GUITEAU'S HISTORY.

SKETCH OF THE ASSASSIN'S LIFE.

A "Lawyer," "Theologian," "Politician," "Lecturer," and "Author"—A Notorious and Singular Career—His Movements in This City.

A REPUBLICAN reporter called on Colonel J. O. P. Burnside at his office at the Post-Office Department. He found the Colonel chatting with some friends over the events of the morning. The reporter asked the Colonel whether he knew anything of the antecedents of Guiteau, the assassin. "Oh, yes;" said the Colonel, "I knew him when he was a baby in his mother's arms. His father, L. W. Guiteau, was an old resident and respected citizen of Freeport, Ill., where he has held many offices of trust. Some years ago he became deranged on the subject of perfection, and lectured extensively through the North and West on that subject. He married a very beautiful woman, with whom and the younger children he joined the Oneida community. He afterward returned to Freeport, where, from 1864 up to last September, the time of his death, he served as cashier of the Second National Bank. There were three children. An older brother, Wilkes Guiteau, for a long time practiced law at Davenport, Iowa, but is now practicing his profession in Boston, Mass., where, also, he is at the head of large insurance interests.

A younger sister, Flora, was a very promising girl, having a decided talent for music.

Charles Julius Guiteau, who to-day is in jail for the murder of the President, was an odd boy; he appears to have been the only one of the children tainted with his father's eccentricities. When the family left the Oneida community Charles, then fifteen or sixteen years old, was left behind. He afterward went to Chicago, where he studied law, being cared for and supplied with money by his father.

After completing his studies Guiteau went to Europe, where he traveled for several years, imbibing socialistic and other eccentric doctrines.

A few years ago he returned to this country and lectured on the second advent of Christ. He published a pamphlet on the subject, in which the egotism of the man was plainly shown. He spoke of himself as a messenger of God to announce his coming. His lecture in Lincoln Hall two years ago on this subject was a failure.

REPUBLICAN—About how old a man, Colonel, is Guiteau?

Colonel Burnside—Julius—we used to call him Julius, but I see he has dropped that part of his name—is now about forty or forty-two years old. From what I knew of the boy, his education in the Oneida community, and his utterances on religion, I was not at all surprised at his committing this act this morning. I understand from people employed at the White House that Guiteau has forced himself upon the President before. He was an applicant for the consulship at Marseilles, and a few days ago obtained access to the President and acted so rudely that the President had him removed. I have no doubt that, feeling offended by this act, he determined on the course which culminated in the terrible tragedy of this morning.

GUITEAU WAS HANGING AROUND

the Republican headquarters, 241 Fifth avenue, New York, during the campaign last fall. He made a few speeches, but his efforts did not seem to be appreciated by the committee. He was poor and seedy looking, and borrowed some money from Mr. Jewell. After the election, and a few days before the committee broke up, he asked Governor Jewell for a recommendation for a consulate. He specially urged that if he could secure a consulate a certain rich lady would marry him. It is not known whether the Governor recommended him or not, but one thing is certain, said Mr. Gatchel, who gives the above information, "He was looked upon as a person who was not exactly right in the upper story."

GUITEAU AS A BOARDER.

He is Short of Funds and Does Not Pay His Bills—His Queer Actions.

Charles Guiteau came here in the month of February with recommendations from various parties in Illinois to secure the United States consulship to Marseilles, France. He went in March to the well-known boarding house of Mrs. Rines, now Mrs. Lockwood, 810 Twelfth street, and tried to secure board. Mrs. L. did not like his appearance, and gave him an out-of-the-way room in the house in the hope of getting rid of him. He gave as a recommendation a copy of his printed speech delivered in New York during the late campaign, and as he pretended to know General Logan and others then boarding there, he appeared to get along very well—with himself, but not with the boarders, who avoided him as much as possible.

"He appeared to have a cat-like tread," said one of the boarders, and walked so easily that he was always upalongside of persons before they knew it He was said to be rude at the table, so much so that a gentleman and his wife stopping there would not sit alongside of him. Mrs. Lockwood states that he acted strangely at times, and about the middle of the month, when she presented his bill, he could not pay it. He afterward left the house and sent Mrs. L. a note stating that he was expecting a $6,000 position, and would soon pay his bill. Mrs. L. showed this note to General Logan, who said the man was crazy. Three weeks ago he met Mrs. Ricksford, of Mrs. Lockwood's boarding-house, on the street and requested her not to say anything about the bill he owed, as it would hurt him in his efforts to secure a position. He expressed great pleasure at the fact that Mrs. Lockwood had treated him very kindly while he was at her house.

Mrs. Lockwood said that Guiteau was a great bother to General Logan, so persistent was he in his efforts to secure that gentleman's influence in his behalf. Since leaving Mrs. Lockwood's house he has been stopping at various places, but never at a great length of time, for the reason that he appeared to have no funds.

He told one of the boarders at Mrs. Lockwood's that he expected to be appointed minister to France, but did not desire it to be known.

Guiteau has been stopping for the last six weeks with no baggage but a paper box, at Mrs. William I. Grant's boarding-house, 922 and 924 Fourteenth street northwest. Last Thursday he left there, taking the box with him.

Among the crowd at Police Headquarters was a burly German, who gave his name as Andrew Boenhugen, a restaurant keeper of Chicago, Illinois. He said he knew the prisoner well, as the latter owed him five or six dollars for a bar bill. His reputation in Chicago was that of a second-class lawyer, and not particularly brilliant.

Byron Andrews and Guiteau.

Byron Andrews, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, to whom the assassin refers in the letter found upon his person after his arrest, says that he never met Guiteau, and never heard of him until the shooting occurred. Upon learning of the shooting he repaired to police headquarters and made this statement. There he saw the note which Guiteau had addressed to him, stating that he had prepared a statement which was to be placed in his (Andrews') hands to be given to the press. The statement, which was not given to Mr. Andrews, but retained by the police authorities, was a bulky package of manuscript, written in a heavy, coarse hand, apparently covering some twenty-five or thirty letter-sized pages. Mr. Andrews made a sworn statement before the authorities as to his knowledge of the affair, which is substantially as above.

Mrs. Garfield Sent For.

The President soon after the attempt had been made upon his life dictated a telegram to Mrs. Garfield to relieve her mind as to the result. After the discovery of internal hemorrhage Mrs. Garfield was sent for, and telegraphic orders were given to have a clear track from Long Branch, so that the special train could come on without any interruption.

Mrs. Garfield's Arrival.

Mrs. Garfield arrived in the city at half-past six o'clock, in a special train from Long Branch, making the run in six hours. An accident to the engine delayed the train half an hour. There were two carriages in waiting at the Baltimore and Potomac depot, and the party were met by Colonel Corbin, her eldest son, Harry, and Mrs. Blaine. Mrs. Garfield, her son Harry, and her daughter, Miss Mollie, were in the first carriage. They were driven rapidly up the Avenue and to the south entrance of the White House. As Mrs. Garfield stepped out of the carriage Mrs. James caught her in her arms and kissed her. Harry came to his mother's side and put his arm around her neck, while Mrs. James lifted the sick lady's arm around her own neck, and between Harry and Mrs. James the President's wife proceeded up the stairway. Mrs. Garfield went at once to her husband's bed-room. She was wonderfully self-possessed, and threw her arms about his neck. The President was conscious and recognized her at once. The meeting was a very affecting one.

WHAT HE TOLD M'ELFRESH.

He Said He was a "Stalwart," and Promised to Promote the Detective.

The assassin was taken to jail by Lieutenants Austin and Eckloff, and detective McElfresh. A REPUBLICAN representative in a conversation with Mr. McElfresh learned the following conversation which took place on their way to the jail. Mr. McElfresh said:

I asked him, 'where are you from?' 'I am a native-born American, born in Chicago.' He said he was a lawyer and a theologian.' I asked, 'Why did you do this?' and he replied, 'I did it to save the republican party.' 'What is your politics?' said I.

He answered: "I am a Stalwart among the Stalwarts. With Garfield out of the way we can carry all the Northern States, and with him in the way we can't carry a single one. He then said to me: 'Who are you?' and I replied, 'A detective officer of this Department.' 'You stick to me, and have me put in the third story front at the jail. General Sherman is coming down to take charge. Arthur and all those men are my friends, and I'll have you made *chief of police*. When you go back to the depot you will find that I left two bundles of papers at the news-stand, which will explain all. I asked him, 'Is there anybody else with you in this matter?' and he answered, 'Not a living soul. I contemplated this thing for the last six weeks, and would have shot him when he went away with Mrs. Garfield, but I looked at her, and she looked so bad that I changed my mind.'

AT THE JAIL.

On reaching the jail the people there did not seem to know anything about the assassination and when we took him inside the door

Mr. Russ, the Deputy warden said; "This man has been here before."

I then asked him; "have you ever been here before?

He replied, no, sir.

I said: "Well, the Deputy warden seems to identify you."

He said: "Yes. I was down here last Saturday morning and wanted them to let me look through, and they told me that I couldn't, but to come Monday."

I asked: "What was your object in looking through?"

He said: "I wanted to see what sort of quarters I would have to occupy."

I then searched him, and when I pulled off his shoes, he said:

"'Give me my shoes; I will catch cold on this stone pavement.' I told him he couldn't have them, and he said: 'Give me a pair of pumps, then.'"

GUITEAU'S LETTERS.

His Intention to Kill the President Clearly Defined.

The following letter was taken from the prisoner's pocket at Police Headquarters, showing conclusively his intention to kill the President:

"JULY 2, 1881.

"*To the White House*:—

"The President's tragic death was a sad necessity, but it will unite the Republican party and save the Republic. Life is a flimsy dream, and it matters little when one goes. A human life is of small value. During the war thousands of brave boys went down without a tear. I presume the President was a Christian, and that he would be happier in Paradise than here. It will be no worse for Mrs. Garfield, dear soul, to part with her husband this way than by natural death. He is liable to go at any time, any way. He had no ill-will toward the President. His death was a political necessity. I am a lawyer, a theologian, and a politician. I am a Stalwart of the Stalwarts. I was with General Grant and the rest of our men in New York during the canvass. I have some papers for the press which I shall leave with Byron Andrews and his co-journalists, at 1420 New York avenue, where all the reporters can see them. I am going to the jail. CHARLES GUITEAU."

GUITEAU'S LETTER TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

The following is the letter to General Sherman, written by Guiteau before the attempted assassination:

To GENERAL SHERMAN (or his first assistant in charge of the War Department.)

GUITEAU IN MILWAUKEE.

A Pious Lawyer, Found Frequently on His Knees in Prayer.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 2.—Guiteau was a former resident of this city, where he practiced law. His name is inscribed upon his old sign at 395 Broadway. He claimed ten years' practice in New York and Chicago. Interviews with Judge Mallory and Harold Emmonds, both of whom knew Guiteau well, establish the fact that he was generally considered by the few who formed his acquaintance as either a vicious person or else one who was insane. He was very erratic in his business talks and general relations. Among other things he wrote a book upon morals. Mr. Emmonds said this morning: "I was quite well acquainted with Guiteau. His name is Charles Guiteau. During the winter of 1878-'79 he had a desk in my office in this city, and attempted to practice law here. He had but little business, and seemed very poor. Though it was winter, he went about with only a thin summer coat on. He was not a foreigner, as reported, but I think was of French descent. Sometimes he would sit the whole day in the office and read the Bible. When I entered the office I sometimes found him on his knees in prayer. He also published some pamphlets on religious subjects, which were kept for sale at the bookstores. He was a good deal at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, and took part in the weekly prayer-meetings there. I regarded him as a harmless fellow, but very eccentric. He had some business, for after he left the city parties used to call for him in regard to letters they had intrusted to him."

He was known throughout the city as a vicious, wild character. He finally left the city, having, it is understood, been debarred from practicing in the courts. His acquaintances were limited, for he was not a man to make friends.

THE MAN WHO ARRESTED HIM.

What Officer Kearney Says of Guiteau—How He Took Him into Custody.

Patrick Kearney, an old and trusted officer of many years standing, who arrested Guiteau, stated to a REPUBLICAN reporter that about 9:20 o'clock Saturday morning the President's carriage drove up to the B street entrance of the depot. The President said: "How much time have I, officer?" "About ten minutes, sir," replied Kearney. The President then got out of his carriage and came into the ladies' room. I had just turned my back when I heard two pistol shots in rapid succession. I ran around to the B street door of the ladies' entrance, and just as I reached there I saw the prisoner coming out. We met on the steps, and I grabbed him and told him I must put him under arrest. 'All right,' said he, 'I did it, and will go to jail for it. I am a Stalwart, and Arthur will be President.' I then took the prisoner out into the waiting-room, and the private watchman and myself carried him over to headquarters. On the way over he gave me his card, which was as follows:

"'CHARLES GUITEAU,
"'of Illinois.

Guiteau's Preparations.

It is said that Guiteau went to the Executive Mansion as early as seven o'clock on Saturday morning and applied for admission to see the President, but of course was told that he could not see him at that early hour. He then made inquiries as to the time when the presidential party would leave for New York, and, having been informed, he went away. He evidently proceeded to the Riggs House, where he registered the day before and secured a room, as one of the clerks at that hotel states that in the morning he took out his watch and while comparing it with the hotel clock asked the difference of minutes between actual and railroad time, stating that he wanted to be exact, as "he must shoot him before he left the city." When he engaged the hack which was standing in front of the depot at the time he committed the crime he told the hackman that he wanted him to drive to Congressional Cemetery; and it is thought by some that he had an idea of escape by taking the railroad at one of the stations beyond the city limits, or, if too closely pressed, to save his neck by going to the jail and delivering himself to the officers.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

At an auction sale last week in Richmond of the effects of the well-known James River millionaire planter, the late William Organ Allen, some old bronze clocks and other articles of little intrinsic value brought very large prices. One old bronze clock brought $190, and other old bronze pieces sold readily for $75.

A post-office has been established at Pole Green, Hanover County.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Stock and Bond Quotations—Baltimore and New York Produce Markets.

The following observations on the transactions in the financial market Saturday, together with opening, highest, lowest, and closing quotations, are furnished by the banking-house of H. D. Cooke, jr., & Co., 1429 F street, Washington, D. C:

Name of stock.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
American District	47	47	46¼	46¼
Alton and Terre Haute	65½	65½	65½	65½
do. preferred	94	94	94	94
B. C. R. & N.	81	81	81	81
Boston, H. and Erie firs	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
Boston and N. Y. air line	64	64	64	64
Buffalo and Pittsburg	24	24	24	24
Chesapeake and Ohio	30	30	29	30
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st	45½	45⅝	40	42
Chesapeake and Ohio 2nd	32½	32½	30	31
C. C. C. & I.	90½	90⅝	92½	92½
Canada Southern	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
Chicago, Burlington and Q.	163¼	163¼	162	162
C. C. & I. C.	23	23	23	23
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & O.	44	44	42½	43
do. preferred	106½	106½	104	104
Central Pacific	99⅞	99⅞	96	97
Chicago, St. Louis & N. O.	82	82	82	82
Chicago and Alton	140½	140½	140½	140½
Cedar Falls	30	30	30	30
Cincinnati, Sandusky & C.	64	64	61	61
Del., Lackawanna & W	124⅞	125	121⅝	122½
Delaware and Hudson	110	110	108⅞	109⅞
Denver and Rio Grande	109¼	109¼	107	108⅝
Erie	40½	40⅞	41⅞	41⅞
Erie preferred	87½	88	87½	87½
Erie seconds	103⅝	103⅝	103½	103½
Hannibal and St. Jo	91¼	91¼	91	91
do. preferred	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
Houston and Texas	101⅞	101⅞	101½	101½
Illinois Central	139	139	139	139
Iron Mountain	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
Keokuk and Des Moines	29	29	29	29
do. preferred	53	53	53	53
Lake Shore	127½	127½	122½	123½
Louisville and Nashville	108¼	108¼	104	104¼
Lake Erie and Western	62½	62½	59	59
L. N. A. & C.	100	100	100	100
Michigan Central	103	103½	102½	103
Missouri Pacific	112½	112½	108½	108½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	51½	51½	46½	47½
do. first	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
Manhattan preferred	36	36	36	36
do. second preferred	9	9	9	9
Manhattan Beach	45	45	45	45
Mil. Lake Shore & W	59	59	59	59
Mobile and Ohio	38	38	36⅝	36⅝
Manhattan Elevated	25½	25½	24½	24½
Metropolitan Elevated	88½	88⅝	87	87
New York Central	145⅞	146	144½	144½
Northwestern	129⅝	129⅝	128½	128
do. preferred	140	140	136½	136½
New Jersey Central	102⅝	102⅝	98½	99⅝
Nashville & Chattanooga	84	84	84	84
Northern Pacific	44½	44⅝	40	41
do. preferred	86	86	82	82
Ohio and Mississippi	41	41	40½	41
do. preferred	116	116	116	116
Ontario and Western	37	37	35	35
Oregon R'y and Nav	170	170	170	170
Pacific Mail	51	51	49¼	49¼
Peoria, D. and Evansville	48	48	48	48
Panama				256
Pullman Palace Car				142½
Pennsylvania Railroad				62½
ROK Island	142¼	142¼	142¼	142¼
Reading	60	60⅛	58	60⅛
Rochester and Pittsburg	46½	46½	46½	46½
Rich. and Alleghany	7½	7½	7½	7½
St. Paul	127⅞	127⅞	122	124½
do. preferred	135	135	133⅝	133⅝
St. Paul, M. & M	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
San Francisco	49½	49½	49½	49½
do. preferred	76½	76½	75½	75½
do. first preferred				
St. Paul and Duluth	37	37	37	37
do. preferred	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
Toledo, Delphos and B	32	32	32	32
Texas Pacific	68⅝	68⅝	66⅝	66⅝
Union Pacific	131⅝	131⅝	127	128⅝
Western Union	91½	91⅝	87½	88⅝
Wabash	59⅝	59⅝	55½	56⅝
do. preferred	95½	95½	92	92
Adams Express	137			
American Express	80			
United States Express	66			
Wells and Fargo Express	130			
American Coal				
Col. Coal and Iron				
Consolidated Coal	40			
New Central Coal	29			

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona	4	Quicksilver	18
Caribon	4	do. preferred	67
Deadwood	8	Silver Cliff	5
Excelsior	1½	Standard	23
Homestake	10	Stormont	9½
Little Pittsburg	2⅝	Sutro Tunnel	11½
Ontario Silver	36		

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

United States 1881's registered	103½
United States 1881's coupons	103½
United States 4½ per cent. registered	115⅞
United States 4½ per cent. coupon	115⅞
United States 4 per cent. registered	117½
United States 4 per cent. coupon	117½
United States 4 per cent. C.	117½
United States currency sixes	130
District of Columbia 3.65's coupon	109

BANKERS' EXCHANGE.

Three-day bills ..... 490½ | Sixty-day bills 484½

Messrs. H. D. Cooke, jr., & Co. received the following telegrams:

NEW YORK, July 2.—The talk was about as bullish on the market as ever up town last night, and it was generally thought that the market would close up over the holiday at about the top prices of the week. Private advices received here at the Erie Railway office say that 15 cents is the lowest prevailing rate at present for the transportation to seaboard points for grain, and that wheat and corn continues to come in largely from the West, so that the Eastern roads have all they can handle at the going prices.

Gould and Sage's people are very bullish on Western Union, and predict increased dividends next quarter at the rate of 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. for the following quarter. It is rumored that the telegraph tariffs are to be gradually and quietly advanced on such business as will stand it from 10 to 25 per cent. over present rates. It is claimed the stock will be advanced 10 per cent. in thirty days. The leading bulls in Union Pacific talk 150 for the stock before August 1, and say the next quarterly dividend will be 2 per cent. The points are thick to buy Western Union for 88 next week; also for purchase Missouri Pacific, Wabash, Denver and Rio, the Grangers, and the coalers. A further advance is also predicted to-day in Ohio Central and Richmond and Alleghany, and the pool promises a profit in both.

Auditor French having been suspended, has decided to resign.

A Kansas City dispatch says that freight rates eastward are being cut on all sides, and to all intents and purposes the Southwest pool is a dead institution. The cutting is 15 per cent. on all classes, and there are indications of a general. Vice-President Hopkins tells the writer that this is true, and the cutting has become general.

12:45 P. M.—The market at the opening was steady, but with more sellers than buyers, as the news of President Garfield's assassination was known to a few; and this news rapidly spreading, the selling became general.

Confirmation of the news brought in more stock, and with reactions of strength and weakness the market has been subject to violent fluctuations, and at this hour (12:30) is selling off, it is believed, on free orders to sell from the country.

The impression is that the financial situation will not be altered in any case; that the last circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued yesterday, settles the conditions of the money market. The Sunday and Monday following this exciting day will give the people opportunity to reflect on the situation. The feeling in the room inclines to reaction for higher prices when the excitement has subsided.

2:10 P. M.—Remarks on the day's market: The conditions remain unchanged. Since our noon report the fluctuations of the market, as to the morning, have been rapid and irregular as the rumors of the President's condition were received. At the close the market reacted, closing at from ½ to 2 per cent. higher than the lowest.

The feeling at the close remains that, the financial condition remaining unchanged, and moreover the large amount of stocks which have been sold to-day during the excitement must, in part at least, be bought back, the market will be strong on Tuesday. Governments were very dull at yesterday's quotations. Money at times 6 per cent. bid, closing at 4 per cent.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	Inc.	$5,000,400
Legal tenders	Dec.	180,600
Specie	Dec.	653,900
Deposits	Inc.	2,823,000
Circulation	Inc.	32,700
Reserve	Dec.	2,362,000

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 2.—Money active at 5@5 per cent. on call, and closed at 5 per cent. Exchange steady at 483½ to 484 for long and 485½ to 486 for short sight. Governments weak and ⅛@½ per cent. lower for extended sixes and fours. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds in fair demand.

The stock market was strong at the opening, but the announcement of the attempted assassination of President Garfield caused such a rush to sell stocks that within a very brief time prices had recorded a decline of from 1 to 5½ per cent. Subsequently there was a recovery ranging from ½ to 3½ per cent., on more favorable reports of the President's condition, but the dealings continued very feverish, and at about the second board a false report of his death resulted in another flurry, and the quotations dropped below the lowest figures of the morning. The full decline from the highest point ranged from 1 to 8½ per cent., the latter in Texas Pacific, Kansas and Texas selling off 5½, St. Paul 5½, Central Pacific 5½, Northern Pacific 4½, Union Pacific 4½, Wabash Pacific and Missouri Pacific 4½, Northwestern 4½, Western Union and Louisville and Nashville 4½, and New Jersey Central and Peoria, Decatur and Evansville 4½ per cent. Toward the close this rumor was denied, and the final sales showed a recovery of ⅛ to 3½ per cent., Texas Pacific, Central Pacific, Kansas and Texas, St. Paul, and Wabash Pacific preferred leading therein.

Sales aggregated 455,708 shares, including Canada Southern, 12,600; Central Pacific, 12,400; Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, 24,300; Denver and Rio Grande, 9,000; Erie, 30,900; Kansas and Texas, 27,700; Lake Shore, 20,000; Louisville and Nashville, 7,300; Michigan Central, 14,600; Manhattan Elevated, 600; Memphis and Charleston, 2,700; Missouri Pacific, 9,800; Northwestern, 31,600; New Jersey Central, 25,600; New York Central, 9,000; Northern Pacific, 13,900; Ohio and Mississippi, 5,900; Ontario and Western, 16,100; Ohio Central, 8,300; Pacific Mail, 13,000; Reading, 8,300; St. Paul, 20,300; St. Paul and Omaha, 7,900; Texas Pacific, 20,800; Union Pacific, 63,400; Wabash Pacific, 29,900; Western Union, 57,000.

STATE BONDS.

Georgia 6's	112	N. Carolina funding	13
do. 7's, mort	111¼	do. sp'l tax	7
do. 7's, gold	118	Tennessee 6's	74
Louisiana consols	64	do. new	73¼
Missouri 6's	110	Virginia 6's	37
St. Joseph	109	do. deferred *	17¼
N. Carolina, old	36	do. consolid'd, ex matured coup.	82
do. new	22		

* Offered.

REAL ESTATE.

The Official Transfers of Saturday as Recorded.

Mr. J. F. Olmstead presents the following transactions in real estate in the District Saturday, as reported to him by the Recorder of Deeds:

CITY PROPERTY.

On Sixteenth street west, corner Madison street; sublots 31 and 32 (45 by 110 feet), square 159; Herman Gasch to William P. Kellogg, $9,137.50.

On Massachusetts avenue, corner Eighteenth street west; part lot 15 (74 feet by depth), square 156; John D. Patten to Joseph H. Ashton, $17,000.

On R street north, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets west; sublots 4 and 5 (100 by 200 feet), square 239; John F. Mitchell to Mary S. Clymer, $14,000.

On Twelfth street west, near O street south; sublot F (24 feet 2 inches by 107 feet), square 297; Charles R. Vernan to Hamilton K. Gray, $2,500.

On Twentieth street west, corner of Q street north; part of lots 1 and 2 (south 50 by 100 feet), square 83; Curtis J. Hillyer to Anna E. Deering, $7,000.

On Eleventh street west, between E and F streets south; sublot 13 (15 feet 9 inches by 90 feet 6 inches), square 328; John N. Birckhead et al., trustees, to Jacob Depue, $1,800.

On Eighth street west, between I and K streets north; part of lot 11, (28 feet by depth), square 403; Philip H. Ward to James L. and Ellen F. Smith, $2,500.

On L street north, near Third street west; part of lot 1 (west 15 feet 10 inches by 30 feet), square 532; Seth W. Clark et al., trustees, to Ellen F. Hickman, $1,200.

On Canal street north, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets west; part of lot 9 (east 21 by 78 feet), square 424; John W. Shaw to Annie Wilson, $5,000.

On Massachusetts avenue, near North Capitol street; original lot 9 (93 feet 10 inches by depth), square 680; W. B. Kibbey et al. to David R. Hackman, $2,800.

On Sixteenth street west, near T street north; sublot 31 (18 feet 3 inches by 100 feet), square 191; John R. Murray to B. H. Warner, $461.54.

On Blake street, near Sixteenth west; sublot 78 (17 by 82 feet), square 191; John R. Murray to B. H. Warner, 196.83.

GEORGETOWN.

On Market street, near Fifth; part lot 204 (20 by 87 feet); block 109, Beatty & Hawkins's addition; J. T. Exston to C. L. Gales, $600.

On High street, near Water; part lot 74 (75 feet by depth); also part lot 72 (32 feet by depth), block 18, "Old Georgetown;" George Hill, jr., to David Dreyfuss, $2,300.

"Sheephead" Denounced as a Slanderer.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:

An article appearing in your issue of the 29th instant, signed "S. W. Sheephead" (who is evidently a fool of the first magnitude), reflecting on the good people of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, has been attributed to me. I desire to state emphatically, conclusively, and truthfully that I am not the author of the said article, and that I do not agree with the lying statements. I wish to say, further, that there never was a more enjoyable affair given at Tivoli Park than that of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian School excursion, and that there was no distinction made by anybody during the time of said picnic. The whole statement made by the cowardly "Sheephead" is an unmitigated, lop-sided, malicious lie, and I am responsible for this statement only. Very truly yours, J. E. BRUCE.

A Word to Those About to Travel.

Journeys are proverbially fraught with discomfort. Peril to the health who is often superadded en route. This latter may arise from climatic influences, unwonted food and water, or abrupt transitions of temperature. It is extremely desirable, under such circumstances, to have with one a reliable medicinal safeguard. None is more deserving, popular, and highly sanctioned than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Against the influences of malaria, the enervating effects of a tropic climate, or the tendency of a damp, uncertain one to develop rheumatism or other complaints, this medicinal agent is a genuine defense. Emigrants to malarious regions, mariners, commercial travelers, naval officers, railroad men, and tourists find in the Bitters a genial means of counteracting the influences prejudicial to health, to which they are most particularly exposed. MWF

DIED.

AIKEN.—On July 2, at 11 p. m., WILLIAM AIKEN, aged 19 years and 10 months.

Funeral services will be held at the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, Fourth street east, on Tuesday, July 5, at 5 p. m. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. **

BYRNES.—On Sunday, July 3, 1881, at ten minutes before eight o'clock LILY, infant daughter of Edward M. and the late Sallie E. Byrnes.

The funeral will take place at four p. m., to-day (Monday), July 4, from the residence of its grandmother, Mrs. John Wise, No. 725 First street northwest. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. *

KITTINGER.—On July 2, 1881, Mrs. A. E. KITTINGER, in the seventy-fourth year of her age. Service at late residence, 218 Third street southeast, this (Monday) evening, 4th instant, at six o'clock p. m. Interment at Trenton, N. J.

[Philadelphia, Trenton, and Princeton papers please copy.]

RYAN.—On Sunday evening at 5 o'clock p. m., WILLIE, aged 10 years 6 months and 7 days, son of William and Mary E. Ryan, 716 Twenty-third street.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

[Star and Post please copy.]

WHITFORD.—On Sunday morning, July 3, 1881, of cholera infantum, RIBETTA, infant daughter of Geo. A. and Margaret E. Whitford, aged eight months.

Funeral from the residence of parents, on North Capitol street, near M, Tuesday afternoon, July 5, at four o'clock. **

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