LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

INDICATIONS.

Increasing south to southeast winds, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, and stationary or rising pressure.

THERMOMETRIC READINGS FOR YESTERDAY.

7 a. m.	61	9 p. m.	68
10 a. m.	67	11 p. m.	67
12 m.	76	Maximum	79
3 p. m.	77	Minimum	55
6:30 p. m.	79		

CITY NOTES.

—Jerry Friabee, colored, was fined $10 and thirty days in jail by Judge Mills, yesterday, for assaulting a little boy with a horse-whip.

—Frederick Englease, a middle-aged German, was sent to jail for six months by Judge Mills yesterday for committing an indecent assault upon a young man.

—John Colbert was charged in the Police Court yesterday with selling potatoes on a scale not properly adjusted. Mr. Small, the sealer of weights and measures, testified that they were not up to the proper standard.

—Thos. Rhodes, a colored laundryman, was fined $20 by Judge Mills yesterday for stealing forty-one towels from a barber named Constantine P. Rallo. Rhodes' defense was that he was holding back the towels on account of an unpaid wash bill.

—During a difficulty at Gales' woods on Monday night Alonzo Perry cut Jos. Peyton in the arm with a knife. Perry and Peyton were hack drivers, and they were quarreling over passengers. Judge Mills yesterday fined Peyton $10 and fifteen days on the charge of assault.

—Joseph Henderson, a colored boy, was yesterday fined $10, or thirty days in jail, for stealing a quantity of cigars and three silver quarters from B. T. Trueworthy. Henderson was employed by Trueworthy, and he was detected in his stealing operations by means of marked money.

—Bridget Morrison was before the judge of the Police Court yesterday, charged with vagrancy. The officers of the First precinct testified that she was a notorious character, loafing about Louse and Fighting alleys southwest for the past year. She was sent down for ninety days.

—About eight o'clock last evening Peter Miller and John T. May were arrested by officer Burr, of the First precinct, for engaging in an affray at the corner of Four and a half street and Virginia avenue southwest, which resulted in both being badly bruised about the head and face.

—Marriage licenses have been issued to the following parties: Daniel Johnson and Tabby Stewart, J. M. Williams and Jennie R. Armstrong, C. T. Penn and Rosie Burch, J. W. Considine and M. M. Duggar, of Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Hughton, of Elmira, Ohio, and Clara McKee, of this city.

—Noble Rush was loud and boisterous on E street southwest Monday night, and was fined $5, and, in default, was sent to the work house for ninety days. He was also charged with carrying a knife. The charge was proved, and he was fined $50, and, in default, was sent down for ninety days.

—Monday night Officers Reese and Redfield arrested a man named George Haines, for raising a disturbance at a picnic in Gales' woods. Haines offered resistance, and he was yesterday arraigned in the Police Court for assaulting Officer Reese. The case was partly heard and continued until to-day.

—Justice Olin yesterday, on application of Daniel Cahill, as counsel, and the petitions of John O'Brien and Luke Gibbons, two sailors, issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable this morning at 10 o'clock. The parties are confined at the Georgetown station-house, and held as deserters from a vessel in the harbor.

—John Lawrence was tried in the Police Court yesterday on the charge of the larceny of a gun and loading apparatus from Seledon, otherwise "Tip" Snyder. Lawrence was held for the grand jury. It appeared that Lawrence gave the gun to Snyder about a year ago in payment for work. Since that time there has been considerable controversy over the possession of the gun.

—About seven o'clock last evening a son of T. M. Harvey, of oyster fame, about eighteen years of age, residing at 1013 Maryland avenue southwest, was accidently run over on Eleventh street, between C and Maryland avenue, by a milk wagon owned by Oscar Baker, and had his legs badly bruised. He was taken to his father's residence. Dr. Fenwick rendered surgical aid.

—About 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man named Henry Caruthers fell from the roof of Mayer's restaurant, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Third and Four-and-half streets northwest. No bones were broken, but, as he had received internal injuries, upon the recommendation of Dr. Boyle he was sent to Providence hospital. He is a stranger in the city, and it is a mystery what he was doing on the roof.

—A few days ago a colored man found a pocket-book on the sidewalk, and shortly afterwards meeting a lady, who appeared to be in great distress, he asked her if she had lost the pocket-book. She replied "Yes," and described the one which he had found, upon which he gave it to her. She was a Treasury clerk, and the pocket-book contained her full month's salary. All he received as a reward for his honesty was "Thank you, uncle."

—The chairman of the charity meeting, Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, one of the District Commissioners, was authorized to select a committee of five for the purpose of investigating the matter of the reduction of the $25,000 to $7,000 as annual amount to be paid by the Market House Company for the relief of the poor. He appoints the following committee: Messrs. A. P. Clark, (the mover,) Jno T. Given, Jno. C. Harkness, Columbus Alexander and Chas. Edmonston.

—French Ross and Mary Harlan, the two persons arrested as principals in the raid upon a policy shop at No. 1205 E street Monday afternoon, were arraigned in the Police Court yesterday morning. The policy slips and papers found in the room were exhibited to the court, and the evidence of the four men captured in the place was taken. Only one of them swore that he had ever played policy there, and he admitted that he gave the information to the officers, and that he had feeling against Ross. The case was dismissed.

—A communication from Dr. R. Parson dentist, No 1109 F street northwest, says: "As there is a movement among many of our citizens for the benefit of the poor, and hundreds are suffering with toothache, (often preventing them from working,) I am willing to devote Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week to extracting teeth for the poor, free of charge. If you will be so kind as to give notice through your valuable paper to the above effect, you will help promote the interests of thousands of the working classes of the District."

—Honora Reed was only released from the work-house Monday. She got on a big drunk, and went to the restaurant of Mr Charles Erdlrun, on C street, between Third and Fourth streets northeast, and smashed in the windows. She was arrested by Officer McHenry of the Seventh precinct, and locked up in the station-house over night. Yesterday she was tried in the Police Court on the charge of being loud and boisterous. She pleaded guilty and was fined $5 and in default was recommitted to the work-house for thirty days.

—The case of John Thomas Carroll, Jas H. Johnson, Charles Williams and Henry Brown, four colored boys, who were arrested about a week ago by Officer Myers, of Georgetown, for stealing seventy-five pounds of grapes from Dorsey Donaldson, of Virginia, was called in the Police Court yesterday morning. Attorney Miller stated that he had been informed by the prosecuting officer at Alexandria that stealing grapes was considered a larceny there. As the Virginia authorities had taken no steps to have a requisition for the boys he asked that they be discharged. They were released from the dock, and it was recorded that they were dismissed for want of prosecution.

Boys' School Suits at very low prices at Katzenstein's, 310 Seventh street.

OUR BASE BALL BUDGET.

THE GAME BETWEEN THE NATIONALS AND ASTORIAS FIZZLES OUT—THE NATIONALS WIN IT BY DEFAULT—AN IMMENSE CROWD DISAPPOINTED.

About 8,000 spectators assembled on the Olympic grounds yesterday to witness the second game of the series between the National and Astoria clubs; in fact a larger audience has seldom if ever been seen at a match in this city. The many friends of the National encouraged their players by the most lavish applause, and as the game opened with a run on each side every one settled themselves for a hard battle; but in the fourth inning a dispute arose relative to a decision of the umpire, to which the Astoria took exception, and a wordy warfare ensued, which was brought to an end by the Astoria withdrawing from the field, and the umpire was compelled, according to the rules, to decide the game in favor of the National by a score of 9 to 0.

These disputes on the ball field must be stopped, or the enthusiasm which has been aroused will soon die out. Taking for granted that the umpire was wrong in his decision, it is an impossibility for him to give satisfaction to everybody, and the only redress is for the different league clubs to meet and decide upon three gentlemen for umpires who are not members of any of the organizations, pay them a reasonable compensation, and then fair play will be guaranteed. The best men should be selected to fill this thankless position, and should the following named gentlemen not be averse to so doing impartiality will be assured: Messrs. Young, Beardsley and Roach, who are well known as experienced umpires, and their decisions would not be questioned.

Another growing evil, and one which should be checked, is the practice of importing pitchers to play particular games when we have as good material in Washington as can be found elsewhere, although they may not be "curve" pitchers. The many patrons of the game would greatly prefer our home players, such as Stearns, Waters, Paige and Conway, should occupy the pitcher's position, rather than to see men whom they never heard of before working for the local championship. The game is being killed by the betting men all over the country, who do not take any interest in these contests any more than that they may win a few dollars.

Already the subject is being considered by several of the managers of clubs of withdrawing from the league and playing for amusement, not for profit. If this can be done, and the imported players sent back where they belong, every player will take a pride in his club, and the pitcher and catcher will not have all the work to do, as has been the case in the games lately played here.

An injustice was unintentionally done Mr. Hafferty in the report of the game played on Monday between the Eagles and Astorias in that he was charged with ignorance of the rules in the game, deciding the game to be a draw. He did not call it a draw game, but decided that the score of the last even innings played was the correct one, consequently the Astorias won by a score of 7 to 4.

This retraction is made because no reflection was intended upon the gentleman, but the facts as stated to the reporter were incorrect.

To-day two good games are advertised to take place. The Creighton play the Our Boys on the Olympic grounds, and the Patriot will see what they can do with the Eagle on the latter's grounds. Both games will be called at 4:30 o'clock, and a fine display of ball tossing will doubtless be witnessed.

The picnic of the Astorias at Loeffe's last night was a success in every particular, both in point of attention and the number of tickets sold, as nearly $300 were realized. Each of the league clubs was represented on the programme by a dance named in its honor, and the members seemed to vie with one another as to who could get the most enjoyment out of his particular quadrille or waltz. Lager flowed freely, and all seemed happy, not a single disturbance occurring to mar the evening's enjoyment. The Government printing office was largely represented, and the toilets of the fair sex were simply stunning. It seemed to be the universal wish that the picnic should be repeated, and the committee of arrangements and floor managers were highly complimented for the manner in which they attended to every detail which could add zest to the affair.

ELSEWHERE.

At Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday—Stars, 9; Indianapolis, 0.

At Buffalo, N. Y.—Auburns, 1; Buffalo, 0.

At Brooklyn, N. Y.—Hartfords, 7; Chicagos, 1. Eight innings only were played.

FATAL GUNNING ACCIDENT.

A LITTLE BOY KILLED IN THE MONUMENT LOT MARSHES.

A fatal accident occurred about three o'clock yesterday afternoon while some boys were gunning in the marshes at the foot of Seventeenth street. Otto Genzerott, one of the number, a boy about twelve years of age, was shot in the head back of the ear. Officers Clawson and Nicholson, who were notified of the accident, procured a conveyance and carried the wounded boy to the Fifth precinct station. As he appeared to be in a very critical condition, he was removed from the station to the Children's hospital, on E street. He died there about half-past five o'clock.

It is in doubt who fired the fatal shot. Genzerott, a boy named Richard Norris and another unknown boy were together hunting. There were others in the marsh hunting at the time. Norris fired and at the same time others fired, and Genzerott fell. Norris stated that he did not fire towards Genzerott at all, but that some one else shot him. An inquest will be held this morning, which may bring out who fired the shot. Otto Genzerott was the son of a tailor, whose establishment is on Tenth street, just south of Pennsylvania avenue.

THE PUGILISTIC SOLICITOR.

HE SURRENDERS HIMSELF, AND THE HEARING IN THE POLICE COURT IS CONTINUED UNTIL TO-DAY.

Solicitor Rayner, of the Treasury Department, who made an inglorious assault upon Mr. Soteldo, managing editor of THE REPUBLICAN, last Monday, yesterday morning went to Police headquarters and gave himself up, in order to avoid the humiliation of an arrest. He was accompanied by several of his friends. By direction of Major Richards the Solicitor went to the Police Court, where the warrant issued for him was served upon him. The Solicitor had succeeded in removing most of the traces of his assault on the day before by the constant application of beef and oysters to his discolored optics.

Solicitor Rayner, after arriving at the court, held a conference with Prosecuting Attorney Miller, at the end of which Mr. Miller stated to the Court that the Government was not ready to proceed with a hearing, as the witnesses were not present. The Solicitor also desired a continuance, and the hearing was postponed until this morning. The Solicitor gave his personal recognizance in the sum of $100 for his appearance this morning.

DIVING AFTER LOST TEETH.

A merry party of "sailors" who have been on a few days' cruise down the Potomac aboard the yacht Lorlie returned on Monday, looking well bronzed and in fine condition. The party consisted of Paymaster J. D. O'Connell, E. R. True, George Y. Coffin, James Nelson, W. C. Tompkins, W. N. Chamberlain, Mr. Stout and C. H. Dow, of "guillotine" fame, of the Treasury appointment division, he having chopped off countless official heads—with his pen. The boys had a jolly time, and but one accident occurred to mar their pleasure, *i. e.*, one of them lost his $40 set of upper false teeth overboard. The yacht was immediately anchored, and Messrs. Coffin and Dow volunteered to dive for it. The rest of the party objected, on the ground that it was too dangerous business, but the would-be heroes insisted, and one of them consoled himself that if he was doomed for a watery grave he would at least have the satisfaction of having a Coffin with him. So they went at it tooth and nail, as it were, but after many efforts finally gave it up "without success," although there was a painful rumor last night that the teeth were left at Uncle Heidenheimer's yesterday. However, the unfortunate gentleman, as he could not masticate, got sufficient nourishment from the bottle to keep him alive, notwithstanding that all the time he was strictly on his *ear*. (Joke!)

Hart's Insect Powder is great in demand. No. 604 Ninth street.

MORBIFIC MARSHES

ALONG THE RIVER FRONT AND IN THE EASTERN BRANCH.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH CONSIDER THE INSANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE HARBORS OF THE DISTRICT, AND MAKE SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PERMANENT CORRECTION OF THE SAME.

The sanitary committee, to whom was referred the following preamble and resolution—

Whereas the Board of Health, in its third annual report, invites attention to the importance, in a sanitary point of view, of improving the river frontage, stating that the vast area now partially submerged and on receding tides giving out pestiferous emanations, generating malaria, should be reclaimed at whatever cost and at the earliest possible period, both the health and prosperity of the District render this measure imperative; and whereas no practical measures looking to the accomplishment of this object have been established by the board itself or other authorities of the District; therefore,

Resolved, That this subject be referred to the sanitary committee with the direction that they carefully examine and report at the earliest practicable day the facts with regard to the sanitary condition of said river frontage, making such recommendations with regard to its improvement as may seem to be practicable and demanded by the welfare of the community—

have the honor to report that they have inspected and carefully examined the river nuisance complained of, and find that marshy deposits exist, bounded north by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, (now abandoned,) and south by the channel of the Potomac; that from the Long Bridge extending eastward are revealed similar deposits constituting an almost unbroken and direct line to Giesboro Point; the same condition continuing northward along the Eastern Branch as far as Benning's bridge. These deposits are the result of accumulated debris from the percolation of adjacent shores, the gradual accretion of many years. The waters of the cities of Washington and Georgetown falling gradually from the hills north of us to the Potomac river, it follows that many miles of sewers, the receptacles of all the filth of the metropolis, are directed towards the river, and debouch in the very marshes in question. The quantity of such pernicious material constantly flowing to the river is almost incalculable, but certainly amounts to thousands of tons annually. This putrescent matter enters into these marshes, to be stirred by the tides, and imperfectly carried off on account of the immense masses of rank vegetation which obstruct its course. The tidal currents being unable to bear away effectively the sedimentary matters against the power of returning waters, this half-dissolved putrid matter, with the fresh additions gathered in its lagged course, is brought back by eddies over these flats only to rankle and ferment at the reflux of every tide, contaminating the surrounding atmosphere for and wide by its offensive and pestiferous effluvia. The character of these deposits is such as to favor the development of a rank vegetation, becoming the receptacle for an endless organic growth subject to incessant putrefaction. This unseen laboratory of life and death afford birth and burial to myriads of plants and animalcula. The surface of these marshes, covered by water or exposed to the rays of a scorching sun, presents a green carpet covered with confervæ and infusoria. Whatever its condition, whether submerged or hidden under a luxuriant vegetation, the collections on these areas form a nidus for fermentation and decay, which should not escape the attention of the sanitarian.

The noxious gases evolved from these deposits are proto-carbonate of hydrogen, carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, and traces of phosphorated hydrogen.

Ozone, the great purifier, is never found in the atmosphere of these marshes, and it is supposed that the absence of this powerful agent is due to the fact that it becomes exhausted in oxidizing the products of the vast amount of decomposition. The gases alluded to are not, however, the only products of fermentation, which alone would not necessarily and under all circumstances prove fatal to life. But with these are discharged organic emanations which are carried to altitudes and to distances at the same rate conveyed by the vapors that form simultaneously with the disease of these marshes, and it is rather to these organic emanations, vegetable or animal, that physicists attribute the toxic principle which develops fever, cholera, dysentery and the ordinary gastric intestinal maladies.

Dr. Chas. B. Russell says: "It is a well-established fact that the essential element in the production of malaria would appear to be vegetable decomposition, and in order that this process shall ensue, the simultaneous operation of air, moisture and a certain high range of temperature is absolutely required. Of this character are swamps and morasses, alluvial deposits, loose, porous, sandy and argillaceous soils, or deep, loamy, marshy lands underlaid by impermeable strata, affording capacity for the retention of moisture, regions exposed to periodical and occasional inundation, &c." The toxic principle, says Michel Levi, "has accompanies this gas escapes from the volatilization of vegetable and animal substances lying in a state of putrefaction in these basins." That "principle" Boussingault found in the air of some American plains, and demonstrated its nature to be organic. Bechi has discovered the same in the marshes of Tuscany. Vauquelin, Dupuytren and Thenard also bear testimony to the presence of this organic principle, and it is believed that its introduction into the human system causes the development of so-called "malarial" diseases.

The careful investigation of these scientists and the analyses made by them of the constituents of miasm, show that they contain from thirty to thirty-five per cent. of vegetable organic matter. The marshes in our locality contain, besides, the deposits of sewers, abounding in sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonic acid, ammonia, &c.

Villermé has demonstrated by statistical researches that children succumb fearfully to the influence of these marshes. Comparing the mortality of children from salubrious districts with that from marshy localities, he gives the proportion of 1,000 of the former to 1,546 of the latter. Michel Levi also states that malaria causes the death of a great many children, and not only generating specific maladies, but also by seriously aggravating, and often rendering incurable, diseases from which recovery under more favorable circumstances might be possible.

Diarrhœa, dysentery and other acute gastro intestinal maladies are more morbid forms developed in these young beings by this palustral poison. It is even stated by medical authorities that it is with difficulty infants can be preserved in the malarial districts of Africa.

The records of the registrar of vital statistics of our Board of Health give the following percentages of the mortality from zymotic or preventable diseases: 1875, 958, or 21.90 of total number of deaths; 1876, 930, or 22.01 of total number of deaths; 1877, 918, or 22.02 of total number of deaths.

The unremitting efforts of the Board of Health in removing all nuisances injurious to health, over which it exercises competent jurisdiction, has in the last six years greatly reduced the percentage of mortality from zymotic diseases. The abatement of the river marshes would remove a most prolific source of malaria, and hence your committee does not hesitate to declare that, these grounds reclaimed, properly drained and filled, the mortality from zymotic diseases in Washington will be reduced to a minimum.

The local malaria affects strangers, viz: unacclimated persons, or persons from more elevated districts, much more sensibly than the denizens of the city. We have many such coming to Washington, the Capital of the nation, at all times and seasons. The President, Cabinet officers, Senators and Representatives, the foreign ministers, and a multitude of army and navy officers, departmental clerks and their families are among the temporary residents of the District of Columbia whose health is put in the greatest jeopardy by malaria. The Presidential Mansion is but a few thousand yards from the marshes, and its inmates, as is well known, have to some extent suffered from the agencies alluded to herein. It is for this reason that successive occupants of the White House have sought other homes during the summer season.

These statements are not made on purely theoretical grounds. The testimony of the existence of a poison in atmospheres coming from marshy localities is found in the lands affected thereby, in the shape of continued ill-health, broken constitutions, or in monuments marking the spots where the victims have fallen.

Around and within the Roman Campagna the Maremme of Tuscany and the Italian littoral, sixty thousand such victims annually mark the course, extent and fatality of malaria.

Precautions in regimen, clothing, habitation, etc., may retard for a time the approach of malarious disease; but the fight is precarious at best, and possible for the most part only with those in affluent circumstances. Hygiene is the only recourse to which the denizens of these unfortunate localities can hopefully look for relief, for the adoption of such preventive measures as will forever render sanitary these nurseries of poison and disease, and the encouragement of sanitary science operating in this direction is the solemn and imperative duty of every enlightened government.

Washington has now attained large proportions, having a population of 150,000 inhabitants. It is the capital of our great country. Possessing many advantages and extraordinary beauty, the result of the vast system of improvements inaugurated by the late Board of Public Works, and pushed forward to completion by the present local government, its future is full of hope. Under the intelligent administration of progressive sanitary laws and regulations the improved portions of the city have been greatly benefited, and the mortality from zymotic or preventable diseases largely reduced, comparing favorably with the healthiest districts of the country. At certain seasons, however, the prevalence of such diseases warn us that south of us lies an enemy which at any time may rise and spread a mantle of death over the unsuspecting city. Heat, moisture and south winds may unite in generating miasma, from which few could hope to escape.

About 400 acres of these swamps lie on the northern shore of the Potomac between Georgetown and the Long bridge, and within a few thousand yards of the windows of the Presidential mansion, of the Treasury, Navy, War and Agricultural Departments and Smithsonian Institute. In this space debouch three sewers, a main at the terminus of Seventeenth street, and two laterals at the terminus of Ninetenth street.

The foul contents of these sewers are emptied into the marshes, where they are arrested by the thick vegetation growing thereon. These deposits rise and fall with the tide, and after the water has receded can be seen boiling and seething over the surface. Add to this the decomposition of the enormous annual vegetation and a picture of horror is brought to view that would make us doubt the intelligent appreciation of a community or government that can tolerate such a calamity.

Everywhere we hear of governments engaged heroically in the sanitary rehabilitation of such insalubrious ground.

Great efforts are being made in Italy in this direction; the Government has appropriated many millions for the purpose, the patriotic Garibaldi, himself, being a conspicuous leader in the noble enterprise. The marshes around Washington can easily be reclaimed; their proportions are not formidable, nor do they offer such insurmountable difficulties as to render the problem doubtful. But they constitute a nuisance of long standing, certain to grow in extent and danger if longer allowed to remain undisturbed.

Prof. Maury, the eminent astronomer and scientist, when, many years ago, in charge of the Washington Observatory, was so anxious about the pallidal emanations of this flat, lying at the very foot of the hill upon which the Observatory is erected, that he caused to be planted many sun flowers (*helianthus annuus*) on the ground surrounding it, upon the theory that their extraordinary absorbing power would protect his house from the invasion of the deadly malaria.

The conditions alluded to have been a serious subject of complaint by our citizens for years. Congress has been memorialized several times, but has, so far, limited itself to the ordering of a survey and inviting plans for its abatement. A commission was appointed by the President in 1872, composed of engineers of the army, the chief of the Coast Survey, engineer of public buildings and grounds, the Governor of the District and several prominent citizens of the same. This commission presented a report, together with maps and plans; and the mode of abatement therein suggested is so well digested as to render whatever the committee may say on the subject seem though superfluous. Your committee is satisfied that the plans thus presented by the commission would be effective in abating the nuisance, and become a prolific source of revenue to the District treasury from the sale of lands and wharfage. In addition to these advantages, the channel of the river would be deepened and greatly improved, thus securing, together with an extended and accessible wharfage, a commerce which would increase the property of the District to an incalculable degree.

The report of this commission, which is hereby submitted and made a part of this report, contains, moreover, very comprehensive maps, demonstrating the area of lands, the depth of water of lagoons and channel and complete drafts of the work proposed.

The investigation of the insanitary influence of these marshes is not a new subject to the Board of Health. By reference to its second annual report, submitted to Congress in 1873, through the President of the United States, it will be seen that this subject is treated at length, and the abatement of the nuisance recommended and urged in the following words:

"Standing on the Long bridge, the view presented is well calculated to revive the memories of the Campagna, near Rome. On all sides are to be seen vast undulations of vegetation, evolving their noxious exhalations, to be inhaled by the citizens of the city. The disorders arising from this source are so pregnant with evil that the most energetic and vigorous steps should be taken for the abatement of the nuisance."

As sanitarians, we have no other interest than that of relieving our growing and beautiful city from a source of malaria that tends to depopulate it. We therefore again plead for the health of our people, and pray that the President of the United States in his forthcoming message will invite the attention of Congress to the condition of these lands, and that that body will give due consideration to this most important matter, and by appropriate legislation provide some plan by which the evils existing may be permanently corrected.

In the discharge of its duties your committee has invited suggestions and information from leading physicians, engineers and others, familiar with the topography of the river front, and the baneful influences resulting therefrom, but regret to add that the only response thus far received has been from that distinguished scientist and official Quartermaster General Meigs, which will be found in the appendix. Respectfully submitted.

T. S. VERDI,
CHAS. C. COX,
Sanitary Committee.

HART'S Insect Powder is sold in tin boxes with trade-mark on only.

CONDEMNING ROOKERIES.

The Board of Health held a regular meeting at their rooms last evening, all the members present excepting Dr. Bliss. The report of the health officer for the week ending September 1, showing the operations of his office, was submitted, read and filed.

Dr. Verdi submitted a report for the sanitary committee on the unhealthy condition of the marshes on the river front. (It will be found published in full in another portion of this paper.)

The five shanties situated near Fifth and L streets southeast, and slaughter house and premises corner of Canal and L streets southeast, were condemned as nuisances.

Prof. Langston offered a resolution on the report of the sanitary committee in regard to the condition of the harbor; that an engrossed copy be transmitted to the President by a special committee of two, who have power to confer with His Excellency, and that 500 copies be printed and transmitted to members of Congress.

It was adopted, and Drs. Verdi and Cox appointed as the committee to visit the President.

ALL the principal drug stores sell Hart's Insect Powder.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR BABY.

The National theatre was crowded to overflowing last evening to witness the performance of this enjoyable play. It is all that its most ardent admirers have said regarding its merits, and has certainly made a hit in Washington. The parts are all well taken, and some of the acting is really of a superior order. The play is bound to meet with success, and if it is presented here later in the season will undoubtedly receive a hearty welcome.

BE SURE you get Hart's Insect Powder. Take no other.

THE COURTS.

EQUITY COURT,
Before Justice Wylie.

Brooks vs. Francis; possession decreed and order for delivery made. Simmons vs. Clugris; *pro confesso* stricken out. Hopkins vs. Hopkins; leave to file amended bill. Smith vs. Smith; time for taking deposition enlarged. Grant vs. Conners; motion for postponement of injunction. Hoffman vs. Washington Market Company; receivers to pay funds to Mr. Birney. Hercll vs. Tallmadge; decree final. Draper vs. Thomas; receiver appointed. Sweet vs. Scott; injunction refused. Bryan vs. Sanderson; plaintiff to show cause why writ of assistance should not be quashed. Coleman vs. Schwartz; guardian *ad litem* appointed. Serl vs. Serl; defendant ordered to pay $15 monthly alimony pending suit, and $25 counsel fees. Albright vs. Emery; order on receivers to pay rent.

PROBATE COURT,
Before Justice Olin.

The court met pursuant to the adjournment of date August 21, 1877. *In re* Martha A. Conkle, guardian; cause continued. Will of Matthew M. Waite admitted to probate and record. Petition of Ann Joyce, to be appointed guardian, filed. Will of John Farrell filed and order of publication issued. *In re* Thos. Cuppom, guardian; cause continued. *In re* estate of Alice A. M. Plant, deceased; cause continued to September 11, 1877. *In re* estate of Simon Dentz, deceased; final notice issued to the administrator, and appointing Tuesday, September 25, 1877, for settlement and distribution to creditors. *In re* petition of Jane Bamford, for appointment of guardian, filed. *In re* estate of Reason Mefirnder, deceased; cause continued to September 15, 1877. Will of George Montgomerie Howard fully proven and admitted to probate and record; executor qualifying and giving bond in $8,000.

The register of wills reported the following accounts, which were approved and passed: First general and first individual accounts of Mary R. Vickery, guardian. *In re* estate of Rosanna E. Walker, deceased, first account of administratrix. *In re* estate of Margaret Edwards, deceased, first and final account of the administrator. Adjourned until to-day at 11 o'clock.

SUITS ENTERED.
The Equity Court Docket.

G. M. Haywood et al. vs. A. Brandt et al.; to enforce mechanics' lien; R. D. Mussey, attorney for plaintiffs.

FOR ANTS, Flies and Bed-bugs gets Hart's Insect Powder.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A perfect dressing for the hair. The Cocoaine holds in a liquid form a large proportion of deodorized Cocoanut Oil, prepared expressly for this purpose.

BEWARE of fraud. Hart's Insect Powder is only sold in tin boxes with trade-mark.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ONE DOLLAR.—Obtain Dr. Hartley's great remedy for Catarrh. Druggists have it.

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

All kinds of trunks made to order, repaired and covered at Murray's, 805 Pennsylvania avenue, Market Space.

THE finest New York butter in the city; also, choice Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Western butter, at Spicer's butter store, southwest corner of Ninth and E streets. Fine cheese at less than Baltimore prices. No impossibilities advertised, but prices as low as the lowest. Call and be convinced.

CHILDREN'S Suits—A very large stock—prices ranging from $3.50 to $10—at Katzenstein's, 310 Seventh street.

CITY ITEMS.

GOOD ADVICE.

Now is the time of year for pneumonia, lung fever, &c. Every family should have a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Don't slow for one moment that enough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, asthma, pneumonia, croup, hemorrhages and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true German Syrup is curing thousands of these dreadful diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by your druggist. Charles Stott & Co., wholesale agents.

QUIRK'S IRON TEA.

This popular remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness sick headache, sour stomach, vertigo, constipation, and all diseases arising from disordered stomach or liver, is sold by all druggists, 25 cents per package—making a quart of medicine.

TEETH RUINED BY NEGLECT

cannot be restored. Young people remember this! Use daily Thurston's Ivory Pearl Tooth Powder. It will preserve your teeth from decay, and keep them sound, clean and white through life. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

EVERY PERSON'S HAIR

needs occasionally some cleansing application to prevents its becoming dry and harsh. Thompson's Pomade Opulene is specially suitable. It keeps the hair soft and glossy, and imparts to it strength and vitality. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

JUDICIOUS ECONOMY.

is now absolutely necessary. Throw not aside your soiled gloves, but renovate them with Jouvin's Inodorous Kid Glove Cleaner. It will cleanse them thoroughly, easily and quickly. Sold at drug and fancy stores. 25 cents per bottle.

BRADY'S.

The historical portraits of distinguished representative men, lately on exhibition at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, are now ready for the inspection of the public at "Brady's National Gallery," No. 625 Pennsylvania avenue. This collection embraces the eminent men of America. In addition to the medals received in New York for many years, and in London in 1867, he awarded the *highest award* medal at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia 1876.

VEGETINE.

THE "LOST ART" RECOVERED.

Galen, the most celebrated physician, flourished in the second century. His theory was that roots and herbs, properly compounded, are Nature's remedy. His cures were so successful that he was accused of magic. His mighty skill and success silenced his enemies, and his opinions held sway in the medical world for centuries, until the art of compounding vegetable remedies was gradually lost in the thickening gloom of the middle ages, and poisonous mineral mixtures took its place. But the clouds are breaking in our day, and the almost magical virtues of Vegetine, joyfully attested by thousands, stamp it as a true botanical compound, and as a *blood-purifier* and *health-restorer* probably has had no equal since the days of Galen himself.

A HOPELESS SUFFERER CURED BY VEGETINE.

NOANK, CONN., Nov. 11, 1874.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Thinking that a statement of my case may meet the eye of some one suffering from Scrofula, I beg you to publish the following, which I cheerfully furnish of my own free will.

I have been afflicted with a scrofulous Humor from my birth, and at times very badly. When about six years old the disease made its appearance on my head, and it was deemed advisable to have the hair shaved, but they were obliged to cut it off with considerable scissors, as my head was so sore I could not have it shaved. After we had succeeded in healing the sores on the crown they broke, but on the inside, causing me great pain. For years I have been troubled with the surface of my hands was all raw from the effects of this humor, and no pen can describe the great suffering I have endured.

About three years ago small kernals made their appearance on the cords of my neck, several of which grew into quite large tumors, and nothing we could do would remove them. My wife urged me to use Vegetine, which I did, and it soon caused the tumors to burst through the skin at all parts of my body, and I was in a terribly weak and feeble condition. The tumors discharged quite much for a month, and I was confined to my house. When in this condition I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetine, and I at once commenced taking it, and after I had used it for a short time the tumors commenced healing up, and I do not think I overestimate the quantity I took when I say that a good-sized teacupful of virulent matter ran out, after which they commenced to scale up and disappear, and now my neck is as smooth and free from blotches as any lady's.

I believe the Vegetine has entirely cleansed every taint of scrofula from my system, and I desire to have this statement published, so that other sufferers may find relief, as they surely will do, if they try the Vegetine.

It will afford me pleasure to give any further information relative to my case to all who will call on or address me. ALICE SHIRLEY.

VEGETINE,

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE.

SPRINGFIELD, ME., May 14, 1872.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

DEAR SIR: My daughter has been out of health for about two years. About a year ago she had a tumor come on her breast, which was very painful.

I saw Vegetine advertised in the "Farmer" and sent to Bangor and got two bottles. She is now taking the second bottle; her health is much improved, and the tumor is going away as fast as it came. Every one in this vicinity knows what Vegetine has done for my daughter, and I take every opportunity to recommend it to those who are not aware of its great value.

Very respectfully, MRS. SUSAN C. RANDALL.

EVERY ONE SPEAKS FAVORABLY.

EAST MARSHFIELD, MASS., Aug. 31, 1870.

Mr. Stevens:

DEAR SIR: I have been troubled with Canker from childhood, causing my mouth to be so sore at times that I was unable to eat. I have taken many preparations, but with no effect until I tried your Vegetine. After taking a few doses I found it relieved the painful sores at the stomach that always accompanies Canker Humor; and by the time I had taken the third bottle my mouth was entirely cured. Have not been troubled with it since that time, which is eight months ago. I have recommended it to several of my acquaintances, and every one speaks favorably of its good effect.

Yours truly, P. S. SHERMAN.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

sep5-W8tf

AWNINGS.

AWNINGS, TENTS AND FLAGS.
J. C. HOGAN, Manufacturer,
No. 713 Market Space, between Seventh and Eighth streets northwest. 15-tf

THE WORLD'S STANDARD

FAIRBANKS SCALES

RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT

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World's Fair, Paris 1867
World's Fair, Vienna 1873
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SEA CLIFF.—PROSPECT COTTAGE, SEA Cliff, L. I., accessible by rail and boat; three minutes from Seawanhaka's landing; beautiful views, boating, fishing, bathing, good table, large rooms, healthy location, moderate prices. References. jy18

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LONG BRANCH,
NOW OPEN.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
200 rear and wing rooms ..... $2 per day.
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LIBERAL REDUCTION TO PERMANENT GUESTS.
For special rates and securing of rooms address CHARLES AND WARREN LELAND, Jr., Ocean Hotel, L. I. jy18

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NATIONAL HOTEL,
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Opens June 25. Good accommodations for summer boarders. Terms, $10 per week. A.