THE EVENING CRITIC.
ESTABLISHED AUGUST, 1868.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT.—In the Criminal Court to-day the additional talesmen of the petit jury, mentioned in yesterday's report, were called and answered to their names. Howard Beall was excused, as in Government employ. Albert Cowling was excused, as being a non-resident. Zachariah Cromwell was excused; business interests. Wm. King was excused as over age.

Those accepted were: John Cumberland, Henry M. Talbot, John G. Auld, Francis Miller, H. J. Bright and Chas. Stewart.

The grand jury were called, and all answered except C. T. Holtzclaw, who was excused as sick. Hubert Schutter was also excused, as he was summoned by a wrong name. Americus Davis and Thos. S. McNeir, were accepted.

Neither jury having been completed at this point, additional talesman were ordered to be summoned. Chas. Jarvis, of 1332 Sixteenth street, was drawn as a talesman for the grand jury.

The Court took a recess to 1 p. m.

On reassembling, the following talesmen were accepted for the petit jury: George W. Cochran, T. H. Langley, Robert Allen, Warren Armfield.

C. N. Thom was excused on account of sickness.

Ezra B. Barnum, 1320 F street northwest, was accepted for the grand jury. Charles Jarvis was also accepted, and the grand jury panel was thereby completed.

Caleb Churchman was named as foreman of the grand jury.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.—Judge Cox then said that the oath administered was an epitome of their duties. They were simply to hear the preliminary proof, not to try criminally. They had only to listen to the proofs presented by the prosecution. The accused had no standing for proof before them. It has operated badly to allow citizens to prefer charges before them. The better practice is to have the proof laid before them by the prosecuting officer. If there are not matters of public notoriey then the grand jury may inquire into them themselves. He enjoined absolute secrecy upon them, and they could see the necessity thereof. It became his duty to call attention to the statute against duelling, which was formerly of more importance than now when public sentiment was against it. Their attention would probably be called to the violation of the postal laws. The matter had not been brought before him in such a form as to speak definitely in relation to it, or of the names of the parties alleged to have been involved. These matters were very important for the purity of the Government service and would be maintained as far as possible by the law. But in considering these matters they must cast aside all bias or anything that would raise a presumption of malice on their part. He then directed them to retire for consultation.

PROBATE COURT.—To-day the will of Wm. Johnson was filed for probate; cause continued. In the matter of the will of Sam'l R. Hamill, Gen. W. M. Dunn, executor, filed his renunciation as legal representative of said decedent. In the matter of the estate of Jane C. Malord, the citation against the next of kin was returned, and cause continued.

COURT IN BANC.—To-day: Alexandria Canal & R. R. Bridge Co. vs. District of Columbia. In this case the railroad company sought to restrain the District from the collection of the taxes from them, claiming to be exempt under the terms of their charter. Justice Hagner delivered the opinion of the court (Chief Justice Cartter and Judge MacArthur concurring) to the effect that the tax upon the Bridge Company was illegal.

EQUITY COURT—In this court this morning Ann Eliza Bell vs. William Thomas Bell; divorce *a vinculo matrimonie* granted. Young vs. Young; sales confirmed and reference to auditor. Gunton vs. Zantzinger; rule on trustee returnable June 28. Connolly vs. Connolly and Mosher vs. Mosher; sales ratified and reference to auditor. Boyle vs. Shepherd; sale ratified finally. Gibson vs. Barker; restraining order continued. Gelston vs. Gelston; final decree in partition. Fournier vs. Fournier; alimony *pendente lite*; counsel fee and testimony ordered. Barker vs. Penn; reference to auditor ordered. Honewnickel vs. Honewnickel; terms of sale modified; sale ratified nisi. Doveal vs. Doveal; appearance of absent defendant ordered. Smith vs. Brooks; reference to auditor ordered. Bayliss vs. MacArthur; commissioner to select guardian *ad litem* ordered. Davidson vs. Simpson; private sale ordered by trustee. Brown vs. Smith; sale ratified nisi. Ingersoll vs. James; payment by trustees to I. C. Ingersoll ordered. Shiner vs. Shiner; *pro confesso* against Mary Almoralis vacated.

$4.50—Pants to Order—$4.50.

These patterns are selected from $6 and $7 pantaloonings. Eiseman Bros., corner Seventh and E streets.

Summary of Yesterday's News.

—Highwaymen have been operating successfully in Texas, between Loredo and San Antonio.

—Justice Stanley Matthews has decided to donate his entire collection of paintings to the Cincinnati Museum when completed.

—George I. Seney, of New York, has donated $20,000 to the Wesleyan Female College, of Macon, Ga., making $70,000 given by him to the college in two months.

—Mamie Harris, white, aged 16 years, was arraigned at Danville, Va., yesterday, for the murder of Ruth Gwynne, colored, by cutting her throat with a pocket-knife. The accused was committed to jail.

—Mr. J. H. Wade, of Cleveland, O., has tendered, as a gift to the city, a large tract of land on the eastern limit, valued at not less than $500,000, which he has for some years been converting into an exceedingly beautiful park. It will be known as Wade Park.

—The grand jury at St. Louis yesterday returned thirty-two indictments against parties charged with land frauds under United States patents. The cases are the same which were brought some time ago in the United States courts and abandoned. The prosecutions are now transferred to the State courts. The transactions involved millions of acres and implicate men in Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburg and other cities.

—The real Roger Tichborne is now said to have turned up in California. According to the San Francisco *Examiner*, the Duke of Sutherland and Bull Run Russell have had an interview with the man, and a full statement of the case has been mailed to England by Dr. Russell. Tichborne says that he has been for a great portion of the time in the United States; that he served through the war; was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., and is now living in the vicinity of San Diego.

—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Gladstone, replying to the question of Mr. Stanhope (Conservative), of which notice was given on June 16, as to whether representations had been made to the American Government in regard to American organizations for committing outrages in England, made a semi-humorous speech. He said he was not aware what grounds Mr. Stanhope had for speaking on preparations in America for outrages in England. He pointed out that the newspaper incitements by no means limited the commission of outrages to various parts of England, but indicated individuals giving some more particular prominence. This allusion, to the threats to shoot himself and Mr. Forster was received with laughter.

THE DEPARTED VOUDOO QUEEN.

Powerful on Yellow Fever and a Mighty Helpful Woman in the Community.

A telegram from New Orleans announcing the death at 98 of Marie Leauveau, known as the Voudoo Queen, was shown to Dr. J. B. Bass, the New York practitioner of Voudooism.

"I knew her well," said the Doctor, pushing up his spectacles on his forehead and rubbing his grizzled head; "she was a famous doctor when I first went to New Orleans at 18 years of age; but I did not think she could be as old as 98. She had a powerful knowledge of the human system, however, and knew what to do to keep off or cure any kind of sickness."

"Was she called Queen in the Voudoo order?"

"No. There is no such title in Voudooism. She was known as a mother of the order, and of late years received an allowance from the treasury. She lived alone in a house on Podrousse street, and in her style of practice was one of what we call the Tezeanes. I can't exactly give you the significance of the word, but in the Tezeane practice most everything is done by means of herb teas (tisanes)."

"Did she work much by means of charms?"

"She knew all the secrets of Voudooism, including the charms, the influences, and rites. In the days of slavery she made a powerful sight of money selling charms to protect runaway slaves while they followed the North Star. I can't exactly say where she came from or how she got into the order, but she was in high degrees and was a mighty useful woman in her time. Many years ago, when the Asiatic cholera was around, she saved the lives of hundreds of people. Did you ever see a person with the Asiatic cholera?" asked the Doctor.

"No, I never did," said the reporter.

"Well, you needn't want to, for it is a most horrible sight. When it comes on you you go just this way," said the Doctor, shaking like a man struck by an Arctic blizzard. "If that cramp and fit isn't broken in ten minutes, you die. She made a charm of brimstone, tar and feathers, and when a person would be taken with a fit she would light it under their nose, and it would immediately and perceptibly abate that cramp. She was very powerful in yellow fever, too, and in fact was a mighty helpful woman in the community."

The Doctor says that Mme. Leauveau did not hold any official position in the order. Its supreme body meets at New Orleans next year, when he will have to go on to attend its sessions.—*New York Sun.*

Sporting Notes.

AT Providence, R. I., yesterday, the Detroit base ball club defeated the Providences 2 to 1.

THE illness of Weston has made the Londoners lose nearly all interest in the match between him and Rowell.

AT the meeting of the California Rifle Association in San Francisco, on Saturday, E. N. Snook won the Association medal, scoring 90 out of a possible 100—ten shots each at the 200 and 500-yard targets. Frederick Kuberile won the Governor's trophy, N. Williams won the Barnes medal.

ARANZA, the celebrated three-year-old race mare, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Arizona, was seriously injured during transportation from the Rancocas stud farm, at Jobstown, N. J., to the Coney Island race course last evening. P. Lorillard recently paid $12,000 for her. She is nominated to compete against Hindoo and Crickmore in the special race for three-year-olds, to be run at Long Branch July 7. Her head is badly bruised, and Anthony Taylor, Lorillard's trainer, fears that the injury may extend to the animal's brain.

Miscellany.

THE Hudson river resorts are already well patronized.

GAS is now furnished at $1.75 per thousand feet at Nashville.

AN AUTHOR need not necessarily be a pig because he lives by the pen.

YESTERDAY was the forty-fourth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne.

THE house of Governor Foster, of Ohio, stands on the spot where his father's log hut was erected.

THE Boston *Transcript* says that Boston milk always comes from the cow—a great ways from the cow.

A GOOD-SIZED porker is a very plucky animal, judging by the promptness with with he comes to the scratch.

OUT of 101 Derbys a Prince of Wales has won but once, and that in 1788; a royal duke, York, in 1816 and 1822; other dukes ten times, lords twenty-two times, a foreign count once, in 1865; a foreign baron twice, in 1871 and 1879; a foreign prince in 1875, and an American sovereign in 1881.

A queer-looking character went into one of our dry goods stores and inquired the price of a yard of ribbon. The clerk informed him that the price was six cents. "Sixteen cents; I'll give you fifteen." "I did not say sixteen; I said six cents," said the clerk. "Oh! six cents; well, I'll give you five," was the reply.

IF YOU want to make a Philadelphian feel good and smile pleasantly, introduce the subject of New York's world's fair. It goes right to the spot.—NORRISTOWN HERALD.

Some one says there are only about 5,000 Shakers in the country. This is evidently a mistake, as nearly that number of shakers find their way into Police Court docks every Monday morning.

A SPURIOUS sort of gelatine is now bought by ice-cream manufacturers, and used to adulterate the cream and give it body. This gelatine is sold at fifty cents a pound, and is said to be nothing but refined glue. Its use, combined with the substitutes for the flavoring extracts, has rendered nearly all the ice cream sold in New York a vile mixture of unhealthy materials.

ABOUT 500 members of the Philadelphia Typographical Union met on Saturday to adjust the rates of the compositors employed in the book-publishing houses. The employers united in an agreement to advance the rates of composition five cents per 1,000 ems, and requested that the new rates should not go into effect until the 15th of July. This proposition was agreed to, and the matter ended.

WHILE the oil men are considering the claims for monuments of several persons as the discoverers of petroleum, let us not forget a monument to our ancient father Job, who claims to have possessed oil wells or springs 3,299 years before oil was discovered by the soldiers of Gen. Sullivan's army, as stated by a late correspondent. See Book of Job, xxix., 6: "The rock poured me out rivers of oil."

The rainstorm which visited this section yesterday was particularly severe in Baltimore. The rain began falling there, say the Baltimore papers, shortly before 3 o'clock, and in the short space of fifteen minutes rain fell to the depth of 1.16 inches. The wind blew at the rate of thirty miles an hour, the lowest velocity being twenty-six miles an hour. The thermometer fell eighteen degrees between 2 and 3 o'clock. The later heavy rain increased the depth one inch, making the total rainfall 2.16 inches up to 11 o'clock last night. The storm appears to have traveled from the northwest, as the wind was from that section during its prevalence. The damage in and around the city was considerable, cellars being flooded, and other damage to property being reported. Many streets presented the appearance of rivers, being overflowed from gutter to gutter. Trees were blown down and lamp-posts snapped like reeds. The lightning was very vivid, and the peals of thunder loud and long. The electric fluid also did considerable damage in some parts of the city and suburbs.

Gen. Mahone's Criticism on Jefferson Davis' Book.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* visited Gen. Mahone at Petersburg, Va., Saturday, and interviewed him in regard to the intimation in Mr. Jefferson Davis' history of the late war holding Gen. Lee responsible for the delay in abandoning Richmond, and also in vague terms hinting that the movement should have been carried into effect at a much earlier date than it was if the life of the Confederacy was to be prolonged. Gen. Mahone is known to have been one of the most trusted division commanders in Lee's army, and what he says may be regarded as accurate. The *Herald's* correspondent gives the following account of his interview with Gen. Mahone:

"General, have you seen Jeff. Davis' book?"

"I have not. I have a curiosity to look it over, but really have been indisposed, and now have not the time."

"What do you think will be the effect of it?"

"Oh, none, except to get a lot of old fossils to knocking their heads together. It is doubtless the history of the war from Mr. Davis' peculiar standpoint, if you may call that history."

WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE.

"General, Mr. Davis inferentially states that General Lee was responsible for holding the army in front of Richmond so long at the close of the war and just prior to the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg and the retreat to Appomattox."

"I think that is true."

"Will you please give me your reasons for thinking so, General?"

"Well, it is well known that it had long been the intention of Mr. Davis not only to abandon Richmond and Petersburg, but to abandon Virginia altogether. Gen. Lee opposed such a proposition on very substantial grounds, not the least of which was the one that to leave Virginia would be to lose the mainstay of the Confederacy and perhaps half of the army. When this notion of Mr. Davis became known it caused considerable feeling among Virginians in the army, and so a major-general wrote to Gen. Lee and emphatically stated that if such a movement was resolved upon he for one would not carry a man in his division out of the State. And the army portion of Virginia was not all that opposed this plan of Mr. Davis. It became known to Gov. Letcher, who entered an indignant protest against it, and declared that to abandon Vrginia and the capital of the Confederacy would be to sacrifice the cause, and lose all moral force by which they were held together, as well as to destroy the little *esprit du corps* which remained in the troops. The Virginia Legislature also opposed the movement with such vigor that the absurd idea of the President was never broached again."

LEE'S ACTION.

"Then it is your idea that General Lee did keep the troops in front of Richmond until finally compelled to retreat?"

"Yes, that is my opinion. Neither Gen. Lee nor any prominent Confederate army officer had any sympathy with Mr. Davis' idea of abandoning the seat of government by a retreat to the mountains, and the prolongation of the war by a sort or running fight. Everyone felt that the fall of Richmond would end the war. Had the Confederates captured Washington they might have been recognized by foreign powers and their independence finally established."

"In his book, Mr. Davis says:

"'Lee had never contemplated surrender. He had long before, in language similar to that employed by Washington during the Revolution, expressed to me the belief that in the mountains of Virginia he could carry on the war for twenty years, and in directing his march toward Lynchburg it may be well believed that, as an alternative, he hoped to reach these mountains, and, with the advantage which the topography would give, yet to baffle the hosts which were following him."

"What is your opinion of that statement?"

"The statement that Gen. Lee never contemplated surrender is not true. I had a conference with Gen. Lee in his own quarters at Appomattox immediately after the surrender, when, in discussing the latter days of the Confederacy, he said to me that some time before, during the winter, he had urged upon Mr. Davis the desirability of making terms with Gen. Grant. He detailed to me some of the conversation with Mr. Davis, which I do not now recall. Davis, he said, would not listen to the proposition, and insisted that he must fight to the last. Gen. Lee told me that he explained to Mr. Davis the situation of the two armies, the condition of his transportation and the inferiority of his command in point of numbers to that of Grant, and that when Grant attacked him it would be next to impossible to get away, and therefore that terms had better be made without further loss of life or property. Grant's cavalry, his artillery horses and his transportation were in excellent condition, and only nine miles from his base of supplies. Lee's were quite the reverse, and he had no supplies to be spoken of in case of a retreat. The talk between Gen. Lee and myself upon this subject marked itself most indelibly upon my memory, for he evinced so much feeling in reference to Mr. Davis' refusal to make terms that I said:

"'I wish you had called a conference of your officers after Davis's refusal.'"

"What would they have done?" said Lee.

"'They would have taken the matter into their own hands,' said I, 'and authorized you to deal with the matter according to your own judgment.'

"Gen. Lee thought a moment and then said: 'It is too late to remedy mistakes now.' His officers would have done just that thing, for Lee had the confidence, not only of the soldiers, but of all the Confederacy a thousandfold more than Davis had. Indeed, Davis was seriously disliked by our people. He kept in position and about him his peculiar pets, and the oftener they lost a fight the more frequently were they promoted. History will never credit Jeff Davis with being either a model executive officer or a great general. His book will doubtless convict him of being neither."

Gen. Mahone discussed the various movements of the two armies in a manner that prove his intimacy with the subject, but beyond the facts narrated above there was nothing further disclosed of a historic or remarkably interesting nature.

A Tip-Tilted Nose.

The most beautiful woman in England has a nose of tip-tilted variety. An admirer has described it as an elongated *retrousse*. It is a wonderful nose. Though the lady is not naturally silent, her nose expresses more than her lips. But then we must bear in mind that clever persons use the gift of speech to conceal their thoughts. It is a sensitive nose, and yet so very impudent on occasions that it becomes a veritable snub, such as a female field-hand might comfortably do with. At times it is almost Greek. There never was such a nose. It reminds the beholder of Marmontel's saying: *"Un petit nez retrousse renverse les lois d'un empire."* Such a nose can express so much wit, satire, fun, feeling; each in turn agitates its mobile and dainty tip. The most lovable women have worn just such noses. There is art in the manner of wearing a snub. It must not be treated as an ordinary nose. It requires to be made much of. A little coquettish toss of the head means a whole volume when the nose is tip-tilted. It conveys the merest sentence when the nasal organ is of the Greek style of architecture. When it is a Roman the head should never be tossed. —*London Life.*

All-Wool Blue Flannel Suits $10; warranted fast color. I. Hamburger & Sons, 615 Pennsylvania avenue.

A DRINK FROM A DIPPER.

The Beverage that a Tourist Found in a West Virginia Tavern.

I spent a few days in the mountains of West Virginia, where I did most of my traveling on foot. I was on the road bright and early one day, having started without my breakfast with the expectation of a good meal at a town four or five miles ahead. I must have missed my way, for after a two hours' jaunt I had not reached my destination. I came to a cross-roads and a tavern. The whole scene was like what we imagine the scene was where the true knight found the Sleeping Beauty in the wood. There was no breeze; there was no sound of any sort. The tavern roof was thick with green moss; the tavern door and windows were closed, stained, cracked, and, like every other part of the building, so long in use and so long without paint that they seemed to have been built of cork rather than of wood. The well-house had rotted and fallen into a mound of rotting timber encircling the well; the sheds had become a tangle of old disordered beams, between which a few young trees and a jungle of bushes had forced their way. The old sign-post stood erect, but the sign itself was used to cover the cellar door.

I must have had a wild craving for food and drink or a supernatural instinct to lead me to pound on that forbidding door, but I did so. And, moreover, I kept on pounding and pounding, against all reason and all hope. Presently a groaning, wheezing noise overhead warned me that a rusted hinge was turning. I saw that some one within was straining a stubborn shutter, and presently it flew open.

"What do you want?" the man who had opened the window growled down at me.

"Want something to eat," said I.

"Wall," the man, an old, white-haired, yellow-skinned fellow in a woolen shirt, replied, "yer can't get nothin' an' you better clar out."

"I'd be much obliged for anything," said I, "a bit of bread or——"

"Now, thar ain't no use yer stan'ing thar and arguing," the tavern keeper answered; "clar out and let me be."

I was in earnest, and infernally hungry. He was closing the shutter. I threw all the feeling I could master into my voice:

"Hold on," said I; "I want to get in. I want to speak to you. I'll give you a dollar if you'll come down and let me in."

The shutter banged, and I stood there ignorant of the effect of what I had said. I moved away to get a full view of the tavern. Soon there was a lumbering noise indoors that told me I had disturbed the old mountaineer, if nothing more. In an instant the lower half of the old-fashioned double door swung inward, and the tavern keeper's voice gruffly bade me to "come in." I didn't half like that. I bent double, and saw nothing but absolute darkness ahead.

"Open the whole door," said I, when I stood up inside the room.

"No, I won't," said he, as he moved heavily away into the thick of the darkness. While he walked away from me I hastily told him of my hunger and my loss of way. He snapped out a few words to the effect that I couldn't get anything to eat, and I'd better "git 'long." I got accustomed to the darkness. I saw the faint outlines of a table, a stool, and of a counter, the top of which was about even with my chin.

"Got anything to drink?" I asked.

"Mebbe," said my host.

"Sell me a drink?"

"Dunno why I should," said the man; "I hain't sold no one nothin' for nigh on to six years, and then before that for nigh on to two years. 'Fore that I used to sell more'n you ever see."

I said nothing. I saw it did no good to say anything.

"Thar," said the old fellow, lifting a big wicker-covered, dust-coated demijohn upon the bar, and removing the cork from its neck.

I waited for a glass.

"Got a glass?" I asked, presently.

"Hain't that good enough for yer?"

"Yes; but I'd spill half of it if I tried to drink out of it." It weighed twenty-five pounds, and its mouth was a foot higher than mine.

"Take the dipper," said the tavern keeper.

"Where is it? I asked.

"'Round, I guess," he answered; "it used to be, somewheres."

I clambered and poked about, and accidentally hit the dipper with my foot. I held it up to the light. It was coated with dust. I said so.

"By ——," said my host; "thought you wanted a drink. What air you, anyhow? King of Perew, and got to have a Chaney teacup? Reckon you'd better drink out'n that thar dipper, else git 'long. Fust drink'll wash it out good enough."

I rubbed the dipper with my fingers and banged it on the heel of my shoe. Finally I mopped it with a clean handkerchief. Then I poured three fingers of the liquid from the demijohn into it.

I tasted the stuff. Then I took a mouthful. Then I finished what was in the dipper.

Here, if I was as modest as I should be, this story ought to end. I can't begin to describe that whisky. It had the aroma of flowers, the nutty taste of rare sherry, the softness of a cordial, the smoothness of oil, the hue of Abyssinian gold.

"Can I taste that again?" I asked.

"I reckon so," said my host.

"Won't you drink?" I asked.

"Mebbe," said he, lifting the demijohn and drinking from its mouth.

I had no warning of its strength; it didn't taste like whisky. It fell into the tin dipper with a sound of music; it melted on the palate like strained honey; it suffused one's physical system with the first feelings that inhaled ether provokes.

"Oughter be sorter middling good," said the old tavern keeper; "it's been in that thar demijohn twenty years or more. How do you like it?"

He poured another drink into the dipper. He drank again himself.

Never had I tasted the real stuff before.

I came back that way within a day or two, and I managed to worry away from that old recluse enough of his whisky to fill a champagne bottle. It was hard work to get it, and the old man demanded "two shillings" for it.—*Retailer.*

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FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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Goods warranted as Represented.

A Chance to Buy Precious Stones.

France owns a lot of precious stones known in history as the crown diamonds. Counting all kinds there are over 60,000 of these precious stones, and the chief of the lot is the famous Regent diamond. It weighs 136 karats, and is valued at $2,400,000. The Minister of France takes precious good care of these diamonds, which France values at something like $3,500,000. In 1878 they were on exhibition at the Paris exposition, sharing the honors with the Prince of Wales' Indian collection close by. In all there are 51,403 brilliants, 20,119 roses, 2,963 pearls, 507 rubies, 136 sapphires, 312 emeralds, 528 turquoises, 22 opals and 496 assorted sorts. The republicans hold that a republic has no business to keep locked up such a lot of crown diamonds, and it is proposed to sell them and apply the amount realized to the foundation of a fund for purchasing pictures and objects for the State museum. Besides the celebrated Regent diamond, there is another one well worth having. It is a brilliant of 66 karats, and is worth $600,000. The third best in the lot is one weighing 33 karats, $200,000; and besides these three there are more than a dozen ranging all the way from $5,000 to $60,000 each. In the list there is one lot of "thirty-two brilliants, mediocre quality," put down at $775; also "123 small brilliants" scheduled at $1,000.—*Kansas City Times.*

DIED.

GRIFFIN.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., June 3, 1881, Clarence Allen Griffin, aged 6 years. In Washington, D. C., June 14, 1881, True Cooke Griffin, aged 8 years, children of E. W. W. and Carrie C. Griffin.

JOHNSON.—Fell asleep in Jesus on Friday, June 17, 1881, Blaine Wilson, infant son of John T. and Susan Johnson, aged 5 days.

And he took them in his arms and blessed them.—Mark, 10th chapter, 16th verse.

McDONALD.—Suddenly, June 18, 1881, at 7:45 p. m., Wm. B. McDonald, aged 23 years and 10 months.

Services Wednesday, June 22, at 8 a. m., from his late residence, 1214 M street northwest. Interment at Baltimore, Md.

NEWTON.—On June 19, 1881, at 7:30 a. m., Edith D. Newton, aged 6 years and 10 months, youngest daughter of Jessie M. and the late Albert S. Newton.

Funeral Tuesday, June 21, at 4:30 p. m., from residence of parent, No. 152 Sixth st. southwest.

RABBITT.—On June 17, 1881, Eugene Hilary, and on June 19, 1881, Teresa, children of Edward and Elizabeth Rabbitt.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GROCERIES.

MONT SERRAT LIME JUICE,
PURE FRUIT SYRUPS,
LIMETTA CHAMPAGNE,
Are the Most Refreshing Summer Drinks, and are for sale low by
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Very Choicest Sardines,
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$1.00 PER GALLON.
Bottled Porter, Ale and Lager Bee on Ice.
The Celebrated Bouquet Whisky,
$2.50 PER GALLON.
OLD PORT WINE,
PURE BLACKBERRY WINE,
OLD HOLLAND GIN,
CALIFORNIA BRANDY.
Having lately purchased a large lot of FANCY OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE, I will sell it for the next 10 days, at 30 cents a pound, hoping to induce all to give it a trial. Better cannot be bought anywhere at 40 cents.
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New Maple Sugar,
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
L. HEILBRUN'S
SHOE HOUSE,
402 SEVENTH STREET NORTHWEST.
Sign of "The Old Woman in Window."

W. S. BROWN,
211 and 211½ PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
CAPITOL HILL,
Keeps Constantly on hand a Large Stock of Ladies' and Gent's
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
AT LOW PRICES.

TO SAVE MONEY BUY YOUR
BOOTS AND SHOES
OF
A. SOMMERS,
Metropolitan Store,
No. 609 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

One Price Shoe Store.
A. L. HAZELTON,
423 SEVENTH ST.,
Under Odd-Fellows' Hall.

GREAT BOSTON SHOE AUCTION HOUSE,
421 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.,
L. RICHOLD, Proprietor.

DENTISTS.

HOWLAND
DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
211 FOUR-AND-A-HALF STREET,
Three doors North of Pennsylvania avenue,
EXTRACT TEETH UNDER
NITROUS OXIDE,
WITHOUT PAIN, for $1 each Tooth; Without Gas, 50c. each Tooth. Artificial Teeth $7 per set. Gold and Amalgam Fillings Inserted.
All Work Warranted First-Class.

J. L. WOLF, M. D.,
DENTIST,
1210 F STREET NORTHWEST.

HARDWARE.

SAM'L R. GITTINGS,
612 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Calls the attention of the stove trade and builders to a new and desirable register at a low price.

MAHONEY, THE PAPERHANGER,
315 PENNA. AVE., Capitol Hill,
Has on hand all the new designs in Wall Papers, Window shades, Picture Frames.

Georgetown Advertisements.

W. H. WHEATLEY'S Steam Dyeing and Wet and Dry Scouring Establishment, will call for and deliver work anywhere in the District, upon receipt of address by mail or otherwise. Goods received and returned by mail and express from and to all parts of the country. No. 1068 (old 80) Jefferson street, near Bridge, Georgetown, D. C. ap14

WATCHES.
A Gold Watch for $15.
A Better Gold Watch for $20, $25, $30 and $50.
Silver Watches from $5 to $20.
Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, at
J. S. BLACKFORD'S,
New No. 3125 BRIDGE STREET.

S. M. WATERS,
56 HIGH STREET,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER.
All Work Warranted. oct8-g

JOHN H. SCHULTZE, 56 Bridge street,
Keeps the best 5 and 10 ct. Cigars to be found in Georgetown. Sunday and Weekly Papers, Stationery, etc.

New Hardware and Harness Store.
H. P. GILBERT, 51 High Street.
Hardware and Harness at reasonable rates. Harness repaired. sep3-1y

Special Bargains in New and Second-hand FURNITURE at the Old Stand, 74 and 78 Bridge st. Second-hand Furniture Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

A. TALLENT, Practical Upholsterer,
85 High St., opp. Forrest Hall.
Upholstering in all its branches. Furniture Repaired.

West End Advertisements.

R. J. ASHBY'S ANTIQUARIAN BOOK STORE
1705 Penna. Ave., near Corcoran Art Gallery.
Books Old and Rare in English, French and German. je14

WIRE CLOTH FOR WINDOW AND DOOR SCREENS, at
F. SCHNEIDER & SON'S,
Cor. Eighteenth st. and Pennsylvania avenue.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

1016 1016
HARVEY'S
Old Established Ladies' and Gent's
Restaurant and Oyster Saloon
The Largest and Most Complete in the country. Constantly on hand every brand of Oysters found in American Waters, with a boundless variety of GAME, and every delicacy that the Northern, Eastern and Southern Markets can produce. Also
IMMENSE LUNCH COUNTER.
Our Table d'Hote cannot be excelled in quality and variety.
Harvey, the Originator of STEAMED OYSTERS,
HARVEY & HOLDEN, Proprietors.
1016 Cor. Penna Ave. and Eleventh st.

Beck's Billiard and Pool Hall.
630 D street and 631 Louisiana ave., between 6th and 7th sts. n. w.
The most popular place in the city. Gentlemen wishing to spend a few pleasant hours can always find it so by extending me a call. Every one welcome. JOHN BECK, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
THE MODEL FAST LINE,
AND THE ONLY LINE BETWEEN
THE EAST AND THE WEST,
via Washington.
DOUBLE TRACK! JANNEY COUPLER!
STEEL RAILS!
Schedule to take effect Sunday, May 22d, 1881.
A. M. LEAVE WASHINGTON:
†2.20—CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS FAST EXPRESS.
5.00—Baltimore, Ellicot City and Way Stations.
†6.40—BALTIMORE EXPRESS.
6.50—Baltimore, Annapolis and Way. (Piedmont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hagerstown and Way, via Relay.)
8.10—Point of Rocks and Way Stations.
8.15—PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BOSTON EXPRESS.
8.40—STAUNTON and VALLEY EXPRESS. (Connects for Hagerstown and at Point of Rocks for Frederick.)
‡9.00—On Sunday only—Baltimore, Annapolis and Way.
10.00—BALTIMORE EXPRESS. Stops at Hyattsville, College, Beltsville, Laurel, Annapolis Junction, Jessup's and Hanover.
†10.40—PITTSBURGH, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
P. M.
12.10—Baltimore, Ellicot City, Annapolis and Way Stations.
‡1.25—On Sunday Only, for Baltimore and Way.
†2.15—BALTIMORE EXPRESS.
†3.00—BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK EXPRESS.
3.30—Baltimore and Way Stations. (Winchester, Frederick, Hagerstown and Way, via Relay.)
4.30—BALTIMORE, HYATTSVILLE AND LAUREL EXPRESS, Frederick, via Relay. Stops at Annapolis Junction.
†4.40—Baltimore, Annapolis and Way Stations.
†4.45—Point of Rocks, Frederick, Hagerstown, Winchester and Way. (On Sunday to Point of Rocks and Way Stations.
†5.45—BALTIMORE EXPRESS. (Martinsburg and Way, via Relay. Stops at Hyattsville and Laurel.)
6.05—Point of Rocks and Way Stations.
†6.45—Baltimore and Way Stations.
7.30—BALTIMORE, HYATTSVILLE and LAUREL EXPRESS.
†9.15—PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, and ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
†9.50—PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BOSTON EXPRESS. Sleeping cars to New York.
10.00—BALTIMORE, HYATTSVILLE, and LAUREL EXPRESS. Stops on signal or to let off passengers at any station between Washington and Annapolis Junction.
†Daily. ‡Sunday only. Other trains daily except Sunday.
All trains from Washington stop at Relay Station.
For further information apply at the Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Offices, Washington Station, and 619 and 1351 Penna. avenue, cor. of 14th street, where orders will be taken for baggage to be checked and received at any point in the city.

1881 THE GREAT 1881
PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE,
TO THE NORTH, WEST AND SOUTHWEST.
DOUBLE TRACK, STEEL RAILS.
Splendid Scenery. Magnificent Equipment
IN EFFECT MAY 16, 1881.
TRAINS LEAVE WASHINGTON, from depot corner of Sixth and B streets, as follows:
For Pittsburg and the West, 8.00 a. m. Daily with Sleeping cars to Pittsburg and Chicago; 10.30 a. m. daily, with Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago; 9.30 p. m. daily, with Palace Car to Pittsburg.
BALTIMORE & POTOMAC RAILROAD.
For Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, with Parlor Car to Watkins and the North, 8 a. m. daily, except Sunday; at 9.30 p. m. daily except Saturday with Palace car to Canandaigua and Watkin's.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven and Elmira 10.30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
For New York and the East, 8.00 a. m., 10.30 a. m., 2.00, 10.00 and 10.15 p. m. On Sunday, 2.00, 10.00 and 10.15 p. m. Limited Express of Pullman Palace Cars, 9.30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
For Brooklyn, N. Y., all through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of Brooklyn Annex, affording direct transfer to Fulton street, avoiding double ferriage across New York city.
For Philadelphia, 8.00 a. m., 10.30 a. m., 2.00, 5.40, 10.00 and 10.15 p. m. On Sunday at 2.00, 5.40, 10.00 and 10.15 p. m. Limited Express, 9.30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
For Baltimore, 6.40, 8.00, 9.30, 10.30 a. m., and 2.00, 4.20, 4.40, 5.40, 9.30, 10.00 and 10.15 p. m. On Sunday, 8.00, 10.30 a. m., 2.00, 5.40, 9.30, 10.00 and 10.15 p. m.
For Pope's Creek Line, 6.40 a. m. and 4.40 p