WASHINGTON CRITIC

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 13, 1886.

SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

There's the maid who says she will,
And the maid who says she won't,
But they both get mad alike
If you don't.

There's the man who says "No! No!"
And the man who says "Well—yes!"
Do they both imbibe alike?
Well, I guess.

This old world's a funny place,
And it's full of funny folks;
They will keep you in a roar
With their jokes.

They will say all sorts of things
With a countenance serene—
But they do not always say
What they mean.

So, then, do not be misled
By such hyprocrites as these;
Hear them out—and then believe
What you please.
—[Somerville Journal.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Justice Field completes to-day a continuous term of twenty-nine years on the bench. He became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of California October 13, 1857, and serving nearly two years was promoted to the Chief Justiceship of that State. He filled this position for three and a half years, when without solicitation he was appointed by President Lincoln in the spring of 1863 as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and is ranked only in length of service by Justice Miller, who was appointed in 1862. Hence he has served on the bench of the United States Supreme Court twenty-three years and six months. He said to Colonel Ayres of the Kansas City *Times* the other day that he was wholly out of politics, his sole desire being to see good men appointed to public station, the republic thrive and prosper and the people made happy and contented. His recent foreign experiences impress him more than ever with the greatness and superiority of America and her free institutions. It is his intention to remain on the Supreme Bench a year and a half longer, so that when he shall complete a service of twenty-five years as a member of that august tribunal he can then retire with the judicial labors of a quarter of a century as a national law giver to his credit.

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Justice Field was also seen by a correspondent of the New York *Sun* a day or two ago, to whom he said in the course of a general conversation: "It was the custom in older times for the President, beginning with George Washington, to visit the Capitol in State at the opening of the sessions of Congress, and there to deliver personally to the two Houses his annual message. The heads of Departments made formal calls upon each other at the beginning of new Administrations, and the court then began its practice of visiting the President and the Vice-President. All these formalities have since terminated, with the exception of the visit of the Judiciary. Jefferson was, I believe, the first President who did not visit the Capitol at the beginning of the sessions of Congress to present his annual message. Jefferson could not make a public address of five minutes' duration, and he determined to send in his message in writing by a secretary. This was done, and since his time no attempt has been made to revive the old custom. The heads of Departments afterward ceased their formal calls."

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"The busts and photographs which we see of Washington," continued the Judge, "are not, I think, accurate pictures of the man. Houdin, you will remember, took a plaster cast of Washington's face and the remainder of his head was filled in according to the imagination of the sculptor. Houdin's original plaster cast of Washington is now in the possession of our famous American sculptor, now living in London, Mr. Story. He obtained it at a sale of the effects of some of Houdin's heirs. I saw the cast in London this summer, and in it I can trace but slight resemblance to the traditional features of Washington as seen in the histories and libraries of our public schools. I told Mr. Story that he owed it to his countrymen to make from that plaster cast a bronze bust of Washington that should be set up in the National Museum at Washington, but I suppose that a fire or accident will happen some day in Story's studio and the plaster will be destroyed."

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I heard a story the other day, says a writer in the New York *Tribune*, of a remark made by President Cleveland to a young actress who had called on him to solicit his presence at a theatre, which indicates that he has already found out that married life has its duties as well as the Presidential office. In response to the young lady's invitation he said: "I declare, between you and other ladies and my wife I begin to feel as if I was getting spoiled. I was out to the theatre with Mrs. Cleveland last night. She wants me to go again to-night, and you would like me to go to-morrow night. I guess I will have to refer you to Colonel Lamont, and if he can arrange it, all right."

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"I was under the impression," said a Northern gentleman in an Atlanta bookstore, "that you Southerners were hard up for reading matter during the war." "A big mistake" was the reply, as reported by a *Constitution* man near by; "there was never more intellectual activity among our people, and our printing presses were taxed to the utmost. The only difficulty was to get enough white paper to print on and enough wall paper to bind the books." "Do you mean to say that the war developed a literature in the South?" "No, but it was developing it. Of course we had to borrow from other countries. A Richmond house published Victor Hugo's 'Les Miserables,' in five volumes. The books had stiff brown paper covers, and sold at two dollars and a half apiece. The same house published Wilkie Collin's 'No Name,' Miss Braddon's Eleanor's Victory,' and 'The Captain of the Vulture.' A Mobile firm published Dickens' 'Great Expectations,' Miss Muhlbach's 'Joseph the Second,' and Miss Braddon's 'Lady Audley's Secret.' There were numerous strictly Southern books. We had 'Pollard's History of the War,' 'The Aide de Camp,' by McCabe; 'Morgan and His Men,' by Mrs. Ford; 'Master William Mitten,' by Judge Longstreet, and several other novels. The poems and dramas have dropped out of my memory. We had a flood of pamphlets, some advocating the Confederate cause, and others devoted to the currency and such matters. The military publications were too numerous to mention. Something, too, was done in the educational line. I recollect a Confederate primer, a geography and a spelling book. They would be rare curiosities now. We had also more literary magazines and weeklies than we have now." "And you say that during those stirring times people actually took an interest in literature?" "Yes, sir; they read more than they do now. You see, we were founding a new nation. The intellectual pride of our people was stimulated. Every man was at his best. We felt that, under the new order of things, we had to depend upon our own writers for our literature."

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The Hartford *Courant* tell this story of Edward S. Cleveland, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Connecticut: Several years ago he was bathing in the surf at Niantic with Lieutenant-Governor Sill, who was a splendid swimmer and a keen wit, to boot. The Governor took a "header" and disappeared beneath the waves for a few seconds. "I cannot do that," said Cleveland, when Sill came up, "and I won't try." "Of course not," said the Governor; "you could not bear to withdraw yourself from the public gaze so long." Mr. Cleveland made no answer to this little fling at the time, and soon after grew chilly and left the surf.

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Says the New York *Mail and Express*: Glum-looking as if groaning beneath the weight of his $5,000,000, E. H. Green, better known as the wife of Hettie Green, the reputed owner of $40,000,000 in her own right, moves daily along Wall street and adjoining thoroughfares. Six feet two inches tall, broad-shouldered and stooping, with stubby gray beard, and a cigar stump firmly pressed between his lips, Millionaire Green with a slow shuffling gait and attired in garments of seedy appearance makes his way through the crowd always in a deep reverie and unmindful of the gaze of wealthy brokers or miserable bootblacks.

MYRA GAINES' MONEY.

The Claim Set Forth by Mrs. Marie P. Evans.

Mrs. Marie P. Evans of Philadelphia, who has filed with the Probate Court of this city a declaration in regard to the estate of the late Myra Clark Gaines, together with her mother, claim the reversion of the principal portion of the property to them under a holographic will, or a will written by herself. Mrs. Gaines died on the 9th of January, 1885, and the holographic will was made January 8, 1885, the day before her death. W. H. Wilder and James Y. Christmas claim to be legatees of Mrs. Gaines under a nuncupative will previously made. A nuncupative will is a will, the contents of which are declared by the testator and then taken down and written by other parties. Under the nuncupative will a varied disposition is made of the property, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Christmas being beneficiaries to a considerable extent. Under the holographic will Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Perkins are the principal beneficiaries.

News Notes from Rockville.

Mrs. S. D. Higgins, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has been requested by the National Temperance Union to ask the pastors of the Rockville churches to preach a sermon on temperance Sunday, October 17, and to hold Monday as a day of prayer for the same cause.

Mrs. Slemmer of Norristown, Pa., is visiting relatives near here.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey
AND
Duffy's Formula.
CONSUMPTION.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., March 30, 1886.
The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Baltimore, Md.
My Dear Sirs—Your Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has actually cured my wife of her lung trouble (thought to be consumption in its first stage). She was unable to do anything, weighing just 111 pounds when commencing using your Whiskey, and to-day, just three months from its use, she weighs 135 pounds, looks better, feels better and is better than she has been for two years. I believe her entirely cured, and thank you most heartily for the trouble you took in prescribing the Duffy's Formula and other favors from your excellent corps of physicians. I shall praise it to all that I think can be benefited by it, as it has saved me an enormous doctor's bill and an invalid's care. Most sincerely yours,
E. L. BARRINGER,
Prop. Excelsior Steam Printing Works.

271 SACKETT ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gentlemen—I was stricken down with congestion of the lungs, and though having the best medical attendance I did not improve. I had a cough that seemed to contract my chest to half its natural size. Was unable to rest day or night, except upon my back, and to make the least exertion by reason of my breathing being so quick and short. I commenced the use of your Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey and Duffy's Formula, and it has done more than is claimed for them. Lung trouble has entirely disappeared, appetite excellent, breathing as natural as ever, cough gone. I feel like a new man all over. Your remedies are certainly the *ne plus ultra* of lung curatives.
M. O. CONNOR.

MR. JOHN PFLUGFELDER, 538 Master Street, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "In reference to your whiskey and Duffy's Formula I must say that they are excellent. I have had them in use for nearly one year, and in that time my family has been greatly benefited, especially my eldest daughter, who was always in delicate health. She is now 16 years of age this month, and is strong and hearty. I have given her three tablespoonfuls a day. It was for her that I wanted the Consumption Cure. I think it was lucky that I got it, for the mother died of consumption when the daughter was 6 years of age, and the physicians said the child would not live to be over 14 years of age; now she is 16 years of age and the doctor is dead, and died of consumption of the lungs. In conclusion, I will say that your Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey and Raw Beef Formula will save many lives if the people will take it. It is decidedly the best strengthening article that I have ever seen, and we have tried a great many things before we came to you."

37 5TH AVE., Pittsburg, Pa.
Dear Sirs—I would very thankfully say in behalf of my friend, Mr. Charles Whittaker, that he has so much improved in health and spirits since using your Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey and Duffy's Formula that he is completely restored. At the time of taking it first he was depressed in energy and spirits, characteristic of that dread disease, but now he has gained so much in weight, strength and general vigor he is actively attending to business.
JOHN H. HULTS.

CRESTON, WAYNE CO., OHIO.
Dear Sirs—I am using your Duffy's Formula in connection with your Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for consumption, and have derived most substantial benefit from its use. I am steadily improving in weight and strength, and cheerfully recommend both for lung trouble.
J. G. BITTINGER.

THE DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

OUR WHISKEY IS SOLD ONLY IN SEALED BOTTLES, NEVER IN BULK. NO FUSEL OIL.

Old Saul's
Catarrh Cure.
Of Druggists or by Mail. 25 Cents.
OLD SAUL COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

An Important Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

The School Board met last night and adopted a resolution, suggesting that the proposed committee of one hundred citizens take up matters for school legislation and interest Congress in the same.

The report of the superintendent for September was read. It stated that 29,112 pupils were enrolled during the month, an increase of 496 over last year. A resolution was adopted requesting the committee of one hundred, when appointed, to pay special attention to securing school legislation from Congress. A letter transmitted by the Commissioners from Edward Shippen, a colored candidate for a teachership, was read. Shippen claims to have been unfairly dealt with by the board, and that the percentage of his oral examination was not counted.

The board also decided to allow applicants for teacherships, who in the September examination made from 45 to 55 per cent, on their examinations, to be appointed as sub-assistant teachers.

Miss Barbara E. Pope and George W. Young were granted third-class certificates, and Mary E. Lithgow, Nora Hoegelsberger, M. R. Thomas, J. D. Otter, Grant Burrows, A. L. Mathews and James B. Clark were given sub-assistant certificates. James A. Perry was appointed as janitor.

Superintendent Powell was given authority to open the night schools on the first Monday in November. The following changes were made in the teachers' roll:

Miss Nora G. Thomas promoted from second grade to third, vice Miss Mason, resigned; Miss Emma Doyle transferred from first division to second grade in fourth division, vice Miss Thomas, promoted; Miss Mary E. McKinney promoted from class 9 to class 11, Miss Susie J. Cox from class 5 to class 7, Miss Jennie M. Speare from class 3 to class 6, Miss M. E. Morgan from seventh to eighth grade, Miss G. T. McKeon from sixth to seventh, Miss T. C. Roeser from fifth to sixth, Miss K. R. MacQueen from fourth to fifth, Miss L. Y. Arrich from third to fourth, and Miss Burke from Normal School to third.

Theatrical Gossip.

Have you seen the Japanese Minstrels at Kernan's?

"Passion's Slave," at the Bijou, is a great performance.

"Chimes of Normandy" to-night at Herzog's, with Corinne leading.

Miss Lottie Church will appear in "The Unknown" at the Dime Museum to-night.

Sale of seats for Rosina Vokes at Albaugh's next week begins to-morrow morning.

Box-sheet open to-morrow morning for Aimee in "Divorcons" at the National Monday night.

"Clio" is not only a handsome play, but it is an interesting one. Yet its beauty and its interest are tainted by a strain of coarseness running through it, wherever opportunity occurs. Some unattractive features improve on acquaintance, but grossness grows grosser with every repetition, on the stage or off it.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Petroleum.

B. K. Plain & Co., St. Cloud Building, furnish the following Oil quotations: Closed yesterday, 65¾; opened to-day, 65¼; highest, 65¼; lowest, 64¾; 2:15 p. m., 65¼.

New York Stock Market.

The following have been furnished by J. Vance Lewis, broker, southwest corner Eighth and F streets:

NAME.	O.	1 40	NAME.	O.	1 40
Can Pa	71¼	71¼	N. W. p'fd.		
Cen Pa	47¾	48¼	No Pa	28¾	28¾
C B & Q	138¾	138¾	"p'fd	62½	63
CM & StP			N Y Cen	112¾	111¾
Del & H	104	104¼	Omaha	49½	50½
D L & W	136½	137¼	"p'fd	112½	113½
D & Rio G.			Ore Trans	32½	33½
Erie	34½	35¼	Ore Rail	104½	104½
Erie 2s			Pa Mail	52	54
Kan & Tex	35¾	36¾	Reading	36½	36½
Ills Cen			Rock Is		
N J Cen	62	62¼	St Paul	93½	94½
L Shore	91¼	92½	"p'fd		
L & Nash	51¼	52¼	Tex & Pa	21	21½
Manhat Con			U Pacific	61½	62
Mich Cen			W Shs		
Mo Pa	114	114¾	W U Tel	77	77½
N West	115½	117	Oil	65½	65

Chicago Markets.

The following summary is by B. K. Plain & Co., St. Cloud Building, Ninth and F streets:

		O.	H.	L.	C.
Wheat—	Nov	72½	73¾	72½	73¼
	Dec	74¾	75¼	74¾	75
	May	81	81¾	81	81¼
Corn—	Nov	35¾	36¼	35¾	35¾
	Dec	36¾	37½	36¾	36¾
	May	40¼	41¼	40¼	41¼
Oats—	Nov	25	25¾	25	25¾
	Dec	26	26¼	26	26¼
	May	30	30¾	30	30¾
Pork—	Nov	9 25	9 25	9 05	9 10
	Dec	9 17½	9 17½	9 12½	9 12½
	May				
Lard—	Nov	5 77½	5 77½	5 77½	5 77½
	Dec	5 85	5 87½	5 85	5 87½
	May				

Washington Stock Exchange.

The following were the quotations on the regular call at the Stock Exchange to-day, as reported by W. L. Towers, 605 14th st., near F. All quotations issued by this Exchange are for securities to the amount of $1,000 or 100 shares of stock. *Bid.*

Washington & Georgetown Stock	210
Washington & Georgetown Bonds	117
Metropolitan	103¾
Columbia	41
North Capitol & O Street	
Anacostia	
Washington City Gaslight Co	38½
Georgetown " "	42
Firemen's Insurance Co	
Franklin Insurance Co	
National Met. Insurance Co	63
National Union Insurance Co	
Arlington Insurance Co	160
Corcoran Insurance Co	59
Columbia Insurance Co	14
German-American Insurance Co	148
Potomac Insurance Co	49
Riggs Insurance Co	
Board Pub. Works Green 8s	96
Masonic Hall Bonds	101
Washington Market Co. Stock	19½
" " " Bonds	105
Inland & Sea. Coast Co. Stock	
" " " " Bonds	
Washington Brick Machine Co. Stock	115
Bank of Washington	190
National Met. Bank	145
National Bank of the Republic	153½
Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank of Georgetown	155
Citizens' National Bank	110
Second National Bank	112
Central National Bank	
Great Falls Ice Co	135
Real Estate Title Insurance Co	107
Pennsylvania Telephone Co	
Chesapeake & Potomac Tel. Co	81
U. S. Electric Light Co	
National Safe Deposit Co	106
Washington Light Infantry, 1st m'ge	
" " " 2d "	

Work on the Waterworks.

Major Lydecker reports that excavations were continued rapidly on the tunnel during September; also on the reservoir under an extension of the contract. Work on the dam at Great Falls was completed.

—Manager Geyser Soda Co., San Francisco, cured a severe cold with Red Star Cough Cure.

A New Orleans gambler calls his cash assets "E pluribus unum"—won from many.

KING'S PALACE will not be open till Friday at 2:30 p. m.

"Alderney Dairy Wagons."

Fresh Alderney butter, churned every morning and delivered in ½ lb. "Ward" prints, 40c. per lb. Also cottage cheese; buttermilk and sweet milk, 5c. per qt. Cream, 15c. per pt.

Blood!

Impure Blood!

Weak, Watery, Vitiated, Stagnant.

Impoverished Blood!

What results? What follows this condition? Impaired digestion. Loss of appetite. Loss of strength. Languid feeling. Hectic fever. Pallid or flushed cheeks. Eruptions. Weakness of the muscles.

What a list of horrors! What untold suffering. And all can be cured, and the suffering entirely relieved, by one simple and perfect remedy. That remedy is

Brown's Iron Bitters.

The most perfect *blood purifier* made. Composed of vegetable remedies of well-known alterative and purifying properties, so combined with the strengthening elements of iron, and without the use of whiskey, that its action is directly upon the blood, removing all impurities, strengthening and vitalizing it, inciting it to healthy action, sending it coursing through the veins and arteries of the body with a vigor and life that quickens and enlivens the whole system. It removes the pallor of the cheeks, checks the fever destroys languor, furnishes strength to the body, aids digestion, creates an appetite, and restores health. This result always follows the use of

Brown's Iron Bitters,

which, in furnishing the vital fluid with its life-giving principles, removes and prevents eruptions, and gives renewed strength to the muscles.

Do not delay! The impurities in your blood, if not corrected by the use of

Brown's Iron Bitters,

will cause a *general debility* of your whole system. Your stomach will become disordered; *dyspepsia and indigestion* will add their horrors to your suffering; *weak kidneys, and sluggish, inactive liver,* will result, and increase the dangers which already threaten you.

But if you have neglected all warnings, and your whole system has become thus disordered, disorganized and diseased, do not despair. There is still *hope* for you if you will now be wise. In

Brown's Iron Bitters

lies that hope. Use it freely, and you will soon see an improvement in your condition. Continue the use, and you will become well.

Brown's Iron Bitters strengthens your kidneys, relieves the clogged liver, drives out the bile, and the whole system is repaired, reorganized and rebuilt.

Health and strength, happiness and long life, may be yours if you will use

Brown's Iron Bitters.

Can be obtained anywhere. Price only one dollar a bottle.

Prepared by the *Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.*

COURT RECORD.

COURT IN GENERAL TERM—Chief Justice Cartter and Judges Merrick and Cox.—Kilbourn vs. Latta; on hearing.

EQUITY COURT—Judge James.—Pepper vs. Shepherd; receiver authorized to make additional repairs. Darnese vs. Williams; discontinuance of cause allowed. Kauffman vs. Kauffman; appearance of absent defendant ordered.

POLICE COURT — Judge Snell. — Daniel Scanlon, loud and boisterous; $5 or 15 days. Charles Stewart, do.; $10 or 30 days. Laura Delany and Ellen Boston, loud and boisterous; $5 or 15 days each. Rebecca Washington and Annie Washington, do.; dismissed. Daniel Scanlon, vagrancy; personal bonds. Wm. Hook, loud and boisterous: $5 or 15 days. Henry Howard, vagrancy; bonds or 90 days. Samuel Berry, loud and boisterous; $5 or 15 days. Joseph Harlan, do.; do. John Donohue; do.; personal bonds. Margaret Oliver and Annie Davis, colored, affray; Oliver was fined $5 and Davis was dismissed.

A Shellabarger Live-Stock Car.

A completed Shellabarger Live-Stock Car has been ordered here via the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, to arrive tonight. It will be side-tracked near Eighth street southwest, opposite Church & Stephenson's lumber yard, for two or three days, to enable the stockholders of the company and all others interested to inspect the car. The car will then be sent into Virginia for a load of cattle, and on its return the car will remain here loaded one day, the officers of the company being particularly desirous that all who wish to do so may see the great comfort with which animals may be shipped in a Shellabarger Company Car. A gentleman will be in attendance at the car to explain the uses and method of operating its patent fixtures.

—Worth of Paris has decided in favor of hoops, but they come in use slowly. In this country everybody has decided that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy for coughs and colds, and it's coming fast into general use. Price 25 cents.

KING'S PALACE will not be open till Friday at 2:30 p. m.

Worse Than the Earthquakes.

A citizen, scared by Wiggins' earthquake predictions, sent his two half-grown boys to a friend in the country. A few days later the friend wrote him: "Dear Sir: Please take your boys back and send us the earthquake."—[Galveston News.

KING'S PALACE will not be open till Friday at 2:30 p. m.

DEED.

REICHENBACH—At 7:45 a. m., October 12, 1886, Mrs. Catharine Reichenbach, relict of the late F. C. Reichenbach.

Funeral from her late residence, 623 Eleventh street northwest, Friday, October 15, at 3 p. m. No flowers.

KEY—On Tuesday, October 12, 1886, at 1:25 p. m., Judge John J. Key.

Funeral from his late residence, 3327 P street, Georgetown, Thursday, October 14, at 4 o'clock p. m.

DIGGS—On October 12, 1886, at 2 o'clock, at his residence, 1115 Twenty-first street, after a lingering illness, Henry Diggs, aged 49 years.

The funeral will take place from St. Augustine's Church, on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HILTON—On Monday, October 11, 1886, at 12:30 o'clock p. m., after a long and painful illness, Uriah D. Hilton.

Funeral services at his late residence, 2119 I street northwest, at 4 p. m., Thursday, October 14. Friends and relatives respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Oak Hill.

[Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York papers please copy.]

UNDERTAKERS.

AUGUST BURGDORF,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
No. 316 Penna. ave. n. w., bet. 3d and 4½ sts.
Everything first-class.

THE VISITORS' GUIDE.

Objects of Interest in and About the National Capital.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Parks, Squares, Statues, Gardens and Other Points of Attraction.

THE WAY TO REACH THEM.

Washington is fast becoming the most attractive city of the country. As the Capital of the Nation it presents more objects of interest to the visitor than any other on the continent, and a brief directory of its prominent points will be of service to the vast number of persons who annually resort to the political metropolis. For it is estimated that over three hundred thousand strangers pay a visit every year to this city to behold the varied objects of interest which so thickly stud the historic "Ten Miles Square."

The System of Numbering Houses.

Numbers are displayed over the entrances to all houses, and the decimal system, as adopted in Philadelphia, is used—one hundred numbers being allotted to each square or block—commencing at First street west, running west. First street east, running east, A street north, running north, and A street south, running south. The odd numbers are always on the right-hand side going from the Capitol, and the even numbers on the left-hand side. The city is divided into four quarters or sections, northeast and northwest, southeast and southwest, the streets being designated accordingly; those running north and south numerically, and those running east and west by the letters of the alphabet, the dividing lines being North and South Capitol streets, running on a line due north and south from the Capitol and East Capitol street, and a continuation on the same west of the Capitol, running due east and west.

The Capitol.

This great building is the central point of the original District, and is the largest edifice in the country. Its centre marks the Meridian of Washington. The middle portion, immediately under the dome, is the part first built. It was partially destroyed by the British in 1814, but was completely restored by 1827. It incloses the "crypt" where the remains of Washington were intended to be placed, the Library, the Rotunda, the old Representatives' Hall, now the Gallery of Statuary, and the old Senate Chamber, now the Supreme Court-room. The old Supreme Court-room, in the first story, is now occupied by the Law Branch of the Library. The corner-stone of the Capitol extension—the north and south wings—was laid July 4, 1851, Daniel Webster delivering the oration of the occasion from the balcony of the Library. The south wing contains the House of Representatives, and the north wing the Senate Chamber. The rotunda is distinguished for its historic paintings, for the famous bronze doors, with their alto reliefs, and for Brumidi's frescoings. In the Hall of Statuary are the natural pictures in Potomac marble, representing faces of certain American statesmen—a picturesque freak of nature. From the little rotunda, immediately north of the great rotunda, the staircase to the top of the dome begins its winding way. From the top of the dome, or as far as the visitor can ascend, the view of the surrounding country is magnificent. The Capitol grounds, which formerly were homely and formal in appearance, have been transformed into a beautiful park and are now most exquisitely beautiful. The east base of the Capitol is 896 feet above ordinary low tide in the Potomac. The total height from east base to the top of the temple covering the dome is 288 feet; the statue of the Goddess of Liberty, 19½ feet, making the total height to the crest of the statue 307½ feet. This crest is 369 feet higher than the west gate of the grounds, and 337 feet above low tide in the Potomac, or 248 feet lower than the apex of the Washington Monument, which is immediately west. The building is 751 feet long by 324 wide, and covers 3¾ acres. It is the finest and largest public building in the world, and in many respects the costliest and handsomest. It is moreover the growth of less than a century—a fact which adds to its beauty and interest. The original Capitol, or centre building, is an imitation, though not a slavish one, of the Maison Carree at Nismes. The view from the west portico at night, when the lamps are lit in the public grounds and the lights of the city illuminate the darkness is one of the most beautiful and picturesque in the world and is well worth a journey of a thousand miles to see.

The White House.

From the west balcony of the Capitol, looking down Pennsylvania avenue, the White House is seen rearing its snowy-hued walls above the dense mass of foliage that embowers it, like a gigantic cella just springing up amid its enfolding green blades. Were it not for the partly intervening Treasury building the view of the White House from the Capitol would be full and complete. The White House is the centre of "Down town," as the Capitol is the center of "Down town." It is beautifully located, the view from the south windows covering the whole southern front of the city, as the view from the north up Sixteenth street west exhibits the best part of the Northwest section to the gaze. The White House is a copy of the palace of the Duke of Leinster at Dublin, with the addition of a large porch on the north front, which was added during Andrew Jackson's administration. The reservation in which it stands embraces nearly 81 acres. The main entrance is on the north, reached by the Pennsylvania avenue cars. It is two stories high on the north, is built of white freestone, 170 feet long by 86 wide. It contains on the first floor the famous Green, Red, Blue and East rooms, the State Dining Room and the great conservatories. The Blue Room is the President's official reception room and the drawing-room of the ladies of his family. The East Room, originally designed for a banquet hall and so used as late as 1887, and in the latter part of the century used as a drying-room for clothes by Mrs. President Adams, is the largest and most noted room in the building. It is 22 feet high, 80 feet long and 40 wide. It is open to visitors every day except Sundays. Up-stairs are the Cabinet room, the private offices, the President's office, the library and the family apartments. All these rooms except the latter are open to visitors, by special permission, at suitable hours.

Lafayette Square.

Due north from the White House is Lafayette Square, the first public reservation in Washington that was improved. It contains the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, by Clark Mills. Many of its trees are old forest monarchs, hundreds of years old. It is in part a specimen of the old formal landscape gardening so fashionable in England two hundred years ago, a style that was imported into this country. Lafayette Square was, one hundred years ago, part of a graveyard that enclosed the square north, on which St. John's Church is built, and the square east, on which are situated the Attorney-General's office (formerly the Freedman's Bank), the Surgeon-General's office and Riggs Bank (both in the building formerly used as the United States Bank), Commodore Decatur's house, corner Fifteenth and a half and H streets, and the old Club House, near which Philip Barton Key was killed by Daniel E. Sickles, Member of Congress from New York. The last bodies from this graveyard were not removed until 1819.

St. John's P. E. Church.

St. John's P. E. Church, which has been often called the State church because more Presidents have worshipped there than at any other, stands at the corner of H and Sixteenth streets. It was built in 1816 and enlarged in 1830. In it have worshipped Presidents Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams (though the latter was a Congregationalist) Martin Van Buren, though he belonged to the Dutch Reformed Church, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore (though the latter was a Unitarian), Pierce, Buchanan and Arthur. Presidents Lincoln, Johnson and Grant have also attended Divine services here although not steadily. Its interior resembles one very forcibly of the old, old English country Episcopal churches.

The Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department is east of the White House and extends the whole length of the front between Pennsylvania and New York avenues. It is 582 feet long by 269 feet wide. The central east portion is built of freestone, rebuilt in 1836-41, while the other parts were commenced in 1855 and built of granite. The Cash Room in this building is a beautiful apartment in the north wing, the entrance to which is from the north porch. The vaults are under the Cash Room and can be seen on a written permit given by the treasurer of the United States, whose office is in the north east angle on the first floor. This permit must be shown to the teller who will detail guides to take the visitor into the great bullion chests of the country. The old State Department used to be on the site occupied by the northeast corner of the Treasury.

War, Navy and State Departments.

This edifice, once named by a Washington journalist the "Prune Building," occupies the west side of the President's reservation, immediately west of the White House. The State Department occupies the south part, the Navy is located north of the State, while the War Department occupies the entire northern half. It is a new and very handsome structure. The most beautiful room in the whole building is conceded to be the library of the State Department, with south front, from whose windows the eye can sweep uninterruptedly down the Potomac to Mt. Vernon and far over the Virginia hills. The building is in the Italian Renaissance. It is 567 feet long and 342 feet wide. Its greatest height is 128 feet, and the flag, floating over the central portion, flaunts in the breeze higher up than any other flag in the city, but exceeding those above the Senate and House of Representatives. The cost of the building was five millions of dollars, about three times as much as the White House, and, we think, as much as the Capitol.

Department of Justice.

Immediately north of the Treasury Building and just across the street is the Department of Justice. This building was originally erected as the Freedman's Bank. The square in which it is erected is a historic one. On the same street, at the east corner, stands Riggs' Bank, which was built for the accommodation of the Washington branch of the old United States Bank. The greater part of it is now occupied by the clerks of the Surgeon-General's Office. Around the corner to the west is the Commissary-General's Office, formerly the old Washington Club House, in front of which Philip Barton Key was shot by Sickles. The tree, under which the dead man's body lay, is still standing, although its bark had been completely removed by relic hunters. At the northwest corner of the square, above the Commissary-General's Office, is the house made famous by the ownership of Commodore Decatur, and where "Dolly" Madison lived and reigned so long a social Queen after her husband's term as President expired.

The Washington Monument.

Immediately south of the White House stands the Washington Monument, the loftiest structure erected by man, and the most imposing obelisk ever constructed. It is 555 feet above its base, which is 42 feet above tide-water. Its corner-stone was laid July 4, 1848, and the cap-stone, forming the apex, was placed in position December 6, 1884. It is are 181 blocks of inserted stones or copper, gifts from various countries and societies. The total cost will be over $1,350,000. It is situated in what will ultimately be a beautiful park.

The Naval Observatory.

To the West of the Washington Monument, on the highest elevation that borders the north bank of the river, between St. Elizabeth's Heights and Georgetown College, stands the Naval Observatory. The hill on which it stands is famous for having been the camping ground of Washington, Braddock, and the latter's army, when on their march to the fatal field, where the English general fell a victim to his self-conceit and vanity. Tradition also points out this hill as the decisive battle ground between the District Indians and the mysterious Susquehannas. This observatory contains the largest refracting telescope in the world, next to the new equatorial just built for the Lick Observatory. By its aid that most interesting, if not greatest, astronomical discovery of the century was made, the moons of Mars. The entrance to the observatory is at E and Twenty third streets northwest. The Herdic cabs go to Twenty-second and G streets.

The Agricultural Department.

This building is situated east of the Monument. It is enclosed by the most beautiful and glowing flower garden in the country and the grounds contain the most complete Arboretum probably in the United States. Attached to this Department are the Experimental Gardens, whose offices are immediately west of the main building. The Belt line cars go right past the grounds.

The Smithsonian.

Across Twelfth street, immediately east from the Agricultural Department, are the Smithsonian Institution and the Smithsonian Grounds. The former is a specimen of the most graceful architecture in the city, and the latter form the most beautiful landscape garden in the country. These grounds of themselves are worth a visit to Washington to see. They contain the memorial urn to the artist who designed the park, Andrew J. Downing, and the bronze statue of Professor Henry, the first secretary of the institution. The latter is at the northwest corner of the building; the Downing Urn is in the centre of the grounds, two hundred yards north of the east wing. The Smithsonian is filled with the most varied and interesting objects connected with science. It is reached by the Seventh Street, the Ninth Street and the Belt Line of street cars.

The National Museum.

The National Museum is in the Smithsonian grounds, a few yards east of the Smithsonian building. It contains thousands of the most interesting curiosities, samples of the life, customs and history of all nations. It, as well as the Smithsonian, is open daily to the public from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

The Botanical Gardens.

Passing eastward from the Museum, over the railroad bridge that spans Sixth street, and through the pretty park lying between Maine and Missouri avenues the visitor comes to the entrance on Third street, just south of Pennsylvania avenue, of the Botanical Gardens. These interesting grounds are open daily from 9 in the morning to 6 in the evening. They were established 50 years ago. The conservatories are filled with the choicest and rarest foreign plants. Around the gardens are extensive collections of trees and shrubs. In the centre of the lawn facing the centre conservatory is the famous Bartholdi Fountain that attracted so much attention at the Philadelphia Centennial.

The Peace Monument.

Just half way across the Avenue from the northeast angle of the Botanical Garden, and at the west foot of the Capitol Grounds is the Peace Monument. This was designed by Admiral Porter in honor of the dead soldiers and sailors of the late war. It is of marble and cost, with pedestral and platform $25,000. It is proposed to remove this monument to one of the squares on the northwest section.

Retracing our steps we find

The Printing and Engraving Bureau

The great money mill of the Government is located at the corner of Fourteenth and B street southwest, southeast from the Monument and southwest from the Agriculture Bureau. It is reached by the Belt Line Cars, and is opened to visitors every day.

Davy Burns' Cottage.

One of the curiosities of Washington is old Davy Burns' Cottage, on Seventeenth street, near the river. It may be reached by the drive south of the President's House or by the Metropolitan or Avenue line of cars. Next door to it is General Van Ness' once stately mansion, where he brought his bride, Marcia Burns, one of the original heiresses of Washington.

Corcoran Art Gallery.

The Corcoran Art Gallery is at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street, opposite the War, Navy and State Department. It is open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays free; on other days (except Sundays) a small admission fee is charged. This gallery, although not to be compared with the great Old World galleries, is nevertheless a very creditable institution for so new a country as the United States. It contains among other original objects Powers' great statue of the "Greek Slave."

The Louise Home.

The Louise Home is a beautiful building at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Fifteenth street, near Scott Circle. It has extensive grounds, beautifully embellished, and is a unique establishment. It is a memorial to the wife and daughter of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, and is intended as a home for ladies of education, birth and refinement, who have been reduced to poverty from affluence.

The Columbian University.

Coming down Fifteenth street from the Louise Home, at the corner of Fifteenth and H street, is the visitor reaches the Columbian University, which occupies the site of the old Griswald mansion. This university was incorporated as Columbian College in 1821, and is under the special supervision of the Baptist Church. It