THE EVENING CRITIC.
ESTABLISHED AUGUST 1868.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

SUMMER THEATRE COMIQUE—Variety.
DRIVER'S SUMMER GARDEN—Concert.
ABNER'S SUMMER GARDEN—Concert.

Special Weather Bulletin.

The special bulletin issued from the Signal Office to-day says: Fair weather is indicated for Saturday in the Middle States and New England.

The Critic in Georgetown.

Copies of THE EVENING CRITIC may be had and subscriptions left at E. K. Lundy's book and stationery store, 128 Bridge street, Georgetown.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS

About People and Things in Washington.

MAKE a rush for the Comique. The bill this week is worth rushing after.

DRIVER, at his summer garden, caters to an immense audience every night.

STREET LAMPS will be lighted at 7:15 p. m. and extinguished at 2:30 a. m.

FORTY-FOUR ARRESTS were made by the police during the 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. to-day.

AN UNKNOWN MAN left a white female infant on the steps of St. Ann's Infant Asylum last night, and it was cared for by the Sisters.

THE man who has not visited Abner's summer garden of an evening does not know what real enjoyment is in the summer time.

JUDGE SAMUEL C. MILLS has just returned to the city after a rollicking trip to Nantucket and Block Island, and after a two weeks' absence.

WM. DENVER, a white man, fifty-five years old, was thrown down in a boat on Wednesday, in the Chesapeake Bay, by a swinging sail and his leg was broken. The man arrived in this city this morning, and was taken to the Providence Hospital in the police ambulance.

DR. GODDING, of the Insane Asylum, says that the President's condition is the subject of interest among the inmates of the Asylum, and that he daily receives numerous applications from "cranks" to be permitted to come across the river to visit the President.

MAJOR BEN. F. WORRELL, Messrs. Irvy Brooke, James Davis, Cliff. Lowe and William Spaulding leave to-night to sail the water blue on the Americus. Their trip will extend for two weeks. They will take in Yorktown, Fortress Monroe and the Capes. *Bon voyage.*

LUCIAN H. SMITH is the name of the latest crank who applied at Headquarters for protection. The man says he is a teacher on Benning's road, and that false criminal charges having been brought against him, he gave himself up in order that the charges be investigated. He fears that his cell is not strong enough to protect him from his enemies, and begs to be removed to jail for security.

A ROWDY ROW,

In Which a Number of Sports Figure.

At 12:50 o'clock to-day the case of George Mantz and James Coffin, charged with assaulting "Shanty" Connors, was called in the Police Court. These parties occupy some prominence in sporting circles, and naturally the case attracted considerable interest. Mantz's friends, including policemen, members of the detective corps, and others were on hand in full force. Connors was there also, and presented a pitiable sight. His face was covered with stars of adhesive plaster and bruised and swollen horribly. The statement of those acquainted with the facts was to the effect that Conners had been beaten with a policeman's club, which was evident from the nature of his injuries. Mantz, who seemed perfectly unconcerned about the matter, stated to a gentleman before the case was reached that it would not amount to much as it had been already arranged to postpone it until next Tuesday. He did not deny the assault either. As he looked upon the victim of his brutality with admiration he remarked: "Well, if he did get licked, he's a good one. He gave me all I wanted to down him. He's a bad fellow, and only a few nights before I met him in my place he cleaned out half a dozen fellows on the Avenue." Further questioning developed the fact that the troubles between Mantz and Connors arose out of the fact that the latter entered Mantz's saloon with two friends, called for and imbibed drinks for which they refused to pay. Upon a demand for pay being made, Connors, according to Mantz's statement, became ugly, showed fight, and he (Mantz) tackled him. Mantz excuses himself for using a policeman's club because he knew Connors to be a dangerous character, and he was afraid of his life. Mantz was particularly savage over the fact that he had been arrested. He did not believe, he said, that Connors would have prosecuted him had it not been for certain police officers who had a particular spite against him. Connors, however, it was understood, was prepared to prosecute anyhow. He certainly did not look like a person inclined to forgiveness under the circumstances. When the case was called, Mr. Dan Cahill, who represented the defendants, moved a postponement until next Tuesday. Mr. Blount, representing the Government, expressed a willingness that the case should go over, but insisted that Connors should be brought in so that the Court could see the condition in which he was, as it was apparent to him that he would be much improved before next Tuesday. To the surprise of everybody except Mantz's friends, the Court remarked: "Oh! that is not necessary; I don't care to see him. Let the case go over." The case was postponed, and Mantz, who stood in a fair way of being heavily fined to-day, will probably get off next week with only nominal costs, if he is fined at all.

Will of Rev. Felix Barotti.

The will of Rev. Felix Barotti, pastor of St. Augustine's Church, was to-day filed in probate. He nominates Rev. Francis E. Boyle as executor. He bequeaths all household goods and furniture to be by him delivered to the next appointed pastor of the church. He gives to his housekeeper, Mildred Dodson, $200. He gives all his real estate to Rev. Francis E. Boyle and Rev. Jacob A. Walter in trust to convey it in fee simple to the next appointed Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore.

A New Fire Commissioner.

Thomas L. Hume has been appointed by the Commissioners a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, his appointment to take effect to-day.

District Government Notes.

—James F. Gross, produce dealer, and Fitzgerald and Quinn, cattle brokers, were licensed to-day.

—The excavations for the high-school building are being rapidly made by Messrs. Bright and Humphrey's, but are so extensive that three weeks will be necessary for their completion.

—The Commissioners this afternoon issued an order permitting produce dealers to stand at the butchers' market in Georgetown, on condition that their horses and wagons do not interfere with public travel.

—The bids which will be opened at noon to-morrow for the erection of four new school buildings, will represent a larger amount of work than was ever bid for in a single day in the Commissioners office before.

THE PRESIDENT

[Continued from First Page.]

that any expression of opinion upon it will meet with adverse criticism.

"'Well, doctor, what do you think of the President's condition?'"

"'His condition is a very precarious one. When he was first shot I was satisfied that it was a fatal wound. There were so many things he had to contend against—the shock, secondary hemorrhage, peritonitis and pyæmia—that I thought it would be a wonderful thing if he was cured, and I said then if the President could live for sixty days he would recover. But he is now so emaciated and feeble that it seems barely possible for him to weather the sixtieth day. Should he succeed in doing this, he will, in my opinion, get well; but, in order to accomplish this, he must have already passed the lowest point in his condition, in other words, be at present on the road to recovery.'"

Inquiring Into the Sanitary Condition of the White House.

Col. George E. Waring, the eminent sanitarian and engineer, has just arrived in the city from New York. He came upon the invitation of Col. F. A. Rockwell, in charge of public buildings and grounds, to make a more careful inquiry than has yet been made into the sanitary conditions of the Executive Mansion and the grounds adjacent to it.

There is great diversity of opinion in regard to the condition of the White House itself. In President Lincoln's time all the inmates suffered more or less with fever and ague, while during the term of President Hayes the entire household enjoyed perfect health. The illness of many of the household this year has again aroused some anxiety in regard to the wholesomeness of the Mansion, and it will be a relief to the public mind to have an authoritative opinion given by so distinguished a specialist as Col. Waring. Whatever may be the condition of the house itself, there can be no doubt that the flats lying south of it are in a state most disgraceful to the country and detrimental to the public health. Congress has persistently neglected its duty in regard to them for several years, and it is to be hoped that enough attention will be drawn to the matter this summer to compel action as soon as the Houses come together in December.

The Seclusion Policy.

Mr. E. V. Smalley telegraphed as follows to the New York *Tribune* last night:

"Many of the President's oldest and closest friends do not think the policy of seclusion that has been rigidly followed in the management of his case has been a wise one. They would not change it now in his enfeebled condition, but they believe that if in the early stages of his illness he had been allowed to see the familiar faces of a few old companions other than his regular attendants, his mind would have been diverted and less centred on himself, and would have given a healthier tone to his body. The public may not fully understand how absolute is the rule which keeps everybody away from him save the doctors, the nurses and his wife.

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Those who object to the plan of strictly isolating the patient and allowing him to see no one except the six doctors who feel his pulse and gauge his temperature, and the nurses who take care of him, argue that nothing used to do so much good to wounded men in the hospitals during the late war as visits from their friends, whose cheery talk about home matters acted as a tonic and took their minds away from a contemplation of their hurts and a morbid study of changing symptoms. Perhaps this criticism is right in theory, but in the President's case it would have been very difficult to have pursued a different course from the one adopted without great danger. If one Cabinet member had been admitted to the sick-room all would have claimed the same privilege. If one old friend had been allowed to sit by the President's bedside and cheer him with reminiscences and chat about home scenes, a hundred would have insisted on seeing him, in the honest belief that they, too, could do him good. No one could have wisely drawn the line, unless it was Mrs. Garfield, and it would have been putting a heavy burden of responsibility and added care upon her to require her to decide who should be admitted and who should not. Perhaps I am wholly wrong, but I believe that if General Garfield had received the severe wound when only a member of Congress upon his Mentor farm, and had received only the medical attention and nursing there to be had, he would be convalescent to-day instead of lying close to death's door. In saying this I attribute no mistakes to the doctors. The elements in the problem of recovery which have worked against him are those inseparable from the situation of a President whose life hangs in even balance. The risk of a "little wholesome neglect," which Dr. Abernethy prescribed to a mother anxious for the health of her child, cannot be taken where a life as valuable as that of President Garfield may be lost for the want of the best scientific skill, applied at the exact moment needed. Yet who can say that less doctoring, less anxiety and more cheerful surroundings might not have been better for him? And who can say, too, that his longing for his Mentor home is not an intuitive feeling that if he had been there he would be safe to-day? It is said that he frequently expresses a wish to be back on his farm, and seems to have a homesick longing for his fields and orchards and his pleasant house in Ohio. His desire for old home surroundings began, however, before he was wounded. When he was at Elberon I said to him one day in the course of a familiar chat: "General, I saw the roof of your house last week when coming back from Cleveland." He replied, with an eagerness and sadness that startled me, "I wish I could see it again." It has seemed since that he may have had a momentary premonition of the terrible peril that lay before him.

"If I have written in a sad vein it is not because I want to convey the idea that the suffering President's condition is beyond reasonable ground of hope. He has a great deal of recuperative force in him yet, and his splendid courage does not waver. Studying his condition as calmly as if his prostrate body were that of another man, he believes that he is going to recover. Let us all believe so as long as we can. A Cabinet Minister whom I saw half an hour ago at the White House, and who has all along been the least sanguine of his associates, said: 'God has raised up many a man nearer to death than is President Garfield. We need not despair.' E. V. S.

Dr. Bliss Cheerful.

Dr. Bliss was asked, just before noon to-day, in regard to the condition of the President. He said the President was passing a not uncomfortable morning. The swelling of the gland had materially subsided, and there was now no pain from it. Of course it still caused some annoyance to the President, but the President himself had said it was not so troublesome as yesterday. Dr. Bliss thought it would soon be all right.

2:30 P. M.

"So Far as Can Be Learned."

There is very little to be said about the President since the noon bulletin. His condition remains unchanged, so far as can be learned. The inflammation of his neck is much less apparent, and is not troublesome. It is expected to yield to treatment. No other unfavorable symptoms have shown themselves. He has taken additional nourishment since the noonday bulletin in the form of kumyss. The quantity of this beverage so far given to-day is about twenty ounces. All of it has been retained, and has caused no nausea.

The Increased Nourishment

taken by the President will undoubtedly go a great way toward recruiting his impaired strength and assist materially in building up his system generally, unless some unlooked for complication should arise.

The Wound

is still reported to be doing well. It is healing nicely, and the discharge of pus is satisfactory in every respect. Dr. Hamilton stated to-day that the President was doing well, but declined to enter into particulars.

Rev. Dr. Power was one of the visitors at the White House this afternoon. He states that special services are being held at the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, but will be omitted to-morrow and resumed on Sunday.

All Going Well.

Dr. Hamilton left for New York at 2:10 o'clock this afternoon, and Dr. Agnew will arrive here to-night from Philadelphia. Dr. Hamilton said there was no particular reason why he should wait for Dr. Agnew's arrival, as everything appeared to be going well.

Harry and James Garfield, the eldest sons of the President, will to-morrow conclude their studies under Dr. Hawkes' tuition and be ready for college. It is well known that they are to be sent to Williams College at the next term, which begins the second week in September.

Dr. Hawkes is confident of their ability to pass the required examination. Their studies have never been interrupted since the President was stricken down, except during the first week. They were not discontinued even during the terrible fear and anxiety that have been so prevalent the present week, which fact would seem to indicate that they had not given up to the almost universal feeling of despondency.

3 P. M.

Doing First Rate.

Dr. Bliss, who has just left the President, says he is now doing first rate under the circumstances. His pulse is below 106 and his other symptoms are good. There has been no further trouble with his stomach or the parotid gland. In addition to the twenty ounces of liquid food taken by the mouth to-day the President has also been given about sixteen of beef extract through the bowels.

A LIVELY SHE CRANK.

All the Way From Paris To Cure the President, but She Declines to Say Exactly How it is to be Done, and is Consequently Fired Out.

A young woman arrived here this morning by the 6:10 train from Baltimore, and took an Avenue car. She said she had no money, and told the conductor that she had come all the way from Paris to save the President. The conductor was going to put her off the car, but a gentleman paid her fare. When she got to Thirteenth street she got off the car and walked down toward the Division. In half an hour she appeared at the White House gate. She sat down on the coping near the main entrance, and soon attracted a crowd by her strange conduct. The officers at the gate told her she must pass on, but she refused, saying she knew the law, and had as much right there as anyone else in the crowd, and he had no business singling her out. She said she

Wanted to See the President,

as she had come all the way from Paris to cure him. How this was to be accomplished she declined to say. She gave the gatekeeper her card. It was a business card of Luck's Calvert House, Baltimore, and was covered with scribbling. Her name as written on the back, was

"Mrs. Pauline Remenie,

Manhattan Beach Hotel, Coney Island." From her conversation it was learned that her father's name was F. William Rausch, of 554 Broadway, Brooklyn, and that her husband was a member of Engine Company No. 17, of that city.

A well-known correspondent got into her good graces and had a long but most unsatisfactory talk with her. He gave her paper to write a message to the President and she scribbled nonsense all over it.

She Wrote:

"My name is not Pauline. My name is Mary. Will that do?—Louisa Paulie Reminger. "If I was a bad woman and came as one, I would of been here long ago, but I came as a good woman;" and again, "I came in the Lord's name and not in the devil's." Her costume was somewhat unique, consisting of a blue flannel bathing suit with short sleeves and white trimmings, and a light lawn overskirt, a broad-brimmed hat with gaudy trimmings, embroidered stockings and fancy slippers. She wore large coral bracelets and a big seal ring, and had the general appearance of a variety actress off the stage. Her hair was cropped short. She said she had her curls cut off in Paris when she left there to cure the President. She was of

Plump and Fair Proportions,

and altogether rather attractive looking. The officer, Policeman O'Neal, finally induced her to leave, and she went over in Lafayette Square and sat down on a bench. The crowd followed her and something of a commotion ensued. Finally Sergeant Dinsmore went to see her and finding she would be content with a ticket of admission to the White House grounds, told her she could get all she wanted down the street, and sent her to Police Headquarters in a Herdic in charge of Officer O'Neal.

Upon arriving at Police Headquarters the woman told her story in a tragic manner to a CRITIC scribe in substance as follows:

Her name is Mrs. Mary Louisa Pauline Deininger, and her home No. 554 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y. She professes to be a fortune teller, astrologist, mesmerist and a general combination of all things mysterious.

On Monday evening she learned of the President's unfavorable condition, and last night the stars informed her that his life hung upon her ability to rescue him, and she learned that the only remedy for the President would be to introduce into his veins the blood of a person who had such knowledge as she possesses.

The lady will not be allowed to perform the proposed sacrifice, and will be consigned in the usual way to an apartment at St. Elizabeth. She is acknowledged to be the most utterly utter of all the vast army of cranks who have besieged this unhappy city.

ALEXANDRIA AFFAIRS.

S. Furgurson Beach leaves to-morrow morning for Chicago on professional business.

Several canal boats arrived last night with coal consigned to different coal companies.

The notorious dog and chicken-fighter, Fawnzie Arrington, returned to this city from Pittsburg last night.

A large amount of property sold at the tax-sale of 1879 has been redeemed, the city realizing a large amount of money thereby.

Miss Eva Britton, who edits the *Hurricane* of Charleston, S. C., is stopping at the Mansion House. She is only 14 years of age, and is a racy writer. She is making a tour of the United States.

The Lincoln Light Infantry, of Georgetown, and the Butler Zouaves were reviewed at the Fair grounds yesterday afternoon by Mayor Beckham and the officers of the Alexandria Light Infantry.

Flour contines firm and active; wheat has again advanced and the receipts are fair. The offerings yesterday amounted to 7,250 bushels, and sales were made at $1.28@$1.29@$1.30 for Fultz, and $1.31@$1.33 for Lancaster. Corn is also higher, small lots of which brought 62½c. Rye brought 83c., and a small lot of winter oats $1. Country produce continues firm.

IS HE AN IDIOT?

Singular Story of a Man Who Professes to Have Seen Guiteau in His Cell.

A CRITIC reporter was to-day informed by a party whose veracity cannot be impeached that within a short period he has been permitted to view the assassin, Guiteau, in his cell. The excuse for the admission was that he wanted to examine the mark of the ball on the wall which was fired when Guiteau attacked the guard, McGill. At any rate the informant obtained admission to the front of Guiteau's cell while Warden Crocker was absent, and, stepping to the barred door of the cell, saw Guiteau lying on his bed and perfectly awake. When our informant looked in at him Guiteau partly arose in his bed. The remainder may be given in our informant's own words:

"If ever I saw an idiot, that man is one. His appearance was ghastly. His pictures as published flatter him greatly. He has now a cadaverous, leaden-colored face, pinched nose and staring eyes. When I looked in at him he raised up on his elbows and grinned at me with an idiotic grin that I have often seen in subjects in insane asylums. His legs are like pipe-stems, his arms also, and his body is much emaciated. That man is crazy now as sure as shooting. I don't believe that he was crazy in the proper sense of the term when he shot the President, but the isolation to which he has been subjected, the deprival of news of the outer world, the absolute withdrawal of any communication for a long time with any one but the guards, the presence of armed troops and other accessories have had their effect on a mind already predisposed to disease, if not diseased."

Our reporter then asked his informant whether Guiteau had made any approach to conversation. He replied that he partly threw his legs over the side of his bed, as if to approach the door, but the party who had admitted our informant immediately took his arm and escorted him to the guard room.

Our informant further suggests that the true reason why Guiteau has been so isolated by the District-Attorney and warden was to prevent the public from gaining the knowledge that he has become an idiot.

His Recent Attack on Jailer McGill.

The excitement attending Guiteau's recent attack upon Jailer McGill has about died out at the jail, and, indeed, it may be said that it is very little talked of outside. Guiteau, when seen by his guard at noon to-day, was perfectly quiet, having entirely recovered from his late passion. He is inclined to talk to his keepers on the subject of his attack on the guard, but requests them to say as little about it as possible. It is

Evident from His Manner

that he realizes that the people are aroused against him, and fears that his recent outbreak will cause them to be more incensed than they have yet been. Said one of the guards to THE CRITIC, "This has been a hard week on Guiteau. He has been

Restless Ever Since Saturday Night,

and it is evident to my mind that the wretch is fully aware of the President's precarious condition, and fears that if he dies his own life will be in jeopardy."

The reporter also asked Assistant Warden Russ if he thought Guiteau ever contemplated escaping. Capt Russ said:

"No. I have no idea that he ever thought of such a thing; and I firmly believe that if we were to throw open all the doors of the jail, and tell him to go, he would not attempt it. He knows full well how eager the people are to get at him and wreak vengeance upon him."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Major King Protecting Dumb Creatures and Punishing Brutes.

Major King, who for some time has been very effective in bring parties to justice for cruelty to animals, turned up in the Police Court to-day with half a dozen prisoners and a score of sore-backed horses and mules. The Major had his ill-treated victims corralled in front of the Police Court. The first party called up was Isaac Green, a gouty old negro, who was charged with having worked a brown mule with a very sore back. Major King discovered this case at Carroll Springs. Green was fined $20. The next subject was James Frawley. He was charged with working a large brown horse with a very sore back. The sore, as described by Major King, was a bad one, and, as he stated to the court, "It showed a flow of pus simply frightful." Policeman Williams, who assisted in the arrest, testified that it was so bad that the flies surrounded the horse in clouds, and it was the flies which first attracted his attention. Frawley testified that the sore was simply a gall, resulting from hot weather and was rapidly healing. Mr. C. R. Ball, an expert for the Government, testified that he had considerable experience with such wounds, and, in his opinion, it would be better not to work the horses while in such condition. He said that in this respect the horse resembled a man. Policeman West testified that it was impossible for the horse to get well if worked in its present condition. The Court held that the law should be respected in the letter and spirit, and the case in hand was of that character which appealed to careful consideration. The object of the law was to make an example, punish the offenders and discourage cruelty and indifference. He fined Frawley $20. Michael Graney was charged with working a large dark horse with a sore on its back six inches in diameter. It looked like it was five or six months old. Graney was fined $20. Miles Givens, the alleged owner of a black mule, was arraigned next for working the animal with a sore eight inches long and three inches wide, on its backbone, and a badly swollen leg. The defense claimed that the sore was simply a gall and not a running sore.

Dr. Cheever, a veterinary surgeon, testified that the sore on the mule's back was a tumor and of a very bad character.

Thomas Jeff, driver of the mule, testified that he did not know who owned the mule. He drove for Miles Givens and his son also, and as they owned a number of teams he could not state positively who the owner of the black mule was. Givens was fined $20.

Mrs. Mary Daily was charged with working a black mare with a frightful tumor upon its wether. During the examination of this case Major King was asked how he came to take such an interest in these cases if he did not receive a portion of each fine for his services. He stated that he received $25 per month from the society and one-fourth of each fine levied, but added that he was not working so much for the money as in the interest of humanity. It was shown that Mrs. Daily was very poor and a fine of $10 only was imposed.

The last case was that of Mrs. Jane H. Cline, charged with working a bay horse with an ugly sore on its back and one on its wether. It was admitted by the prosecution that there were indications that efforts had been made to take care of the horse, and consequently there was no disposition to press the case and it was dismissed.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses have been issued as follows: Max Guthler and Margarethe Rothschre, William H. Buchanan and Mary E. Chase, Graham L. Gordon and Mamie R. Burch, Fielding F. Sullivan and Elizabeth Smith, Benjamin Johnson and Jane Peterson.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Deeds were filed to-day as follows: Elias J. Hill to Joseph A. Sterling, lot 39, square 68, $1,500. Wm. T. Van Doren, jr., and wife to Bernard Bernstine, lot lettered "C," sub, square 786, $3,500.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

Complete Reorganization by Commissioner Dudley.

An order was issued to-day by Commissioner of Pensions Dudley reorganizing the the force in the office into the following named divisions:

First---A Board of Review.

C. B. Walker, deputy commissioner in charge; J. H. Hobbs, assistant; to be composed of expert examiners to review all claims before final action is taken by the office. Details for the board will be made by the Commissioner.

Second---Medical Division.

Mr. T. B. Hood, medical referee in charge; Dr. N. F. Graham, assistant; to have charge of the work required of examining surgeons; to review their reports, and to determine the degree of pensionable disability found in invalid claims and to perform such other duties touching medical and surgical questions as the interest of the service may demand.

Third---Divisions of Special Examinations.

H. R. McCalmont, chief; W. E. Dulin, assistant; to have charge of claims requiring special examination in vicinity of claimant and witnesses; to direct the method of inquiry by responsible examiners; to have charge of all matters pertaining to attorneys practicing before the office; to keep a record of official character of notaries and justices of the peace, and to aid in prosecuting offenders against the pension law.

Fourth---Old War and Navy Division.

W. H. Webster, chief; T. W. Dalton, assistant; to have charge of the settlement of all claims on account of service prior to March 4, 1861; claims on account of service in the regular army and the navy, and in all other general organizations not belonging especially to any State or Territory.

Fifth---Eastern Division.

Fred Mack, chief; J. M. Curtis, assistant; to have charge of the settlement of all claims arising out of military service during the late war in organizations from the several New England States, New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

Sixth---Middle Division.

F. D. Stephenson, chief; A. F. Kingsley, assistant; to have charge of the settlement of late war claims on account of military service in organizations belonging to the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan.

Seventh---Western Division.

John M. Comstock, chief; A. D. McKnight, assistant; to have charge of the settlement of late war claims on account of military service in organizations belonging to the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Nevada, Colorado, California, Oregon, and the several territories.

Eighth--Southern Division.

L. E. Dickey, chief; J. D. Smith, assistant; to have charge of the settlement of claims arising out of military service during the late war in organizations belonging to the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and the District of Columbia, and the several organizations of colored troops.

Ninth---Record Division.

W. T. Ford, chief; E. E. Fuller, assistant; to have charge of the recording and numbering of the claims as they are received, and to have custody of the records; to brief the evidence filed; to secure its transmission to appropriate claims.

Tenth---Certificate and Account Division.

Frank Moore, chief; M. B. Johnson, assistant; to have charge of the issuing, numbering and recording of certificates granting pensions, and designating the agency at which payable; also, to audit accounts, under section 4918 R. S., for expenses of last sickness and burial of pensioners.

Eleventh---Agents' Division.

C. F. Sawyer, chief; to have charge of the disbursement of pension funds, and of all correspondence with the several pension agents and accounting officer of the Treasury in reference to official action of this office.

Twelfth---Mail Division.

D. L. Gilt, chief; John Richmond, assistant; to have charge of the stamping, recording and proper distribution of all mail coming to the office, and of the proper dispatch of the mail going out. Also to have charge of jacketing and briefing the jacket of claim received.

Thirteenth.

Mr. J. W. Howell is designated as appointment and financial clerk, and he will have supervision of all public property, keep the accounts between the office and the various appropriations for clerical and contingent expenses, and report through the chief clerk to the Commissioner, upon the first of each month a balance sheet showing the exact condition of each fund at the close of the preceding month, and shall prepare such estimates and reports as may be called for by the Commissioner from time to time.

The Miscellaneous Work

of the office and its necessary clerical force, now under Mr. A. Vargender; the laborers and watchmen, under Mr. John Dickerson; the general messengers, under Mr. Joseph Jackson, and all other clerks and employees not especially assigned to any division, as well as the general oversight of the clerical force of the office, will be under the immediate control of the chief clerk, to whom chiefs of division will make monthly reports of the condition of the work of their divisions, and of the clerical force under their charge, as to number, efficiency and general attention to duty. The chief clerk will make a consolidated report to the Commissioner at the end of each month, showing the condition of the business of the office and its clerical force.

Any order conflicting with the foregoing is hereby rescinded.

THE COURTS.

PROBATE COURT—To-day.—In the matter of the estate of Samuel R. Hammill; decree appointing John F. Riley collector; bond, $500. In the matter of the last will of Daniel M. Lightfoot; caveat withdrawn. Mary Parker was appointed to be the guardian of the infants of James A. and Mary L. Lewis; bond, $500. Letters of administration were granted to Thomas Jesup Miller on the estate of Leander M. Black; bond, $1,500. In the matter of Christian Ledner, guardian to Pauline Redeeger, the court ordered payment of $200 as allowance for ward. In the matter of the will of Wm. Thomas Carroll, deceased; order admitting will to probate as to realty. The last will of Sarah A. Longer, deceased, was filed for probate. Letters of administration were granted to Thomas Enright upon estate of Michael Enright, deceased; bond, $2,000. The last will of Catherine Sonnenschmdt, bequeathing her estate to her sister in trust for her two children, was filed. A notice was ordered to be served on Dr. C. W. Sonnenschmidt that unless cause be shown to the contrary, that the will be admitted to probate and record on September 12 inst.

Howgate Assigns.

This morning Capt. Howgate, through his attorney, made assignment of the property held in his name in the District of Columbia to Mr. Norris Peters, to protect said Peters as surety on his bond of $40,000. It is understood the bondsmen will qualify before Commissioner Bundy to-morrow, and if the Commissioner is satisfied with the security offered, Capt. Howgate will be released from custody pending trial.

It has been discovered by further examination and investigation that Capt. Howgate's embezzlement is $30,000 more than was first published. The entire amount of the defalcation is now approximated at $90,000.

THE IDEA

Prevails among some people that large stores charge higher prices than those of moderate size. This is wrong. Large Cash Buyers can Sell Cheaper than small buyers. This is parlicularly the case at

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HAND-SEWED BOOTS, $4.50.
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FOR LADIES.

French Kid Button, warranted, $4.
Curacoa Kid Button, fine, $3.
Pebble and Kid Button, 1.25 to $3.
Fine Goat, Side Lace, $2.
All Leather Market Shoes $1.
Foxed Bals., Job Lot, 50 cents.
Opera Toe Slippers, 75 cents to $2.
White Kid Slippers, all sizes.

Odds and Ends at Half Price

Children's Shoes, all kinds.
Infants' All Leather, 25 cents up.

Gum Boots and Shoes.

P. S.--Two Reflectors For Sale.
aug18

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