum is saved; since its organization the society has expended $30,000,000, of which $35,000 was spent the past year; 4,500 publications in different languages have been issued, and 50,000,000 pages of tracts are disseminated annually; 50,000,000 people in this country do not attend divine service of any kind; there are 100 colporters and they visited 140,000 families the past year.

Rev. James Balligh, who has been a missionary in Japan since 1881, was introduced, and gave a most interesting history of the work there, how they are aided by the tracts, and in an entertaining manner described how that country had in twenty-five years changed from semi-barbarism to semi-civilization. In conclusion, he made an appeal for the establishment of the colporter system there. Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge and Mr. Justice Harlan then made short addresses, showing the advantages of publications in the work, and commended highly the endeavors of this (the undenominational) society.

A Suggestion to Republicans.

EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: It is evident to any one not purposely blind to the unmistakable signs of the times that James G. Blaine will be the nominee of the Republican party convention. He is the popular choice of Republicans in all sections of the country, and it only needs to have his name mentioned in a Republican assemblage anywhere to set it wild with enthusiasm. It will be so at Chicago. When his name is presented or mentioned the convention will be taken off its feet and he will be nominated by acclamation. That much of the work of the convention is settled beforehand, and it only remains for it to select a companion name for the ticket that will meet the views of all classes of Republicans, and victory in November is assured.

It is for the purpose of naming a man for second place that I write this—a man who will take the place of the gallant and lamentable Logan in the hearts of the citizen soldiery as well as in the minds of all lovers of knightly courage and courtly manliness on all the fields of battle and in all stations of life, a name, too, that will bring victory in one of the strongest of the doubtful states—Indiana—without a doubt. Alvan P. Hovey, now representing the first district of Indiana in the lower house of Congress, is the man I would name to take the place of the lamented Logan on the ticket for 1888. It is a name that is, perhaps, not so well known all over the country as many other names spoken of, but that is because of the retiring modesty of the man, not because of the lack of merit. He is known in Indiana, and has a record that, when it is looked up and put before the people, will cause them to wonder that it has not been to the front long before. It is a record that cannot be surpassed by any man in the country to-day—a record absolutely without a blemish, to read which will make the heart of every true American beat quicker. Gen. Alvan P. Hovey was born in Mount Vernon, Posey county, Ind., Sept. 6, 1821. His life has been a busy one always. He was a lieutenant in the Mexican war, and fought the war of the rebellion through from the start to the finish. He was in as many hard-fought battles as any man living. He was always at the front. I think it safe to say that he commanded troops in over forty battles. He commanded 19,000 Indiana soldiers in battle at a time, and was in command of over 50,000 Indianians during the war. No man since Morton has been as strong with the soldiers in Indiana as Hovey, and no man is better known to them. Indiana is a pivotal state. It has probably a larger percentage of Democratic soldiers than any other in the Union. On strict party lines it is slightly Democratic and always has been. For the Republicans to carry it party lines must be disturbed and a full Republican vote polled. With Alvan P. Hovey on the Windsor ticket conditions will be met. No Republican in the state who can get to the polls will fail to be there to cast his vote for the gallant Hoosier soldier, and thousands of Democratic soldiers and their friends will also vote for him.

It was the fall of the Democratic ticket that carried Indiana in 1884, not the head. Blaine is as popular as any Republican in Indiana, if not more so, but Hovey can carry the state with a whirl. When his record is known his name will be a monument of strength also in every state north wherever loyalty, courage, manliness, and ability is recognized. No campaign scandal can be raised against him. His popularity will grow from the day he is nominated, and the more his record is looked up the brighter it will be.

Let Republicans look at the man as he is today and study the record he has put upon the history of his country, and I believe there will be the same unanimity of opinion as to his availability for second place as there is undoubted certainty of Blaine for the first place. Hovey and Hovey sounds well, looks well, and is well.

M. D. HELM.

Paul Memorial Fund.

All persons desiring to contribute to the Paul memorial fund may do so either by sending their contributions to the high school addressed to Mr. C. S. Hyer, chairman, or Mr. Harry English, secretary of the committee of the alumni having the matter in charge; or by giving the same to parties showing written authority from either the alumni committee or the high school committee. It is desirable that members of the alumni and pupils of the high school make their contributions through the last named channels respectively.

The Melbourne Exposition.

Arrangements are being made for the participation of this government in the International Exposition at Melbourne in August next. Consul General Morgan and Commissioner McCoppin were in consultation at the State Department Saturday with Messrs. F. L. Miller, of Virginia, and F. B. Wheeler, of New York, who will probably be appointed assistant commissioners. There is a fund of $50,000 for this exposition.

The "Best" Tonic

For convalescents, especially females, and for all patients suffering from enfeebled digestion, a mild Tonic stimulant, one that contains just enough alcohol to stimulate the gastric follicles, and is at the same time nutritious in itself, would seem a most desirable remedy for routine use in every physician's practice, provided such a remedy is palatable enough to insure its continued use, and cheap enough to make it available for all classes of patients.

Just such a preparation it is claimed is the Concentrated Liquid Extract of Malt and Hops, which is now offered to the profession under the name of The "Best" Tonic, which has recently appeared on sale in most of our drug stores.

A trial will convince as to its palatability and price, and the certificate of analysis by Prof. E. G. Love, of New York city, seems to give unquestionable evidence of its therapeutic value.

The following is the analysis referred to:

	Per Cent.
Specific Gravity at 60° F.	1.0092
Total solid matter	8.510
Alcohol by weight	4.714
Maltose	2.983
Dextrin	3.544
Nitrogen	0.097
Equivalent to—	
Albuminoids	0.618
Glycerine	0.215
Hop Ext., coloring matter, &c.	0.930
Acetic Acid	0.057
Lactic and Succinic Acid	0.116
Ash	0.235

E. G. LOVE, Ph. D.

From "The Medical Bulletin."

The Cullom Boom.

The Cullom boom is growing in strength daily, with unmistakable drift of sentiment toward the senator from all parts of the country. The Boston *Daily Advertiser*, one of the leading and most influential papers of the country, devotes nearly two columns to booming the senator for the nomination, and closes by saying that those who keep a keen eye on the movements in politics must admit that on the *surface* and *underneath* there are many reasons why the senator's name will be presented at Chicago.

Again the *Wisconsin Journal*, published at Madison, the state capital, says that Senator Cullom is talked of by the people of Wisconsin as worthy the Presidency of the United States. It speaks of the senator as a noble man, and says that he has shown by his long and faithful service his devotion to his duties and party, and closes by saying that Senator Cullom would make a most acceptable candidate and good President.

The *Daily Illinois State Journal*, published at Springfield, the home of the senator, has an editorial of a column and a half in behalf of the senator for the nomination, closing in these words: "We have a just right to feel proud of his career, and will yield a hearty response to the demand which, as events begin to foreshadow, will again and for the third time be made upon Illinois by the National Republican Convention for a leader whose name, like those of Lincoln and Grant, carries with it the sure prestige of victory. The senator will secure a solid and hearty support from his own state. Add to this the support he will get from the Pacific slope and other points we could name, together with scattering votes, make his chances most encouraging."

Death from Apoplexy.

Mr. William T. Ferguson, of 200 Sixth street southeast, died suddenly yesterday morning of apoplexy at his home, at an advanced age. Years ago he was a magistrate in the eastern section of the city, under the old police form of government. Later he was engaged in the grocery business, and was successful.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powder. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—GOLD BRACELET, WITH SETting on Pennsylvania avenue, between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at 1208 F street. 11

LOST—A FINE ROUND-POINT LACE handkerchief, at the reception given at Senator Stanford's residence, 1701 K st., to the International Council of Women, on Tuesday, Apr. 3. Finder will please return same to Mrs. Senator Ingalls, 1 B st. N. E. 9-18

LOST—SUNDAY, AT NAVY YARD OR vicinity, a pocketbook containing a few keys. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. apr16-1t

LOST.—LADIES' GOLD WATCH AND chain, between 18th st. and Iowa Circle, about 7 o'clock Saturday night, April 14. Information which will lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded. THOMAS J. LASHER, 1818 15th st. N. W. 9-18

LOST.—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING some private papers. Liberal reward will be given if returned to Z. B. VANCE, JR., No. 223 E st. N. W.

LADIES' GOODS.

MISS ANNIE K. HUMPHREY,
430 TENTH STREET, N. W.
Makes Corsets to Order.
In every style and material, and guarantees perfect fit and comfort.
Her specialties are French Hand-made Underclothing, Merino Underwear, and Finest Imported Hosiery.
Patent Shoulder Braces and all Dress Reform Goods, French Corsets and Bustles, Children's Corsets, and a One Dollar Corset. (Miss H.'s own make) that for the price is unsurpassed.
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This delightful resort will be opened for the reception of guests on MAY 1, 1888.
First class in every respect at moderate prices. Dinner parties supplied on short notice. No bar. Stages will run to Georgetown for the accommodation of the guests.
Room and prices on application to the manager at BATEMAN & CO., apl8-tf 1411 F st. N. W.

County Commissioners and Contractors are invited to examine the
CHAMPION ROAD-BUILDER AND GRADING MACHINE.
It will construct roads in the most durable form, for less money, than can be accomplished by any other machine.
For further information address
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AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
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PROPRIETORS,
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All work guaranteed. mh14-tf

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NATURAL MINERAL WATER
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To itself in many important particulars, Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from and superior to any other medicine.
Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom.
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Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers.
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Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF the ROCHDALE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY of the District of Columbia will be held in St. George's Hall, 510 Eleventh street, on Tuesday, 17th instant, at 8 o'clock p. m. A full attendance of members is desired.
JOSEPH M. WILSON, President.
J. W. HARSHA, Secretary. apr16-2t

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY.—A dividend of $1.25 per share will be paysble on the 23d day of April, 1888, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of April, 1888, at the office of the treasurer of the company, No. 619 14th st. N. W., Washington, D. C. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 23d of April, inclusive.
SAMUEL M. BRYAN, President.
CHAS. G. BEEBE, Treasurer.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr. 14. apr16-3t

SONS OF JONADAB FAIR, NATIONAL Rifles Armory, will close to night with dancing. Articles on hand sold at auction. 1t.

MME. MONCELLE OF NEW YORK, manicure and magnetic treatment. Hours: 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Ring 421 Eleventh street northwest. apr16-1w

CHEAP GASLIGHT FOR GEORGETOWN, D. C.
On and after JUNE 1ST, 1888, the price of gas will be reduced to one dollar and fifty cent per 1,000 cubic feet, if paid within seven days after presentation of bills. The usual discount will be added to all bills if not paid as above. It is hoped all citizens will use gaslight, and in this way aid the GEORGETOWN GAS LIGHT COMPANY in its determination to supply its customers with a Pure Coal Gaslight at a price as low as charged by any other company furnishing the same high standard of gaslight. Parties desiring to use Gas Stoves can obtain them through this company at manufacturers' prices.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN LEETCH, President.
APRIL 2, 1888. apl4-6t

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Having resumed business at my old stand corner of Seventh and F streets northwest, with a new and fresh stock of every kind of goods pertaining to a first-class drug store, I desire to express my thanks to friends and the public for past favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.
Special attention is given to physicians' prescriptions. C. A. PRENTISS, Druggist, apl3-1w Cor. of 7th and F sts. N. W.

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"The wise for health on daily walks depend," and thousands visit DR. WHITE, Foot Specialist, 1106 Pa. ave., opposite Willard's Hotel, for the painless treatment of Corns, Bunions, Diseased Nails, and all complaints of the feet; 20th year of practice in Washington. Fee, $1 a sitting for putting the feet in order.

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WANTED—BY A MAN WITH FAMILY a situation as gardener; fully understands the care of flowers; or will manage a farm; best references given. Address GARDENER, 622 Patrick st., Alexandria, Va. 7-17

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TRY OUR BUTTERINE AT 20 cents per pound; don't get strong or rancid; keeps better than butter; satisfaction assured (summer or winter) or money refunded. 461 G st. N. W.; open all days. Mail or telephone orders delivered at house promptly. N. B.—No connection whatever with any market stalls. Telephone call, 643-2. apl2-1f WM. C. SCRIBNER.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—730 12TH ST. N. W., WELL furnished rooms, communicating or singly; also one small room with wardrobe, 2d floor; $1.50 per week; central location. 7-17

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FOR RENT—HANDSOME APARTMENTS in the beautiful new house, No. 916 15th st., opposite McPherson Square. 7-dec8tf

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FOR SALE—ONE CAR LOAD OF FINE mules, and 3 large horses; just arrived at D. F. Draney's Portland Stable, 649 and 645 N. Y. ave. N. W. 8-16

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