THE VISITORS' GUIDE.

Objects of Interest in and About the National Capital.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS,

Parks, Squares, Statues, Gardens and Other Points of Attraction.

Washington has already become the most attractive city of the country. As the Capital of the Nation it presents more objects of interest to the visitor than any other on the continent, and a brief directory of its prominent points will be of service to the vast number of persons who annually resort to the political metropolis. For it is estimated that over three hundred thousand strangers pay a visit every year to this city to behold the varied objects of interest which so thickly stud the historic "Ten Miles Square."

The System of Numbering Houses.

Numbers are displayed over the entrances to all houses, and the decimal system, as adopted in Philadelphia, is used—one hundred numbers being allotted to each square or block—commencing at First street west, running west. First street east, running east; A street north, running north, and A street south, running south. The odd numbers are always on the right-hand side going from the Capitol, and the even numbers on the left-hand side. The city is divided into four quarters or sections, northeast and northwest, southeast and southwest, the streets being designated accordingly; those running north and south numerically, and those running east and west by the letters of the alphabet, the dividing lines being North and South Capitol streets, running on a line due north and south from the Capitol and East Capitol street, and a continuation on the same west of the Capitol, running due east and west.

The Capitol.

This great building is the central point of the original District, and is the largest edifice in the country. Its centre marks the Meridian of Washington. The middle portion, immediately under the dome, is the part first built. It was partially destroyed by the British in 1814, but was completely restored by 1827. It incloses the "crypt"—where the remains of Washington were intended to be placed, the Library of Congress, for which a handsome new edifice is being built just east of the Capitol, across First street east, the Rotunda, the old Representatives Hall, now the Gallery of Statuary, and the old Senate Chamber, now the Supreme Court-room. The old Supreme Court-room, in the first story, is now occupied by the Law Branch of the Library. The corner-stone of the Capitol extension—the north and south wings—was laid July 4, 1851, Daniel Webster delivering the oration of the occasion from the balcony of the Library. The south wing contains the House of Representatives, and the north wing the Senate Chamber. The rotunda is distinguished for its historic paintings, for the famous bronze doors, with their bas reliefs, and for Brumidi's frescoings. In the Hall of Statuary are the natural pictures of Potomac marble, representing faces of certain American statesmen—a picturesque freak of nature. From the little rotunda, immediately north of the great rotunda, the staircase to the top of the dome begins its winding way. From the top of the dome, or as far as the visitor can ascend, the view of the surrounding country is magnificent. The Capitol grounds, which formerly were homely and formal in appearance, have been transformed into a beautiful park and are now most exquisitely beautiful. The east base of the Capitol is 89½ feet above ordinary low tide in the Potomac. The total height from east base to the top of the temole covering the dome is 288 feet; the statue of the Goddess of Liberty, 19½ feet, making the total height to the crest of the statue 307½ feet. This crest is 300 feet higher than the west gate of the grounds, and 397 feet above low tide in the Potomac, or 248 feet lower than the apex of the Washington Monument, which is immediately west. The building is 751 feet long by 324 wide, and covers 3¾ acres. It is the finest and largest public building in the world, and in many respects the costliest and handsomest. It is moreover the growth of less than a century—a fact which adds to its beauty and interest. The original Capitol, or centre building, is an imitation, though not a slavish one, of the Maison Carree at Nismes. The view from the west portico at night, when the lamps are lit in the public grounds and the lights of the city illuminate the darkness is one of the most beautiful and picturesque in the world and is well worth a journey of a thousand miles to see. The new western facade and grand stair-case commenced this year has added greatly to the appearance of that front of the Capitol, and is one of the finest if not the finest work of the kind in this country. The cars and hordics running on Pennsylvania avenue, the brown cars of the "Belt" system, and the F street cars all pass the Capitol.

The White House.

From the west balcony of the Capitol, looking down Pennsylvania avenue, the White House is seen rearing its snowy-hued walls above the dense mass of foliage that embowers it, like a gigantic calla lily springing up amid its enfolding green blades. Were it not for the partly intervening Treasury building the view of the White House from the Capitol would be full and complete. The White House is the center of "Up-town," as the Capitol is the center of "Down town." It is beautifully located, the view from the south windows covering the whole southern front of the city, as the view from the north up Sixteenth street west exhibits the best part of the Northwest section to the gaze. The White House is a copy of the palace of the Duke of Leinster at Dublin, with the addition of a large porch on the north front, which was added during Andrew Jackson's administration. The reservation in which it stands embraces nearly 81 acres. The main entrance is on the north, reached by the Pennsylvania avenue cars. It is two stories high on the north, is built of white free-stone, 170 feet long by 86 wide. It contains on the first floor the famous Green, Red, Blue and East rooms, the State Dining Room and the great conservatories. The Blue Room is the President's official reception room and the drawing-room of the ladies of his family. The East Room, originally designed for a banquet hall and so used as late as 1857, and in the latter part of the century used as a drying-room for clothes by Mrs. President Adams, is the largest and most noted room in the building. It is 22 feet high, 80 feet long and 40 wide. It is open to visitors every day except Sundays. Up-stairs are the Cabinet room, the private offices, the President's office, the library and the family apartments. All these rooms except the latter are open to visitors, by special permission, at suitable hours.

The Washington Monument.

Immediately south of the White House stands the Washington Monument, the loftiest structure erected by man, and the most imposing obelisk ever constructed. It is built of marble, 555 feet high above its base, which is 42 feet above tide-water. Its corner-stone was laid July 4, 1848, and the cap-stone, forming the apex, was placed in position December 6, 1884. In it are 181 blocks of inserted stones or copper, gifts from various countries and societies. The total cost will be over $1,350,000. It is situated in what will ultimately be a beautiful park. Inside the Monument is a large hydraulic elevator, used to raise the blocks of stone during its erection. When an appropriation is made, which will probably be done by the Fiftieth Congress, this elevator will be fitted for passenger use, and the interior of the Monument lighted by electricity and opened to the public. In the apex of the Monument are eight windows, closed by marble shutters, affording an unsurpassed view of the city and surrounding country. At present no one is admitted to the Monument.

Lafayette Square.

Immediately north of the White House is Lafayette Square, the first public reservation in Washington that was improved. It contains the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, by Clark Mills. Many of its trees are old forest monarchs, hundreds of years old. It is in part a specimen of the old formal landscape gardening so fashionable in England two hundred years ago, a style that was imported into this country. Lafayette Square was, one hundred years ago, part of a grave-yard that inclosed the square north, on which St. John's Church is built, and the square east, on which are situated the Attorney-General's office (formerly the Freedman's Bank), the Surgeon-General's office and Riggs Bank (both in the building formerly used as the United States Bank), Commodore Decatur's house, corner Fifteenth and a half and H streets, and the old Club House, near which Philip Barton Key was killed by Daniel E. Sickles, Member of Congress from New York. The last bodies from this graveyard were not removed until 1819.

St. John's P. E. Church.

St. John's P. E. Church, which has been often called the State Church because more Presidents have worshiped there than at any other, stands at the corner of H and Sixteenth streets. It was built in 1816 and enlarged in 1826. In it have worshipped Presidents Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams (though the latter was a Congregationalist) Martin Van Buren, though he belonged to the Dutch Reformed Church, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore (though the latter was a Unitarian), Pierce, Buchanan and Arthur. Presidents Lincoln, Johnson and Grant have also attended divine services here although not steadily. Its interior reminds one very forcibly of the old, dim English country Episcopal churches.

The Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department is just east of the White House and extends the whole length of the front on Fifteenth street, between Pennsylvania and New York avenues. It is 562 feet long by 300 feet wide. The central east portion is built of freestone, rebuilt in 1836-41, while the other parts were commenced in 1855 and built of granite. The Cash Room in this building is a beautiful apartment in the north wing, the entrance to which is from the north porch. The vaults are under the Cash Room and can be seen on a written permit given by the Treasurer of the United States, whose office is in the northeast angle on the first floor. This permit must be shown the cashier, who will detail guides to take the visitor into the great bullion chests of the country. The old State Department used to be on the site occupied by the northeast corner of the Treasury. The Rogues' Gallery and Museum of the Secret Service Bureau are on the second floor and open to the public, and this and the vaults, including the new steel vaults for the storage of silver dollars, are the points of most interest. About 2,500 people are employed in this building.

Department of Justice.

Immediately north of the Treasury Building and just across the street is the Department of Justice. This building was originally erected as the Freedman's Bank. The square in which it is erected is a historic one. On the same street, at the east corner, stands Riggs' Bank, which was built for the accommodation of the Washington branch of the old United States Bank. The greater part of it is now occupied by the clerks of the Surgeon-General's Office. Around the corner to the west is the Commissary-General's Office, formerly the old Washington Club House, in front of which Philip Barton Key was shot by Sickles. The tree, under which the dead man's body lay, is still standing, although its bark had been completely removed by relic hunters. At the northwest corner of the square, above the Commissary-General's Office, is the house made famous by the ownership of Commodore Decatur, and where "Dolly" Madison lived and reigned so long a social queen after her husband's term as President expired. Sixty people are employed in the Department of Justice.

War, Navy and State Departments.

This edifice, once named by a Washington journalist the "Prune Building," occupies the west side of the President's reservation, immediately west of the White House. The State Department occupies the south part, the Navy is located north of the State, while the War Department occupies the entire northern half. It is a new and very handsome structure. The most beautiful room in the whole building is conceded to be the library of the State Department, with south front, from whose windows the eye can sweep uninterruptedly down the Potomac to Mt. Vernon and far over the Virginia hills. The building is in the Italian Renaissance. It is 567 feet long and 342 feet wide. Its greatest height is 126 feet, and the flag floating over the central portion, flaunts in the breeze higher up than any other flag in the city, not excepting those above the Senate and House of Representatives. The cost of the building was five millions of dollars, about three times as much as the White House. The old Winder Building, across Seventeenth street from the west front of this building, is occupied by a part of the War Department, and in it is the Ordnance Museum, containing relics of the late war, especially interesting to soldiers. Six hundred people are employed here under the Secretary of State, 500 under the Secretary of War and 300 under the Secretary of the Navy.

Corcoran Art Gallery.

The Corcoran Art Gallery is at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street, opposite the War, Navy and State Department. It is open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays free; on other days (except Sundays) a small admission fee is charged. This gallery, although not to be compared with the great Old World galleries, is nevertheless a very creditable institution for so new a country as the United States. It contains among other original objects Powers' great statue of the "Greek Slave."

The Weather Bureau.

The Signal Service, or Weather Bureau, is about one hundred yards west of the State, War and Navy Departments, on G street. It is one of the most interesting places in Washington to visit. The observers in charge, when at leisure, always take pleasure in showing visitors how they "manufacture weather."

Davy Burns' Cottage.

One of the curiosities of Washington is old Davy Burns' Cottage, on seventeenth street, near the river. It may be reached by the drive south of the President's House or by the Metropolitan or Avenue line of cars. Next door to it is General Van Ness' once stately mansion, where he brought his bride, Marcia Burns, one of the original heiresses of Washington.

The Naval Observatory.

To the West of the Washington Monument, on the highest elevation that borders the north bank of the river, between St. Elizabeth's Heights and Georgetown College, stands the Naval Observatory. The hill on which it stands is famous for having been the camping ground of Washington, Braddock, and the latter's army, when on their march to the fatal field, where the English General fell a victim to his self-conceit and vanity. Tradition also points out this hill as the decisive battle ground between the District Indians and the mysterious Susquehannas. This observatory contains the largest refracting telescope in the world, next to the new equatorial just built for the Lick Observatory. By its aid that most interesting, if not greatest, astronomical discovery of the country was made, the moons of Mars. The entrance to the observatory is at E and Twenty-third streets northwest. The heroic cabs go to Twenty-second and G streets.

The Agricultural Department.

This building is situated east of the Monument. It is indicated by the most beautiful and glowing flower garden in the country and the grounds contain the most complete arboretum probably in the United States. Attached to this Department are the Experimental Gardens, whose offices are immediately west of the main building. The Belt Line cars go right past the grounds. On the first floor of the western wing is the library, and the second floor of the centre of the building devoted to an extensive agricultural museum.

The Printing and Engraving Bureau.

The great money mill of the Government is located at the corner of Fourteenth and B streets southwest, southeast from the Monument and southwest from the Agriculture Bureau. It is reached by the Belt Line Cars, and is opened to visitors on Saturdays only. Here are engraved and printed the paper money, bonds, postage and revenue stamps, etc., used by the Government.

The Smithsonian.

Across Twelfth street, immediately east from the Agricultural Department, are the Smithsonian Institution and the Smithsonian Grounds. The former is a specimen of the most graceful architecture in the city, and the latter form the most beautiful landscape garden in the country. These grounds of themselves are worth a visit to Washington to see. They contain the memorial urn to Joseph Henry, who designed the park, Andrew J. Downing, and the bronze statue of Professor Henry, the first secretary of the institution. The latter is at the northwest corner of the building; the Downing Urn is in the centre of the grounds, two hundred yards north of the east wing. The Smithsonian is filled with the most varied and interesting objects connected with science. The building was finished 30 years ago at a cost of nearly a half million of dollars. This sum was bequeathed by James Smithson, an English scientist, to form an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. The current expenses are defrayed by the interest on the original donation. The Museum is open from 9 till 4 and is reached by the Seventh Street, the Ninth Street and the Belt Line of street cars.

The National Museum.

The National Museum is in the Smithsonian grounds, a few yards east of the Smithsonian building. It contains thousands of the most interesting curiosities, samples of the life, customs and history of all nations. It is open daily to the public from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Medical Museum.

The Army and Navy Medical Museum is on the corner of Seventh and B streets southwest, adjoining the National Museum. The building was finished this year, and is in part occupied by clerks of the Surgeon-General's office and the hospital records of the late war. The Museum is on the second floor and is full of interesting surgical relics of the war, and has the largest medical library in the world. Among the curiosities within its walls is the articulated skeleton of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield.

The U. S. Fish Commission.

Across Seventh street from the Medical Museum in the building known as the Old Armory, are the headquarters of the U. S. Fish Commission. The building is an old one and was used during the war as a hospital. It contains the most improved scientific appliances for fish hatching and is open to the public till 4 p. m.

The Botanical Gardens.

Passing eastward over the railroad bridge that spans Sixth street and the railroad tracks leading to the B. and P. depot, and through the pretty park lying between Maine and Missouri avenues the visitor comes to the entrance on Third street, just south of Pennsylvania avenue, of the Botanical Gardens. These interesting grounds are open daily from 9 in the morning to 6 in the evening. They were established 30 years ago. The conservatories are filled with the choicest and rarest foreign plants. Around the gardens are extensive collections of trees and shrubs. In the centre of the lawn facing the centre conservatory is the famous Bartholdi Fountain that attracted so much attention at the Philadelphia Centennial.

The Peace Monument.

Just half way across the Avenue from the northeast angle of the Botanical Gardens, and at the west foot of the Capitol Grounds, is the Peace Monument. This was designed by Admiral Porter in honor of the dead soldiers and sailors of the late war. It is of marble and cost, with pedestal and platform $41,000. It is proposed to remove this monument to one of the squares on the northwest section.

The Garfield Statue.

The Garfield Statue, which was unveiled May 12, 1887, is situated at the intersection of Maryland avenue and First street, and is regarded by its famous sculptor, Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, as one of his most successful achievements.

The District Buildings.

The District Buildings, in which are located the various departments of the District Government, are situated on First street, two squares north of the Peace Monument. The edifice is a handsome four story brick building, in which 800 people are employed, and repays a visit, having been admirably reconstructed for its present uses, passing from here up First st. and Indiana avenue the visitor will come to

The City Hall.

This is a large and commodious building, at the head of Four-and-a-Half street, built for use rather than show, and now occupied by the District courts. Just in front and to the south of the City Hall is a column of white stone surmounted by a marble figure of Lincoln, executed by Mr. Flanagan.

Judiciary Square.

The City Hall stands on the south front of Judiciary Square, one of the finest parks in the city. The city jail used to stand on the northeast corner of the square which runs from fifth to Fourth and from D street and Louisiana avenue to G street—three long full squares.

The Pension Office.

The new Pension Building extends nearly the entire width of Judiciary Square from Fourth to Fifth streets and from G, nearly to F street. It is the largest brick building in the world and is devoted to the examination and settlement of claims for pensions. It is built of red brick, cost three quarters of a million dollars and in it are employed over 1,500 clerks. In the court of this building was given President Cleveland's Inauguration ball. It can be reached by the Metropolitan and the Belt Line cars.

The Government Printing Office.

The Government Printing Office is in a northeast direction from the Pension Office, at the corner of H and North Capitol streets. It is by far the largest printing establishment in the world, and is full of interest to visitors. The cost of running it goes up into millions annually, and the money is well spent. It would take volumes to merely outline the gigantic establishment which employs in its busiest season over 2,000 people. It is reached by the Columbia line of cars. Coming back "Down-town" to the City Postoffice, which is at the heart of the business portion of the city—on Louisiana avenue, just east of busy Seventh street—the visitor will find across Seventh street and on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue.

The Centre Market.

The Centre Market occupies the squares south of the Avenue bounded by E street on the south, Seventh street on the east and Ninth street on the west. It is a very handsome market building, excelled in beauty, and probably in size by none in the world. It is the cleanest and the best market in America. North up Seventh street from here is

The Postoffice Department.

The General Postoffice Department is on the square bounded by E, F, Seventh and Eighth streets. It is a handsome building, although its proximity to its larger and bolder brother, the Patent Office, somewhat obscures its great size and tends to lessen its beauty. Its different bureaus possess great interest to the visitor, but the Dead Letter Office is particularly the one to be observed. The collection of curiosities taken from the mails in transit, as specimens of the uses to which the Nation's postal conveyances are put, is both varied and unique. Everything unmailable, from an Indian tomahawk to a stuffed kangaroo, is to be seen in this collection, and it is still growing. Across Eighth street and connected with the main building by a bridge is a large brick building devoted to the money order business. Seven hundred and sixty clerks are employed in the two buildings.

The Interior Department,

or, as it is popularly termed, the Patent Office, occupies the two squares between Seventh and Ninth and F and G streets. It is built in the Doric style, and is an admirable specimen of the boldest and coldest of the Greek styles. It contrasts finely with the General Postoffice, which is Corinthian, the most ornate of the pure Greek modes of architecture. The curiosities of the Patent Office are the model rooms, where many thousands of ideas have been materialized and exhibit themselves to the gaze in every stage of invention. This building, is occupied by over 1,200 clerks, and, like most of the Government offices, is open to the visitor from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. The libraries of the Interior Department are well worthy of a visit. The great inauguration ball at Lincoln's second term took place in the Patent Office.

The Bureau of Education.

The Bureau of Education is in a brick building due north of the Patent Office. The visitor with scholarly tastes and instincts will not fail to visit this bureau, which contains a complete collection of objects illustrating the progress and condition of education throughout the world. Thirty-nine employes conduct the work of this bureau.

Masonic Temple.

Westward from the Patent Office, across Ninth street, at its intersection with F street, is the handsome Masonic Temple, erected in 1868. This building is one of the most complete in its arrangements of any building consecrated to Masonic uses in the country.

Ford's Old Theater.

On Tenth street, between E and F, round the corner westward from Masonic Temple, is the structure which became famous as "Ford's Theater. This building was once a prominent Baptist Church. It was converted about the beginning of the war into a theatre known as Ford's, and it was in a private box there in April, 1865, that John Wilkes Booth killed President Lincoln. The latter was carried to a house, just opposite, where he died. A marble tablet in front of the house, No. 516 Tenth street, commemorates this fact. The theatre was then sequestrated by the Government and turned into the Medical Museum attached to the Surgeon-General's office. The Museum has but recently been moved to the new building on the Mall. Coming down Tenth street the visitor will not fail to inspect the massive and beautiful Post Building, in which is situated the office of THE CRITIC. This is the largest newspaper establishment south of Philadelphia and east of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Four of the leading and most influential journals in the country—two morning, one evening (THE CRITIC) and one independent Sunday paper—have their home in this establishment.

The Geological Bureau.

The Geological Survey, with its thirty employes, in this city, is located on F street, near the Ebbitt House. The Interior Department building, immense as it is, is entirely too small for the accommodation of its bureaus, two of which, besides the Educational and Geological Bureaus (Agriculture and Pension) are located in other quarters. These two last bureaus are among the largest under the Government.

The Louise Home.

The Louise Home is a beautiful building at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Fifteenth street, near Scott Circle. It has extensive grounds, beautifully embellished, and is a unique establishment. It is a memorial to the wife and daughter of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, and is intended as a home for ladies of education, birth and refinement, who have been reduced to poverty from affluence. It has accommodations for fifty-five inmates.

The Columbian University.

Coming down Fifteenth street from the Louise Home, at the corner of Fifteenth and H streets, the visitor sees the Columbian University, which occupies the site of the old Griswold mansion. This university was incorporated as Columbian College in 1821, and is under the special supervision of the Baptist Church. It is an institution famous for the discipline and thoroughness of its instruction.

A large number of places of interest are at such distances that a special trip must be made to see each one of them. Some are accessible by street-cars, others by carriages only, but all well repay a visit if the visitor has the time to devote to them.

St. Elizabeth's.

Across the Anacostia River, due south from the Navy-Yard, is St. Elizabeth's or the Government's Hospital for the Insane. It lies on the top of a hill having a beautiful view of the surrounding country. There are over one thousand patients in this asylum. It is reached by a pleasant carriage drive and also by street-cars from the foot of 7th st.

The District Jail.

On the reservation which lies immediately north of E street southeast and fronts on the Anacostia River is a huge quadrangular pile of red brick known as the District Jail. This building is especially noticeable for being the one wherein the assassin of a President was hanged. Just south of it is the City Asylum. It is reached by cab or carriage, or on foot from the termination of the railway and hordic lines.

Marine Barracks—Navy-Yard.

The Marine Barracks are situated on Eighth street southeast, between G and H. Several squares further south the walls of the Navy-Yard rise before the visitor. The Navy-Yard was in its time the most famous one in the country, the second largest ship of the line in the Navy having been built here, as well as the famous cruisers, the Kearsarge, the Kearsarge and others. It is to be converted into the great ordnance factory of the country, and the visitor will find memorials of objects herein to interest him, especially the making of the steel rifled cannon. Pennsylvania avenue cars and hordics go to the Navy-Yard.

Howard University.

Howard University is the first place in this country to provide for the higher education of the colored people generally. It is on Seventh street extended, just above Boundary, and occupies a high and picturesque site, overlooking the whole city. It is built of large cream-colored brick, specially manufactured for this purpose.

The Deaf Mute College.

The Deaf Mute College is on the north side of Boundary street, at the north end of Eighth street northeast. It is reached by cab or the H street line of cars. It is the most prominent Deaf Mute College in the world.

The Old Soldiers' Home.

The Old Soldiers' Home lies about a mile beyond Howard University, out Seventh street extended, and is reached by the same conveyances, namely the Ninth and Seventh street car lines. Its main building is of marble, 200 feet front with a very high tower. The view from its tower surpasses any similar view in the neighborhood. A statue of General Scott adorns the grounds. There is also a National Cemetery with several thousand Union dead buried there. The drives in the soldiers' home grounds are the finest in the District.

The Arsenal.

The Arsenal is located at the foot of Four-and-a-half street southwest, the grounds extending over what used to be the penitentiary. It is interesting among other reasons for being the inclosure in which Mrs. Surratt and the Assassination conspirators were hanged. The band of the Third Artillery, which is stationed here, gives frequent concerts in the summer that are largely attended. Reached by the Metropolitan (Four-and-a-half street branch) and the Seventh street lines.

Georgetown University.

Georgetown University is the leading Catholic College in the United States. It is located on the west side of Prospect street, Georgetown, on, perhaps, the most beautiful site on the Potomac. Its buildings and grounds are very handsome. Reached by the Metropolitan street cars.

Cabin John Bridge.

Cabin John Bridge, spanning the chasm of Cabin John Creek, about eight miles from Rock Creek Bridge, is the largest single stone arch bridge in the world. Five miles above Cabin John Bridge are the Great Falls of the Potomac. The scenery is magnificent. Reached by cab.

Bladensburg.

Outside of the original District are several places of great interest to the tourist, notably Bladensburg, in Maryland, on the B. and O. R. R., seven miles from Washington. It is an old town, famous for being a hundred years ago the largest commercial city in Maryland; also for its Spa Springs, and for its associations as a favorite dueling ground in the days when the "code of honor" was in force.

Arlington.

Across the Potomac, opposite Georgetown, and reached by cab across either the Long or the Aqueduct bridges, is Arlington, once the home of the Lees, and now the largest national cemetery in the country. Over 16,000 soldiers are buried here. The place is exceedingly beautiful and the view of Washington grand.

Alexandria.

Seven miles from Washington down the Potomac, reached by boat or by rail, is the old city of Alexandria. It contains among other objects of interest the church where Washington worshiped, the house that Braddock lived in before he went on his fatal campaign, the lodge of Masons to which Washington was attached, the store where the famous General Turner Ashby sold dry goods for many years, and many other objects of interest.

Educational.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—NATIONAL ACADEMY of Fine Arts, 804 F street, presided over by Mrs. Imogene H. Morrell, who has had 12 years and studied 15 years in Europe with the most celebrated artists. To prevent children forming careless habits of drawing, they will be received Saturdays, at 4 years of age and upward, for almost nothing. Thorough instruction in every branch of art, from drawing of all kinds to portrait and historical painting. Evening classes for ladies and gentlemen, Mondays and Wednesdays at 7 o'clock.

DRAWING SCHOOL—ARCHITECTURAL, MECHANICAL and Perspective Drawing, on Monday and Wednesday evenings, from 7 to 9. Apply on class nights, or from 8 to 4:30 p. m. GEO. R. PHELPS, 1427 F st., 3d floor.

SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, COR. 7TH and D sts n w, entrance on D st. Established 22 years. Thoroughly equipped. Young men and women trained for business or official positions. Three courses, Practical Business; Stenography, Type-writing, and Graphophone; Hand writing. Students may enter any time. Year scholarship, quarterly, or monthly instalment rates. Graduates always in demand. Illustrated circulars free at college office or by mail. H. C. SPENCER, Principal; SARA A. SPENCER, Vice Principal.

Signor A. A. Iannotta,

MASTER OF THE OLD ITALIAN METHOD OF THE ART OF VOCALIZATION.

Is prepared to receive pupils and can be interviewed at the ARLINGTON HOTEL, between 10 a. m. and 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

Academy of the Holy Cross,

1312 MASS. AVE. N.W.,

Will resume first Monday in September. It affords every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. The musical department, embracing Harp, Piano, Organ, Guitar, Banjo and Mandolin, is directed by thoroughly accomplished teachers. Painting in Lustre, Oil and Water Colors. Special attention paid to Bookkeeping and the Higher Mathematics. Attached to the Academy is a Department for Little Boys.

MARTYN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

313 SIXTH STREET NORTHWEST.

Near City Postoffice.

Fall opening Sept. 15. Catalogues free on application at College office, on first floor, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., or by mail.

F. G. MARTYN, President.
C. K. URNER, A. M. C. E., Principal.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.

OVER A MILION DISTRIBUTED.

La. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Co

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868 for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place every month, and its Grand Semi-Annual Drawings take place every six months (June and December).

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard,
J. A. Early,
COMMISSIONERS.

We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers, will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters:

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. La. Nat. Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat. Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. N. O. Nat. Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union Nat. Bank.

Grand Semi-Annual Drawing, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, TUESDAY, December 13, 1887.

Capital Prize, $300,000

100,000 Tickets of Twenty Dollars each. Halves, $10; Quarters, $5; Tenths, $2; Twentieths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Prizes of $500 are	$50,000
100 Prizes of $300 are	30,000
100 Prizes of $200 are	20,000

TERMINAL PRIZES.

1,000 Prizes of $100 are	$100,000
1,000 Prizes of $100 are	100,000
3,136 Prizes, amounting to	$1,055,000

☞ For Club Rates or any further information apply to the undersigned. Your handwriting must be distinct and signature plain. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by you enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Send Postal Notes, Express Money Orders or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by express (at our expense) addressed to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

Address Registered Letters to

New Orleans National Bank,
New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER that the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a prize.

"REMEMBER, also, that the payment of prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore beware of all imitations and anonymous schemes."

JAMES H. McGILL,

DEALER IN BUILDING SUPPLIES,

908 to 914 G Street Northwest, next National Rifles' Armory.

Architectural Iron work, Cement, Plaster, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Wall Slate, Paints, Oils, Glass, etc.

BUY YOUR

DRUGS

FROM

EDWARD P. MERTZ

WASHINGTON'S LEADER

-IN-

LOW PRICES

-IN-

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, &c

HOW TO SAVE MONEY:

In issuing this Price-list I desire to state to the public that I am not a member of any combination to keep up the prices of Drugs.

I have been waited upon by a committee from the druggists of this city, and asked to sign their schedule of prices, and have positively refused. I don't believe in the "Old Fogy" idea of big prices, preferring "quick sales and small profits." Being the leader of Low Prices in Drugs in Washington, I ask the support of the public, assuring them I will sell only the best, at the lowest possible prices.

EDWARD P. MERTZ,

1014 F Street Northwest. 1014 F Street Northwest.

PRICE-LIST:

	Reduced price.	Regular price.
Cuticura Soap, per cake	15	25
Pear's " "	13	25
Packer's Tar Soap, per cake	15	25
Cashmere Bouquet Soap, per cake	21	25
Carter's Little Liver Pills, per bottle	15	25
" " " " 3 bottles	40	75
Ayer's Pills, per box	15	25
" " 4 boxes	40	75
Warner's Pills, per bottle	15	25
" " 3 bottles	40	75
Schenck's Pills, per box	15	25
" " 4 boxes	40	75
Hop Bitters, per bottle	75	$1 00
Hostetter's Bitters, per bottle	75	1 00
Iron " "	75	1 00
Ayer's Sarsaparilla, per bottle	75	1 00
Hood's " "	75	1 00
Cuticura Resolvent, "	75	1 00
" Ointment, per box	35	50
S. S. S., small size, per bottle	69	1 00
S. S. S., large " "	1 19	1 75
Warner's Kidney and Liver Cure, per bottle	85	1 25
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, per bottle	75	1 00
Ayer's Vita Nuova (New Life), per bottle	75	1 00
Ely's Cream Balm, per bottle	35	50
Sandford's Catarrh Cure, per bottle	75	1 00
Fellows' Compound Syrup of the Hypophosphites, per bottle	1 00	1 50
Horsford's Acid Phosphate, small size bottle	35	50
Horsford's Acid Phosphate, large size bottle	75	1 00
Hoff's Extract Malt (Tarrant's), per bottle	28	35
" " " per dozen	3 35	4 00
" " " (Eisner's), per bottle	30	40
" " " " per dozen	3 60	4 50
Wyeth's " " per bottle	25	35
" " " per dozen	3 00	4 00
Wyeth's Beef, Wine and Iron, per bottle	70	1 00
Pond's Extract, per bottle	34	50
Scott's Emulsion, per bottle	69	1 00
Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime, per bottle	75	1 00
Hydroline, per bottle	74	1 00
Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle	75	1 00
Effervescent Bromo Caffeine, per bottle	80	1 00
Nestle's Milk Food, per can	38	50
Mellin's Food, large size bottle	58	75
Carnick's Soluble Food, small can	15	25
" " " medium can	35	50
" " " large can	75	1 00
Brown's Jamaica Ginger, per bottle	35	50
Bull's Cough Syrup, per bottle	18	25
Benson's Capcine Plasters, each	15	25
Alcock's Porous Plasters, each	10	15
Hunyadi Water, per bottle	25	35
Piso's Consumption Cure, per bottle	18	25
Hanson's Corn Salve, per box	9	15
Ayer's Hair Vigor, per bottle	58	75
Parker's Hair Balsam, per bottle	33	50
Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics, Nos. 1 to 15, inclusive, per bottle	15	25
Campbell's Arsenic Wafers, small box	34	50
" " " large box	70	1 00
Oriental Tooth Paste (J. and R.)	34	50
Calder's Dentine, per bottle	15	25
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, per bottle	74	1 00
Pierce's Favorite Prescription, per bottle	74	1 00
Pierce's Purgative Pellets, per bottle	15	25
" " " 3 bottles	40	75
Ayer's Recamier Cream, per bottle	1 12	1 50
Ayer's Recamier Balm, per bottle	1 12	1 50
Ayer's Moth and Freckle Lotion, per bottle	1 12	1 50
Ayer's Recamier Powder, per box	75	1 00
Pozzoni's Powder, per box	35	50
" " " 3 boxes	1 00	1 25
Comp. Cathartic Pills, per dozen	6	20
" " " 5 dozen	25	50
Water of Ammonia, large bottle	10	25
Imported (St. Thomas) Bay Rum, large bottle	25	35
Pure Vaseline, small size bottle	7	10
Pure Vaseline, large size bottle	9	15
Pomade Vaseline, per bottle	13	20

QUININE.

Being the largest dealer in Quinine in the city, and buying direct from the manufacturers, in large quantities, I am able to quote very low prices—

1 dozen 1-grain Quinine Capsules	$ 6
1 dozen 2-grain " "	8
1 dozen 3-grain " "	10
1 dozen 5-grain " "	20
100 2-grain Quinine Capsules	50
100 3-grain " "	75
100 5-grain " "	1 00
100 grains Quinine (in powder)	25
1 oz. bottle (437½ grains) Quinine	60

In addition to the articles mentioned on this list, I carry a large line of Imported and Domestic Drugs and Fancy Goods, Patent Medicines, Combs, Hair, Tooth and Shaving Brushes, Chamois, Colognes, Extracts, at prices much below the market rates. Mail orders will have prompt attention. Purchases to the amount of one dollar and upward delivered to any part of the city.