SAVING THEIR SALT.

THE UNCOMFORTABLE TRANSFER OF CORSE'S BRIGADE TO BRISTOL.

Delights of Army Transportation by Rail—A Merry Visit to Lynchburg—Dangers Encountered and Expedients Used by Soldiers to Get Brandy and Applejack.

If these articles have any value at all it is because the endeavor has been made to view events and operations purely from the standpoint of the private soldier, and to relate as faithfully as may be the experiences of men in the ranks as far as I can recall them to mind. The official reports of generals are doubtless the best record of the bare facts of a campaign, but they are worthless as to the lights and shadows of army life; and, after all, the latter are much more interesting to the average reader. I would prefer to read the diary of a private soldier as to the operations in which his regiment participated to the report of his general relative to the same.

When Gen. Longstreet in September, 1863, was detached from the army of northern Virginia to re-enforce the army of Gen. Bragg in Tennessee he carried with him but two divisions of his corps. Pickett's was left behind at Richmond and Petersburg. Corse's brigade of Pickett's division was stationed at Petersburg. After the battle of Chicamauga, and when Longstreet was besieging the army of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville, Tenn., one beautiful autumnal morning the entire brigade was bundled on the cars on the South Side road and headed for Lynchburg. The transportation of troops by the railroads in the confederate service was a very rough-and-ready arrangement, something as we read of the transportation of cattle and hogs in the good old days before Henry Berg inaugurated the establishment of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The cars were invariably old freight or box cars, with the planks knocked off at intervals for ventilation, without springs, and to ride in them over the ill-ballasted tracks was like jolting over a cobblestone pavement in a lumber wagon.

Into these dilapidated vehicles the troops were packed, with just about enough room for the men to lie down spoon-fashion. On the top of the cars, which sloped from the center to the sides, was placed another contingent, as much crowded as those in the body of the car. Now, just imagine how pleasant it was for the men, with the train moving at forty miles an hour, the cars jolting, rocking, and swaying from side to side, as if they would overturn at every curve. Men could scarcely stand up under such circumstances, and even when sitting down they would be thrown against each other, and sometimes painfully bruised. It is said that "eels can get used to being skinned," and Corse's brigade at the time spoken of had been treated to so much of this sort of transportation in guarding the railroad between Richmond and Gordonsville that they had become accustomed to it and were able to derive a certain enjoyment from the whistling wind and the rapid motion. You see, when the brigade was wanted anywhere by rail, it was wanted quickly, and every pound of steam was cracked upon the engines that the boilers would bear. In spite of the proverbial carelessness of soldiers I don't recollect of any accident happening on these quick trips, except once, and that was on the Petersburg and Weldon road. Across this road the bridges overhead are frequent and low, so that the cry of "Bridge!" caused all the men standing up on top of the cars to duck down until it was passed. The cry was so often repeated out of mischief that it began to be unheeded, and, as a consequence, three tall men of the 11th regiment had their heads taken off as if by a cannon ball.

When we arrived at Lynchburg the brigade was halted on the side of the river opposite the city, and as only two passes at a time were permitted each company, and as the only access to the city was across a covered bridge a quarter of a mile long, and as a strong guard was posted at the entrance of the bridge, the men were in a quandary as to the best means of visiting the ancient burgh to get some applejack. Some of the men of the 17th soon solved the problem. They found some stringers on the outside of the bridge at a point out of view of the sentries, and, clambering up by these to the top of the bridge, they were enabled to crawl unobserved to the other side. Once inside the town, having been recently paid off, they began to fill up with apple brandy and to paint the town red in a good humored way. The climax of their antics was reached when they captured a cow, upon which one of the number, dressed in such fantastic trimmings and feathers as were procurable, mounted, and with a sword of lathe, with all the dignity of a colonel, led his followers down Maine street, while they startled the indignant burghers with the clamor of their pasteboard horns.

Gen. Corse was quickly informed of this, and sent over a strong provost guard, who soon captured every mother's son of the revelers, who were as happy as clams at high tide over the success of their escapade. It was well for the prisoners that orders were received that night for the brigade to proceed with all haste to Bristol to defend the salt works which supplied the confederacy with salt, and which were seriously threatened. The prisoners were at least a hundred in number, and their services were too much needed to punish them as they fully deserved. Anyhow, the writer was willing to cry "peccavi."

The veteran soldiers when they drank at all (and there were not many who didn't) would run any risk of danger or punishment to obtain liquor if they knew of its whereabouts. Why, I recollect that on one occasion at Ivor station, on the Petersburg and Norfolk railroad, some of the 17th, hearing that an old farmer had several barrels of brandy which he gave and sold to the principal officers to curry favor with them, but who refused to sell or give any of the precious stuff to the rank and file, procured by hook or crook an officer's uniform, which the sternest looking one of them put on. A dozen or more got their rifles and accoutrements, and off they went to the farmer's house, a full-fledged provost guard. The pseudo officer declared that he had been sent to destroy the liquor because the farmer had been selling to soldiers. He plead and protested his innocence, and finally the officer agreed to defer the seizure if the farmer would give him two or three buckets-full to carry back to camp as a present for his superiors to appease them—a compromise that was eagerly acceded to by old hayseed. That night one-half the regiment was uproariously drunk before the officers were aware of what was going on, and the culprits were never discovered, or at least the offense was winked at.

But to resume. The brigade was again put upon the cars, and as fast as possible we were trundled along to Bristol, which is one-half in Virginia and the other half in Tennessee, and it is not a large town either. We arrived not a moment too soon, as Gen. Blount, commanding a body of loyal Tennessee cavalry, was making things warm for the confederates thereabouts. I don't think when the brigade started from Petersburg it intended to defend the salt works, but to make a demonstration from Bristol to aid Longstreet in the siege of Knoxville.

What a queer lot the confederate Tennessee cavalry were in this quarter, to be sure. Most of the men lived near Bristol, and their officers were their neighbors and friends, and, even up to this time, they had as much notion of discipline as a hog has of holiday. They were fine men physically, as mountaineers are apt to be, and had the mountaineer's idea of independence. Whenever one of them wanted to go home he would ride up to the commander and instead of asking for a furlough would say, "Kurnel, I am going home for a week or so to help out the plowin' with my critter, so long," and off he would go without objection by the complaisant officer. As a consequence, the ranks were seldom half full. The men had no idea of fighting in a body, but were brave and excellent as skirmishers. Blount's men were under much better control and therefore much more effective.

That section of the country is the most beautiful I ever saw, with its high rolling hills, its primeval forests, and its crystal rivers, but outside of our line of sentries we had no mind for the beauties of nature. We had always to keep our eyes skinned for the bushwhackers, who swarmed in the vicinity, and the men never left camp for any distance by special orders unless in squads of three or four, and then always with loaded rifles. The people of the country were almost universally sullen toward us, and the women and children in the farm houses especially regarded us with cold dislike. As a rule, they would tell us to help ourselves to fruit, &c., but they refused to sell us anything, and there was not a horse, or a cow, or a pig, or a chicken to be seen anywhere. They had, of course, been run off at our approach. Evidently, East Tennessee had no love for confederates. One morning the scouts came in and announced that Gen. Blount, with a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, was advancing from the direction of Blountsville to hustle us up.

Besides the four regiments of the brigade, we had a cavalry, or rather mounted infantry, regiment, and a splendid battery of six pieces, among them a 10-pounder Parrott gun. Gen. Corse soon had his force in position on a high ridge crossing the Blountsville road, a couple of miles or so, and here we awaited Gen. Blount's assault, confident that he would find himself in a hornet's nest before he was done with the matter. About 10 o'clock in the day his skirmishers appeared on the ridge opposite, a half mile away, and then he run up some howitzers and began to shell our position. We hugged the ground without replying for some time, but, finding that Blount did not advance, Gen. Corse ordered the 29th Virginia to charge the battery, which they did, and at the same time all our six guns opened on the enemy (cavalry and infantry) massed a mile beyond. The guns were captured by the 29th, and Gen. Blount got out of the way in short order as our other infantry regiments left the wooded crest, advancing in line of battle, which is all that need be said of this little affair, although, perhaps, the knowledge of our presence saved the salt works for the time being.

The next morning the telegraph brought the news that Longstreet had raised the siege of Knoxville, and we were again bundled into the cars for the return trip to Petersburg. The trip was without incident, except that Gen. Corse took care thes time that we should not enjoy the delights and hospitalities of "Lynchburg on the James." MURRAY.

BUILDING IN OCTOBER.

The Months Work of the Building Inspectors Office—Buildings Under Way.

The closing week in October is generally a busy one in real estate circles, and the past week has been no exception. The building done during the past month has been far in excess of any previous October, and the season is now virtually over. In his report for October Building Inspector Entwisle says that there were 150 permits for new buildings, 162 permits for repairs, and 100 permits for minor improvements issued during the month.

William Ballantyne, as trustee for the Church of the Covenant, has taken out a permit to build a church, which is to cost 21,600. The edifice will be erected at Eighteenth and N streets, and will be of stone. It will be 76 feet deep, 58 feet front, and 41 feet high, and will be handsomely ornamented with stone cornice work.

O. P. Donn began the erection of five new dwellings at the corner of Twenty-fourth and H streets northwest, which are to cost $5,500.

Three small dwellings are being erected by John Sherman on L, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets northwest, to cost $3,000. He is also building a store and dwelling at First and Canal streets southwest, to cost $2,000, and four dwellings on First street, between Canal and B streets southwest, to cost $4,000.

James Fortune is building one brick store and dwelling on N street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, to cost $2,500.

F. E. Dudley is building one frame dwelling on Carroll avenue, Tokoma park, to cost $2,500.

N. T. Haller is erecting on N street, between Fourth and Fifth streets northwest, three small dwellings, which are to cost $7,000.

William Hahn is building a dwelling on New York avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest, to cost $3,000.

Newmyer & Gray will build a brick restaurant at the corner of Fifteenth and E streets northwest to cost $2,000.

Two brick dwellings are being erected on Good Hope road, Uniontown, by J. J. Appich, to cost $2,000.

Marriage of George Topham.

The wedding of Mr. George Topham, son of James S. Topham, took place on Wednesday in Lynchburg, Va., and of it the Lynchburg *Virginian* says:

Yesterday afternoon, in the Methodist Protestant church, Maggie Reese, the youngest daughter of the pastor, Rev. Dr. Southerland, was united in the holy estate of matrimony to George Topham, of Washington, D. C., the father of the young lady performing the service in a solemn and impressive manner. There were no waiters, but William Silverthorn and Joseph Button acted as ushers. The church was beautifully decorated. Within the altar a pyramidical grouping of flowers, and just over the outside of the same an arch was sprung, richly festooned, from the center of which was suspended a beautiful marriage bell, and above that hovered a snow-white dove, emblematic of innocence, with outspread wings, as if interested in the joyfully solemn scene transpiring below. Prof. Poythress presided at the organ with his usual skill, and the strains of his rich music were enjoyed by the assembled company. After the ceremony the young couple returned to the parsonage for a brief period, and then left for their home in Washington.

Learning to Keep House.

The exercises at the school of housekeeping, attached to the Associated Charities, which were given at the central office, 924 G street, last evening, were very interesting. The object of the school is not only to instruct housekeepers, but to teach the number of females seeking employment the duties of servants. Every detail in the art of housekeeping from the kitchen to the drawingroom is taught. Mrs. J. H. Bradford is in charge of the school.

The class last evening was composed of ten young colored girls. This class was formed last August, and will be graduated in a short time. The exercises comprised the manner of building fires, cooking, setting and cleaning table, washing and ironing, scrubbing, making beds, sweeping and dusting, and sewing. These various details were gone through with in a most perfect manner. Nearly all the articles of kitchen ware, furniture, and breakfast and tea services were in miniature.

Among those present were Mrs. Judge Snell, Mr. and Mrs. Spear, Mrs. Peterson, Miss Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Tripper, Mr. W. P. Bell, Capts. Moore and King, of the revenue marine; Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Prof. Chickering, and Mr. Dewning.

Louis Spanier's New Wine Store.

The Spanier wine store at 1416 F street northwest, which for many years was the center of attraction to an immense patronage, is now no more—the old building having been torn down to make room for the Willard-Kellogg building. Mr. Spanier has moved to new quarters, at 1413 G street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, where he has for sale as large a variety of fine old wines and liquors as is to be found anywhere in this or any other city. Mr. Spanier has been in business in this city for upward of thirty years, and has built up an immense trade among our best people. None but the very best brands are sold by him, and to connoisseurs his label on their bottles is the only guarantee of genuineness they desire.

STAR ROUTE INVESTIGATION.

The Minority Report Written by Mr. Milliken and Signed by Himself and Mr. Stewart.

Representatives Milliken and Stewart, of the committee on expenditures in the department of justice, have signed a minority report on the investigation by that committee at the last session of congress of the prosecution of the star route frauds. The report is written by Mr. Milliken in the first person, and is a defense of Mr. George Bliss from the insinuation of the majority that he did not place before the grand jury all the evidence in the Salisbury and Parker cases, and that he was responsible for the failure of the arbitrations. After reviewing the statements in the majority report, Mr. Milliken refers to the obvious attempt to throw discredit upon Col. Bliss, "an attempt which, I think, finds its animus in his personal relations and political activity, but has no real support, either in the evidence before the committee or in his standing in the community."

He concludes by saying that "the truth that a committee of congress, partisan or otherwise, is no better adapted to supervise or criticise a legal campaign than it is to conduct a military one finds an apt illustration in the inadequate and partial report of the majority."

Mr. Milliken has also appended to the majority report of the committee concerning the fees, &c., charged against the government by the United States marshals and other officers under the department of justice an expression of his individual conclusions.

He denies that the testimony warrants the charge "that the administration appointed men for their incompetency or dishonesty," but says, "it may have been unwise, as it was certainly unfortunate, in its appointments of so many who were not in political sympathy with it, among whom was found a large majority of these unfaithful officials." He also compliments the department of justice for the work of its own examiner in the detection and prosecution of frauds, and incidentally makes some disparaging allusions to the democratic candidate for the presidency.

THE ASSESSOR'S REPORT.

Value of Taxable Property in the District—Licenses Issued.

In his annual report for the last year the assessor of the district says that there were 3,756 licenses issued, for which the collector received $134,181.61. The number of barrooms licensed was 601, and the number of wholesale licenses was 623, being an increase of 32 in the former and 124 in the latter. He offers no recommendations as to licenses other than contained in his last report. The assistant assessor issued 3,499 certificates, as provided in the act of Feb. 6, 1878. The assessor recommends that two additional clerks be appointed, as the work is very heavy and the force insufficient.

The number of new buildings taken up for assessment for the coming fiscal year are as follows:

In Washington, 1,145, valued at	$2,580,000
In Georgetown, 40, valued at	61,000
In county, 125, valued at	132,000
	$2,773,000

He reports that the assessed value of taxable property for 1884-5 is as follows:

REAL ESTATE.

Washington city	$82,818,729
Georgetown	4,066,150
County (non-agricultural)	2,829,248
County (agricultural)	3,777,764
	$93,491,891

PERSONAL.

Washington city	$11,504,267
Georgetown	1,057,359
County	154,060
	$12,715,686

AMOUNT OF TAX LEVY FOR 1884-'5

Realty.

Washington	$82,818,729	
Georgetown	4,666,150	
County (non-agricultural)	2,829,248	
	$89,714,127 at $1.50	$1,345,711.91
County (agricultural)		$37,777.64
		$1,383,489.55
Personal—$12,715,686 at $1.50		190,735.29
Total levy		$1,574,224.84

Boys' clothing, Eiseman Bros., 7th and E.

The Gas Company's Taxes.

The Washington Gaslight company has asked the commissioners to reconsider the assessment of the capital stock of the company with a view of reducing it to $2,000,000 to par value, the present assessment being $5,000,000 in excess of the par value. The reasons asserted are that the stock is above par, but the company says it is not to benefited by it, and ought not to be assessed on this premium. It is also urged that the company furnishes gas at a low rate; that it has been put to great expense in lowering and raising its pipes to suit street improvements, and was not recompensed therefor although the real estate owners were.

SUITS to order, Eiseman Bros., 7th and E.

Postoffices Must Keep Open as Usual.

Requests have been received at the postoffice department from several postmasters for permission to observe the usual holiday or Sunday hours in opening and closing their offices on election day. The acting postmaster general has decided that the department cannot consent to this, as there is no statute authorizing such action. Therefore all postoffices must be kept open as usual on Tuesday next.

Banks Extended.

The comptroller of the currency yesterday extended the corporate existence of the following national banks to Oct. 31, 1904: The Amoskeag National bank, of Manchester, N. H.; The National Bank of Chester Valley, Coatesville, Pa.; The Indianapolis National bank, of Indianapolis, Ind., and The Lancaster National bank, of Clinton, Mass.

Decrease of the Public Debt.

It is estimated that the decrease in the in the public debt for the month of October is about $8,250,000.

CITY ITEMS.

MRS. JAS. L. NORRIS, wife of the prominent patent attorney, No. 521 C street northwest, has used Lipps's Premium Soap for a number of years; she would not use any other, as she considers it "the best soap in the market."

WHITE Marino Undershirts and Drawers 50 cents, value 75 cents; White Marino Undershirts and Drawers, splendid value, 68 cents, value $1; Red Medicated Knit $1, value $1.50; Fine Medicated Knit $1.50, value $2; Extra Fine $2, value $2.50; Double Extra $2.45, value $3. California Flannels, Lambs' Wool, and Camel's Hair at bottom prices at Franc's, corner Seventh and D, the only strictly one-price Hat and Gents' Furnishing Store in this city.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D., New York city.

"ALDERNEY DAIRY WAGONS."—Fresh Alderney butter churned every morning, and delivered in ½ pound "Ward" prints, at 40c. per pound. Also cottage cheese, 5c. per ball; buttermilk, 5c. per quart, and sweet milk at 5c. per quart.

ROBERT CALLAHAN, proprietor of the Marble Saloon, 900 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, recommends Lipps's Premium Soap as "the best soap out."

THE Howland Dental Association No. 211 Four-and-a-half street northwest, three doors north of Pennsylvania avenue, do all kinds of Dental Work. All work warranted first-class. Have administered nitrous oxide to over 30,000 persons. Fine gold and amalgam fillings inserted in the best manner.

PURE Old Rye and Bourbon Whiskies and a fine assortment of bottled goods. JAMES THARP 818 F street northwest.

$3 per gallon, 75 cents a quart bottle. No. 1 Rye Whisky, best in the world for the money at McGee's, Ninth, near D.

FALL Overcoats, Eiseman Bros., 7th and E.

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ONE SOLID WALNUT CHAMBER SUIT.

TEN PIECES COMPLETE,

1 Italian Marble-Top Dresser, Glass 24x30.
1 Italian Marble-Top Combination Wash Stand, with Brackets.
1 Italian Marble-Top Table.
4 Walnut Chairs.
1 Walnut Rocker.
1 Towel Rack.

ALL FOR $43.50.

THE SAME, WITH TENNESSEE MARBLE, $45.00.

Ash Suits, 10 pieces complete, $40.00.

Cherry Suits, 10 pieces complete, $45.00.

Better than Anything ever offered at the Price.

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Includes Every Grade and All the Latest Designs.

Come and see Our Bargains before purchasing elsewhere.

Secretary McCulloch Qualifies.

Secretary Hugh McCulloch visited the treasury department yesterday morning and qualified in the presence of ex-Secretary Gresham and a few others. The oath of office was administered by Mr. J. N. Fitzpatrick, of the appointment division. Secretary McCulloch has received a large number of congratulatory letters and telegrams from all parts of this country and several from abroad. He wishes to make public announcement of his gratitude for the kind wishes of his friends, and to say that owing to the pressure of business demanding his attention it will be impossible for him to make acknowledgments to his correspondents individually. The heads of bureaus and chiefs of division were formally presented to the new secretary at noon by Assistant Secretary French. The latter acted as secretary yesterday, Mr. McCulloch preferring not to assume the duties of his office formally until this morning.

Called on the President.

Gen. Eaton, commissioner of education, called on the President yesterday in company with Messrs. E. M. Hudson and J. C. Denis, of Louisiana, for a conference in relation to the educational exhibit at the New Orleans Centennial Exposition.

DIED.

JENKINS.—On Oct. 30, 1884, at 9 p. m., ELIZABETH A. JENKINS, wife of Thomas G. Jenkins, aged 27 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 456 Maine avenue southwest, at 2 p. m. Saturday, Nov. 1. Friends invited.

QUINCY.—At 2 o'clock p. m., October 31, 1884, MARY ANN TUCKER, the widow of Thos. H. Quincy.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 1525 Fifth street northwest, Sunday, November 2, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

UNDERTAKERS.

W. R. SPEARE,

UNDERTAKER,

940 F Street Northwest.

Everything strictly first-class and on the most reasonable terms.

[Camp Chairs to hire for all occasions.]

REMOVAL—JAMES BELLEW, UNDERTAKER, has removed his Warerooms and Residence to the southeast corner of G street and New Jersey avenue northwest. European passage and draft business continued.

JOSEPH G. LEE

Formerly of Tenney Lee & Son's, Undertakers, NEW AND COMMODIOUS WAREROOMS, No. 525 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Residence on the premises.

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WM. H. HOUGHTON has charge of the Upholstery Department.

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SHELDON'S DANCING ACADEMIES, 1004 F st. N. W., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; Washington Hall, 3d st. and Pa. av. S. E., Mondays and Fridays. Send for circulars or terms for renting either hall to 1004 F st. N. W. se10-9m

PIANO LESSONS, WITH TECHNIQUE AND harmony, Leipsic method, at 929 5th st. N. W. Afternoon hours. oc15-3m

HOWE'S BOOKKEEPING—THE SHORTEST method in the United States; months of study saved; no text books; open all the year; day and night sessions, with penmanship, &c., $6 a month; $15 for three months; Howe's Rapid Business Penmanship at 50c, $3; Scholars taught separately. HOWE'S BUSINESS SCHOOL, 517 7th st.

SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, CORNER Ninth and D streets northwest. Beautiful, commodious halls, parlors, and class rooms. Complete in facilities for training sons and daughters, and men and women for self-support and independence. Full corps of able teachers. Day and night sessions. Students received at any time. Call or send for circulars. Scholarship for year from date of entrance, day or night, $50. Per quarter, day, $20; night, $10.

Use of the STENOGRAPH or shorthand writing machine taught in a special department. Machines on sale.

HENRY C. SPENCER, Principal.
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NORWOOD INSTITUTE (SELECT SCHOOL for girls) reopens SEPTEMBER 29, 1214 and 1214 14th st. N. W., Washington, D. C. A complete school course—English, Scientific, Classical. Great facilities for modern languages, particularly French and German. Art, Elocution, Music (piano, Prof. Anton Gloetzner). A Collegiate Course. Also Elective Courses for advanced students. Preparation classes for Vassar and other colleges. Call at 1214 14th st. n. w., or address MR. and MRS. W. D. CABELL, Principals. se12-tf

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE TO learn drawing and painting is at the National Academy of Fine Arts, 15th st. and N. Y. av. Years of study saved. Receptions free Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. se1-tf

EMERSON INSTITUTE, 914 14TH ST., bet. I and K, Select Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, begins its 33d year SEPTEMBER 15—the second Wednesday of the month. Prepares for Business, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and other colleges, for the scientific schools and for the U. S. Military and Naval Academies. For particulars address CHARLES R. YOUNG, Principal, 914 14th st. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstores. au14-tf

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We are receiving fresh from the dairies three times a week the following well-known brands of Table Butter, viz:

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THE ROCK HALL. PLUM GROVE.
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NOTHING BUT PURE BUTTER KEPT AND SOLD BY US.

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Northern, Western, Center, and Capitol Hill Markets. Also, Farragut Market, and Seventeenth and K streets northwest.

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COKE COKE COKE

40 Bushels Crushed Coke	$3 00
25 Bushels Crushed Coke	2 50
40 Bushels Ordinary Coke	2 00
25 Bushels Ordinary Coke	1 50

For sale at Offices of WASHINGTON GASLIGHT COMPANY; OR AT C. W. CROPLEY'S DRUG STORE, 110 Bridge Street, Georgetown.

Vegetables In Glass.

Packed in this country and in Europe. Lowest Prices. Remember my Spring Leaf Tea.

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WILL ALWAYS MAKE BEAUTIFUL ROLLS, BREAD, AND BISCUITS.

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PURE AND RELIABLE HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES,

Either by single vial or in complete outfits, at

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"It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style,

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,

Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability * * *

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about!"

Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY OF UTICA, N. Y.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

THE MOST WONDERFUL SOAP OF THE AGE.

LIPPS' PREMIUM SOAP

The only genuine Indigo Blue Soap in the market

Pat'd Aug. 10th, 1875.

No Blueing required. Washes white.

TRY IT

TRADE MARK

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

BRODHEAD & Co

907 F STREET,

(New number.) Corner 9th Street N. W.,

NOW OFFER

Most Wonderful Bargains.

We quote: Royal Cashmeres, 12½c; 40-inch Black Cashmere, 25c; 54-inch Ladies' Cloth, all wool, 95c; Nonpareil Velveteen, $1; Guinet Silk, 75c; 10-4 Sheeting, 19c; Lonsdale Cambric, 10½c; Linen Towels, $1 dozen; Double White Blankets, $1.25; Red Wool Flannels, 15c yard; Shetland Wool Shawls, 50c; Paragon Frame Silk Umbrellas, $2; C. B. C. Health Corsets, $1; Linen Lace Cheese Cloth, for curtains, 22c; Regular-made Hose, 10c; Seamless Half Hose, 15c; Elegant 4-button Kids, $1.25; Superb Laundered Shirt, 95c; Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton, 52c dozen; Pins, 2c paper; Net Veiling, 12½c yard; Ladies, and Gents' Merino Underwear at manufacturers' prices. Cut this out and compare prices. Don't forget—we have moved to 907 F street.

BRODHEAD & CO.,
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