ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

Alexandria Gazette
SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS
AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1882.

THE LAST act in the Garfield tragedy was played to-day, when the curtain fell upon the dead body of Guiteau suspended from the gallows. A year ago lacking two days he fired the shot that, maltreated though it was, caused the death of the late President, and whether responsible for his crime or not he has been held so by his countrymen, and has been sent by them to that bourne to which he sent his victim, and from which no traveler returns. The whole affair, from the time the assassin sent an ounce of hot lead crashing into the spinal column of his astonished and alarmed victim, until the trapupon which his own feet rested fell and left him hanging by the neck, was horribly terrible, and will leave a black stain upon the history of the country. If sane his crime was a reproach to free institutions; if insane his death was a greater one; and this question will never be settled.

WHILE THE many offices General Mahone has taken away from the Virginia republicans and the few he has given them make patent his utter lack of gratitude, they are not matters over which democrats need grieve. But for republicans vote General Mahone would now be a private citizen of Petersburg, and all the federal offices in the State be in the hands of good and true white and black republicans. Being anxious however, to prove to the world that Captain Wise's description of them was correct, the republicans basely surrendered their powerful organization to the General and his insignificant force of democratic scalawags, even their leaders, with two or three honorable exceptions, hastening to receive his yoke. They are now experiencing the galling effects of that yoke, but as they imposed it upon their own necks, they should bear it without a murmur. Were it ten times as heavy, the democrats would have no cause to complain.

MR. HUBBELL, chairman of the republican congressional committee, and Mr. Freeman, Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department, revive the memory of President Lincoln's discription of General McClellan's army, "unexceptionable for a dress parade, but for an actual engagement not worth a shuck." Mr. Hubbell dared the Civil Service Reform Association to prosecute him under the U. S. statute prohibiting Government employees from giving or receiving money for election purposes, and Mr. Freeman published a letter stating that he had knowingly and willfully violated that statute; but when the challenge is accepted the former declines to furnish any evinence upon which to found an indictment, and the latter refuses to acknowledge the authenticity of the printed letter to which his name was subscribed.

THE SENATE Committee on Foreign Relations has reported a bill to regulate the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred upon the United States in places out of their territory, the intention of which is to correct imperfections in the existing laws relating to what are known as consular courts. The Committee's action in reporting this bill was not a moment too soon, for the courts referred to are a shame and reproach to the American name, inasmuch as they not only try cases, but actually make laws and execute their own judgments, in other words unite in themselves the legislative, judical and executive branches of government.

IOWA HAS just given about the same majority for prohibition that it usually gives for the republican ticket. The inference is tolerably plain, therefore, that the Iowa republicans, unlike those in North Carolina who are avowed liquor men, are prohibitionists, and as all Northern republicans are alike, they must all be in favor of prohibition. In other words, because they don't like beer, wine and distilled liquors, they would, if they could, prevent everybody else from using those beverages. But what sort of liberty is it that gives one hundred men the power to prescribe the drink for ninety-nine?

GENERAL MAHONE'S Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, being unable to find within their party men competent to fill the professors' chairs at that institution, have been compelled to retain the present distinguished and efficient professors, but they have made an almost clean sweep of the proctors, librarians, clerks, boarding house keepers, cooks, servants and other employees there. The General's followers must be taken care of.

IF THE graduates the colleges are now turning out upon the world could only be made to realize the fact that the work that was requisite to gain their diplomas, must not only be continued but be increased in order to gain their future success, among the many wrecks that strew the shores of American life would be found fewer with college degrees attached to them.

THE REPUBLICANS in the U. S. House of Representatives have, so far they were able, removed the tax upon perfumery, which the rich alone use, but they will not allow a farthing's reduction in the tax on the salt, sugar, clothing, indeed on every thing that the poor are compelled to buy in order to live. And it is the support of the poor men that keeps the republican party in power.

FROM WASHINGTON

[Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—Among all the accomodating employees of the Senate it would be hard to find any more accommodating than the official stenographers of that body; indeed, considering their amount of work and the limited time they have in which to do it, the invariable kindness and courtesy they show to the newspaper correspondents in quest of information is remarkable, because to furnish that information not only, as Messrs, Hewitt and Kelley would say, "disturbes the continuity of their thoughts," but otherwise interferes with and hinders the performance of their hurried labors.

The application of Mr. D. A. Windsor for postmaster of Alexandria with the endorsement of Gen. Mahone is now in the hands of the President, and Mr. Windsor's nomination will be sent to the Senate in a day or two. Several republican Senators have interested themselves in behalf of Mr. McKenzie, the incumbent, but their efforts have been in vain. One of the terms of the bargain the Administration made with General Mahone was that he should have the uncontrolled disposal of the Federal patronage in Virginia, and he has recommended Mr. Windsor for the place.

Gen. Mahone's family left this city to day for Petersburg, Va., but the General did not accompany them, and it is said will remain here until the end of the session.

There was nothing done in either branch of Congress to day. In both, the death of Mr. Hawk was announced as soon as the session opened, and, after the passage of the usual resolutions and the appointment of committees to act as an escort to the remains, as an additional mark of respect for the deceased, both adjourned until to-morrow. The desk that belonged to Mr. Hawk was draped in mourning and upon it lies a beautiful bouquet. Mr. Hawk was the republican member from the 5th Illinois district, and lost a leg during the war.

Guiteau, his crime, his life and his death, constitute the sole topics of conversation at the Capitol, and in fact at every other place in the city, today. Everybody seems to be glad that the wretch is out of the way, and most people think that hanging was too good for him, but there are many, and they among those best qualified to know, who will die under the firm conviction that he was a madman, and was no more responsible for his horrible crime than a baby who would throw a lighted match into a powder magazine. And even among those who believe he was sane there are not a few who think it would have been better if the President had granted him a respite in order that a scientific commission might have investigated and reported upon his mental condition.

There has been so much delay in granting the establishment of a costless postoffice at Indian Town, Orange county, Va., that Mr. Barbour the efficient member of the House from that district, went to the Postoffice Department to day to see about it, and upon his representation, the new office was at once established.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Several members of the Virginia Staging Association have gone to Philadelphia to participate in the National Sængerfest.

In the United States Circuit in Richmond on Wednesday, the grand jury amended the indictment found against S. Chapman Neal, of this city, for violation of United States National Banking laws.

A letter received in Richmond Thursday from Nelson county, stated that during the storm there two or three days ago, three children of Mr. Frederick Powell, a prominent citizen of that county, were instantly killed by lightning.

The diplomas were distributed to the graduates at the University of Virginia, yesterday, after which an address, before the association of the allumni was delivered by Professor Henry Tutwiler, of Virginia. The exercises closed last night with a grand ball.

Absolom Koiner, chairman of the conservative State central committee, has called a meeting of the committee for July 12, to be held at Richmond. The committee will either nomanate a candidate at large for Congress or call a convention to make the nomination.

The court of Surry county, has been engaged for the past two days in the trial of Virginia Booth and Mary Booth, both colored, aged 14 and 15 years, respectively, for the murder of Mrs. R. C. Gray and Travis Jones, who were killed by drinking coffee in which strychnine had been put, and which had been administered by the accused. The trial, it is expected will be a long one, as twenty more witnesses are to be examined.

NEWS OF THE DAY

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

Annie Louise Carey was married at Portland, Me., yesterday, to C. M. Raymond, of New York city.

Hon. George E. Eaton was yesterday nominated for Governor of Vermont by the Democratic State Convention.

The four cases of yellow fever on the brig Emma, at the Philadelphia quarantine are reported as convalescent. A case of yellow fever is also reported at Pensacola, Florida, brought by the bark Iris, from Havana.

Captain Howgate is reported to have been seen in Syracuse, N. Y., on Sunday. It is also said he remained eight days in Washington after his escape from jail, and then went to New York, where he remained till May 19.

Robert M. Hawk, representative in Congress from the fifth district of Illinois, died in Washington, last night of appoplexy, after only a few hours illness. He rturned to Washington Wednesday morning from his district where he went on matters connected with his renomination in apparently excellent health.

THE PETERSBURG COUNCILS.—Pursuant to adjournment, the city council of Petersburg met yesterday afternoon and elected a number of city officers, against which action the readjuster councilmen entered a protest, and refused to vote. The readjuster members publicly announced that the new council which has a readjuster majority intended at its first meeting, to be held to-morrow to elect men for the same offices that had been filled by the present council. This will give the city two different sets of officers and two separate police corps. The question who are the legally elected officers will be tested in the courts. Eminent counsel have been engaged by both councils.

Prior to the meeting of the council yesterday afternoon the readjuster councilmen held a conference at which the governor and other prominent readjusters were present. The council made an appropriation of $183,953 to meet the current expenses of the next fiscal year against which the readjuster councilmen voted. The council adjourned to meet at 10 o.clock this morning.

The Ambassadorial Conference has decided armed interference necessary in Egypt, and England's war preparations continue on an extensive scale. At a meeting of prominent English conservatives in London yesterday the Egyptian policy of the government was denounced as feeble, and more vigorous measures were demanded. The Egyptian ministry propose to employ the destitute natives upon the public works. The Spanish government intend to dispatch two more frigates to Alexandria.

EXECUTION OF GUITEAU.

UNITED STATES JAIL,
WASHINGTON, June 30—9:45 A. M.

Guiteau was very restless during most of the latter part of the night, not sleeping more thnn 20 minutes at a time. Towards morning he fell into a sounder sleep from sheer exhaustion. He rose a few minutes after 5 and breakfasted heartily at 6:30, eating steak, eggs, potatoes and other breakfast dishes. When the cook took his breakfast into the cell Guiteau told him to bring his dinner in at 11 o'clock promptly. Rev. Dr. Hicks, who remained at the jail all night, was called into the prisoner's cell soon after he rose, and held a conversation on religious subjects with him. At 8 o'clock Dr. Hicks saw the prisoner again, when he made a request to have a bath, and asked the reverend gentleman to go out and see the scaffold. Guiteau desired him to arrange with the warden to have the trap sprung as soon after 12 o'clock as possible. He also expressed considerable anxiety lest some accident should occur, and insisted that Dr. Hicks should see that the scaffold and its appurtenances were all in proper and safe condition.

After Guiteau had disposed of these matters, he read a poem composed by himself which he calls "Simplicity, or Religions Baby Talk." After reading it aloud he attempted to sing it, but broke down in the effort, which would have appeared quite ridiculous if the occasion had been less solemn. Guiteau then talked for some time about his future. He remarked that his heart was tender. "I don't think," he said, "I can go through this ordeal without weeping; not because of any great weakness, for the principle in me is strong, but because I am nearer the other world. I hold to the idea that God inspired me." Guiteau subsequently asked that in his books all complimentary remarks about President Arthur and his administration be elimated. Then he presented to Dr. Hicks the books that have been the companions of his lonely hours. He told Dr. Hicks that he wanted him to offer the first prayer on the scaffold, saying that he (Guiteau) would then read his favorite Scriptural passage—the 10th chapter of John—and offer a prayer on his own account. Then he intended, he said, to read his poem, "Simplicity." He desired to have the execution so arranged that just as he uttered the last word the drop should be sprung.

Mr. John W. Guiteua arrived at the jail at 9 o'clock and was followed in a few minutes by Warden Crocker.

At 9:15 the prisoner came out into the corridor and exercised for 15 minutes. Guiteau walked very briskly, making it rather difficult for his guards to keep pace with him. Guiteau generally has taken his exercise in shirt and drawers. This morning, however, he were a pair of dark pants and had a handkerchief tied loose about his neck.

The private office of the warden has been transformed temporarily into a telegraph office and before nine o'clock eight instruments were clicking a merry accompaniment to the gloomy preparations going on inside the jail. At nine o'clock there was a constant stream of persons coming into the jail. At 10.10 o'clock Guiteau expressed a desire to take a bath and a large tub was taken into his cell. At this hour no one save the "death watch" was with him, Guiteau nervously disrobed and plunged into the bath. It was quite apparent to the guard, who was closely watching his every movement, that his object in asking for the bath was simply to obtain some employment which might distract his thoughts from the dread contemplation of approaching death. He evinced increased nervousness and his uncertain movements, distrait manner and a marked tremor in his tones when he attempted to speak, impressed the guard with a belief that he was rapidly weakening.

The rotunda was thrown open at 10 o'clock. At 9 o'clock this morning the jail officers had a sort of rehearsal of the parts they were to play in the execution, for the purpose chiefly, of testing the appliances of the gallows. A bag of sand weighing 160 pounds was rigged and attached to the noose. The trap was sprung by means of the trigger rope which was passed into one of the cells of the north wing. The rope on the scaffold stood the test well.

At 10 o'clock Dr. Hicks and John W. Guiteau went with Gen. Crocker to the scaffold, together with a number of the guards. John W. Guiteau ascended the structure, steps and carefully examined carefully inspecting all fixings, handling the rope both above and below the platform.

Many telegrams and other messages have arrived at the jail this morning for different parties. A telegram from New York signed by J. B. Bunnell, received about 10 o'clock by Dr. Hicks, asked if the sender could obtain possession of Guiteau's body to exhibit for the benefit of the Yonng Mens Christian Association. Dr. Hicks paid no attention to the message.

At 10 o'clock seventy policemen arrived at the jail and were posted along the roadway outside the building. A company of artillerymen also were on duty.

Shortly before 11 o'clock Guiteau called for paper and for 20 minutes busied himself in making the copy of what he terms "his prayer upon the scaffold."

At 11 o'clock contrary to the general expectation, and her purpose, as expressed yesterday, Mrs. Scoville arrived at the jail and besought admission. Her manner was excited and she appeared to be laboring under great excitement. Gen'l Crocker declined to admit her unless the prisoner specially requested it. John W. Guiteau, who was sitting in the rotunda at the time was informed that his sister was upon the outside, and at first started up to go to her, but after a moment's hesitation decided not to interfere, saying "I will leave the whole matter with Gen'l Crocker." Guiteau was not informed of Mrs. Scoville's presence. His great desire now seemed to be that there be no scene, and that his programme be carried out without any interruption or incident to detract from the heroic picture which he believed he would present.

After Guiteau had finished copying his "prayer upon the scaffold," he began to arrange his dress, putting on a pair of navy blue trousers.

At half past ten the guard came out of the door and said: he is ready for the doctor now, and wants the flowers to come." Another guard who took the messager hurried off and soon returned with Dr. Hicks who went into the cell. Guiteau was then reported by his guard to be apparently very composed. Guiteau's message about flowers referred to his expectation that Mrs. Scoville would send some flowers to him, but none had arrived at the jail at the time he asked for them.

After a short conference with Warden, Crocker, John W. Guiteau went outside the jail to see his sister. He found her in a state of great excitement, bordering upon hysteria, but after a short time he succeeded in calming her and dissuading her from any further attempt to gain admission. She acknowledged the propriety of such a course but added that she could not possibly remain in the city during all the wretched hours of the morning. She brought with her the flowers which Guiteau had just asked for and they were taken in to the prisoner. Mrs. Scoville also brought two handsome flower pieces, a cross and an anchor, which she will place upon her brothers coffin with her own hands.

While Dr. Hicks was in the prisoner's cell at 11 o'clock, Guiteau made some requests as to the execution, and having made copies of his "last prayer," poem, and other writings tore up the originals. While Dr. Hicks was there he sent out for the jail boot-black and gave him his shoes to be shined for the last time. His dinner was brought as the doctor was leaving, and he ate with much relish. His dinner consisted of a pound of broiled steak, a dish of fried potatoes, four slices of toast and a quart of coffee of which very little was left when he finished eating.

Dr. Hicks, when he came out of the cell, said to an Associated Press reporter, that the prisoner had not the slightest fear. "We have had a pleasant religious talk." He feels now that his preparation is finished and he is ready for the last formality. He commits himself to God with the utmost confidence."

Just before 12 o'clock John W. Guiteau said to a reprentative of the Associated Press that he felt cheerful so far as his brother was concerned, believing it to be far better for him to die than to live. He said that no one felt a keener anguish than himself that the crime had been committed which plunged a nation in grief. He believed, however, that his brother would show himself to be a brave man and from his own standpoint would vindicate his idea of patriotism. "His life is a wreck and worthless," said John, "and I think this is a most fitting end to a checkered and insane career. He believed his brother would die happy, and owing to his demented condition would be forgiven in the next world. He thought his brother would be happier in death than in life under the circumstances, and if he (John W.) could, he would not ask to have him reprieved.

Shortly before 12 o'clock Guiteau seemed to break down completely and burst into tears and sobbed hysterically. Dr. Hicks sat by his side fanning him and vainly trying to calm him.

About 11:30 preparations began to be made for the execution. At 11:50 o'clock the detachment of artillery was formed on the east side of the rotunda and brought their muskets to parade rest. At that time about 250 persons were in the rotunda. Dr. Hicks was with the prisoner engaged in prayer. Guiteau showed great nervousness and appeared greatly startled when he heard the rattle of the muskets on the stone floor of the rotunda. From that moment Guiteau appeared to be thoroughly overcome with emotion. He wept freely and seemed to be in great anguish. After the death warrant was read to the prisoner by the warden the prisoner became much composed, and turning away began to brush his hair with his old appearance of swaggering *sangfroid*.

Two minutes after twelve the iron gates at the end of the corridor clicked. Then warden Crocker made his appearance and a moment later the familiar figure of Guiteau was seen. His face was pallid and the muscles about his mouth moved nervously; other than this there were no signs of faltering. The procession moved quickly to the scaffold and Guiteau ascended the twelve somewhat steep steps with as much steadiness as could be expected from a man whose arms were tightly pinioned behind him. At the last step he faltered for a momemt but was assisted by the two officers who walked one upon either side. Upon reaching the platform Guiteau was placed immediately behind the drop facing to the front of the scaffold. Guiteau gazed upon the crowd looked up at the beam over his head and quickly made a survey of all the dread paraphernalia Dr. Hicks then made an invocation to the Throne of Grace that the criminal might be saved from the eternal consequences of his crime.

During the prayer Guiteau stood with bowed head. At its conclusion, Dr. Hicks opened the bible and Guiteau in firm tones read a selection from the tenth chapter of Matthew. Guiteau exhibited a slight nervousness but recovered his composure, looked over the sea of upturned faces and said "I will now read to you my last dying prayer" as follows:

Father, now I go to thee and the Savior. I have finished the work thou gavest me to do and I am only too happy to go to thee. The world does not yet appreciate my mission, but Thou knowest it. Though [illegible] Thou didst inspire Garfield's removal, and only good has come from it. This is the best evidence that the inspiration came from thee and I have set it forth in my book that all men may read and know that thou, Father, didst inspire the act for which I am now murdered. This government and nation by this act I know will incur Thy eternal enmity as did the Jews by killing thy man my Savior. The retribution in that case came quick and sharp, and I know thy divine law of retribution will strike this nation and my murderers in the same way. The diabolical spirit of this nation, its government and its newspapers toward me will justify thee in cursing them and I know that thy divine law of retribution is inexorable. I therefore, predict that this nation will go down in blood and that my murderers, from the executive to the hangman, will go to hell. Thy laws are inexorable, Oh Thou Supreme Judge. Woe unto the men that violate Thy laws! Only weeping and grashing of teeth awaits them. The American press has a large bill to settle with the righteous Father for their vindictiveness in this matter. Nothing but blood will satisfy them, and now my blood be on them and this nation and its officials. Arthur, the president, is a coward and an ingrate. His ingratitude to the man that made him and saved his party and land from overthrow has no parallel in history, but Thou, Righteous Father will judge him. Father, Thou knowest me, but the world hath not known me and now I go to Thee and the Savior without the slightest ill will toward a human being. Farewell, ye men of earth.

When he had finished reading his prayer he again surveyed the crowd and said, still with a firm voice, "I am now going to read some verses which are intended to indicate my feelings at the moment of leaving this world. If set to music they may be rendered effective. The idea is that of a child babbling to his mamma and his papa. I wrote it this morning about 10 o'clock. He then commenced to chant these verses in a sad, doleful style:

"I am going to the Lordy.
I am so glad,
I am going to the Lordy,
I am so glad,
I am going to the Lordy,
Glory, hallelujah, glory, hallujah,
I am going to the Lordy."

I love the Lordy with all my soul,
Glory hallelujah.

[Several "stanzas" follow, which are but repetitions of the above.]

During the performances he frequently paused and sobbed bitterly.

Rev. Mr. Hicks, then gave to Guiteau his final benediction and farewell.

The attendants then pinioned his legs, placed the noose over his head and carefully adjusted it about his neck. Mr. Crocker placed the black cap over his head and as he did so Guiteau called out in loud tones, "Glory, Glory, Glory." Instantly the signal was touched the drop fell and Guiteau swung in the air. The body turned partly around but there was not the slighest perceptible movement of the limbs or any evidence of conscious effort to move them.

For at least 40 seconds after the drop fell the body hung motionless. Then there was a slight motion of the shoulders and legs, due to muscular contraction. Three minutes after the trap fell, the body was lowered to be examined by the physicians. There was a decided action of the heart for fully 14 minutes, and the pulse fluttered two minutes longer. When the body had hung with the feet just touching the ground for over half an hour, it was lowered into the coffin which was waiting for it under the scaffold. The physicians decided at once that the neck had been boken. When the body was lowered the black cap was removed and the face exposed. The features were pallid and composed. About the mouth there was considerable moisture. After the body had been arranged in the coffin, those who desired were allowed to pass along the side of the scaffold and view the body. Then the crowd of spectators was formed into line and passing between the scaffold and the wall of the jail viewed the dead face. John W. Guiteau joined this company, and fanned his dead brother's face to keep away the flies. John Guiteau did not go upon the scaffold, but stood during the scene just within the line of officers at the bottom of the steps. At 1.40 p. m. the lid of the coffin was put in place, and the body was borne to the jail chapel where the physicians, who were to make the autopsy were assembled.

After the body was taken to the jail chapel, arrangements were made to let Mrs. Scovill view it.

Guiteau just before the trap was sprung dropped a piece of paper from his hand, this paper was given him by Warden Crocker to be dropped by the condemned man as a signal that he was ready.

The spot indicated by the warden as Guiteau's burial place is in the same court as the gallows, and a few yards from it.

The letter by which Guiteau disposes of his body is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1882.

To the REV. WILLIAM W. HICKS:

I, Charles J. Guiteau, of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, now under sentence of death, which is to be carried into effect between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1882, in the United States jail in said District, do hereby give and grant to you my body after such execution, provided, however, it shall not be used for any mercenary purposes. And I hereby, for good and sufficient considerations, give, deliver and transfer to said Hicks my book, entitled "The Truth and Removal," and the copyright thereof, to be used by him in writing a truthful history of my life and execution. And I direct that such history be entitled "The Life and Work of Charles Guiteau." And I hereby solemnly proclaim and announce to all the world that no person or persons shall ever in any manner use my body for any mercenary purpose whatsoever. And if at any time hereafter any person or persons shall desire to honor my remains they can do it by erecting a monument, whereon shall be inscribed these words:

Here Lies the Body of
CHARLES GUITEAU,
Patriot and Christian—His
Soul is in Glory.

(Signed.) CHARLES GUITEAU.
Witnesses { Charles H. Reed, James Woodward.

To-day's Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.

Resolutions were received from the House announcing the death of Representative Hawk, of Illinois.

On motion of Mr. Logan the resolutions were concurred in, and the Senate, at 12.25, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, announced the death of Mr. Hawks and offered resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, expressing the sorrow of the House, and then the House, in respect to the memory of the deceased, at 11.20 adjourned.

All the Corporation officers were paid off to-day.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Cholera is epidemic in Japan.

Three murders were committed in Ireland yesterday.

The Corean ports have been opened to commerce.

The total period of service in the German army has been reduced from 14 years to 12 years, beginning next autumn.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—Virginia 6s deferred —; do consolidated 59½; do second series 34½; past due coupons; new 10.40s 44 bid to-day. Cotton higher and firm: middlings 12½. Flour dull Howard street and Western Super $3 25a4 00, do extra $4 25a5 25, do. family $5 50a6 75; City Mills super $3 25a4 00, do extra $4 25a7 55, do Rio brands $7 25a7 37; Baltimore high grade family $7 75, do winter wheat, patent $8 25. Wheat—Southern opened higher, closed lower and quiet. Western higher for spot; options steady. Southern red 135a138; do amber 135a140; No 2 Western winter red spot and June 155 sales, and 155 bid; July 123a123¼; Aug 118⅛a118¼; Sept 117½a118. Corn—Southern scarce and firm; Western steady; Southern white 94; do yellow nominally 86; Western mixed spot and June 81¼ asked; July 81⅛a81¼; Aug 83⅛a83½. Oats dull and easy; Southern 59a62; Western white 61a62; do mixed 58a59; Penna 59a62. Rye dull and nominally 80. Hay quiet, prime to choice Penn and Md. $15a16. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 8a9¼. Sugar steady; A soft 9⅝. Whiskey quiet at $1 16.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Stocks strong. Money 4. Cotton steady; uplands 12⅝; Orleans 12⅞. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat June 6⅜ lower; others ⅛a½c lower. Corn ¼a½ better and quiet.

What Seven Could Not Do.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 6, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—Seven physicians could not do for me what your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure accomplished. Hopelessly sick with kidney diseases, it restored me to perfect health. JACOB MYERS.

In countries where malaria is prevalent or where the climate is subject to sudden changes—should be found in every house Brown's Iron Bitters.

A full line of Coxes' Childrens Shoes just received and for sale by
D. RUBEN & Co.
68 King St.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

As yet there is but little doing in business circles, and the receipts of country produce are very light, farmers being busily engaged in harvesting. The reports from all parts of the country, with very few local exceptions, are most encouraging, and such a wheat crop has not been known before for years; indeed this, it would now seem, is to be a year of plenty. Money matters are unchanged, the banks being in good condition, but there is a limited demand. In Baltimore money is quiet, with rates about steady at 5 per cent for business out of bank. After the interest payments on 1st of July the supply will be better and the market easier.

The New York money market is easy at 3a3½ per cent for call loans on stocks. Time loans are making at the following rates on approved Stock Exchange collateral: For thirty days, 3 per ct.; sixty days, 3½ per ct.; ninety days to four months, 4 per ct.; six to seven months, 5 per ct. On U. S. bonds money can be borrowed for thirty days at 2 per ct., and from ninety days to four months at 3 per cent. The rates for mercantile paper range from 4½ to 5½ per cent. Government bonds are somewhat irregular. Virginia consols firm, but the offerings are more than the demand, and prices sold off yesterday, closing 59½a59⅞. The 10-40s are steady at 43¾a44. Tax coupons yesterday sold at 61 and closed 61a62, and Black scrip sold at 34 for $10,000, an unusually large amount. Peeler bonds nominally 31 and Peeler coupons 38 bid. The July interest on the Corporation bonds and certificates will be promptly paid on and after Monday next, and the financial condition of the city is excellent. Railroad securities are quiet and firm, and southern bonds are in demand for investment. Virginia Midland Railway Company coupons from the income bonds due July 1, will be paid upon presentation on and after to-morrow at the Central Trust Company, of New York.

Wholesale Prices of Produce, &c., in Alexandria

Flour, fine	$4 00	@	4 50
Superfine	5 25	@	5 50
Extra	5 75	@	6 25
Family	6 25	@	6 75
Fancy brands	7 50	@	8 00
Wheat, Longberry	1 35	@	1 38
Fultz	1 30	@	1 34
Mixed	1 34	@	1 35
Common to fair	1 25	@	1 30
Corn, white	0 95	@	0 96
Mixed	0 92	@	0 93
Yellow	0 92	@	0 95
Corn Meal	0 95	@	1 00
Rye	0 75	@	0 80
Oats	0 63	@	0 65
Butter, prime	0 17	@	0 20
Common to middling	0 12	@	0 15
Eggs	0 18	@	0 19
Chickens per dozen	2 00	@	3 25
Potatoes, old, per bushel	1 75	@	2 25
New	2 00	@	2 25
Onions per bushel	1 20	@	1 30
White Beans	3 50	@	3 75
Mixed	2 00	@	2 50
Bacon—Hams, country	0 13	@	0 14
Best sugar cured Hams	0 16	@	0 16½
Butchers' Hams	0 13	@	0 14
Sides	0 15	@	0 15¼
Shoulders	0 11½	@	0 11¾
Lard	0 12	@	0 13½
Veal Calves	0 5	@	0 7
Herring, Eastern, per bbl	4 50	@	5 50
Potomac	6 50	@	7 00
Family roe	11 00	@	11 50
Do. half barrels	5 50	@	6 00
Plaster, ground, per ton	4 50	@	5 00
Ground in bags	5 75	@	6 00
Lump	3 00	@	0 00
Clover Seed	5 75	@	6 00
Timothy	3 00	@	3 25
Salt—G. A. (Liverpool)	0 95	@	1 00
Fine	1 55	@	1 65
Turk's Island	0 50	@	0 60
Wool—Long unwashed	0 26	@	0 27
Washed	0 36	@	0 37
Merino, unwashed	0 24	@	0 25
Do. Washed	0 36	@	0 37
Sumac	0 75	@	0 00
Hay	18 00	@	20 00
Cut do	23 00	@	25 00
Wheat Bran	20 00	@	21 00
Brown Middlings	26 00	@	28 00
White Middlings	28 00	@	30 00
Cotton Seed Meal	31 00	@	33 00
Cotton Seed Oil, per gal	0 65	@	0 75

The market closed quiet with but little doing in grain, and no change to note in above quotations. Country Produce is quiet and receipts have fallen off. Bacon is a shade firmer. Other articles unchanged.

RICHMOND MARKET, June 30.—The market is very quiet. Flour quiet and dull at 4 50a8 25 for fine to family. Very little doing in Wheat and the quotations are 120a135 for old Fultz and Lancaster. Corn is in good demand, with sales of choice lots of white at 90a100. Rye altogether nominal. Oats 60a62 for winter.

LYNCHBURG MARKET, June 29.—The market is very quiet, with a slight movement in Flour, the lower grades being in some demand. There have been no offerings of Wheat for the past few days, and quotations are nominal. Corn in light supply and quoted at 100a102 for prime white. Nothing doing in Rye or Oats. Nothing of interest in Tobacco; receipts light and prices well maintained.

FREDERICKSBURG MARKET, June 29.—The market is very quiet and the transactions so light as not to warrant accurate quotations. No new Wheat has yet been offered, though arrivals are daily expected.

BALTIMORE SUGAR AND COFFEE MARKET, June 30. Sugars—The inquiry for raw Sugar in New York is fair; the market is steady at 7a7⅜c for common to good refining. For refined Sugar the trade is fairly active, and the market is steady, with no change in the situation to note. We quote hards at 10⅛c for cut loaf, 10½ for crushed, 10⅜ for powdered, 9⅞ for granulated, and soft A 9⅝c, and yellows 7¾a8½ per lb.

Coffee—The inquiry from jobbers is fair, and the market is firm at a small advance in prices. A cargo of 3000 bags arrived yesterday. The sales are 806 bags and 1000 bags both at 8⅜c. Quotations to-day are: Rio, ordinary, 8¼; fair 9½; good 10, and prime 10½.

CATTLE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, June 29.—Beef Cattle—The New York market on Monday for the through Cattle hence was a shade higher for the best and unchanged for the other grades. Yesterday's prices were maintained with a firmer feeling for prime grades.

Sheep and Lambs—All the receipts which have arrived since Monday have gone East. Prices are unchanged, with a firmer feeling for good Lambs.

Hogs—The receipts have been very light. Trade has been quite slow, but the prices ruling on Monday have continued, and the market is firm at 10 a11¼c, a few only selling at the latter price, most of the sales ranging from 10½a11.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, June 30.—Beeves. No receipts. Dressed beef in fair demand at 8a10c per lb. for Texas sides; 9a11c, for poor to common native do, and 12a13c for fair to prime do.

Calves—Market somewhat irregular, but generally weaker and lower. Buttermilk calves sold fairly at 4¼a5¼c per lb.; good mixed lots at 5½a5¾c. Veals at 6a8½c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep were firm, with quick sales at $4a5 50 per 100 lbs. for sheep and $5 50a8 25 for Southern lambs.

Swine—Nominally firm at $7 50a8 75 per 100 lbs.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET, June 29.—Hogs.—market active and 5a10c higher; common to good mixed 7 60a$8 15; heavy 8 15a$8 72½; light 7 60a$8 25; skips 5a$7 40. Cattle—exports firm at 7 60a$8; good to choice shipping 6 90a$7 40; common to fair 5 25a$6 50; mixed butchers' weak at 2 50a$5; the range steady and a shade easier. Sheep—market stronger; demand improved; common to fair 3 50a$4; medium to good 4 25a$4 65.

GEORGETOWN, CATTLE MARKET, June 27.—The offerings consisted of about 250 head of Cattle, 1000 Sheep and Lambs and 25 Cows and Calves. Cattle sold at 3a7c per lb, Sheep 2½a4½c, Lambs 4a6c, and Cows and Calves 20a$40. Market dull and lower for all kinds and grades of stock.

QUEENSTOWN CATTLE MARKET, June 28.—Offerings of about 125 head of Cattle, 400 Sheep and Lambs and 10 Cows and Calves. Cattle sold at 3a7¼c per lb, Sheep 3a5c, Lambs 4a6c and Cows and Calves 25a$45. Notwithstanding the light offerings, the market opened and closed dull, with some stock of all kinds left over.

CINCINNATI HOG MARKET, June 29.—Hogs steady and firm; common and light 6 50a$8 50; packing and butchers' 7 75a$8 50.

Great reduction in Men's and Boys' Clothing at HENRY STRAUSS', 66 King st.

A large stock of straw hats to be sold without regard to cost.
H. STRAUSS, 66 King st.

Children's and Boys Suits from $2.50 up
H. STRAUSS, 66 King st.