CHINESE HOME LIFE

PECULIARITIES OF THE NATION NOW FIGHTING FRANCE.

People Who Do Everything the Wrong Way—Oddities of Manners, Customs, and Costumes—Entertaining Information About Our Antipodes.

While every foot of Europe has been strolled by English and American tourists, and hundreds of books have been written describing with minuteness every phrase of European life, manners, peoples, and scenery, the vast empire of China has received comparatively little attention. Yet from what has been already learned, no region of the globe would afford more material to the traveler and writer than the "Land of the Celestials." Access to the interior of the country has always been difficult and is sometimes very dangerous on account of the hostility invariably felt by the Chinese toward the "outside barbarians," or "Foreign Devils." A number of books have, however, been published on China and the Chinese, the most entertaining being such as enter into the private and home life of this singular people, who, in almost every particular of importance, are entirely different from ourselves. The great fault with all narratives of travel lies in the fact that the writers do not see enough of the life of the people, but when once the barrier which separates the strangers from the natives is wholly or partially removed, the tale becomes interesting because it shows the people as they are. On this account the works written by the various missionaries who have spent years in China are among the best works on that country. Prominent among these are those of Rev. Charles Taylor, who was both highly honored and greatly successful in his work among the people of China some years ago. His books abound with clever touches of nature that give a real insight into the Chinese life and character.

Among the most entertaining portions of Dr. Taylor's Chinese works are those which treat of the manners of the Chinese. "The salutation between two Chinaman when they meet consists in each clasping and shaking his own hand, instead of each others, and bowing very profoundly, almost to the ground, several times. A question more common than 'How do you do?' is 'Have you eaten rice?' This being the staple article of food throughout the empire, and forming the chief and indispensable part of every meal, it is taken for granted that if you have eaten rice you are well. Etiquette requires that in conversation each should compliment the other and everything belonging to him in the most laudatory style, and depreciate himself, with all pertaining to him, to the lowest possible point. The following is no exaggeration: 'What is your honorable name?' 'My insignificant application is Whong.' 'Where is your magnificent palace?' 'My contemptible hut is at Suchah.' 'How many are your illustrious children?' 'My vile, worthless brats are five.' 'How is the health of your distinguished spouse?' 'My mean, good-for-nothing old woman is well.'"

It is well known that with proper training Chinamen make good cooks, but some of their methods are a little peculiar. Most people have probably seen them in the laundries sprinkling clothing by ejecting the water from their mouths in a fine spray, and when first employed as cooks some care is necessary to prevent their moistening flour for bread in the same manner. Mrs. Taylor, upon a visit to her kitchen the day after she had ordered a chicken for dinner, found the fowl running about the kitchen perfectly destitute of feathers, having been picked alive. In their homes the Chinese are exceedingly hospitable. "They urge you to sit and then immediately have cups of tea made and placed on small stands before you and you are solicited to 'eat tea.' A teaspoonful of the leaves is first put into the cup, then boiling water poured upon them and the very small saucer is placed on the top to prevent the escape of the aroma. Half of a green olive is added when a particularly delicate flavor is desired. As soon as it becomes sufficiently cool they begin to sip it through an opening made between the saucer and the cup by sliding the former a little to one side. Milk and sugar are never used. Pipes and finely cut mild tobacco are also brought at the same time, and you are importuned to 'eat smoke.' Smoking opium is called 'eating and peal smoke.' They never chew, but excellent snuff is made and used from a small and often very costly glass vial, to the stopper of which is a small spoon. The snuff taken out is deposited on the back of the hand, thence taken by the long thumb nail to the nostrils."

With all other people beggary is an exceptional condition to which the individual may sometimes by misfortune be reduced; in China it is a regular business, beggars being born into the profession and bringing up their children to it.

"In every large city there is a vast association of mendicants, to which every one who begs for a living must belong. At the head of it is one styled the beggar king. His authority is absolute, and to him the others are amenable. The society has a code of rules, and by this every beggar has a right, according to custom, to stand at the door of a dwelling and howl, sing, knock, or make any other noise he pleases, until the occupant gives him one cash. Then he is obliged to desist, and can apply at the same place no more on that day. No two are allowed to beg together at the same place, yet they are so numerous that few doors are free from their clamorings long at a time. The proprietors of large establishments, who desire to save themselves from the annoyance of these continual visitations, do so by paying a certain sum at once to the king, who causes a written statement to that effect to be pasted by the side of the door, and this procures for that house certain exemption. No beggar dares approach it, for, though few of them can read, all recognize the seal of their chief, and if one trangresses he may be beaten by the occupants of the house, or, being reported to the king, be more severely punished. Every beggar has his beat, beyond which he dare not go, and has also his superior, to whom every night he hands over a certain part of the day's proceeds. The overseers in turn pay to the king a fixed sum monthly, which must be large, as he lives like a nabob. If a beggar breaks the laws he is sent to the king, who is held responsible by the city magistrates for the good conduct of all his people. The punishment he administers is generally too slow for the people who suffer from the depredations of the beggars, and when a beggar is detected in an offense his punishment generally consists in having his hands tied behind him, being drawn up over a limb of the nearest tree, and beaten half to death with sticks, clubs, fists, or anything that comes to hand."

The principal feature about a Chinaman's costume is the fact that nothing ever fits but his stockings. His clothing consists really of three or four shirts or garments made after the fashion of a shirt, each opening in front and having five buttons, a sacred number. These buttons are never in a straight row, but in a sort of semi-circle half round the body. The outer garments have sleeves a foot longer than the arm, a fact which affords abundant opportunities for theft. A Chinaman's jackets are his thermometer. He will say: "To-day is three jackets cold, and if it increases at this rate to-morrow will be four or five jackets cold." Their shoes are well known, but their caps are of three or four different forms. One they call the "watermelon cap," of the shape of half a watermelon, having no front piece, but instead, a knob on the top by which it is handled. The second is like a round top felt hat with the sides turned up, and the others are of various shapes.

The color of the knob on top of the hat is the sign of rank among mandarins. The lowest wear a gilt knob, then a white stone, a clear crystal, a pale blue stone, a deep blue, a pale red and a deep red, in order of rank. Yellow may only be worn by the emperor's family, but as a mark of respect to age, men over 90 years by special edicts are allowed to wear yellow, this always entitling them to great consideration among all classes. The dude pantaloon probably originated among the Chinese, for, from the dawn of history, on state occasions officials and dressy persons will wear a sort of pantaloon, fitting as tightly as possible to the leg, and each leg being entirely separate from its fellow. These trousers are of silk or satin, and the legs are held in place by being fastened to a waistband or belt round the body. On the approach of cold weather the Chinese increase the number of their garments, until sometimes they are like animated bales of cotton, their arms being forced into a nearly horizontal position; nor do they take off their masses of clothing until the return of spring."

The Chinese articles of food have been so often described as to need no further attention. As a rule, they are as careful about their diet as most nations having no more civilization, and only the poor employ the revolting articles that are sometimes attributed to them.

"They sit round a table at their meals, though workmen out of doors may often be seen stooping on the ground round their huge bowl of rice. In the house this occupies the middle of the table, and a small bowl is placed at each seat, with two round sticks, ten inches long, the 'chop sticks' or 'eating sticks.' These are made of wood, bamboo, ivory, or silver, are both held in one hand, and supply the place of knife and fork. Each man fills his bowl with rice by a ladle, and then, holding it to his mouth, shovels in the rice with his chop sticks till you wonder what has become of it, so quickly has it disappeared. He then takes with his two sticks a bit of meat, a fish, or vegetable, it having been cut into mouthfuls in the kitchen. If one of your companions wishes to pay you a particular compliment he dips his ladle, which has just been in his own mouth, into the stew or gravy and helps you to it, pouring it over the rice in your bowl, or he will take up with his chopsticks a delicate morsel and deposit on your rice. If he thinks your chopsticks are not sufficiently clean or nice he wipes his own by drawing them through his hands, after having carefully sucked them clean, and then passes them over to you. At a feast there are often forty or fifty courses, the repast always beginning with sweetmeats and delicacies, and ending with plain boiled rice. Butter and cheese are made for foreigners, the former being called 'cow milk grease,' latter 'cow milk cake.'"

The Chinese written language is the nearest approach there is to the Egyptian hieroglyphic, and so close is the resemblance as to lead many scholars to suspect that the two have a common origin.

"The Chinese written language consists of about 44,000 different characters, each being a complete word and having its own name and signification. There is no alphabet. There are, however, 214 radicals, some one of which forms a part of every other character in the language. I know not how any clearer conception can be imparted than to imagine our alphabet increased to 44,000 characters, each having not only its own sound, but conveying a distict idea. Suppose, then, that A means house, B means fire, C means table, and so on through the list, and the difficulty of learning Chinese is better seen. Less than 5,000 characters are employed in the 'Four Books' of Confucius, and a knowledge of about 10,000 will enable one to read any ordinary Chinese book. No Chinese scholar knows all the characters in his own language. The most learned will sometimes meet with a character of which he knows no more than you do, but he sees which one of the radicals enters into its composition, and thus, from the dictionary, ascertains its meaning.

"At Canton an abominable jargon has sprung up from the efforts of some of the natives to learn our language. It is 'pijin English,' 'pijin' being the nearest approach a Chinese tongue can make to the word 'business.' It is almost as hard to learn as the Chinese. I noticed one day that all the junks had two eyes painted on the bow, and asking the reason was told: 'S'pose have catche eye, how fashion can see, wanchee walkee water?' My servant came to tell me his father had died and he wanted to attend the funeral, and proffered his request in these words: 'My one piece ole fader have makee catchee die; my wanchee go do dat coffin pijin alleo right.' Chinese are fond of having articles in pairs. Seeing one wearing two watches, one in each breast pocket, with the chains dangling, I asked why he wore more than one: 'S'pose one piece catche sickee, no can talkee, dat udder piece can talkee.'

The Chinese are as peculiar in their ideas of eclipses and earthquakes as in everything else, and though eclipses are calculated and announced, only the bare fact is mentioned, without any explanation of the cause.

"The universal theory of an eclipse throughout the empire is that a wild sun is trying to devour the home or domestic sun. Some say that a huge dragon is trying to eat the sun or moon. From the highest to the lowest the act is regarded as devouring, and in every proclamation and book an eclipse is always mentioned as 'sun eating' or 'moon eating.' Hence, during the continuance of an eclipse, there is kept up an incessant din of gongs, drums, horns, and the like, and firing of cannon, matchlocks, and crackers at the temples and public offices to frighten away the devourer. Shrines are also placed in the open air in front of the temples, public offices of the magistrates, and before the doors of private dwellings, having candles and incense burning on them, while at the temples the idols are brought out and seated with their faces to the sun. At the government offices the mandarins come out, kneel down, bow their foreheads to the earth nine times, worshiping the 'eater,' and praying him not to devour the sun. We had smoked glasses, and at the office of one of the highest dignitaries a piece was carried to him, through which he saw that the 'eating' had commenced even before it began to grow dark, and his excellency immediately came out and performed his prostrations, while his cannon were discharged, and his various instruments of noise sent forth their horrible discord.

"As to earthquakes, they think that in the bowels of the earth there is an enormous fish, on whose head the goddess of mercy, Kwanyin, is always sitting, and that so long as the priests in any part of the empire are beating on a kind of wooden drum, said to be shaped like the head of the fish, so long he remains perfectly quiet; but if an interval occurs in which, throughout the whole country, some one is not tapping on one of these drums, in that moment the fish has an itching sensation, and instantly begins to wriggle, which produces the earthquake, and the quivering of the earth continues till the priests begin to beat their drums again. This is supposed to act on the fish as a soothing ointment to an itching surface, and such another drumming as then begins is not often heard."

In an exceedingly entertaining passage Dr. Taylor sums up the differences between the Chinese and ourselves so far as the opposite ways of doing things are concerned:

"They shave the hair from the head instead of the face after they reach manhood. The lather brush looks like our tooth brush, and they use only warm water without soap. They not only always bathe and wash in warm water, but also drink warm water in preference to cold. They begin at the end of a book to read and read from the top to the bottom, beginning at the right hand, instead of across the page, beginning at the left. Explanatory notes are always at the top instead of the bottom of a page. The title of a book is always at the outer margin instead of at the top. The leaves are all doubled and printed on both sides instead of single and printed on both. The pupils in school study as loud as they can scream, instead of silently, and in reciting stand with the back to the teacher instead of the face. They locate the seat of intelligence in the stomach instead of the head. With them, the magnetic needle is said to point to the south, and in naming the cardinal points they say east, south, west, north. Instead of southeast and northwest, they always say eastsouth and westnorth. Matting is used on the beds instead of on the floors, and they use hard pillows, generally a block of wood, instead of soft. Long nails are ornamental; if three or four inches, they are of quite an aristocratic length. They put the given name or the title after the family name instead of before it, so it would be Smith Mister, instead of Mr. Smith. It is impolite to take off your hat in the house, but the height of respect to remove your shoes. They plaster and whitewash their houses on the outside instead of the inside, and it is a strong mark of filial regard for a son to buy a coffin for his still living father. When a man becomes able, one of the first articles of furniture he buys is his own coffin, and it is often used as a bench or table for years. When it becomes tenanted, it is frequently kept in the house many years longer instead of being taken out and buried, and when thus taken out it is placed on top of the ground and the earth heaped over it in a mound. The inscription is always on the end instead of the top of the coffin and all the mourners wear white instead of black. At funerals women must weep even if they are not grieved; men must not even if they are."

"More lanterns are carried at full moon than any other time, and wood and water are sold by weight instead of measure. At a dinner the desert is always eaten first. The seat of honor is on the left hand instead of the right, the boots and shoes are higher at the toes than at the heels, made of cloth instead of leather, and are whitened instead of blacked. In laying floors they lay the plank with the smooth surface down on the timbers, while the upper is left rough and unplaned. In drinking tea the saucer is placed on the top of the cup instead of under the bottom. They kill themselves to be revenged on an enemy. Men wear gowns, petticoats, beads, embroidery, garters, and corsets, and women wear pantaloons. They always mount a horse on the wrong side, and women ride the same as the men. Military officers carry fans instead of pistols. The plumes on their caps are at the back and hang down, instead of being at the front and standing up. In battle they wait for the ship to move in a line with the cannon, instead of moving the gun in the direction of the ship. In the dress of the men, the drawers are large and loose at the bottom and have no strings, while the pants are as tight as the skin and tied round the ankles. Among us, young men and women choose for themselves and do their own courting when they become grown; in China this is all done for them by their parents while they are infants. With us ladies have the preference; with them gentlemen. We educate our wives, sisters, and daughters, and bring them forward in society; they degrade theirs, keep them in ignorance and out of sight. Women there have their feet always bound, their waists never. The circumference of their dresses is greatest at the waist and least at the ankles. They wear their breastpins on their foreheads. The young lady goes to the residence of her betrothed to be married, and weeps and wails along the whole way to her wedding. They always have feasting and music at funerals, and eat green plums rather than ripe ones. They abominate milk, but relish castor oil, snails, seaworms, birdnests, and some kinds of caterpillars. They shave off nearly the whole of their eyebrows, leaving a mere pencil of hair, while that on the opposite side of the head is allowed to grow until it reaches the ground. Men are often furnished with feather breeches and put to incubating chickens. Nearly all the duties of the household are performed by men and those of the field by women. In a word, they as nearly as possible reverse the entire order of things from the way we have been accustomed to do them, and in every respect are our antipodes."

Sausage Science.

Bill Nye's profound analysis of the terrors of Trichinosis.

Having been frequently urged to give my views upon the matter of trichinosis, and having repeatedly excused myself heretofore in all cases, it may be well to briefly touch upon the subject in the interests of scientific and perhaps international progress.

If the American hog is invested with trichinæ spiralis, I, for one, do not favor his use as an international beverage. Here and in Boston, where the American hog is largely cooked with the baked beans—which acts as an antidote to the spiral worm of commerce—the danger is slight, but when we consider that Bismarck's constituents eats ham, sausage, and even fresh pork, raw, it is apt to prove disastrous on foreign shores. The spiral worm, when raised to the one hundred and sixtieth degree (Fahrenheit), is not dangerous to health, and it is urged by some that when well done he adds to the flavor of the pork.

Trichinæ spiralis is a parasite, quiescent, encysted, nematoid worm. The cash subscriber is presented with this definition freely and cheerfully, and he is earnestly requested to paste it in his hat and amuse himself with it when he is lonely. He may also tie a line to it and fish with it if he chooses.

The trichinæ remains encysted sometimes for years. He has encysted on doing this ever since myself and other scientists discovered him. Why he should voluntarily continue his career as a nematoid parasite I cannot at this moment explain. However, I am still engaged in my laboratory upon a ham sandwich, and when I get it dissected I will make a fuller report, with much larger words in it than this has.

Dresden had eleven trichinæ epidemics from 1860 to 1872, and in 1875, at Hedersleben, out of 2,000 people 300 had trichinosis and 101 died. It is said to be a very disagreeable death to die. Ham sandwiches at railroad eating houses do not contain trichinæ. There must have been trichinæ in them when the sandwiches were new, but there are none now. Trichinæ can stand everything but eternity. Even the spiral worm must at last yield to the wheeling cycles of relentless years. Put a little mustard on a railroad sandwich and you can eat it as safely, so far as trichinæ is concerned, as you could a slice of red sandstone with a piece of granite on each side of it.

Man, the pig, the rat, and sometimes the cat, have trichinæ. It has also annoyed the democratic party some during the past twenty-four years. The animal is very productive under favorable circumstances, multiplying and replenishing the earth to a great degree. During the week the female trichinæ may become the proud mother of 2,000 little spirals, all twins, and closely resembling each other in form, feature, and general characteristics. And yet, if any of these little ones get stepped on and injured she mourns and will not be comforted, even after 16,000 other little cunning children have come to claim a mother's love. She still grieves for the one that was ruthlessly squashed.

I will now describe the trichinæ, so that if any reader of the scientific treatise should meet one on Arapahoe street, he could notify the police.

When the little trichinæ is born into this world of sin, and before he gets his eyes open he is about 1-200th of an inch in length, and rather pale, with a sad look in his face. At this age he should be taken to some secluded spot, and paris green should be sprinkled on his or her tail, as the case may be.

In a week after the birth of the trichinæ it may be found some distance away, and quite active. He may be found when ten days old as far east as the southeastern part of the diaphragm, or he may drift north toward the liver.

We should learn from this to shun the first temptation to indulge in the maddening sausage, for one by one it will weld its seductive links about you till at last you are a slave. Let us take warning from others and flee from the gilded hells where the sausage is held to our lips by fair hands, and whose beautiful eyes beseech us to eat of it and die. I have eaten sausage myself, I know, but I have reformed now. I am no more its slave. I can pass by a sausage now and look at it sternly in the eye and say: "No, sir; you are not my meat. I reck not whether thou artpork or pet poodle, thou canst not shake thy gory locks at me, thou trysting place of the quiescent, encysted, nematoid parasite."

HAHN'S $2 unrivaled kid and goat buttons equal any $2.50 shoe in the market. 816 Seventh street and 1922 Pennsylvania avenue.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE WORK.

Exercises of the Second Day's Session of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The second day's session of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, yesterday, at the Christian church, on Vermont avenue, showed a somewhat increased attendance, nothwithstanding the threatening aspect of the skies. It was noticeable, however, that dark colors predominated in dress, as against the almost universal white of Thursday. In the morning the meeting was opened with devotional exercises, conducted by Mrs. Chapin, and the session was devoted to the transaction of business and the continuation of reports from heads of the subdivided work. Mrs. R. Burris reported the progress of evangelistic work and urged the importance of work among children. Miss Cora B. Thomas, in reporting on "Young Women's Work," closed by saying she could not continue as the head of that department, as she had not been sustained by the president, and also stated that when Miss Susan B. Anthony lectured here the officers were absent. Mrs. Roach, the president, was not aware that she or others had hindered Miss Thomas's work, and that when Miss Anthony lectured she was kept away by prior engagements. Mrs. Roach reported on the work before the district committees in congress, and Mrs. M. M. Chapin on work at the jail among the prisoners. During the morning Miss Frances E. Willard was introduced and made a brief address. Miss Willard, who is president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, is a fair-haired, bright-faced lady of medium height, and was elegantly dressed in a silk of seal brown color, tastefully trimmed and fitting her neatly. Mrs. Bidwell, wife of Gen. Bidwell, of California, and daughter of Mr. Kennedy, of this city, was introduced as an active worker of the union, but did not speak. Miss Susie Pollock was selected as the head of the kindergarten work, Mrs. M. A. Copenhaver for work among the colored people, and Mrs. E. Baron for work among boatmen.

The afternoon session was opened by Mrs. Dr. Thomas, of Baltimore, president of the Maryland union, conducting the devotional exercises, and was like the morning session, almost wholly devoted to routine business, which mainly consisted of reports from heads of departments. At 2:30 o'clock the audience was very considerably thinned by the meeting "for young ladies," which took place in the lecture room in the rear, and to which the reporter was not admitted, and it was after 3 when the absent ones returned. The report made by Miss E. Lewis of work among railroad employes attracted much attention. She said it is wonderful to see the interest manifested by these men in religious exercises, and she paid a very high tribute to the late Maj. Koontz, of the Baltimore and Ohio road, for his aid and sympathy in the work. Mrs. Mayse, the treasurer, reported a very small balance in hand. Miss Anna Gordon briefly addressed the audience in an excellent speech, telling how to make youths temperance men. Miss Frances Willard followed in an "Address to Workers," in which she detailed the work of the year, during which she has visited every state and territory, and gave statistics of the work being done.

At the evening session the church was packed. Mrs. Roach presided, and the exercises were opened with reading from the scriptures by Miss Alice Hereus, who was followed in prayer by Miss Louise Strobel. Mrs. Lizzie Pope sang Dr. Rankin's hymn, "For God and Home and Native Land," accompanying herself on the organ. Miss Frances E. Willard was then introduced as an honored friend, who needed no introduction to Christian temperance women in this country, and delivered a strong speech in favor of the good work of this union. Miss Willard eloquently argued that temperance and Christianity are twin sisters, and that the use of beer and tobacco are incompatible with the true devotion of a Christian. The address was not long, but held every one in the large audience from beginning to end with the most intense interest. At the close of the address Mrs. Pope again sang, and after prayer Rev. F. D. Power dismissed the convention with benediction. The annual convention of the Maryland union takes place next month in Baltimore, and an earnest invitation was extended to the Washington sisterhood to attend.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL YEAR.

Opening Next Week Under Bright Auspices—Improved and Rational Methods of Instruction.

The new public school year nominally begins on Monday, though the real educational work opens up a day later. On Monday the old pupils who attended last session are sized up intellectually and placed in the grades to which the progress of the previous term entitles them. This, also, is the last day on which tickets are issued to new pupils, who are admitted Tuesday. The hot weather suffered during the earlier part of the week had the effect of causing a decided falling off from the rush for tickets, which began on Monday. To-day and Monday next are expected to witness busy times around the points of issue.

Between forty and fifty new teachers commence their career next week, nearly all of them graduates of the normal schools here, the lists of which are thereby about exhausted; new appointees will have, therefore, to be taken from the outside world.

There have been no school board reports printed for four years, owing to the early depletion of the fund for other purposes. It is to be hoped that the past year's work will be recorded in durable and circulating form. There has been a marked improvement in the work of the public schools in this period, mostly in the direction of increased efficiency on the part of the teachers. The effort has been to discourage the much complained of cramming a quantity of parrot-like "information" into the children's heads, lesson hearing being gradually supplanted by the more intelligent importation of ideas in place of words. The reform in teaching spelling has been more marked than perhaps any branch, unless it be geography or arithmetic. The form of a word is not taught to a child unless it apprehends the meaning of it. Superintendent Wilson has weekly conferences with every grade, some sixty teachers assembling around him at a time. He then selects one of their number, who gives a model lesson, subject to discussion and criticism.

The equipment of the pupils with the faculty of doing common things well is aimed at in the methods adopted, and less attention is given to the text books than formerly. A rule which Mr. Wilson is never tired of reiterating is never to tell a child what it can find out for itself. The strengthening and cultivation of the faculty of teaching themselves is aimed at in teaching the youngsters.

In geography modeling of maps is preferred as a mode of instruction to instilling a number of meaningless names into a child's memory, to be forgotten with promptness and certainty. Putty is used, and each child is given a board, upon which it constructs the country he is learning about, with the mountain ranges raised, the rivers marked with blue worsted, and the chief commercial cities, &c., in other attainable ways. Then shells and cubes and beans are used in elementary arithmetical exercises and object-teaching after the kindergarten method is being extensively used in the primary classes.

The Capital City Gun Club.

The following scores were made by members of the Capital City Gun club yesterday afternoon. Conditions: 15 clay pigeons each, 15 yards' rise, from 5 traps:

Mills	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	—15
Wagner	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	—15
Bailey	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	—14
McKelden	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0	—13
Bartlett	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	—13
Breford	1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	—11
Johnson	1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	—10
Corson	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0	—9

Gagus and Fulmer, Nationals' battery to-day.

VERY LITTLE BUILDING,

And that Little is in the Direction of Repairs and Small Dwellings.

The building season is at a standstill and the transactions during the last week have been very small. The tendency of the market, as stated in THE REPUBLICAN some weeks ago, is toward the building up of East Washington, and the statistics show that this section has received the most improvement recently. The large business blocks which were begun during the summer months are nearly all completed, and the building permits show that small buildings and repairing are the features. Among the improvements commenced the following are the most important:

The Great Falls Ice company is making extensive repairs to their ice house on Water street, Georgetown, which are to cost $5,000.

A. B. Groff is erecting five handsome houses on North Carolina avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets southeast, which will cost $8,000.

Robert W. Blair is building a new store and dwelling on H streets, between Sixth and Seventh streets northeast, to cost $3,200.

A handsome dwelling is being erected by Mr. D. F. Fealy at the corner of Fourteenth and Q streets northwest, which will cost $3,500.

Hon. Mr. Farnham, of New Haven, Conn., has leased a residence on Seventeenth street northwest, and proposes to spend the coming season here.

The annex to Soldiers' home, which is to be begun in a short time, will be of granite and brick, and will have over thirty rooms. It will cost nearly $100,000.

HAHN'S 60 cent solid school shoes for boys and girls, 816 Seventh street and 1922 Pennsylvania avenue.

THE COURT RECORD.

Business Transacted by the District Judiciary Yesterday.

Equity Court—Justice James.—Hines vs. Smith; J. Ambler Smith made a party defendant and Jos. C. Hester appointed trustee conditionally.

Foster vs. Foster; testimony ordered taken before examiner Jno. N. Oliver. Hellen vs. Allen; restraining order issued returnable Oct. 7. Lemon vs. Fitzgerald; restraining order issued returnable Sept. 18. No assignments for to-day.

Probate Court—Justice James.—Estate of Jno. Schrubz; reference to Jno. Cruikshank to take testimony. Estate of H. N. Barlow; citation ordered to issue to heirs to appear. Estate of Alexander Ross; order appointing Robert J. Ross collector on bond of $800. Estate of Wm. H. Betts; order directing that W. E. Shafer place all property of the deceased in his possession and under his control in the hands of the register of wills. Estate of Wm. McCarthy; order appointing Bridget McCarthy administratrix, and bond fixed at $4,000. Estate of Herman Blan; will admitted to probate, and letters testamentary issued to Franziska Blaw and Herman E. Blaw, and bond fixed at $10,000. Estate of Jacob E. Reghenard; renunciation of Elizabeth Hagmann, and recommending Herman J. Schulties as administrator. Estate of John T. Corrigan; order authorizing the administratrix to complete work under contract made by her husband. Estate of Grafton Tylor; executor order to sell personalty at public or private sale. Estate of Benjamin F. Neff; administrator ordered to deliver to Horatio R. Meryman all the effects of the estate in his hands. Estate of Charles A. Caldwell; letters testamentary directed to issue to John Henry on giving bond in $600. Estate of Crittenden Cohen; inventory of personalty returned by administratrix. Estate of Gilbert Wright; list of debts due the estate filed. Estate of Clara B. B. Hall; administrator cited to appear on Sept. 19. Estate of Mary E. Fobler; order appointing Elizabeth L. Fobler administratrix, and bond fixed at $6,000. Estate of John H. Brooks; order appointing Isaih P. Brooks administrator on bond of $600. Estate of William T. D. Dixon; letters of administration issued to Rachel K. Dixon, and bond fixed at $6,000. Estate of Arthur Young; decree appointing Amelia Rogers guardian of Arthur Young. Estate of Ann E. Dougherty; letters testamentary issued to Thomas Holden, and bond fixed at $300.

TO MAKE a salad that is certain to please all tastes you need only to use Durkee's Salad Dressing; Nothing equal to it was ever offered and none so popular. It is a superb table sauce.

Deeds Filed for Record Yesterday.

C st., north side, at n. e. cor. of 11th st. n. w., lots 3, 4, and 5, sq. 349, and lots 3 and 4, Machen's sub. of sq. 349.

C st., south side, at s. e. cor. of 11th st. n. w., lots 6, 7, 8, and part lot 5, sq. 350; 11th st., west side, bet. I and K sts. n. w., part lots 1, 2, and 14, sq. 317, John L. McL. Carusi to George Mason, an undivided one-sixth interest, $1,000.

11th st., east side, bet. C and D sts. n. e., part lot 7, sq. 986, J. Bradley Adams, trustee, to Israel Buchanan, $250.

17th st., west side, bet. R and S sts. n. w., part lots 19 and 11, Joseph I. Joyce, trustee, to Ann Joyce, $5.

L st., north side, bet. 23d and 24th sts. n. w., s. e. part lot 4, sq. 37, Frances Bradley to Annie M. Burke, $10.

Same property as next above described, De C. Burke to Frances Bradley, $10.

14th st., west side, bet. H and I sts. n. w., lot 39, Davidson's sub. of sq. 229, Frank P. Burke to Catherine Donnelly, $6,000.

Mass. ave., south side, bet. 12th and 13th sts. n. w., lots 14 and 15, John Davidson's heirs sub. of sq. 283, Susan Fitzgerald to Ida U. Marshall, $6,500.

Washington st., north side, bet. 4th and 5th sts. n. w., part lot 7, sq. 518, Stephen Hartbrecht to W. Preston Williamson, $600.

SCHOOL PANTS. Eiseman Bros., corner Seventh and E streets.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following is a list of advertised letters remaining in the Washington city postoffice Saturday, Sept. 13, 1884.

☞To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for *advertised letters.*

☞If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.

FRANK B. CONGER, Postmaster.

LADIES' LIST.

Adams, Grace
Ashley, Mrs Julia P
Adams, Mrs Josephine S
Alexander, Mary
Bamly, Annie
Baker, Cora
Brown, Mrs C Herbert
Brown, Mrs C H
Ball, Mrs Elizabeth
Bird, Mrs Emma
Brown, Faddie
Baltimore, Fannie
Baldwin, Florence
Bradford, Mrs Fannie
Bordley, Jessie
Beach, Julia V
Ball, Mrs Katie P
Burell, Lizzie
Brooks, Mrs Lucy
Bussey, Mrs Lucy
Brown, Mrs Mary
Brice, Miss Martha
Brown, Miss Mittie
Bory, Mrs Minerva
Black, M Josie
Coleman, Annie A
Cefus, Amanda
Clarke, Miss Alida
Carpenter, Betts W F
Cohen, Mrs Fannie M
Claterbuck, Eliza
Clarke, Mrs Ella
Cooper, Mrs Elizabeth
Cooper, Mrs Elizzie
Clainhrane, Miss Fannie
Coleman, Mrs Harriet
Cracraft, Miss Julia
Clarke, Mrs Jennie E
Cole, Jennie
Combes, Mrs Lettie
Coleman, Lucinda
Cte, Mrs
Coryell, Mrs S C
Coffin, Mrs L D
Diston, Eliza Ann
Delaney, Mrs Fannie
Dorsey, Mrs Lulu
Dairyreple, Mrs M
Davis, Mrs Rosa
English, Hallie S
Eley, Josephine
Edlew, Mrs Jennie
Evians, Mrs Sarah
Finick, Mrs C
Fletcher, Annie
French, Lulu
Fletcher, Mary
Ford, Mrs
Fox, Mrs M P
Gallary, Annie
Gardill, Ada I
Gittings, Bessie
Gardner, Mrs Lizzie
Goodwin, Mrs Louise
Gray, Margaret A
Gipson, Martha
Gothee, Mrs R
Green Rebecca
Green, Rosa
Gey, Mollie
Humes, Adlade
Henderson, Mrs A
Heacock, Annie
Higgins, Mrs Annie
Hoyt, Mrs C H
Hawkins, Mrs Ella
Harris, Mrs Elizzie
Hutchinson, Mrs Gen
Healy, Mrs H
Hennicker, Miss Lylian
Hayne, Mary
Haden, Mrs
Hall, Mary
Jackson, Angie
Johnson, Mrs Belle W
Jones, Mrs E
Johnson, Mrs Emma
Johnson, Miss E P
Johnson, Miss E M
Jackson, Mrs Harriet
Jeffers, Miss Lucie G
Johnson, Mrs Rebecca L
Kane, Miss Rossie
Kinner, Mrs Rosa
Lockwood, Miss Fannie
Lambert, Kate
Lockwood, Miss Margaret
Lewis, Marian
Lewis, Mrs N
Lawrence, Mrs Orlin
Morton, Mrs Bessie
Mayer, Mrs E
Morse, Mrs E L
Myress, Ella
Marsenil, Emma
Marsell, Emma
Mason, Mrs Emealla
Milburn, Mrs Elizabeth D
Miller, Lizzie
Mason, Miss L
May, Miss Maggie
Minor, Miss Millie
Mott, Mrs W F
McCory, Miss Ellen
McVeigh, Mrs W
Nixson, Mrs Elizabeth
Nichols, Genie (2)
Nash, Kate
Nowlin, Lella
Oertly, Bessie
O'Donovan, Mary
Palmer, Alice (2)
Patten, Mrs Eliza
Pumphrey, Miss Hattie
Palmer, Mrs Judy
Pink, Janie
Pory, Milly
Perry, Mary
Pierce, Patsey (2)
Reed, Mrs C A (2)
Redding, Mrs E
Rafferty, Miss Julia
Rarliffigs Mis
Rockwell, Rhilda
Schort, Ada
Schell, Mrs Clara
Schoier, Hilda
Sullivan, Miss Johanna (2)
Stevens, Miss Katie
Sherwood, Mrs Kate
Samly, Miss Martha
Schera, Mrs
Stryker, Mrs Sarah A
Shupley, Victoria
Turlpin, Annie W
Taylor, Mrs Lieut A
Tebbs, Mrs Caroline
Tollern, Elizabeth
Turke, Miss Ellie
Thomas, Hestelet
Townsend, Mandi
Taylor, Mrs Patty H
Upham, Miss Nettie
Viger, Mrs Judy
Wilson, Miss Alice
Wood, Mrs Agness H
Webb, Mrs Betty D
Webster, Mrs Henry
Woodburg, Julia A
Woodland, Katie
Wiley, Mrs Kate M
Willner, Mrs Lizzie
Waller, Miss M D
Warked, Martha
Wright, Rebecca
Wricke, Mrs Susan
West, Sadie C
Wilson, Miss Victoria

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Alexander, John
Anderson, Matthew
Aldrich, W F
Bell, A H
Black, Charley
Burr, D Mrs
Botts, D M
Byrnes, Eugene
Beckers, Frank
Beresford, Capt Geo E
Benfield, H M
Burkhart, Joseph
Beatty, I W
Benton, John C
Balir, J E
Bell, Hon J R
Brown, L J (3)
Booykler, Mr
Brookhold, Pat'k
Burke, Peter
Butler, Sam'l
Black, W Z T
Castleman, F C
Colston, Hon Geo
Clifford, H B
Cummings, H
Canty, John
Clarke, Loven L
Curtis, Jr
Covington, R
Crown R E
Campbell, Stephen
Curtis, Capt Wm
Colchester, W H
Dents, Rev Alex
Donohon, Cornelius
Duffy, James
Diggs, Jerry
Delm, P H
Day, Robt F
Davis, R
Dangerfield, Thomas
Danzinger, N H
Douglass, Wm G
Fiddley, Chas
Frey, Daniel K
Farer, Frank
Fleming, George
Foster, John
Fire, Thomas M
Fontaine, Prof W M
Gaines, Samuel
Hastler, Don Pedro
Hale, Frank C
Hanbest, Henry
Honesty, James
Houchen, J L
Hunt, John
Herzler, Marion (2)
Henderson, Wingalow
Johnson, Moses
Jackson, Maurice
Johnson, W W
King, John L
Keeling, Rev N
Kaufman, S
Kohlhousen, W A (3)
Ling, Chas (2)
Letourneur, E
Legg, G W
Leon, G W
Lohnes, Henry
Otto, Herman
Owen, Col W H
Portarce, Alexander
Pritchard, B
Patton, Hon R P
Plesner, Dr
Powell, Rev'd B
Pearson, Geo S
Prewett, Harry
Pentey, Joseph
Peck, Sylvester (2)
Pendig, T
Pledger, Col W A
Parker, Wm
Retsey, Albert
Robertson, R L
Richards, Capt Harry
Sibley, John
Rees, J H
Robinson, L
Sturgis, Don L
Southerland, Edgar
Scott, F D
Simpson, Geo F
Scott,