TROUBLES OF MATRIMONY.

BUOYANCY OF THE DIVORCE MARKET

More Lamentable Tales of Woe—When Hope Told a Flattering Tale—Mrs Downey Fails to Find a Downy Bed—Cruelty and Brutality Go Hand in Hand—A Wife Discarded for a Mistress—Scenes of Wretchedness and Suffering—Liquor Breaking Up Happy Families—Love's Young Dream Has a Rude Awakening.

A couple of days' inactivity in the divorce market, it would seem, supplied sufficient rest and vigor to the interested to return with energy to the resumption of business, and once more let the oiled wheels of justice roll on, dividing mismated couples, and separating them for all future time. In equity once more the scene presented was that of briskness, and a speedy disposition of the matter coming up to claim the court's attention. Where the demand is so great for severing nuptial ties and permitting those to walk alone in life who once imagined that it would be a void without the company of mutual love, it becomes a matter of consideration as to how the market can be kept supplied with the requisite material on which to base proceedings and keep the interest therein from decreasing. Many would imagine, from the numerous decrees of separation previously adjudged, that nearly all the

DISCONTENTED HUSBANDS AND WIVES

in this District had come to the court, found their relief and passed to realms of bliss more inviting and intoxicating. But such can not be true, for the simple reason that applications multiply on the docket, and it would be no exaggeration to state that the petitions now on file outnumber all the divorces granted up to this date, while several of them have been under consideration for the past three or four years, these being chiefly

STUBBORNLY-CONTESTED CASES,

and later pleas having been granted in the meantime. Fresh applications come in almost daily, and drop into that stream of litigation that finds its outlet in a tribunal of justice presided over by an able and eminent judge. In reviewing the declarations set forth by complainants it is refreshing at times to come across a story, though it may be of wretchedness and woe, that varies the stereotyped tenor of the usual phrases—abandonment, desertion and adultery—which have become familiar as by-words in the office. Many declarations are specimens of brevity, while others contain page after page of legal cap, enumerating the harrowing troubles that married life has brought to the petitioners, causing them to beg a severance of their existing marital relations. It has been within the province of the

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLICAN,

in announcing to its readers the initiatory or termination of these suits, to give a brief review of the cases, and show where mutual love existed, where hopes were blighted, and how home the embodiment of bliss; then, how the serpent of envy, longings for dress and display, or detractions from family crept in, and the bitter, saddening result that followed. To-day, the result further execution of that duty which a leading journal owes to the public, we are again called upon to chronicle additional trials, their results, depicting the facts connected therewith for public gaze and scrutiny. To begin at the beginning:

Mrs. Bell vs. Mr. Bell.

Catharine Bell wants the gordian knot severed that united her in the bonds of wedlock with Emanuel Bell. This may be that Emanuel signifying "God with us," for it is almost safe to predict that ere this suit terminates he will have reason to think that the Lord is on his side, although he deserves little aid or benefit at the good master's hands. This Catharine Bell is no relation to the Bell buried in the English churchyard—her name was Nancy—neither does she have any vivid recollection of Lord Lovell, the gay deceiver of other days, and his red rose and green briar, that twined together to the church steeple top in a true lover's knot. But she has a most wonderful memory concerning Emanuel Bell and transactions in which he bore a conspicuous part. How sad that trusting hearts should be so deceived, that life should be composed of the false as well as the true, and that the former appears so strongly to overbalance the latter. Look at this domestic scene as depicted and then condemn it if

THE PROMPTINGS OF THE HEART

will permit, the lone woman who strives to remove the shackles of serfdom and breathe again the air of freedom—who, in the night of will and resolution, prefers to face the world with her misery rather than longer endure the yoke of tyranny and bondage to a brute master.

Catharine Mitchell was a gay, light-hearted girl, possessed of those qualities that find ready acceptance in society and make the possessor a favorite with the opposite sex and the envy of her own. With a disposition free and unconfined, she was the leader of innocent fun. When excited, while her laugh sounded like rippling water, the pearly teeth, cheeks vieing with the color of the peach-blow, and snapping eyes made up a picture that man might well delight to look upon, and aim to make it the centre-piece of his home gallery. When her life had budded into young womanhood, and the prospect invited her onward to proud and distinctive,

SHE MET EMANUEL BELL.

At first it was only the passing acquaintance of friendship. This emerged into a strong friendship, and kindled a livelier flame that grew on until her whole being became ablaze with that most all-absorbing passion designated love. Friends perceived the growing intimacy, and cautioned care to the young lady, but she discountenanced all counsel and declined the proffered advice. It was ever thus—the old, old story—loved and beloved, as she supposed the case to be, and therefore no cold, disinterested party should be admitted between the idol and its worshiper. It was a shrine too sacred to admit any before it but those who could realize the impressiveness and depth of affection and rational devotion to a god. But how was it with Emanuel? With a man's quick eye of penetration, he soon discovered himself to be the

FAVORED ONE OF ALL SUITORS,

and demeaned himself with corresponding propriety. Like the conceited peacock, he plumed himself on his bright feathers, and proud of the possession and favor strutted with all the pomp and glory of this worthless fowl.

While at no time over-ardent in his affection for the fair Kitty, who demanded as much as she bestowed, he professed that he was her slave, devoted and constant. She swallowed his protestations of faithfulness and declarations of her being the idol of his existence, the one bright star of his destiny, to lead him on to glory and deeds of great renown with a greediness that one might bestow on acceptable food after a lengthy fasting. But why should she not? She was young, infatuated, and time only could lift the veil of fascination from her eyes. It came all too soon, and the reality found a deceived, abandoned woman, discouraged and almost heart broken, but not disgraced. The courtship eventuated into marriage, and on September 1, 1853, Rev. Father McGuire joined the couple in wedlock. Then congratulations poured in upon them and parents rejoiced supreme. The wedded life opened with auspicious prospects of long and happy duration. Billing and cooing, pet names and kind acts came from each in response to looks or hints of the other, and the honeymoon was like never-ending sunshine. But it was too bright to last. Emanuel

NOT LOVING MUCH BEFORE MARRIAGE,

soon tired of his wife, and ere the first year expired, without notice or farewell, he left her to find support as best she could. After being some time absent he as suddenly reappeared, and, smoothing over the trouble caused by the mysterious separation, tarried with her once more. But the desire to wander worked upon him and departure seemed the only prescription that satisfied it. Consequently, away he went again. After appearing and disappearing several times, contributing nothing to her support and leaving little mouths to feed, which multiplied in proportion to his flying trips home, finally, in October, 1870, he took his last farewell and has neither been seen nor heard of since. Therefore she asks for divorce on the ground of desertion.

Mrs. Delilah Smith vs. Mr. Smith.

When Delilah Sample was a young girl she attended school and profited by the instruction there imparted to the extent of making herself fit to become a useful member of society. While other girls enjoyed

MOLASSES CANDY AND DOLLS,

and those more advanced in years indulged in improper flirtations with precocious youths, Delilah was not so foolish, but employed her time in study or instructive reading. She knew that there was a time for pleasure, and was satisfied that those who applied themselves closest to study would enjoy recreation with a fresher zest. It was, therefore, after school hours that she enjoyed relaxation from study. As the years passed on her beauty not only enhanced, but she grew a favorite in her set. There were many young men ambitious to transplant this rose-bud from the parent stem into a conservatory of their own construction, but not all could be successful in their attentions to secure her smile and approval one, named

EMANUEL SMITH,

surpassed the others. He was good-looking, and possessed those winning, matchless ways so irresistible in a man. He came, saw and conquered, and on December 17, 1857, they were married by Rev. W. J. Walker. Then time flew on wings of swiftness, and wedded life was

THE ACME OF PLEASURE.

Home and happiness were expressive of true love and two united hearts. So they lived until the married state grew monotonous, and, four years after swearing to love, honor and protect her, Emanuel began to neglect and be cruel unto his wife. He would come home late at night, or not at all, and when she reasoned with him about his conduct he would retort with blows and words. This disturbed state grew worse and worse. Meanwhile, children crept in until there were three to provide for, and the neglected wife, with commendable firmness and resolution, went to work to secure them food. Emanuel, who had become a

VICTIM OF INTEMPERANCE,

hung about and intruded himself sufficiently often as to interfere with and almost break up any source of aid that she relied upon to help herself and children. Drink led him into other bad habits, and soon he was in jail for theft, and his release was succeeded by confinement for other crimes too frequently to mention. He was also guilty of cohabiting with other females, and then insulted his wife by seeking home and her society. The Court, feeling the justice of her cause, granted the prayed for divorce and custody of her children.

Mrs. Downey vs. Mr. Downey.

When Mary A. Sullivan was younger and resided in the Monumental City, she imagined as everything looked so bright and lovely that this world could contain no evil. Suitable companions and amusement furnished delightful anticipations to the young mind buoyant with hope and trusting in its confidences. Known far and near by the young, and designated as a favorite with them it was not strange that she should become noticable in society. While thus satisfied of her standing in the set and the homage she received, she was not disposed to be domineering, but an amiable disposition carried her along in dispensing favor without partiality until

EDWARD DOWNEY APPEARED.

Then there was a change scarcely preceptible at first, but finally sufficiently large as to be observable without any designation. Edward had an oily tongue in his handsome head, and could weave a story that was liable to both confuse and confound any girl. He thought that he loved Mary, and he determined to win her. He went to work with that impetuosity that generally sweeps all before it, and it was not long before he possessed her promise to marry him. Hope told a flattering tale, and the horoscope of the future to be shared with Edward was so brilliant as to dazzle her eyes, and she turned from it smilingly while the flush of joy at her dreams of futurity glowed upon the rounded cheek and mantled the neck and shoulders. To her he had not pictured a home in a "deep vale shut out by Alpine hills from the rude world, with softest skies as cloudless as he would have her fate," but painted the little cottage, sufficiently large for two, and where surrounded by his great love no trouble or sorrow could enter. She believed him, and at St. Vincent's chapel in Baltimore, March 19, 1854, Rev. Mr. Heekey performed the ceremony over them, and declared them

MAN AND WIFE.

He took her home where smiles were to be the sunshine and loving words to keep music with the cricket's chirp. How lovely the prospect and what a pretty example for the young anxious to embrace matrimony and bow their necks to the yoke of wedlock! Years followed on and the peace of that house remained undisturbed. Children gathered about their fireside, at the knees of their parents, and heard them tell of early days and their

LOVE WHICH KNEW NO CHANGE

through the lapse of time, and, if anything, had become cemented deeply in their hearts. It was then noticeable to the wife that Edward was a votary to the cup, and he received gentle admonition from her to be watchful of its power lest it rise up and destroy their home and peace. He laughed her fears and presentments away then, but long after remembered the caution with potent significance; for drink had gained another victim, and he was going to the dogs, despite the tears of his family and remonstrance of friends. Now, what was he in comparison with the man of eighteen years previous?

A WRECK FAST BEING DASHED TO PIECES.

Liquor was his commander, and when under its influence, he would cruelly abuse and beat his wife and make the neighborhood resound with his boisterous conduct. Her *downy* bed had changed to one of hardness. Failing to secure support from him she opened a little fancy store, out of which to make a living for herself and children. When her trade was growing finely, he appeared in a drunken fit and made such terrible threats that her customers were frightened away and the business destroyed. Twice had she been compelled to have him put under bonds to keep the peace, as a

SAFETY FOR HER OWN LIFE.

With these grievances to contend against, she applied to the court for relief and was granted a decree of divorce, together with an injunction against him for the future.

Mrs. Pray vs. Mr. Pray.

On the 16th of May, 1848, Miss Eliza P. Shore married Wm. T. Pray, at Portsmouth, N. H. Both thought they had found a congenial partner, and having seen sufficient of the dissipations of the world, so attractive to the young, they concluded to settle down and make home a sanctuary for themselves—a shrine where each could worship and secure peace in return. For many years they resided in the Granite State, leading a life that could not but be admired by their neighbors and neighbors as an example for the younger folks to emulate.

CHILDREN CAME TO BLESS THEM

and brighten the fireside, and it would seem as if kind Providence looked benignly down and approved their course. Up to 1861 not a shadow had dropped across the threshold to indicate that reverses or trouble were dwellers within that quiet abode. But then a change came over the spirits of the inmates. The head of the family, looked up to as the chief and director, had suddenly

FALLEN FROM HIS HIGH POSITION

of honor and respectability, abandoned his family, and mysteriously disappeared. For four years they worked on and hoped for his return, during which time their great astonishment he as mysteriously put in an appearance as that with which he departed. In 1871 the family, desirous of securing an easier and better living, removed to this city, and the father obtained clerical employment in one of the departments, the salary of which made him able to provide well for the inmates of his home. But from the day of his return after the absonding he could not because very peculiar and entirely foreign to his former deportment. He denied the commonest comforts to his family, was cruel to his wife and children, and showed more

THE SPIRIT OF A DEVIL

than that of a husband and father. His taste became low and his words corrupted, and on one occasion his wife and daughter with difficulty secured his egress from a room which he had entered in his night attire for purposes both shameful and disgraceful. His conduct growing worse and the petitions of the wife availing nothing, but being treated with derision and herself threatened with violence, she was compelled to abandon her home and seek shelter elsewhere. Then came the crowning act of his perfidy. Scarcely had the wife departed ere he went into a locality of doubtful reputation,

SOUTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

and there selecting a woman of low and bad habits, he took her to the house and installed her as the mistress. She was decked out in the faken wife's finery and dresses and made temporary empress. Fearing that her constant presence would excite the suspicion of the neighbors and make him notorious, she was dismissed and to return only at intervals, making the visits sufficiently far apart as not to attract notice. The enraged and abused wife could not endure further humiliation, and went to the court for justice. She was granted a divorce, with alimony and costs of the suit on the defendant.

Thus closed the chapter of grievances between unhappy couples for one day, but more are on the calendar, and all similar suits are bound to follow, in all probability with like results.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Description of the Force Pump.

The following extract from the recent report of Col. T. Lubey, the water registrar, showing the mode of pumping the water into the high grounds, Georgetown, and giving a complete description of the pump, is of interest to the public:

The system of water supply in Georgetown differs from that of Washington so far as relates to distribution and arrangement. All that part of the city below the level of 100 feet is supplied direct from the 12 and 30-inch mains in Bridge street, and all that portion of the city 100 feet above tide is supplied from the high service reservoir, corner of High and Road streets, the same being fed from a 16-inch main from the steam force-pump, located on Fourth, near High street. This pump is supplied by a 12-inch main connected with the large mains in Bridge street. In January last, the old pump becoming useless by constant wear, a new one of greater power and capacity was substituted. The new pump is one of Knowles' patent, with the latest improvements attached. It has so far given general satisfaction, both as to capacity, power and durability.

In December a break was found in the high service reservoir, and the water was let off, and a stopcock that was attached to the main-pipe, and which was carelessly allowed to remain and covered over by the workmen when the reservoir was built, and also a leak from the forcing main, which to some extent undermined the bottom of the reservoir. The water was shut off by order of the engineer in charge of the Washington aqueduct and remained off for a period of nine months, during which time we were obliged to pump the water direct into the iron mains, and to avoid inconvenience to citizens, as well as to afford protection to property against fire, the pump was worked continuously, except when it became necessary to clean the boilers and renew firebrick; but during this period at no time was it necessary to make any repairs to the pump or machinery attached thereto, as it run smoothly from the first and to the satisfaction of the department as well as to the engineer in charge. During the period above referred to the pump run 274 days, 6,578 hours, 394,560 minutes, averaging 34 strokes per minutes, at 27.81-100 gallons to the stroke, thus lifting 373,072,263 gallons of water. We have pumped daily (12 hours) 760,582 gallons, and run at an average of 36 strokes per minute, lifting 27 81-100 gallons each stroke, and as a matter of record and information, I give a correct description of the pump, as follows:

The dimensions of the engine are: Diameter steam cylinder 24 inches, diameter of plungers 18 inches, length of working stroke 25¾ inches, which gives a plunger displacement of 6,425.11 cubic inches or 27.81 gallons. The style of the pump is direct acting, the steam piston and the water plungers being rigidly connected in a straight line, so that the movement of one part produces a corresponding motion of the other. The pump is in every particular self-contained; the water end and steam cylinder to which all movable parts are attached are mounted on a heavy cast-iron frame or box-bed, and are securely held in position by large steel bolts. The plungers are connected with heavy wrought-iron guide rods, running from end to end, and which are secured to cast-iron yokes forming a part of the plunger heads.

The forward yoke, directly opposite the steam cylinder, is also connected with the steam piston-rod, and, on motion being given to this part, it is communicated to the plungers, and in the same straight line. The water valves are of rubber, and eighty-four in number; they are 3¼ inches in diameter by ¼ inch thick; the area of opening through each valve seat for the passage of water is 5.4 inches; the valves are contained in heavy plates.

The pump has a 12-inch suction and 10-inch delivery opening on each side of chest, both of which can be connected up if required. The plunger, on auxiliary valve, moves in patent gun-metal casing, being made in two parts, and one end of each part being flanged; they are made to slide easily into the chest, and are held in position by the steam chest bonnits, which bolt up against their respective flanges. The object of this casing is to do away with every possibility of the sticking of the auxiliary valve, and which is accomplished by the varying expansion of the two metals, viz.: The valve which is of iron and the valve casing made of composition.

The weight of the pump is 25,000 pounds. The pump was tested July 27, 1876, on a run of twenty-four hours, and under the following conditions and result: A log was kept by the engineer in charge, noting the pressure in the delivery main every half hour, and the remaining position of the log being noted once, or at the expiration of the hour. Indicator cards were taken each hour from both ends of the cylinder, and the average horse power figured therefrom; the steam valves were properly set, and the steam piston found to be perfectly tight; the exhaust was free, that line coming very near to the atmospheric line, and the compression or cushion brought up to nearly eight pounds at the completion of the stroke. This served to bring the piston to an easy state of rest, and as it was as easily started in the opposite direction the pump ran smoothly and without any perceptible jar on the delivery pipes.

The steam pipe leading to steam cylinder was not covered, and from which there was a slight loss from radiation; the conditions, as averaged from the log, are as follows: Average steam pressure in boiler, by gauge, for the twenty-four hours, 49 pounds; average initial pressure in steam cylinder, by indicator, 35 pounds; average water pressure on delivery main, 92.5 pounds; total number of strokes taken by counter, 39,805; consumption of coal in pounds, 4,145.5 temperature of feed water, 75°; amount delivered by pump in United States gallons, 1,107,034.86; velocity of water through delivery pipe, 187.9 feet per minute. The average indicated, horse power, is 24.72 for the twenty-four hours running. The theoretical or horse power utilized in delivering this quantity of water against a pressure of 92.5 pounds through the 16-inch main is 23.23, which shows the engine to have been in perfect condition, and the friction of the moving parts to have been reduced to a minimum.

Taking the above data, the duty will read as follows: 26,880,520 pounds; raised one foot high with 100 pounds coal or 20,015,253 pounds raised one foot high with 112 pounds coal.

Material for the Divorce Market.

The following marriage licenses have been issued: Geo. W. Brown and Mary B. Cuthbert; J. E. Forrest, of Philadelphia, and Mary F. Smith; Samuel Jackson and Joanna Walker; R. E Washington and Ellen C. Weaver; H. Timberlake, of Frederick county, Va., and Lillie A. S. Byrne, of Loudoun county, Va.

BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

B. Robinson & Co., 909 Pennsylvania avenue, next to William's. Assortment large. Selection of goods the choicest.

LAW AND EQUITY.

THE LAW COURTS YESTERDAY.

A Collapsed Banking Firm Sueing a Railroad Company—Defaulting in District Suits—The Market-House Cases—A Victory for the Butchers—Encouragement for the Produce Dealers—Their Case to Be Submitted on Briefs—Doings in Equity.

Supreme Court of the United States.

No. 580. James L. Alvoord et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States. On motion of Mr. Charles G. Williams, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, dismissed.

No. 58. The United States of America, appellant, vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Aaron F. Perry, of counsel for the appellant, and continued by Mr. William M. Evarts, for the appellees.

Circuit Court

Before Chief Justice Cartter.

RAILROAD LITIGATION—DISTRICT SUITS PERMITTED TO GO BY DEFAULT.

James Schouler vs. Michael Nash, Wm. Fitch and James Dexter. This was an action to recover $1,200 with interest thereon, at 8 per cent. per annum, from Oct. 21, 1873, for an overdue promissory note. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount.

Wheatley Bro. vs. The District of Columbia. The plaintiff sues for $455, with interest from Feb. 26, 1876, for ground condemned by defendants, for an alley, and known as 7.25 feet of lot 83, in square 364. Judgment by default.

William Hartlett vs. The District of Columbia. This was an action to recover $1,355, with interest from Feb. 26, 1876, besides cost of the suit, for ground condemned by defendants, and known as lot 84, and the west 4.75 feet of lot 85, in square 364. Judgment by default.

Rittenhouse, Fowler & Co. vs. Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company. This is an action brought to recover $4,728.70 for ground purchased by defendants and material furnished in locating the site of the depot in this city. Case still on.

Kraeutler vs. Kaiser. Death of plaintiff suggested, and John Kozel, administrator, made party.

Equity Court.

Before Judge Wylie.

CHURCH TROUBLES—APPOINTING A RECEIVER TO TAKE THE VOTE OF THE CONGREGATION—DECREES IN DIVORCE—NON-APPEARANCE OF ABSENT DEFENDANTS ORDERED.

Scott vs. Cole. Decision appointing a receiver to take the vote of the members of the congregation previous to January 1, as to the choice of trustees.

Tucker vs. Hornick. Passed to foot of calendar.

Bigelow vs. Connecticut General Life Insurance Company. *Pro confesso* vs. trustees Warner and Stickney.

Riley vs. Burr. Reconveyance and release of mortgage decreed.

Hite vs. Leany. Sale of part sub lot 13, square 624, and appointing T. S. Edwards trustee.

Escher vs. Heck. Julius Schen appointed trustee.

Snow vs. Mitchell. W. W. Bowman appointed guardian *ad litem*.

Pray vs. Pray et al. Decree of divorce.

McElroy vs. Baird. Receiver ordered to distribute funds in his hands.

Andrews vs. Altemus et al. Appearance of absent defendant ordered.

Criminal Court.

Before Judge MacArthur.

THE MARKET-HOUSE SUITS—JUDGMENT AGAINST THE DISTRICT—BUTCHERS NEED ONLY A $5 LICENSE—THE PRODUCE DEALERS' SUITS TO BE DECIDED HEREAFTER.

District of Columbia vs. James A. Hoffman. This case comes up from the Police Court on appeal, and the matter of controversy is the amount of license to be paid under the law. The defendant, a butcher, doing business in the markets of this District, while admitting that he is subject to license, contends that there being no specific sum designated to be paid by butchers that they come under the head of general licenses, and being enumerated in that class should not be called on to pay more than $5, the amount required for all dealers coming under that head. The plaintiff contends that under another construction of the license act the butchers should pay $25 license.

This question has been in litigation for some time past, and is now brought up for a final settlement, and the establishing of a precedent for the future guidance of both parties to the suit. The court gave judgment for the defendant. Mr. Birney gave notice of his intention to appeal to the court in general term.

In the case of District of Columbia vs. Thompson, a produce dealer, it was agreed to submit the case, at a future day, on briefs. The remaining cases were laid over.

Michael Hooper, indicted for assaulting and robbing Louis Detrick on September 14, 1876. The jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

Police Court.

Before Judge Snell.

THE COST OF STONE THROWING—MINOR CASES DISPOSED OF.

John Hughes, profanity; $5. John Ellis, disorderly, $5. Simon Hamill, indecent exposure; $5. John Brosnahan, throwing stones; $5. Matthew Rupert, assault on James Connelly; $10 and costs. Isaac Brooks, profanity; $5 or thirty days. John J. Mahoney, disorderly; $4. Maria Warner, same; $5.

Court Calendar for To-day.

CIRCUIT COURT, before Chief Justice Cartter.—Nos. 711, Lewis, trustee, &c., vs. Tenney; 117, Lewis, trustee, &c., vs. Morgan; 212, Rose vs. Copeland; 210, Cohen vs. Sharp; 256, Neale vs. Bender; 252, Archer and Pancoast Manufacturing Company vs. Shepherd; 266, Robinson vs. Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company; 280, Tyler vs. Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company; 283, O'Neale vs. Vanderburgh; 554, United States vs. Lee et al.

EQUITY COURT, before Judge Wylie.—Nos. 30, Painter vs. Drane; 22, Freedman's Savings and Trust Company vs. Kennedy; 33, O'Brien vs. O'Brien; 39, Draper vs. Burgess et al.; 40, Alexander vs. Wilson; 57, McPherson vs. Acker; 39, Second National bank vs. Smith; 40, Hilton vs. Hilton; 41, Phillips vs. Smith; 23, Pell vs. Johnson.

CITY BREVITIES.

A few Democrats of the old Third ward held a meeting of condolence at Armory hall last night. Democracy and conservatism were preached by Messrs. Hewitt, (not A. S.,) Danaher, Mohan, Shaw and Fury.

Yesterday Jefferson Kelley, colored, found a new-born colored infant at the entrance of his residence, on Vermont avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets in an old stopcock that was attached to the main-pipe, and which was carelessly allowed to remain and covered over by the workmen when the reservoir was built, and also a leak from the forcing main, which to some extent undermined the bottom of the reservoir. The water was shut off by order of the engineer in charge of the Washington aqueduct and remained off for a period of nine months, during which time we were obliged to pump the water direct into the iron mains, and to avoid inconvenience to citizens, as well as to afford protection to property against fire, the pump was worked continuously, except when it became necessary to clean the boilers and renew firebrick; but during this period at no time was it necessary to make any repairs to the pump or machinery attached thereto, as it run smoothly from the first and to the satisfaction of the department as well as to the engineer in charge. During the period above referred to the pump run 274 days, 6,578 hours, 394,560 minutes, averaging 34 strokes per minutes, at 27.81-100 gallons to the stroke, thus lifting 373,072,263 gallons of water. We have pumped daily (12 hours) 760,582 gallons, and run at an average of 36 strokes per minute, lifting 27 81-100 gallons each stroke, and as a matter of record and information, I give a correct description of the pump, as follows:

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The pump has a 12-inch suction and 10-inch delivery opening on each side of chest, both of which can be connected up if required. The plunger, on auxiliary valve, moves in patent gun-metal casing, being made in two parts, and one end of each part being flanged; they are made to slide easily into the chest, and are held in position by the steam chest bonnits, which bolt up against their respective flanges. The object of this casing is to do away with every possibility of the sticking of the auxiliary valve, and which is accomplished by the varying expansion of the two metals, viz.: The valve which is of iron and the valve casing made of composition.

The weight of the pump is 25,000 pounds. The pump was tested July 27, 1876, on a run of twenty-four hours, and under the following conditions and result: A log was kept by the engineer in charge, noting the pressure in the delivery main every half hour, and the remaining position of the log being noted once, or at the expiration of the hour. Indicator cards were taken each hour from both ends of the cylinder, and the average horse power figured therefrom; the steam valves were properly set, and the steam piston found to be perfectly tight; the exhaust was free, that line coming very near to the atmospheric line, and the compression or cushion brought up to nearly eight pounds at the completion of the stroke. This served to bring the piston to an easy state of rest, and as it was as easily started in the opposite direction the pump ran smoothly and without any perceptible jar on the delivery pipes.

The steam pipe leading to steam cylinder was not covered, and from which there was a slight loss from radiation; the conditions, as averaged from the log, are as follows: Average steam pressure in boiler, by gauge, for the twenty-four hours, 49 pounds; average initial pressure in steam cylinder, by indicator, 35 pounds; average water pressure on delivery main, 92.5 pounds; total number of strokes taken by counter, 39,805; consumption of coal in pounds, 4,145.5 temperature of feed water, 75°; amount delivered by pump in United States gallons, 1,107,034.86; velocity of water through delivery pipe, 187.9 feet per minute. The average indicated, horse power, is 24.72 for the twenty-four hours running. The theoretical or horse power utilized in delivering this quantity of water against a pressure of 92.5 pounds through the 16-inch main is 23.23, which shows the engine to have been in perfect condition, and the friction of the moving parts to have been reduced to a minimum.

Taking the above data, the duty will read as follows: 26,880,520 pounds; raised one foot high with 100 pounds coal or 20,015,253 pounds raised one foot high with 112 pounds coal.

Material for the Divorce Market.

The following marriage licenses have been issued: Geo. W. Brown and Mary B. Cuthbert; J. E. Forrest, of Philadelphia, and Mary F. Smith; Samuel Jackson and Joanna Walker; R. E Washington and Ellen C. Weaver; H. Timberlake, of Frederick county, Va., and Lillie A. S. Byrne, of Loudoun county, Va.

BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

B. Robinson & Co., 909 Pennsylvania avenue, next to William's. Assortment large. Selection of goods the choicest.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Catarrh cured—See Dr. Hartley.

Butler's stove exchange, corner of Fifth and K streets northwest.

Ask for the Hebe de a Reine cigarettes; they are the best of all.

"Tune up your voice" and stop coughing by taking Dr. Bull's cough syrup.

Left-off clothing, watches, pistols, &c., bought at Herzog's, 915 D street. Orders attended to.

Best prices paid for cast-off clothing at Juth's old stand, No. 619 D street northwest. Orders attended to.

All kinds of trunks made to order, repaired and covered at McMurray's, 800 Pennsylvania avenue, Market Space.

The most desirable furnished rooms, en suite or single, can be found at No. 216 and 218 Third street, just north of Pennsylvania avenue.

The public are cautioned against designing persons counterfeiting Chris. Xander's excellent dyspeptic remedy, "Mellitine." Be sure you obtain the genuine.

Asthma—It is useless to describe the tortures of spasmodic asthma. Those who have suffered from its distressing paroxysms know what it is. Jonas Whitcomb's remedy has never failed to afford immediate relief.

J. H. Squier & Co., bankers, 1416 Pennsylvania avenue, pay six per cent. interest on deposits, payable on demand. Special rates on time deposits. Interest paid January and July, or credited.

A car-load of fine Western New York cider, 20 to 40 gallon casks; also, a lot of Vermont boiled cider; just received at Spicer's butter store, southwest corner of Ninth and E streets. Prices low.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column of Smith, Birge & Co., 1014 Pennsylvania avenue. Their facilities for steam and warm-air heating, manufacturing as they do their own appartus, are, perhaps, superior to those of any other house in this community.

Attention is called to the sale of a desirable country residence on the Piney Branch road, near Brightwood, at auction this afternoon at 4 o'clock, by Messrs. Prentiss and Warner, trustees. To a person who may wish a pleasant little country home, or a nice market farm, this sale will present an opportunity but seldom offered, so near the city and so desirably situated.

H. E. Offley & Co.'s exchange and deposit banks northeast corner of Fifteenth and F streets, deals in all classes of Government securities and in District of Columbia and all first-rate investment bonds and stocks; also in American coin and foreign money. Demand drafts on Europe in any amount. Best rate allowed for 8 per cent. improvement bonds. Orders promptly filled for the new United States 4½ per cent. bonds.

OF INTEREST TO LADIES.

Ladies should especially note the fact that Mrs. J. P. Palmer opens her new and elegant Parisian millinery establishment to-day at No. 1107 F street, northwest, between Eleventh and Ninth. In addition to the usual line of choice hats, bonnets and trimmings, for which Mrs. Palmer has gained a worthy reputation, she will offer to-day a beautiful display of newly imported mourning and reception bonnets, embracing many charming novelties. She will likewise offer a fine assortment of rich and elegant goods, designed for holiday gifts, &c., embracing fans, gloves, jewelry, &c. Mrs. Palmer will greet all her old friends and customers to-day, and all others who may call.

HEALTH AND ECONOMY.

Medicated Flannel Undershirts and Drawers, at NOAH WALKER & CO.'S, 625 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All interested are hereby notified that I will sell, at public auction, on Saturday and Monday, December 16 and 18, 1876, at 10 and 7:30 o'clock, at my auction rooms, corner of Eleventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Star building, all of the unredeemed pledges and commission goods left with S. Goldstein & Co., which are overdue December 15, 1876, to the highest bidder, for cash. The public will only be admitted on Monday, when first-class goods will be offered, and every article is fully warranted as represented or the money returned. Among the large assortment is a very fine cabinet hair chain, a fine solitaire diamond ring, a very fine diamond cross, a set of pin and ear-rings set with 50 Rose diamonds, &c., &c.

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

"MARKED DOWN" PRICES.

$45 satin-lined overcoats to $29.50.

A. SAKS & CO., 316 Seventh street.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

By Wash. B. Williams:

At 4:30 o'clock, valuable improved property on I street north, between North Capitol and First streets east.

By Young & Middleton:

At 4 o'clock, a desirable country residence on the Piney Branch road, near Brightwood, D. C.

HOW IS THIS?

$29.50 for a $45 satin-lined overcoat.

A. SAKS & CO., 316 Seventh street.

RELIABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Parties intending selecting articles of gold, silver or plated ware for holiday gifts will find it greatly to their advantage to examine the beautiful new goods now being offered by W. S. Tappan, No. 906 F street. Unlike other houses, he has a handsome parlor and mantel ornaments, in bronze, &c., which he is offering at tempting prices.

HERE IS A REDUCTION.

$45 satin-lined overcoats marked down to $29.50.

A. SAKS & CO., 316 Seventh street.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

Berlin zephyrs, embroideries and worsted goods; merino cloaks and capes for children; toys and fancy goods of every description, sold cheap, C. Ruppert's, 403 Seventh street.

THESE ARE FIRST-CLASS.

$9.50 for our regular $45 overcoat.

A. SAKS & CO., 316 Seventh street.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Slipper patterns made up in first-class style, at H. L. STRASBURGER'S, 306 and 308 Seventh street.

JUST AS GOOD AS ANY FOR $60,

our $40 satin-lined overcoat, which we now offer at $29.50.

A. SAKS & CO., 316 Seventh street.

BOYS' ULSTERS, for $5, $6, $7, $8 and $10 at KATZENSTEIN'S, 310 Seventh street.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION

of our friends to the fact that we have reduced our $45 overcoat to $29.50.

A. SAKS & CO., 316 Seventh street.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Trains going South by the Baltimore and Potomac railroad leave for Richmond and other points south at 1:55 a. m. and 6:05 p. m. The boat line has been discontinued until further notice.

GENT'S FRENCH KID BUTTON GAITERS for dress and party wear, at H. L. STRASBURGER'S, 306 and 308 Seventh street.

CHILDREN'S Sack Overcoats for $4, $5, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15 and $18 at KATZENSTEIN'S, 310 Seventh street.

OVERCOATS A SPECIALTY

at the Boys' Clothing House of B. Robinson & Co., 909 Pennsylvania avenue, next to William's.

BOYS' Overcoats for $5, $6, $8, 10, $12 and $15 at KATZENSTEIN'S, 310 Seventh street.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

This evening, at 7:30 o'clock, Thomas Dowling, auctioneer, will sell, at his room, southwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh street, a large and valuable collection of books, among which are many rare works—Picturesque America, Longfellow, Byron, Burns, &c.—in fine bindings. Also, a splendid copy of the Centennial edition of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and some fine Bibles.

MEN'S OVERCOATS for $6.50, $7.50, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20, $22, $25, $28, $30, $35, $40, $45 and $50 at KATZENSTEIN'S, 310 Seventh street.

THE LATEST and nobbiest is a drab fur Beaver Sack Overcoat, handsomely cut, and fits perfect, for $20, at KATZENSTEIN'S, 310 Seventh street, the only establishment in the city where they can be had.

MEN'S ULSTERS for $8, $9, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20 and $25 at KATZENSTEIN'S, 310 Seventh street.

ALL THE NOVELTIES IN SUITS

for Boys, two-and-half years, upwards, at the Boys' Clothing House. B. Robinson & Co., 909 Pennsylvania avenue, next to William's.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

of superior finish. Overcoats, Business Suits and Dress Suits from the lowest price which good work and material can be offered to the highest in price. We study the interests of our customers. Best goods for the least money. Children's Ulsters, $5; Boys' Suits, $5; Boys' Overcoats, $3; best line of Gentlemen's Overcoats, from $10 to $40.

NOAH WALKER & CO., 625 Pennsylvania avenue