PLEAS THAT DIDN'T PLEASE.

Judge Wylie Overrules Those Filed in the Kellogg Star Route Case.

He Holds that the Grand Jury was Properly and Legally Constituted.

The German-American Bank and the Ex-Detective Cases Affected by the Opinion.

A Motion to Quash the Kellogg Indictment to Be Argued To-Day.

In the criminal court yesterday Judge Wylie announced his decision in the case of the pleas filed by ex-Senator Kellogg for receiving money while a senator for services in relation to a contract with the United States, and of C. E. Prentiss, late cashier of the German American bank, for embezzlement. The pleas were based on the manner of filling vacancies on the grand jury. There were present Mr. Ker and Mr. Merrick, counsel for the government, Nathaniel Wilson, counsel for Mr. Kellogg, and Gen. Mussey, counsel for Mr. Prentiss. In the case of Mr. Kellogg, Judge Wylie said eleven pleas had been filed, which had been met on the part of the government by a demurrer.

As the facts set out in the plea are determinable by the record itself it was not necessary that there should be any issue of fact made up for the consideration of the jury. Whether the pleas are sufficient in law or sufficient in fact are questions, therefore, determinable by the court. It was practically of no consequence whether the questions to be determined are questions of law or of fact, or in what shape the questions may be raised. Before going more particularly into the consideration of the questions raised, he referred to a comparison between the act of June 16, 1880, and the act as it appears in the revised statutes of the District of Columbia relating to the manner of filling the grand jury. He commented on the language of the law permitting the clerk to throw out names of jurors drawn who were "disabled" from serving.

The word "disabled" might comprehend disqualified, but the court would hardly accept such an assumption. It would limit the meaning of the word to physical disqualifications. When the act of 1882 was passed there was a circuit court and an independent criminal court in the district. He commented on the method then followed of filling the jury box, the register of the city of Washington, and the clerk of the levy court who selected the names being empowered very properly to throw out the names of men dead, removed, or disabled. When the organization of the courts was changed, and the selection of the jurors was given to a board appointed by the court, the clerk of the court was given the power to throw off the names. It was not clear in the court's mind that the legislature intended to transfer to the clerk of the court the power that had been invested in the board of officials that formerly was entrusted with the duty of selecting a jury.

Judge Wylie then reviewed the pleas, and overruled the first, alleging that no presentment had been made to the court. The second, alleging that persons without proper authority had gone before the jury, was also overruled, as Mr. Kerr had been granted permission as special counsel, and the record should be corrected.

The third plea was substantially the same as the second, and was denied. The fourth plea alleged that the grand jurors were not served with notice of their selection five days before their term of service began. Judge Wylie said this was not correct, as the returns showed that they were served with notice; but if they had not been so served it would be immaterial if the jury was properly drawn and the right men appeared in response to the notice. If there was any neglect in serving the notice it did not affect the qualification of the jury. The next plea was that the marshal had not returned to the court before the opening of the March term copies of the jurors drawn, with a statement when and where they were served, with copies of the notices served. It was a fact that the marshal had not returned copies of each notice, but had substantially complied with the law in returning a compendious statement, showing on one piece of paper how and where each juror was served. The court said in this case that an error on the part of the marshal in the manner of making his return to court could not offset the qualifications of the jurors. As to the plea that after the completion of the grand jury panel and the appointment of the foreman, Harrison H. Dodge was excused from service on the ground that he was a government officer, Judge Wylie said that the fact that Mr. Dodge was a government officer was not a disqualification; it simply entitled him to the privilege of exemption. Having been excused because he was exempt, the court thought there was no error in that.

The plea attacking the organization of the grand jury was the next taken up. The question was whether men were excused from service by the court. He said that the court had authority to provide for the vacancies by drafts from the box. It was not to be denied that at times there had been different opinions on that subject, under the statutes. He read section 882, revised statutes, authorizing the court, when jurors drawn did not attend to order that others be summoned in their places. For every practical purpose, the jurors in question did not attend. They were excused from attendance. They were not, in a legal sense, in attendance upon the court. He thought the vacancy thus created could be treated as a non-attendance and filled as a non-attendance. The court, in this case, ordered the marshal to supply the vacancies by drawing from the box. Instead of going out upon the public thoroughfares the marshal went to the box which contained the names of men possessing legal qualifications. The question was whether it was fatal to the panel that the names were drawn from the box. The judge quoted a number of authorities, and said that when grand jurors were excused the presumption was that there was good ground for their being excused, and the vacancies were to be filled as if they had not been in attendance. When the clerk was ordered to draw the names from the box he was directed only to use one of the methods provided by the law, and there was no violation of the law. The next plea raised the question as to how a vacancy was to be filled caused by the excusing of a juror after the jury was organized. The facts alleged in the plea were that Juror Dodge was thus excused, and the vacancy was filled by the marshal's summoning a talesman. In this case, the court, after reading the section of the revised statutes relating to such cases, said the law was exactly followed. As to the plea which alleged in the cases of certain jurors excused that the reasons for excusing them did not appear of record, Judge Wylie said the court had jurisdiction of this whole matter, being empowered to excuse jurors for certain reasons. He held that the fact that these reasons were not spread on the record was of no consequence. Referring to the general act of June 30, 1879, relating to the selection of jurors by a commission on which both political parties were represented, the court said that that law was clearly inappropriate to the district. As to the number necessary to compose a grand jury, the court said that under the common law there was no settled number, the sheriff being empowered to summon any number from thirteen to twenty-three. In this district the law provided that twenty-three persons were necessary to constitute a grand jury. When the grand jury was obtained, however, there was another statute which came into force making sixteen a quorum to do business, and of the sixteen twelve were enough to find an indictment. It might be true that the indictment might be faulty under the revised statutes for the District of Columbia, and yet valid under the general statutes—under provisions broad enough to cover the whole United States.

He then overruled the pleas in the Kellogg case.

The plea of ex-Detective Coomes was taken up, alleging that a constable had been a member of the grand jury. Judge Wylie decided that a constable was not a salaried officer of the government and was not disqualified. He also overruled the plea in the Miller case, based on the same grounds.

The Prentiss case was then referred to and the pleas overruled.

The different counsel whose pleas had been overruled noted exceptions.

A question was raised as to whether the pleas of ex-Senator Kellogg had not been stricken off the record, and Judge Wylie said that they had been disposed of.

Mr. Wilson then made two motions to quash, one alleging the presence of Mr. Ker in the jury room and the other alleging insufficiency and imperfections in the indictment. It was decided to argue these motions to-day if the counsel are ready.

It is conceded that Dr. Worthington's Cholera and Diarrhoea Medicine for Dysentery and Pains in the Stomach is an infallible cure.

THE COURTS.

What Business Was Transacted at the Various Legal Tribunals Yesterday.

AN INTERESTING DIVORCE SUIT.

Messrs. Cook and Cole, as attorneys for Laura E. Pyncheon, yesterday filed a bill of separation from William McK. Pycheon. The declaration sets forth that they were married in 1877, her name being Laura A. Offutt. They lived together until 1880, although he would remain away for two or three weeks. She charges that in the spring of 1880 he abandoned her and he went to board at the Globe house and he sold the furniture and desired to make some arrangement by which they could live apart. She reluctantly consented, and at his solicitation signed a paper, the character of which she did not know. When she signed it he promised to support her and give her $500. She applied to him for alimony and he suggested that she get a divorce. She did not desire to apply for it, and did not do so until it seemed to her that that was the only way to obtain a support from him. She finally consented to apply for a divorce upon the faith of the promise of Mr. Pyncheon that he would provide a house, &c., for her.

Pyncheon suggested that she apply for a divorce on the ground of adultery, and as he did not wish that charge to be brought here she went to Fredericksburg for that purpose. She states that her husband furnished her with the names of the witnesses by whom the adultery could be proven, and she furnished them to her attorney and the divorce was procured. She had no knowledge of the adulteries until her husband informed her of them.

At about the time of the entry of the decree on Sept. 18, 1883, Mr. Pyncheon gave her $200, at which time she signed what she supposed was a receipt for the money, but she is informed that Mr. Pyncheon claims that it was a release and acquittance in full from all future liability for support.

If that is true, then she claims that it was procured by false representations. Since the entry of the decree, she says that he has refused to furnish her any home or support, and claims that he is not liable to support her. She has been informed that the decree of divorce of the Fredericksburg court is absolutely void, and that she is still the lawful wife of Mr. Pyncheon, as neither of them was a resident of Virginia at the time of the institution of the suit, and she left the state immediately after the decree was entered in the case. She further states that Mr. Pyncheon is a man of considerable means and holds a government position at a salary of $1,800 per annum, and is able to furnish her with reasonable support. She has no means of her own, and physically unable to perform any considerable labor, such as she can procure in order to support herself, and has been largely indebted to the kindness of friends for the necessities of life.

OTHER BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

The motion in arrest of judgment in the case of Richard J. Marshall, charged with keeping a bawdy house, was sustained yesterday. His honor, Judge Wylie, said that the charge was of keeping a bawdy house, and that the information did not show that the offense was committed in the house. By this decision it is shown that the United States has been prosecuting and convicting persons in the police court on worthless information; that the judge of the police court has adjudged parties guilty of a crime of which they were not charged, and either fined or imprisoned them. In this case of Marshall his attorney states that other interesting developments will follow.

Samuel D. Lynn yesterday entered suit against R. P. Jackson and others to secure release of lot 3 in Carusi's subdivision, known as Whitehaven.

In the suit of Mrs. Ellen Godey against the schooner McGinnis Judge Hagner yesterday made a decree directing the owner to pay her $161 and costs.

THE RECORD.

Equity Court—Judge James.—Rhodes vs. Kelly et al; decree for payment of legacy. Sipes vs. Green; on hearing. Adjourned until to-day.

When your wife's health is bad, when your children are sickly, when you feel worn out, use Brown's Iron Bitters.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Arrival and Departure of Vessels at the River Front.

The following new arrivals at the wharves are reported by Harbormaster Sutton: Schooner Caroline C. Skinner, Hurst, 62 tons coal for Johnson & Bros.; schooner American Eagle, Beaucamp, 74 tons coal for Johnson & Bros.; schooner G. C. Travers, McNamara, 230 tons coal for Clark & Given; schooner Robert Healey, Brooks, 173 tons coal for Clark & Given; schooner Murray Vandiver, Galloway, 174 tons coal for Stephenson & Bros.; schooner John Tway, Fields, 265 tons coal for Stephenson & Bros.; schooner Mattie Franklyn, Saul, 767 tons ice for Independent Ice company; schooner H. Rothoron, Crowell, 539 tons ice for Rich & Co.; schooner C. W. Covington, Myers, 87,000 feet of lumber for Greenleaf & Johnson; schooner Martha James, Brown, 30,000 feet of lumber for H. L. Biscoe; schooner Sidney S. Jones, Lamson, 30 cords of wood for S. Emery; schooner Caroline Virginia, Hubert, 30 cords wood for H. L. Biscoe; schooner Wm. H. Taylor, Jenkins, 42 cords of wood for S. Emery; schooner Annie Mason, Upton, 30 cords of wood for George Crovelin; schooner Five Sisters, Knight, 30 cords of wood for J. O. Carter; schooner Howard Ogden, Reed, 30 cords of wood for J. O. Carter; schooner Mount Vernon, Woods, 25 cords of wood for J. O. Carter.

AT GEORGETOWN.

Arrived: Schooner C. H. Middleton, from New York.

Sailed: Schooners Wm. H. Jordan, Thrasher, for Boston, and Charles H. Moore, Gatchell, for Boston; steamer Benjamin Minder, Pickup, for Norfolk, Va.

Police Court Notes.

Samuel Lusby was sent to jail in default of $500 bonds to await the action of the grand jury for stealing a watch and chain from the person of Robert W. Estes.

Mary Harkness was fined $10 or thirty days for biting her mother and striking her on the head with a teacup, and the same sentence was also imposed for assaulting the officer who arrested her.

Peter Collins was fined $5 for assaulting Max Hecht and $10 or thirty days for breaking the store windows of the latter.

Kate Carter was fined $5 for throwing a pitcher of water on Elizabeth Cook.

Charles Newton was fined $10 for breaking the windows of a neighbor's house.

John Moore, who some time ago fired a shotgun at a couple who were talking boisterously under his window in South Washington, wounding Georgianna Rich and Edgar Chapman, was fined $30 or sixty days for assaulting the woman and $10 or sixty days for the case of the man. He paid the fines.

Visiting Pedestrians.

Yesterday morning six young men from West Chester, Pa., passed through the city on foot, with their blankets and camping outfits strapped on their backs. They had tramped it all the way from Pennsylvania, and it is their intention to go through Virginia and North Carolina, camping out and roughing it all summer. They halted on Fifteenth street and had their boots blacked. After a few hours' rest they proceeded on their way to the south.

A Bona Fide Bargain.

Those $16.50 blue English serge suits reduced to $10.

Eiseman Bros., corner of Seventh and E.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Current Transactions at the Various District Offices.

A chart of the city of Stockholm, Sweden, and reports of its administrators, have been received by the commissioners through the State department.

The following permits were issued by the inspector of buildings yesterday: Boulden & Ruffin, to repair three brick houses on Fourth, between P and Q streets northwest, at a cost of $1,200; and Mrs. E. Garret, to repair frame dwelling No. 1116 Fayette street, West Washington, at a cost of $20.

Dr. Godding, of the government insane asylum, has submitted to the commissioners a list of thirty-one transient insane persons from the district who have, from time to time, been committed to the hospital, and states that it seems important that immediate steps should be taken for the removal, under proper escort, of those whose residences are known, and whose present condition does not prevent their removal.

DEATHS YESTERDAY.

Deaths reported July 18: Harriet Sivers, tuberculosis; Mary G. Harris, Bright's disease; Julia Ryan, typhoid fever; Mary Smith, phthisis; Aug. P. J. C. Greff, phthisis; Robert A. Crawford Bright's disease; Henrietta D. Handy, paralysis of heart; Eliza Garnet, phthisis; Josephine Taylor, enteritis; Charles Weaver, chronic gas tritis; Edward Dorsey, congestion of brain; Lilly Talbert, enteroc olitis; Clarence Kaufman, cholera infantum; John Sloan, irritant poison; Addie H. Ruffin, phthisis; William Neppins, tuberculosis; Lucy Redmon, cholera infantum.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S WORK.

The following synopsis of the operations of the health department for the week ending July 14, 1883, is presented by Health Officer Townshend: Nuisances reported, 315; referred, 85; abated, 325; referred to commissioners, 18. Official notices issued, 46; citizens' complaints received, 54; cases referred to chemist, 1; cases referred to coroner, 2; cases referred to attorney, 3; burials at public expense, 11; inspections of plumbing work made, 27; offal removed—307 tons of garbage, 400 barrels of night soil, 88 dead animals; animals impounded, 8; sold, 0; redeemed, 8; unwholesome food condemned—365 pounds of meat, 9½ bushels of fruit, 143 bushels of vegetables, 358 heads of cabbage; marine products inspected—3,823 bunches of fish; 2,481 mackerel; 68 sturgeon; 1 turtle; 84,000 clams; 52,790 crabs; marine products condemned—81 bunches of fish, 2 sturgeon, 4,270 clams, 10,250 crabs; patients treated by physicians to the poor, 334—white 114, colored, 220; visits, 569; office consultations, 68; cost of medicines, $62.50.

Vital statistics—The number of deaths occurring during the week was 130—76 white and 54 colored The death rate per 1,000 per annum was 31.20 for the white, 42.75 for the colored, and 35.21 for the total population. Sixty-two deaths were caused by zymotic diseases, 18 by constitutional diseases, 34 by local diseases, 13 by developmental diseases, and 3 by violence. The principal causes of death were: Diphtheria 1, measles 1, typhoid fever 2, diarrheal diseases 41, malarial fevers 3, whooping cough 3, inanition 9, alcoholism 1, cancer 1, marasmus 5, consumption 9, apoplexy 4, sunstroke 1, heart disease 7, urinary diseases 4, senile debility 9, kicked by a mule 1, suicide 1. Sixty-three of the decedents were under 1 year, 76 under 5 years, and 23 over 60 years of age. Births reported 46 (1 white, 6 unknown)—white males 6, white females 17, colored males 12, colored females 10. Marriages reported 10—white 7, colored 3. Stillbirths reported—white 2, colored 6.

JACKSON GROVE.

A Sunday School Picnic on the Camp Grounds.

A large and interesting meeting was held yesterday at Jackson Grove camp grounds, in Ann Arundel county, Maryland. Sites for tents—a dozen or more of which were erected—were selected, and carpenters were busy during the day putting down the floors. The camp will commence on Aug. 2 and will continue until Aug. 15. At this meeting the Revs. Kinger and Burroughs, of Baltimore; Madway, of Alexandria, and Floyd, of Brooklyn, Md., will have general charge of the camp. Over one thousand children were present on the grounds yesterday, representing eleven Sabbath schools from Maryland and the district. A picnic was given the little ones, and they enjoyed themselves hugely. The religious exercises consisted of addresses by Revs. Robinson, Shipley, and McDaniel and prayer by Rev. Mr. Littleton, recitation by the schools of the ninteenth psalm and the singing of hymns, accompanied by the organ and cornet. The managers anticipate a very large and successful meeting.

Detective Cox's Shrewdness.

A story is told of the shrewdness of Detective Cox, which is too good to be lost. It is said that while going down Seventh street he saw a young white man with a bag slung across his shoulder and a suspicious looking tool under his arm. Knowing that there were such things as "jimmies" and other things used by burglars, but not being exactly familiar with their appearance, he at once surmised that the queer looking thing under the man's arm was a "jimmie," and marching boldly up to the man he arrested him.

The young man was greatly surprised, and protested his innocence of having committed any crime.

Cox wanted him to open his bag and let him see the contents, and upon the man demurring, he threw open his coat to show his badge, with the remark, "I am a detective, I am." The man then opened his bag and showed that it contained a pair of sheers, a couple of hammers, and some papers of tacks, while he explained to the over zealous detective that the singular looking tool which he had under his arm was not a burglar's "jimmie," but a carpet stretcher, adding that he was an employe of Mr. Julius Lansburgh.

A reporter visited Mr. Lansburgh's store to learn if the story was true, and was told that the same young man had been twice stopped on the street by Detective Cox for an examination of his bag of tools. The informant stated that the detective was evidently new in the business, and probably on account of his age did not recognize the young man the second time because he had had his hair cut. It seems, however, that the man who didn't know a burglar's "jimmy" from a carpet stretcher wasn't fit for a detective.

Expressmen Liable.

Mr. A. S. Merrill, the popular expressman of Brunswick, Me., writes us on May 15, 1883, as follows: "Having been severely afflicted for about two years with inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, so called by my physician, I suffered with distressing pains in my back and retention of urine, caused by a stoppage of the neck of the bladder, and a complication of other diseases I was hardly able to attend to my business, and at times would be completely prostrated. I was also affected with incontinuance of urine to an alarming degree; indeed, it demanded my attention fifteen or twenty times per night, and at times it would seem impossible for me to ride down to the depot on my wagon, for every jar from the wagon would almost seem to take my life. Having failed to obtain relief from my doctor, I finally consulted our druggist, Dr. Merryman, of Brunswick, and requested him to furnish me with the most reliable and speedy cure for such sickness, for I was suffering too much for human nature to endure long. The doctor recommended me to use Hunt's Remedy, as it had been used with remarkable success in a good many cases in Brunswick and vicinity. I purchased a bottle, and received such great relief that I continued, and had not used two bottles before I began to strength, and my water began to pass natu improve, beyond my expectations. The pains in my kidneys and loins disappeared. I gained rally, and I was able to sleep soundly, and obtain the greatly needed rest which for a long time I could not. I am fully restored to health, and can attend to my business. Thanks to Hunt's Remedy for my restoration, and I highly recommend it to all who are troubled with kidney complaints."

COULD NOT LIFT A POUND.

The above are the words of Mrs. Harriet Bailey, of Putnam, Conn. She writes May 3, 1883: "I have been troubled with kidney and liver disease for two years. I suffered severely in the back and loins. Before taking your wonderful medicine, Hunt's Remedy, I could not lift a pound. After giving it a fair trial, I began to improve, and can now truly say it was a 'Godsend to me,' as I am now able to do my household work and enjoy the best of health. I have recommended Hunt's Remedy to two of my neighbors, who have been greatly benefited by it. This letter I send voluntarily, with the hope that it will be the means of inducing some sufferer to use Hunt's Remedy, and be cured as I have been."

Smoke the Longfellow Cigars. You'll like it.

Everybody smokes the Longfellow Cigar.

THE NEW ASSESSMENT.

Changes Made by the Board Yesterday—Some Interesting Facts Picked Up.

The board of assessors had a lively time at their meeting yesterday, and in fact it is usually lively every day for people, both men and women, are continually coming in to examine the books to see the rate fixed against their property, and if it is deemed too high they at once go for Clerk Shoemaker for a blank appeal so that they can bring the case to the notice of the board as soon as possible. Having filed an appeal they are usually impatient until it is acted upon, evidently under the impression that their case is the one particular thing that the board should first consider.

Changes are continually being made by the board, however, without an appeal, where, in their opinion, the individual assessor erred in judgment. The greatest number of these changes have been made in the sixth district, and it is generally conceded that the greater portion of the estimates in this district have been too low. Yesterday the board appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Taylor, More, and Purman, to examine the assessments of property on Columbia heights and Mount Pleasant. It was also ordered that the improvements on lot 3, square 184, be reduced from $12,000 to $9,000; on lot 4, from $30,000 to $27,000, and on lot "part," from $25,000 to $20,000. Improvements on lots A and B, square 127, reduced to $42,000; lots 9 and 10, square 165, to $30,000. All the lots in squares 656, 658, 661, 663, and 667 and east of 667, facing on First street, were reduced to 2 cents per foot. The lots fronting on East Capitol street, in squares 657, 660, 662, and 664 were changed to 3 cents per foot.

In order to ascertain what some of the prominent buildings in the city were valued at by the assessors, an examination of the books was made yesterday with the following result:

Arlington hotel	$145,000
Willard's hotel	80,000
Ebbitt house	90,000
Metropolitan hotel	50,000
National hotel	60,000
National theater	15,000
Pension office	100,000
Stewart castle	40,000
Mr. Blaine's residence	50,000
Senator Windom's "	25,000
Senator Cameron's "	35,000
A. Pollock's "	42,000
Col. Bonaparte's "	27,000
Gen. Hazen's "	20,000

In regard to the assessment of personal property Maj. Ross Fish says that they are coming in quite rapidly, although just at this time a good many people are out of town.

"Are there any heavy returns coming in?" asked the reporter.

"No, and there won't be. Men are not going to pay a tax of $1.50 on unused money, and they are putting their money either into buildings or in government bonds. I don't suppose there will be over $250,000 returned altogether."

There have been but two returns made of any considerable amount, that of Mr. Corcoran for $125,000, and Mr. J. C. McGuire for $80,000.

In conversation with the assessors it is ascertained that a very large proportion of the property of the district, both real and personal is owned by women. Beside resident propertyowners there are many northern and eastern female capitalists who have invested in Washington real estate, as the returns therefrom are better in every way than in large seaport cities. There are many who have speculated of their own accord and been successful, and with practical sagacity have "salted" their gains in landed estate here. Besides these cases, many female department clerks have saved enough to buy property, and many men have transferred property to their wives and daughters to avoid losing a home should reverses overtake them.

A Clear Saving of $6.50.

$16.50 blue English serge suits for $10. Having made up a duplicate of these suits and the season drawing to a close we are compelled to make a sacrafice or carry them over.

Eiseman Bros., corner of Seventh and E.

Rochester Beer.

Try it, and if not the best bottled beer, get your money back.

Delivered to any part of the city, by dozen or case, at 75c. per dozen. Order by mail or telephone. F. H. Finley, 1206 Pennsylvania avenue.

SHOOTING AT THE ARSENAL.

The Scores Made at the Trials on Tuesday and Yesterday.

The shooting at the arsenal Monday was with ten shots at a range. The score was as follows:

	200 yds.	300 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Corp. Whitehead, bat. H.	39	36	37	112
Corp. Harrigan, bat. I.	41	37	33	111
Sergt. Sutton, bat. H.	39	36	35	110
Private Fuerry, bat. D.	37	36	34	107
Sergt. Berger, bat. M.	36	38	33	107
Sergt. Williams, bat. B.	35	37	28	100
Private Sorrels, bat. C.	37	40	23	100
Sergt. Connor, bat. B.	36	30	31	97
Sergt. Kelly, bat. I.	31	37	29	97
Private O'Connor, bat. C.	36	35	25	96
Lieut. Scantling, bat. D.	38	34	23	95
Private Welch, bat. U.	36	30	21	87
Private Johnson, bat. L.	35	32	14	81
Private Newman, bat. L.	22	23	22	67

The shooting yesterday was 5 shots at each range. The score was:

	200 yds.	300 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Lieut. Scantling, bat. D.	15	20	16	51
Sergt. Burger, bat. M.	18	19	20	57
Sergt. Sutton, bat. H.	18	17	21	56
Sergt. Connor, bat. B.	20	14	14	48
Sergt. Williams, bat. B.	18	20	17	55
Sergt. Kelly, bat. I.	14	18	17	49
Corp. Harrigan, bat. I.	20	19	18	57
Corp. Whitehead, bat. H.	20	18	21	59
Private Fuerry, bat. D.	19	20	19	58
Private Johnson, bat. L.	19	11	21	51
Private Newman, bat. L.	17	14	15	46
Private O'Connor, bat. C.	Sick.			
Private Sorrels, bat. C.	20	17	14	51
Private Welch, bat. M.	16	28	10	44

Edey's Carbolic Troches cure colds and prevent disease.

Buy the Longfellow Cigars. Sold by all dealers.

LOCAL MENTION.

The Republican

Book and Job Printing Office,

Corner Tenth and D Streets.

The Largest and Most Complete JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT in the city, and one of the most extensive in the United States. Possesses every facility for the prompt execution of all kinds of work, from a NEAT CARD OR CIRCULAR to a MONSTER POSTER, in any variety of colors, at the shortest notice, and on the *most reasonable terms.*

Country Merchants, Farmers, and others requiring STORE BILLS, PUBLIC SALE BILLS, &c., will find it to their advantage to call at or address THE REPUBLICAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE, Washington.

The highest cash prices paid for dresses and gents' clothing, watches, jewelry, &c. Call on or address Herzog, No. 308 Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.

Job Printing

Of every description executed neatly at the shortest notice at The Republican Job Rooms.

"Alderney Dairy Wagons."

Fresh Alderney butter churned every morning, and delivered in ¼lb. "Ward" prints, at 35c. per lb. Also cottage cheese, 5c. per ball; buttermilk, 5c. per quart, and sweet milk, 5c. per quart.

Billheads, Note, and Letter Heads.

Circulars, Cards, &c., &c., Neatly Printed at The Republican Job Printing Office.

Died.

STEWART.—John C. Stewart, on the 18th instant, at 11:30 a. m., in the 53d year of his age.

Funeral at 4:30 p. m. Friday, the 20th instant, from his late residence, 1327 Ninth street northwest. Service at the Church of Incarnation. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

BRIGHT.—On the 17th instant, at 5 o'clock a. m., Robert Julius Bright, son of John G. and Margaret J. Bright, aged 15 years and 6 months.

Funeral from 913 N street northwest this evening at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

[Philadelphia and Pottsville (Pa.) papers please copy.]

HOPKINS.—On July 17, 1883, at 6:20 a. m., after a short illness, Cornelius Hopkins.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, 19th instant, at 5 o'clock p. m., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas J. Luttrell, 200 Massachusetts avenue. Relatives and friends invited. jy18-2t*

IN MEMORIAM.

Judge Thomas C. Theaker, whose death occurred on Sunday last at the Oakland house, Maryland, from suffusion of blood on the brain, has been long known as a man of prominence and influence in political life. He was for a number of years representative in congress from the state of Ohio, and subsequently held for a considerable time the position of commissioner of patents. On leaving this office he became a resident of New York city, and a year or two since, accompanied by Mrs. Theaker, he traveled extensively in Europe. He spent his last winters in Washington, having quarters at the National hotel. About three months since he was seized with paroxysms in the throat, which, from their severity, threatened speedily to end his life. His strength became thus much impaired, and owing to a complication of causes he was not able to rally, but gradually grew weaker and weaker till about a month since, when it was thought best to repair to the Oakland house, where he finally expired.

He was a man of powerful frame and commanding presence, upright, simple, and straightforward; a man of sterling integrity and the firmest convictions. He was governed by principle more than policy, and believed in the power of fact and truth to win the victory over all shams, sophistries, and pretences. He was a strong union man, and during the struggle for the preservation of the government no man was more earnest and efficient or more confident of final success. All his antecedents of blood and birth, of training and association, of experience and reflection, made him a pronounced republican. In the presidential canvass, which resulted in the election of Gen. Garfield, he took an active part. His manner of speaking was not to deal in ornamental oratory, but to array facts and figures, which were his weapons of war, and became in his hands irresistible. His mind was stored with an almost exhaustless fund of information concerning the politics and public men of the country. His memory was ready and tenacious, and his faith that the right must ultimately prevail was unwavering. In the darkest hours his confidence was unshaken, and he imparted largely to others his own intrepid spirit. As a companion and conversationalists he was delightful, pouring out from his mental treasury a wealth of anecdote, poetry, and reminiscence of every kind.

His religious faith was of the true old Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stamp, and in all the experiences of his varied life grew stronger and brighter to the end. He never concealed his light. His testimony by word and act to the truth of the Christian doctrines, and the hopes of the gospel of Jesus Christ was always clear and emphatic. For many years a professor of religion, during the last four years he was a member of the First Presbyterian church of Washington, D. C., of which the Rev. Dr. Sunderland has been so long the pastor. When residing in the city he was always present at the church services, and felt the deepest interest in the prosperity of the church and the cause of human welfare which it represents. In his last illness his faith in Christ shown forth resplendent. He showed in the most satisfactory way that he was a man of prayer, and thoroughly acquainted with the Scriptures, and on whose revelation his life-hope had been built. He scarcely wished to speak of anything else. As the scenes of time and earth receded, the glory of his future inheritance came rising into view. What gratified him most was the converse of Christian friends, and the voice of fervent prayer to God. He had every attention that medical skill or devoted affection could suggest. His loving wife was with him by day and by night, exhibiting a tenderness and assiduity which knew no bounds. To her in her deep sorrow the hearts of their hosts of friends will turn with earnest sentiments of sympathy and condolence. She returns from the scenes so trying to New Bedford, Mass., where the expressions of many in all parts of the country will doubtless reach her. She cannot mourn as one without hope, for the life of a good man—a patriot and Christian—has only ended upon earth to begin anew in heaven. Then, after a few years of separation, even at the longest, they will meet again in that more perfect state, where earthly griefs will be forgotten and the tears be wiped from off all faces.

To his sole surviving son of a former marriage, a young man still in the military service of his country, as well as to his now desolate but heroic wife, these memories and hopes, in connection with one they loved so well and who was so worthy of their love, must be precious and consoling. In the fervent lines of the saintly Faber we may say:

"Dear voices and dear faces missed,
Sweet households overthrown;
And what is left more sad to see
Than the sight of what has gone.
All this is to be sanctified.
This rupture with the past.
For thus we die before our deaths,
And so die well at last.

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Special Notices.

THE LAUTEN ENGRAVING COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

We are prepared to make estimates for first-class work in the line of PHOTO-ENGRAVING, RELIEF PLATES, COLOR PLATES, and PLATES WITH LINES DRAWN FOR PLATE-PRESS PRINTING, CUTS OF LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, ADVERTISING, &c.

WORK GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

THE LAUTEN ENGRAVING COMPANY, 1425 NEW YORK AVENUE. jy19-6

NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE A MEETING of the Mississippi Republican Association at Timms's Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, July 21, 1883, for the purpose of transacting business of importance. It is hoped that there will be a good attendance. JAMES D. CESSOR, Chairman. jy18-2t*

THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART will be closed to the public from the 15TH OF JULY to AUGUST 15, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

WM. MACLEOD, Curator.

jy16-m,w,f,3t

TO THE TRADE.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the purchase in bulk of the stock and store fixtures in Mr. W. S. Mitchell's Store, No. 813 Market Space, Washington, D. C.

Said stock consists of Carpets, Oilcloths, Linoleums, Mattings, Shade Cloths, Rugs, Lace, and other curtains, Upholstering Trimmings, &c., &c., &c.

Proposals will also be received for the purchase of lots of the stock.

The purchaser of the store fixtures will have the privilege of renting the store.

REGINALD FENDALL, Assignee of Wm. S. Mitchell, 813 Market Space.

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1883. jy-10-1w

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.

Office of Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia, Washington, June 30, 1883.

All owners or keepers of dogs in the District of Columbia are hereby notified that the yearly tax imposed by act of Congress on all dogs owned or kept in said District will be due and payable JULY 1, 1883.

Upon payment of said tax tags will be issued, as provided in said act.

By order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

JOHN F. COOK, Collector of Taxes.

jy7-6t

FRED'K SPRINGMANN, C. E. SPRINGMANN, Springmann Bros., Nos. 616, 618, 620 Maryland avenue southwest, are prepared to do all kinds of local express business, delivering to and from the railway depots and steamboat wharves. Handling furniture and heavy machinery our specialty. Orders solicited. We give our personal attention. Springmann Bros. References: S. S. Shead, 409 Ninth and D northwest; Hayward & Hutchinson, Ninth, near D northwest; Manager W. U. Tel. Co.; Manager Nat. Tel. Co.; Nat. Rep. Pub. Co.; T. Toumey.

WARNER'S KIDNEY CURE, MIS. Pinkham's Compound, Cureline, Cam's Corns Solvent, and all the new remedies at COUGHLIN'S, Masonic Temple.

KNIGHT'S ASTHMA CURE, IRON, Hop, Hostetters, and all the Bitters and Tonics at COUGHLIN'S F and Ninth streets northwest.

AIR PILLOWS, BAGS, ATOMIZERS, Douches, and other Rubber Goods at COUGHLIN'S, Masonic Temple.

Special Notices.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

Foreign mails for the week ending July 21 will close at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 11:30 a. m. for Germany, France, &c., per steamship Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg (letters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per Suevia"); at 1:30 p. m. for Cuba and Mexico, per steamship City of Puebla, via Havana; at 1:30 p. m. for Europe, per steamship Republic, via Queenstown; at 2 p. m. for Newfoundland, per steamship Alhambra.

FRIDAY.—At 10 a. m. for Central America, the South Pacific Ports, and the West Coast of Mexico, per steamship City of Para, via Aspinwall; at 1 p. m. for Porto Rico direct, per steamship Andes.

SATURDAY.—At 4 a. m. for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow; at 4 a. m. for Belgium direct, per steamship Belgenland, via Antwerp; at 11 a. m. for Germany, &c., per steamship Salier, via Southampton and Bremen (letters for Great Britain and other European Countries must be directed "per Salier"); at 12 m. for Europe, per steamship City of Chester, via Queenstown; at 1 p. m. for the Windward Islands, per steamship Bermuda; at 1:30 p. m. for Cuba and Porto Rico, per steamship Santiago, via Havana.

Mails for Australia, New Zealand, Sandwich and Fiji Islands, per steamship City of Sydney (via San Francisco), close here July *21 at 7 p. m. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio de Janeiro (via San Francisco) close here July *28 at 7 p. m.

*The schedule of closing of Trans-Pacific mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the east arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

HENRY G. PEARSON, Postmaster