WHEN THE BAND PLAYS

In the White House Grounds on Saturday Afternoons.

THE MARINE BAND CONCERTS

Beautiful Music for Everybody—Some of the Visitors and What They Are There For—Concerts in Former Times—An Attractive Scene From the White House Balcony.

THERE IS AT LEAST ONE LOCAL INstitution at the capital of the nation which neither time nor distance ever effaces in the mind of the average Washingtonian. Administrations come and go, but the band plays on forever.

If there is a full-grown, half-grown or a growing resident of this District who has not at some period of his or her existence attended a Marine Band concert at the White House grounds on a bright and sunny Saturday afternoon he or she ought to get right up near the band when it begins to play today and get counted. It is pretty safe to assert that if there could be found a few such individuals they are exceptions to a general rule. You may think a good deal of your new clothes and never tire of watching the graceful shadows you throw across the graveled walk in that last brief hour of the sun's glory, but all the time you can't but wonder how men whose clothes fit them so snugly can manage to expell such quantities of wind into the brasses as do the band fellows. But putting all these little considerations aside, if you have music in your soul, the real article, mind you, that love of harmony and sweet and soft, or tinkling or chiming sounds, and you don't know or you don't care whether it's classical or summer opera tunes or whether it is a fugue or a sonata or a symphony or an oratorio, you will be certain to keep on going to the music.

FROM BABYHOOD DAYS.

The fact is that the Saturday afternoon music goer is not at all responsible for the habit. He or she was inoculated with it in infancy. Ten to one when the S. a. m. g. was a baby a fond mamma or a proud papa pushed the embryo citizen there in a perambulator or in the charge of a nurse the importance of seeing at least once in a week the red-coated marines was firmly planted in the infantile mind. Life is too short to follow up the career of any one of the thousands of occupants of baby carriages who have formed in the years gone by a most entertaining part of these audiences. The babies at the music are a feature of it. The little dears have been playing to hard luck, or at least the band did not have a chance to give the children's concert this season, even with the President of the United States directly interested in its success. The weather was against outdoor festivities, but somehow or other it brightened up just as soon as the children's day was unannounced. Two weeks ago today, however, the children were present in such numbers that nothing like was ever seen except at an Easter Monday egg-rolling. The band played lots of things besides lullabys and the little people went home contented. So did the big people for that matter and so they do every Saturday.

RAIN OR SHINE.

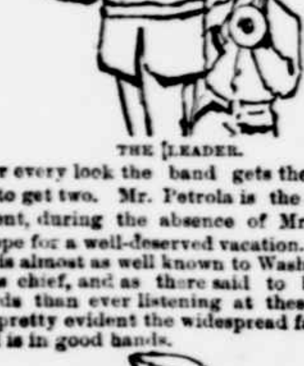
The band has played to audiences there who have listened while the watery drops warned the musicians if it did not them that it is also well to know enough to go indoors when it rains. At other times the band played between showers, and the audience in its eagerness to hear did not seem to mind walking over the wet grass. But there is always more sunshine than showers and it was the brightest of all bright afternoons when THE STAR's sketch artist selected these types of the regular frequenters.

Of course when you go the music there is an amount of fascination in watching every movement of the band.

ON THE BAND STAND.

The band stand is the center of observation. For the last few years the stand is much nearer the mansion than it used to be years ago, when the balcony audience was not so large. Then the green and white circular stand was situated about midway between the hills at the lower part of the grounds, near the walk. The crowd used to gather three or four deep in a wall all around the band, and any music that got further away than their tympanums escaped overhead. Therefore it was that the next best place to hear the music would be to get a nice place on either hill, where visitors could look on the band and the procession of promenaders which kept moving unceasingly in a circle about it. Then again, in these elevated positions one did not get run into at every turn by a baby carriage. There are just as many babies nowadays at the music, but there are not as many baby coaches. But just to show that the world is growing more liberal and patient and enduring it is told as a matter of record that one of the old-time Presidents issued an order that while babies and their nurses would be welcomed at the music no baby carriages would be permitted in the grounds.

The band stand at present is only a low platform which can be moved about at will. There is a pretty flower bed at each side of the spot it occupies and all this space is inclosed by a light wire fence. Light as this fence looks it serves its purpose, since always within the inclosure are stationed two big policemen who would not even let a lady-bug come inside without she was down on the program for an aria.



THE LEADER.

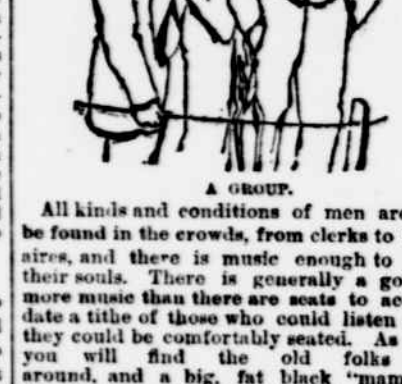
For every look the band gets the leader is safe to get two. Mr. Petrola is the director at present, during the absence of Mr. Sousa in Europe for a well-deserved vacation. The former is almost as well known to Washingtonians as his chief, and as there said to be greater crowds than ever listening at these concerts it is pretty evident the widespread fame of the band is in good hands.

When there happens to be a cornet or a flute solo on the program the crowd directs its glances at the talented individual who is able to evoke such sweet sounds, and there is no question but he never fails to arouse grateful rounds of applause, sweeter sounds by far to his own ears than his music.

Human nature at the music presents itself under many interesting phases. There are young and old people and some of them are fat and some are thin, many are rich and many are poor, many well dressed and others badly dressed, some come to see and some to be seen, and while all go to hear the band, some forget the band is playing because they are interested in studying the face of the young man or maiden who is along with them. This phase of human

"TWO'S COMPANY."

nature is the sort which invariably travels in couples. Not two of a kind, but one of each kind. One-half of the pair is apt at this season of the year to be arrayed in all the daintiness and becoming simplicity of a white muslin frock. Very likely a white hat and a white umbrella and more or less fluttering ribbon will enter into the make up of this most attractive specimen of Washington girlhood. This is only one of a hundred or two illustrations of the summer girl, but as numerous as she is, the party of the second part is reckoned very lucky and happy if he can secure her for a promenade. The second party referred to in an unattached state is really what the summer girl is living for, though she would die before she would say so. When he comes to the music in a white flannel suit and all the exquisite details of his apparel as perfect as you see him in a show window, he is almost as nice as the summer girl. The girls all think so and so will any disinterested looker-on who will wander around the grounds, but not in the direction affected by the crowd. A crowd would jar the effect of such scenes as a false note would an otherwise perfect performance.



A GROUP.

All kinds and conditions of men are apt to be found in the crowds, from clerks to millionaires, and there is music enough to stir all their souls. There is generally a good deal more music than there are seats to accommodate a tithe of those who could listen best if they could be comfortably seated. As a rule, you will find the old folks sitting around, and a big, fat black "mammy" is frequently a conspicuous ornament of one settee all by herself. Her generous equipment of starched skirts adds largely to her ample width, and it would be a courageous soul who would dare to offer to share the bench with her. There are oftentimes quite lively battles of words over who shall occupy a bench, and one afternoon last summer two reputable citizens got so excited over their respective rights that they almost came to blows, until a wary policeman whispered a word of warning.

CUSTOMS AROUND THE WHITE HOUSE

do not change much as the years roll around, at least so far as the band concerts are concerned. The Presidents of thirty and forty years ago are on record as having enjoyed these gatherings on the lawn and as having assisted in every way to make them the events of the summer season. In those days the high officials of the government did not go away so much in the summer time as is such a common practice nowadays. The Presidents did not seem to have any more leisure than they have of recent years either, and, consequently, all, or nearly all, the fashionables remained here. When they came to the music, it was to mingle with the crowd in the garden as well as to watch the scene from the balcony. The old-time custom was for the President to promenade all around with some lady he desired to honor, while his wife selected some gentleman to escort her. When they led the way up and down the garden, all the rest of the invited guests followed if they so willed. In those days, when candlelight suppers were the fashionable entertainment, the President would gather all these friends about him at an early repast to wind up the evening's hospitality. Gen. Grant's family and their guests upon these occasions made interesting groups. Gen. Grant frequently walked around escorting one of

LONELY.

the lady guests, or more likely with his wife. Nellie Grant and her younger brothers had many a gay hour running about among the people. Since then the White House occupants and their guests have formed the balcony group and not come down among the people. The balcony is not a very good place to listen to the music, but a crowd of distinguished people sitting and standing around the President and his wife make it decidedly more interesting for the audience on the lawn. From the balcony is also the best place to watch the kaleidoscopic picture the scene in the grounds makes. The playing band, the constantly passing and repassing multitude of new faces and forms, all framed in the dense foliage of the fine old trees and the blue sky above, the silvery Potomac in the distance, the shining monument and the far-away stretch of the Virginia hills are all details in one of nature's great pictures, of which Mrs. Harrison says nothing she has ever seen seems half as fair or nearly as beautiful.

Written for The Evening Star.

My Morning Window Choir.

Oh, trill for me your sweetest song,
Ye cheer-producing feathered choir,
And still the blending notes prolong
Till surfeit fill my soul's desire!

Oh, let the breeze of morn be fraught
With melodies of softest strain
In music's mellow fragrance brought
To raise the spell of rapture's reign
Within my soul till perfect bliss,
Without a care or thought of pain,
Enchants the heart and gives a kiss
To happiness and hope again.

For when the waves of ether roll
In perfume-music-swells to me,
They raise a thrill within my soul
That fills my heart and makes me free
From tiresome meditation's fret—
I lift my heart and mind above
Obscuring veils of life's regret
And think of beauty, joy and love.

Then tune your warbling throats to joy—
Let every pleasing songster sing
His sweetest carol and enjoy
The blending ditties as they ring
And make the rippling pleasures roll
In every soul that hears your lay
Till rapture has complete control
And rolls the stone of care away
From each and every troubled soul
That finds on earth no Eden-May.

BURTON T. DOYLE.

Judge Marr in New Orleans has decided to grant a new trial to McCrystal and Cooney, the jury bribers, on the ground that the testimony did not warrant the verdict.

COL. D. C. FORNEY.

THIRTY YEARS AFTER.

Col. D. C. Forney's Recollections of a Stirring Time.

LINCOLN AS HE SAW HIM.

Stanton, Seward, Chase and Other Men of the Day—The Greatness of the President—The Thrilling Hour of the Assassination—Col. Forney's Personal Recollections of Booth.

COL. D. C. FORNEY, WHO CAME TO Washington in April, 1861, and was associated with John W. Forney in the publication of the *Daily and Sunday Chronicle*, has vivid and interesting recollections of the war period in Washington, his professional employment at the time having given him a close acquaintance with the affairs and the men of the day. To a representative of THE STAR, who induced Col. Forney to tell some of his reminiscences, Col. Forney said that but for the desire on the part of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward he doubted if the newspaper venture with which he was identified would have been made quite so early. "I was obliged," said Col. Forney, "to see many of the members of the cabinet almost daily. Gen. Cameron who was then Secretary of War, was always very anxious as to the character of the news we printed. So anxious indeed was he at that time that a regular censorship of every class of news, even a local item, was deemed necessary, so as to guard against the possibility of information being sent across the lines by rebel sympathizers, plenty of whom were still in the city, and not a few of them in the departments."

EARLY MISCALCULATIONS.

"Do you think," asked THE STAR, "that at that time the administration had any proper conception of the rebellion that had broken out in the south?"

"The best answer to that question," replied Col. Forney, "is contained in statements made by Mr. Seward in writing to our foreign representatives abroad, which were substantially that the war could not last longer than sixty or ninety days. No, the administration little dreamed (or the people of the north either) what a work they then had before them. There is no doubt that Mr. Lincoln had a much better conception of the great magnitude of the issues then involved than any member of his cabinet, and that it explains the wonderful caution as well as conservatism he practiced toward public men of all classes he had to deal with at that time. I think that when the history of Mr. Lincoln is written by some future historian it will be shown that the most critical test of his remarkable statesmanship was at the time I refer to.

"I doubt whether he or even members of his cabinet had the slightest idea of the history they were then making, nor the influence it was to have on humanity the world over. Mr. Lincoln, the more his character is studied the more colossal it becomes, not only as compared with his contemporaries, but with almost every other man prominent in human history. No emergency, no sort of reverses, seem to have embarrassed him; he appeared to have been prepared for whatever the situation produced. When we consider the severe school in which his early lessons of life were learned the secret of his power in dealing with men and measures is the more easily understood, as it does also account for the remarkable control he had of himself. Toward leading men of his own party and his cabinet his conduct and bearing was so courteous and even familiarly affectionate that his numerous jokes had the effect of lightening and softening the enormous responsibilities of their positions.

MR. LINCOLN'S INDIVIDUALITY.

"Mr. Lincoln was a man of the most intense individuality, so that his capacity to stand alone, and, in a measure, outside of others, was one of the hidden forces of his character. I have often heard it remarked by those who held very close relations to him that one of the means he used to hold these more hidden forces in check was his happy faculty of turning aside many of his annoyances with humorous jokes, which also served to illustrate his meaning until his convictions became more fully matured. I often sat and watched the various expressions of his face when pressed on all sides by every conceivable line of policy for the prosecution of the war, and while some of them were in harmony with his early convictions, the struggles under which he labored to keep in sight the responsibilities of his position as President seemed for the time to almost transform the appearance of the man. It was at such times he appeared the greatest, and when in those moods he became unapproachable. I recall Mr. Seward's saying on one occasion that while Mr. Lincoln was always ready to share his confidences with his advisors and never assumed more than the others, he occasionally, like Richelieu, drew an official circle around him, into which no man could enter, and then it was that every member of the cabinet realized that he was President. These moments of self-retirement never arose from egotism, but wholly from a consciousness of what it was best to do within the line of his constitutional duty. It was a frequent remark of some of the extreme men of his party to charge him with being inconsistent with his early convictions on the slavery question, simply because he did not at once, or at any time while President, yield to their special plan of disposing of it. It was this spirit of pressure that drew forth those memorable words: 'I will save this Union with or without slavery.' I remember well the various criticisms these words excited and with what bitterness the extreme abolitionists denounced them, some of them even going so far as to charge him with a readiness to surrender to the south. On the other hand, the more conservative elements of the country became more hopeful of his ability to save the Union. I believe that just at that period all parties, with the exception of here and there there an extreme abolitionist, became fully united in their confidence in the man. I recall being present when a delegation had waited on him to urge the immediate emancipation of the slaves and to suspend all attempts of a conciliatory character (which, you will remember, he was then trying to effect, through special missions to Canada and Fortress Monroe), but neither their advice nor their protests had the slightest effect upon him, his answer being 'that the time had not yet come, and that while we could afford to wait the south could not.'

HIS FAR-SEEING POLICY AS TO SLAVERY.

"The settlement of the slavery question was the all absorbing one of the war, and Mr. Lincoln appreciated its magnitude as well as the intricacies surrounding it better than any other man in the country. But for the fact that he was so strongly conscious of it there is no telling what might have happened had he turned aside from his then conceived ideas for its safe settlement. When the proper time arrives for an impartial history to be written of the times I refer to it will be seen that his dealing with the slavery question showed a statesmanship far in advance of any that had ever tried to deal with it, in this country at least. It is doubtful whether any of his cotemporaries of either extreme would have approached the subject without being more or less influenced by their early convictions, as well as by one of the then dominant elements of the republican party.

"He fully realized that, as did his advisors, for you will recollect Mr. Seward urged in the strongest possible manner the emancipation of the slaves long before Mr. Lincoln was prepared for it. While Mr. Seward drew his inspiration from but one class of thinkers on the subject Mr. Lincoln stood above them all and looked over the field with the eyes of prophecy. Therein was his great power of discerning the drift of the thoughts of the people. He believed that they trusted him, hence his constant desire to prepare them gradually for the ultimate end of slavery.

"Most of us forget that the administration at no time ever conceded the right of any state to secede, so that in a legal sense the integrity of the Union was never disturbed.

"The wisdom of this course was never questioned, nor the important part it played in maintaining the neutrality of the European governments during the war.

"While I admit that England and France both violated their neutrality, the former had to pay heavy damages therefor and the consequences to the latter were realized in the fall of Napoleon III.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

"Do you think, Mr. Forney, that had Mr. Lincoln lived to have served out his second term his policy would have settled the condition of the emancipated slaves more satisfactorily to them, as well as to the country, than it has been under the fifteenth amendment and the so-called reconstruction acts for the states in rebellion?"

"Yes, I do, and I am glad you asked the question. While I believe Mr. Lincoln would have recommended an amendment to the Constitution of some kind for the future citizenship of the freed men, as well as of free colored men, he would have left the power with the states, fully believing that they would have dealt with the question more wisely than by forcing it upon them. He realized that some of the best and wisest men of both parties in the north thought the country at that time was not yet educated up to the point of conferring indiscriminate suffrage upon the colored man, and that to do it with any percipitancy, as well as for a sort of quasi punishment to the rebels, would do the colored man more injury than good. Whether subsequent results show this you can judge for yourself. Mr. Lincoln, if not fully in accord, was in sympathy with many of the leading statesmen of the north that if the south was left a little more time to consider the question of universal suffrage, and that the ratio of representatives in Congress would have to be based on citizenship and not population, it would have gradually accepted negro suffrage from political necessity, if not from any higher motive."

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

"Who of the members of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet in your judgment figured the most conspicuously and at the same time shared the most of his confidence?"

"That is rather a hard question to answer, for the reason that Mr. Lincoln was exceedingly careful in avoiding anything like rivalries between them, fully believing that while their parts were different they were still all of them intended for the accomplishment of the one main object—the suppression of the rebellion. As is the case under all administrations, the Secretary of State, like the premier of England, is nearest to the throne. Mr. Chase, as head of the treasury, had a problem to deal with in many respects as vital to the preservation of the government as those of the State Department and the army and the navy. I doubt whether this talk of ours requires that we should enter into the special details of any of the departments, but it would hardly be doing justice to the times we are speaking of not to state that the three great conspicuous figures surrounding Mr. Lincoln (after Gen. Cameron had retired from the War Department) were Seward, Chase and Stanton.

"They were men of remarkable parts a swell as of world-wide reputation, ranking with the brightest and ablest of the statesmen of the old world. The time has not yet arrived for history to deal justly with either of them. In this connection I want to state a fact that may not be generally known, and that is, the real author of the greenback currency. Just at the time when it was absolutely necessary that the government would have to establish a system of credit independent of the money lender, Robert J. Walker, because of his then recognized financial ability, became a close and confidential advisor, by direction of the President, with Secretary Chase, and, as we all remember, was sent to Europe to negotiate one of our early loans, and, as we also remember, he was not very successful. And then it was that his ingenuity, with Mr. Chase, solved what is now known as the greenback currency, and I don't think it will be of the least disparagement of Mr. Chase's reputation to say that the real authorship of this currency belongs to Robt. J. Walker. I wish also to state in this connection that the first article that was written in advocacy of it was prepared by him and was published in the *Daily Chronicle* of this city. I recall it very well, because I was present when he dictated it to Col. John W. Forney's stenographer in the editorial room of the *Chronicle* office, on 9th street, in this city.

"Robt. J. Walker during those times rendered the most efficient aid to the administration, as did also many other prominent democrats, notably Caleb B. Cushing. Both of these men held very close relations with the administration. The cases of these two men (and there were many others like them of the same class of politics) go to show that Mr. Lincoln eschewed all politics in calling to his aid the best talent that could be had.

"No man was big enough nor strong enough to excite the slightest envy or fear on his part, and no one knew this better and appreciated him all the more for it than that particular class of men that he called around him. You observe, my friend, that it matters not what part we study of this wonderful man, each one of them adds to the luster and greatness of his character."

LOYALTY AND NOT PARTISANSHIP.

"Were party lines as strongly drawn at that time as was the habit under past administrations?"

"No," said Col. Forney, "they were not, and while the condition of the country largely forbade that they should be, Mr. Lincoln was decidedly adverse to making any test for office other than loyalty to the government. While, as you can well imagine, the departments were still full of those who strongly sympathized with the rebellion, and as the opportunities occurred quietly stole away to engage in it, even in such cases the President preferred their doing so rather than have them dismissed from office. We forget at this distant day that nearly 75 per cent of the department clerks came from the south, so that they were, more or less, an uncertain quantity and hard to deal with under the condition of things that then existed. Believing that in order to solidify public sentiment in all the states out of rebellion the old policy of 'to the victor belong the spoils of office' would hardly be the safe one to pursue, hence the wisdom of the man in recognizing the loyalty of democrats just as readily as the loyalty of republicans. Naturally enough cabinet officers quietly preferred their own party friends, but no democrat was refused a position simply on the ground of his politics so long as he was loyal. That this policy bore its good fruits was evidenced in the fact of large accessions of democrats from all the states north of the Potomac to the support of the administration in most of its war measures. It also had a very marked effect in increasing the volunteer service in all the states, not only in the responses to the proclamations for more troops, but also in several of the states in the organization and discipline of reserve military forces to meet whatever contingency might arise. You remember the part that some of those reserve state troops took to meet the very contingencies their organizations anticipated."

HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE WAVERING.

"Have you any knowledge as to how Mr. Lincoln felt toward officers of the army and navy and citizens generally at that time who were wavering in their allegiance to the government?"

"I am glad you asked that question, because it affords an opportunity for showing how keenly alive Mr. Lincoln's mind was to all the intricacies and embarrassments of the situation, and how wisely he dealt with them. Now, I happen to know that Mr. Lincoln did not share in the widespread condemnation of those men in the loyal states to judge them harshly, and if we consider the facts now as he did then, and as history finally will, the influences that precipitated the rebellion were not entirely nor wholly due to the "hotspurs" of the south, but to a very large extent to the weakness and pusilanimity of the closing hours of Mr. Buchanan's administration. If you will remember, Mr. Buchanan was advised by his then Attorney General, Judge Black, and the balance of his cabinet, that there was no power under the Constitution by which the government could coerce a state. As you can well imagine, such a heresy might well have staggered the allegiance of any southern man, and where a doubt of this kind could find the least justification under the law, naturally the feelings of the man or woman would turn to their state, and they would prefer to cast their fortunes with it rather than with the government. Mr. Lincoln understood this thoroughly, and I remember a case that illustrates his magnanimity to a very remarkable extent, because it was manifested at a time when perhaps no other man would have dared to exercise it. You may remember that Gen. Lee, then captain in the regular army, was sorely put as to where his duty lay. His sense of patriotism, as well as respect for his oath, made him hesitate before he finally decided what to do. For many days both the President and Gen. Scott had every reason to believe that he would stand by the old flag, and so strong was this faith in the soldier that the President sent his name to the Senate for promotion to a coloneley in the army, with Gen. Lee's full knowledge and consent, and I think the nomination was confirmed. (In this rambling talk of ours you must not be too exacting as to dates, as, so far, I am only dealing with general facts.) Evidently, this news of Capt. Lee's promotion was carried across the lines. Immediately following it a delegation of Virginians appeared at Arlington for a final and last appeal to him to join the confederacy, and, if I am not mistaken, this appeal was coupled with an offer from the confederate government of full commandment of its army if he did so. Mr. Lincoln was told at that time these facts, and that Lee was soon to leave the city and go to Arlington; yet such was his faith in the man that he refused to believe it, and when he was finally compelled to do so, by the testimony of an eye witness who was present and heard the speeches of the Virginia delegation and Lee's reply thereto, and that if the President would take advantage of the opportunity Lee could be arrested for treason and brought back to Washington, the grand old man, either through the kindness or wisdom of his heart, refused to sanction the order for his arrest."

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

"Was not this magnanimity of Mr. Lincoln one of the marked traits of his character?"

"There is no doubt of that, and what augmented his bitter trials at that time were the many severe criticisms he was subject to by the press of the country, as well as by members of his cabinet, with whose official orders it was claimed it interfered. This was more the case with Mr. Stanton than any other member of his cabinet, and I remember what an apt answer he made to the numerous applicants who were constantly pressing him for furloughs from the army under all sorts of pretenses, and in very many cases for pardons for violations of military discipline (it was his standing answer to all such cases): 'I have no influence with the Secretary of War.' Sometimes, when the occasion demanded, his interferences with Mr. Stanton amounted almost to conflicts. I recollect being present with a very prominent lady from Pennsylvania, who had called upon the President in behalf of a young man who had been sentenced by a court-martial to be shot for desertion. This lady had known the young man from his infancy and his widowed mother for many years. I shall never forget with what earnestness and eloquence she plead his case and with what force and power she stated the extenuating circumstances of his rash act. If I remember rightly the news of the serious illness of his mother was conveyed to him by some one from his native town then visiting the regiment to which he was attached. His application for leave of absence having been refused, he naturally sought the only remedy and visited his home without permission, and while on his way to rejoin his regiment was arrested for desertion, tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot. The circumstances of the case, together with the earnest pleading of his advocate, made such an impression on the President that he sent for the Secretary of War. The lady hearing of his intention cried out: 'Oh, Mr. President, don't do that! There is no hope with your Secretary of War, as I have already seen him and he positively refuses to recommend the exercise of your clemency.' Mr. Lincoln's reply was: 'Wait and see.' The moment Mr. Stanton entered the room and saw the lady the iron of his heart was so strongly reflected on his countenance that I easily shared the shudder that appeared to have taken possession of her and which almost led to the loss of her self-possession. Mr. Stanton's reply when he knew why he was sent for was given with all the sternness of his character. He said (and I recall his words well): 'Mr. President, these interferences are having a most demoralizing effect on the discipline of the army, and unless the findings of the court-martial, which you refer to, are carried out, the effect will be to increase desertions instead of stopping them.' The lady, fearing the argument of the Secretary would seal the fate of the young man, regained her self-control and made her appeal to the President all the stronger. Then it was that Mr. Lincoln, with more emphasis than was his habit, directed the Secretary to at once countermand the execution of the sentence. The scene was one of the most thrilling I ever witnessed. The lady was completely overpowered with joy and wept as only one mother can weep for another. The President then rose to his feet, took the lady by the hand with all the tenderness and affection of a father and said: 'Go, madam, and telegraph to the mother of this young man the success of your mission.' Mr. Stanton turned without a word and left the room, while the President, with a heavy sigh, said: 'When will this shedding of blood cease?' I have in no degree overdrawn the dramatic features of this scene, and the impression then made on my mind I shall never forget.

"It would be a great mistake to suppose that this kindness of Mr. Lincoln's heart arose from any weakness in his character; on the contrary, it rather adds to his greatness."

THE ASSASSINATION.

"As we are getting pretty close in this narrative to the time of Mr. Lincoln's assassination, were you in Washington, Mr. Forney, when it occurred, and if so what incidents do you recollect connected therewith?"

"No; I was in Richmond on that terrible night with a party of gentlemen who arrived there the afternoon of that day with the intention of spending a few days there and then going further south. How well I recollect that evening at the Spottswood Hotel. Col. J. W. Forney, Hon. Samuel J. Randall and Hon. E. B. Hart of New York were of the party, numbering about twelve in all. We were all assembled in one of the public parlors of the hotel, entertaining, with a well-supplied commissary we brought with us, quite a number of prominent confederates who had called to pay their respects as well as to share in the luxuries we had brought with us and of which they had been deprived during the war. In the midst of our festivities a mounted orderly arrived at the hotel very much excited, with an important dispatch, as he said, from the Union general still in command of Richmond, for Col. John W. Forney. I remember being outside on the pavement in front of the hotel walking up and down with one of the members of our party, and noticing the unusual excitement of this orderly I approached him for the purpose of receiving the dispatch, but he refused to deliver it to any one but Col. Forney himself. We then went upstairs, and when the dispatch was read it stated that President Lincoln with several members of his cabinet had been assassinated, and that Col. Forney should avail himself of the opportunity that would be given him by the officer in command to return to Washington at once on the government boat that would leave Newport News at a very early hour the next morning. This was the only boat permitted to go up the river, as all through transportation for the time had been stopped between Washington and the south.

A HASTY TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

"Our party left the Spottswood Hotel with as little ceremony as possible, and were taken in an omnibus to the other side of the river, over a temporary bridge on the very piers of the one destroyed by the confederates at the surrender of Richmond, afterward known in history as having been fired by a torch applied by the hand of John C. Breckinridge. The train was already waiting for us. Most of the Richmond gentlemen who were with us at the hotel accompanied us to the train and felt the solemnity of the occasion as keenly as we did, and every one of them, without a single exception, condemned the assassination and fully realized at that moment that the south would suffer in many ways in consequence. The fear of most of our party was the probability that other assassins were even at that moment in Richmond on the lookout for prominent northern victims, who were to be found in many of the principal military posts of the south. Our Richmond friends noticing that we were laboring under some such apprehensions denied all knowledge of any such condition of affairs, and that even should they exist they were ready to pledge their lives in our defense. After parting with them rather hurriedly we boarded the train and in a short time reached Newport News. I recollect well that it was just in the gray of the morning; the boat that had been waiting our arrival had on board quite a number of Union officers and some few confederate prisoners who were to be taken to Washington; what for, I cannot remember. There were several hundred civilians on the wharf who were imploring the captain of the boat to be taken to Washington, but without avail. I remember also very distinctly that there were large numbers of military men of all grades, together with civilians, who had gathered on the wharf to witness our departure, they having been aroused from their slumbers at that early hour by the terrible news of the assassination. Every one appeared to have partaken of the gloom and sadness that was settling itself over all sections of the country.

HOW THE NEWS WAS SPREAD.

"Reaching Old Point Comfort, there was another equally anxious crowd awaiting our arrival, a majority of whom had been sojourning at the hotel, and they, too, having heard of the terrible tragedy were anxious to get to their northern homes as soon as possible. Men, women and children were congregated, and their pleas for transportation were, in most cases, pitiful, but the captain was inexorable, and after a consultation of some kind with the commander at that point he came on board and in a few moments we were steaming toward the capital.

"It was a sad, melancholy trip, and very little was said among the passengers on board, for just then our knowledge of the full extent of the assassination was rather meager. The first confirmation that we had we read from large placards that were fastened on both sides of the government boat that had left Washington the night of the assassination and that was on its way to Norfolk. These placards had written on them in large letters, 'President Lincoln has been assassinated.' We could see that the news had spread pretty rapidly by the crowds of people seen here and there congregated on the banks of the river. We reached Washington at an early hour on Sunday morning, the trip having been a slow, tedious one. Never shall I forget the appearance of the city: Every house (with scarcely an exception) was draped in deep mourning and the feeling among the people was of the most intense character. People had become suspicious of one another, so terrible was the shock. Nobody could tell to what extent the conspiracy had spread, as it was hard to believe that but a few persons—four or five men, and a woman among them—could organize and carry out a plot of such terrible magnitude without the aid and support of a large number of others, and they perhaps mingling among the people and living in some of the houses that had upon them the outward signs of mourning. The scenes associated with this tragedy have been described so often and in such graphic terms that it is not necessary for me to add anything more to them. This recollection of Mr. Lincoln requires no reviewal or elaboration from me, but will stand as one of the most prominent and, at the same time, the saddest chapters in our history and will be remembered as one of the great epochs in the history of human liberty.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF WILKES BOOTH.

"By the way," Mr. Forney, "as your position as a journalist brought you in pretty close intimacies with the dramatic profession, did you have any personal acquaintance with Wilkes Booth, and if so, what were your impressions when you heard that he was the assassin?"

"Yes; I knew Booth quite intimately, and he was the last man who I ever believed could be capable of such an act. For some time before the assassination he spent a sort of leisurely life here in Washington, telling many of his friends that he had retired from the stage temporarily, and made up his mind to try and make money outside of his profession. As was known at the time, he had gone into the oil business, and, I think, was then part owner of an oil well in Franklin county, Pa., and it was named after him. He boarded for a little while at a hotel corner of 9th and F, on the same site of the magnificent new building now being erected for the Washington Loan and Trust Company. The *Chronicle* office was located a few doors south on 9th below F. It was his habit when in the city to call at the office to see me almost every night, generally at hours ranging from 9 to 12. These visits became so regular that I not only looked for them, but enjoyed them as sources of great relief from my exciting duties as publisher of the *Daily and Sunday Chronicle*. He was an exceedingly interesting man—full of intelligence, and as a conversationalist had few equals. He was a thorough master of all the graces and courtesies of high-bred life, which he naturally inherited, as well as acquired in his profession. As we were wide apart on politics as well as on the issues of the war, his sympathies being with the south, we, by a sort of mutual understanding, agreed never to make either of our differences the subject of conversation. It was our usual habit in our evening strolls to call in at the different places of amusement, never remaining long in either of them unless the attraction was something belonging to the legitimate drama. There were many things connected with this man which at the time I was unable to understand, but that to a certain extent were explained after the assassination. For instance, he would occasionally fall into strange moods of perturbation, particularly noticeable when in the company of four or five others, and especially so when the subject of the war was the principal one of conversation. I never knew him to take any part whatever, and as was his habit he either left the company rather abruptly or suggested that he and I take a walk. Then it was that he did (in one or two instances that I remember) give vent to pretty strong language, claiming that the war might have been avoided had the south been better understood. However, he was too much of an actor to lose his self-control, and generally remarked: 'Forney, let's you and I talk about something else.' Of course this was made very clear afterward, and convinced me that during such moods he was passing through terrible mental struggles. Not that I believe he felt any regrets for the crime he was then concocting, but fearful that I might in some way detect it. As a rule his humors were of a happy, convivial character, and nothing pleased him so much as to be with others who shared them with him. I merely mention these incidents to show the man as I knew him and to show the singular life he led here in Washington during the war. Why he never went with the confederate army I never could understand, unless it was that he felt his impulsive, reckless character would admit of no sort of discipline. I was thoroughly convinced after the assassination that he contemplated some bold act under his own direction—something that would startle both the north and the south as outside of the usual mode of warfare. If you remember, it was partly brought out at the trial of the assassins that the first plan of the conspirators was to quietly abduct Mr. Lincoln and in this way bring the north to some humiliating terms of surrender. I don't believe, however, that he had the slightest encouragement from the confederate government to do what he finally did, nor that any one outside of those who were associated with him had the slightest idea that he intended to do it. This was not only not brought out at the trial of his associates, but nothing has been discovered in any way to show that the south had any knowledge of his intentions. It was wholly his own conception and work, and, judging by the character of those who aided in it, they were led by a sort of blind impulse inspired by the dramatic make-up of the man himself."

The Law's Majesty in Arizona.

From the San Francisco News Letter.

They are not very rigid as to court formalities down on the Rattlesnake lode in Arizona.

"I don't see the prisoner," said the county judge, as he walked up preparatory to sentencing a culprit. "Where is he?"

"I'm blessed if I know," said the sheriff, looking under the bench. "Just lent him my paper of fine cut, too."

"Was he a big red-headed man with a scar on his cheek?" asked the foreman, who was playing stud-horse poker with the rest of the jury.

"That's the cuss," said the clerk, who had been betting on a horse race with the prosecuting attorney.

"Why, then," said the foreman, "he asked me to go out and take a drink about an hour ago, but I showed him I had three sixes, and he said. 'Well, next time, then,' and walked out."

"The thunder you say!" roared his honor. "However, he's sure to be in town next week to see the dog fight, and some of you must remind the sheriff to shoot him on sight. The docket is just jammed full of horse-stealing cases, and there is no time to waste over a measley homicider. Next case."

Told of Grant.

From the St. Louis Republic.

"When Gen. Grant returned to St. Louis after his famous tour around the world," said a Missourian, "I heard him make a remark which removed from my mind all the prejudices I ever had against him as the commander of the federal army of the United States."

"He stopped at the Southern Hotel and had a steady stream of callers—old friends who had known him in his adversity and his poverty. I was sitting in the parlor one day when an elderly lady called and wanted to see General Grant. She was promptly admitted.

"'General,' she said, 'I don' suppose you will remember me, as you have met so many people since I saw you last.'

"'Madam,' said the general, 'I never yet forgot a friend. Don't you remember the day when some of your people took me out of the gutter, took me to your house and gave me a clean shirt? And don't you remember how you nursed me back to health and strength inside of two days? I hope you have forgotten all that, but I haven't. I never shall forget it, either.'"

Agnes Was Sympathetic.

From the New York World.

Agnes was a tiny girl, just three years old, and she was very beautiful.

Her great wondering brown eyes attracted attention wherever she went. Those eyes had a way of seeing everything to such an extent that papa called her his little interrogation point.

Agnes had not been living long in New York when she was taken very ill with the grip. Her brown curls did not bob up and down in as lively a fashion as was their custom and for days she had to stay in her crib.

Then her only comfort was Topsy, her pet dollie, who was held very close during each hard pain to the patient little girl's heart.

The first bright day that Agnes was well enough to go out she went with her papa and mamma to Brooklyn.

Just as the train started when they were going over the bridge the little girl's quick ear detected a sound which she immediately wanted to have explained.

To her many eager questions papa, who did not care just then to go into details, said: "That is the grip, dear. It always makes that sound as you start."

Papa and mamma continued their talk, not suspecting that anything was troubling their little daughter until they heard a half-smothered sob and then a little quivering voice say: "I am so sorry for the car, papa. I didn't know it could have the grip, too."

Why He Called Her "Birdie."

From the New York Herald.

Mrs. Younglove—"I don't like to have Algernon call me 'Birdie.'"

Miss Waite—"Why not? I think it a dove of a name."

Mrs. Younglove—"So did I till he explained that it was because I always brought a bill."

False Economy

Is practiced by many people who buy inferior articles of food because cheaper than standard goods. Surely infants are entitled to the best food obtainable. It is a fact that the Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk is the best infant food. Your grocer and druggist keep it.

BICYCLES.

YOU WANT TO SEE THE NEW CAPITAL DART. HIGHEST GRADE HOME PRODUCT, WITH CUSHION TIRES. We carry the best assorted line of wheels in town. PSYCHO, TOURIST, KENWOOD, ETC. NEW STORE, 1221 F ST. N.W. Lessons, $1. Renting, Repairing, at the WHEELERIES AND CYCLING RINK, 921 H ST. N.W. SMITH WHEEL MFG. CO. je25

BICYCLE REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS PROMPTLY DONE. Expert work solicited from dealers and wheelmen. JORDAN & MACLEOD, MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, 512 10th st. n.w. je18-12t

SAFETY BICYCLES, CUSHIONED TIES, NEW RAPIDS; BEST ENGLISH IMPORTED. Great bargains. Must sell. PALMER, jel2-1m* 901 6th st. n.w., corner Mass. ave.

SMALL-SIZED SAFETIES CHEAP. "Advance," 24-inch wheels, $35. " 27 " " $42. " 28 " " $50. Frame of steel tubing, strongly braced; tangent-spoked wheels; ball bearings to cranks, pedals and both wheels. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., L. B. GRAVES, Manager. [je11] 1325 14th st. n.w.

THE 1891 COLUMBIA SAFETY BICYCLE Has arrived. It is a beauty and puts all others to sleep. Call and see it. GEO. S. ATWATER & CO., ja3 1424-26 Penn. ave.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

STIEFF. Prize Medal Paris Exposition. 200 first premiums; indorsed by over 100 music schools and colleges for durability. Old Pianos taken in exchange. The only Upright that can take the place of a Grand. ja24-tr PFEIFFER & CONLIFF, 516 11th st. n.w.

STEINWAY, CHASE, GABLER, BRIGGS' PIANOS. Organs and Æolians for sale or rent. DROOP'S Music Store, n29-tr 925 Pa. ave.

KNABE PIANOS. UNEQUALED IN TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY. Special attention of "Purchasers" is invited to their "New Artistic Styles," finished in designs of HIGHEST DECORATIVE ART. Pianos for rent. SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—A large assortment, comprising almost every well-known make in the country, in thorough repair, will be closed out at very low figures. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS offered both in prices and in terms, which will be arranged on EASY MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS when desired. WM. KNABE & CO., d6 817 Market space.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

GO TO T. H. WALKER & CO. AND YOU WILL find all kinds of Early Fruits, Vegetables, Spring Chickens, Fresh Meats, Hams, Breakfast Bacon and the Finest Mocha and Java Coffee. All at the lowest market prices. Also Granulated Sugar, 4½c., and Fancy Elgin Creamery, 25c. Respectfully, T. H. WALKER & CO., my28-1m 946, 948 and 950 Louisiana ave.

BUTTER! BUTTER! BUTTER! Fancy Creamery Butter 25c. 3 Jars Crosse & Blackwell's Assorted Jams 95c. N. A. POOLE, THE CASH GROCER, fe12-6m 944 Louisiana ave. n.w.

POTOMAC RIVER BOATS.

FOR NORFOLK, FORTRESS MONROE, VIRginia Beach, Richmond and all points south take the new Mammoth Iron Palace Steamers WASHINGTON and NORFOLK; daily from foot of 7th st. at 7 p.m. Tickets on sale at B. and O. offices, 619 and 1351 Pennsylvania ave. and on steamers. je12-3m

FOR NORFOLK, OLD POINT AND PINEY Point take Steamer LADY OF THE LAKE. Fare $1.50. Round trip $2.50. Steamer leaves 6th st. wharf, terminus of cable cars, Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, 5 p.m. Lighted with electricity and refurnished throughout. Through tickets to Boston, including meals and state rooms, $12.75, and New York, $8.50. Telephone call, 1350; and C. & O. offices—513 and 1421 Penna. ave. my4 ALFRED WOOD, G. T. A.

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA STEAMBOAT Company.—Steamer Sue, Capt. W. C. Geoghegan, leaves every Sunday at 4 p.m. for Baltimore and river landings. Steamer John E. Tygert, Capt. John A. Ketcham, leaves every Monday and Thursday at 4 p.m. for river landings. Thursday's trip will be extended to Baltimore. All freight must be prepaid. For passage and freight apply to STEPHENSON & BRO., 7th st. wharf, or cor. Pa. ave. and 13th st. mh28-6m

STEAMER "WAKEFIELD" Leaves 7th st. wharf on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at 7 a.m. Returning TUESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY evenings. For Nomini Creek, Va., and St. Clements Bay, Md., touching at intermediate landings. "Passenger accommodations first-class." C. W. RIDLEY, ja8 General Manager.

MEDICAL, &c.

PILES OF ANY KIND, CHRONIC OR RECENT, cured without cutting, tying, carbolic acid or salves. All other diseases of the rectum successfully treated. Consultation free by Dr. C. V. WATSON, at 613 13th st. n.w. je20-1m* Hours, 9 to 1, 3 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 2.

DROPSY CURED IN EVERY FORM; NO OPERATION necessary; ease at once; trial treatment sent free on receipt of 5c. for postage. je13-s,1y J. K. WEIDNER, West Earl, Pa.

PROFESSIONAL MASSAGE CAN BE OBTAINED with best of medical reference by applying at 913 9th st. n.w. je11-1m*

DR. K. MEYENBERG, MAGNETIC, HAS TREATED with success the throat, lungs, mental and nervous derangements; likewise the most delicate and complicated diseases of both sexes. 817 12th n.w. ap9-3m*

READ AND BE WISE.—DR. BROTHERS, 906 B st. s.w., appeared before me and made oath that he is the oldest established expert specialist in this city and will guarantee a cure in all diseases of men and furnish medicine, or no charge; consultation and advice free at any hour of the day. Subscribed and sworn to before me by Dr. BROTHERS. SAMUEL C. MILLS, a notary public in and for the District of Columbia, this 3d day of July, 1885. je3-1m*

IT HAS NEVER BEEN CONTRADICTED THAT Dr. BROTHERS is the oldest established advertising ladies' physician in the city. Dr. BROTHERS, 906 B st. s.w. Forty-five years' experience. je3-1m*

MANHOOD RESTORED BY USING A BOTTLE or two of Dr. BROTHERS' invigorating cordial. Will cure any case of nervous debility. 906 B st. s.w. je3-1m*

DR. MULLER, 807½ I ST. N.W., TREATS ALL chronic affections of the eye, ear, throat, lung, liver, kidney, strictures and urinary diseases. Office Hours: 9 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. ap8-3m*

ONE TREATMENT FREE. MASSAGE TREATments scientifically applied. One treatment free at residence or office. Hours, 10:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. my30-1m* REID, 401 C st. s.e., cor. 4th.

AVOID YEARS OF SUFFERING BY CONSULTing Dr. G. F. Theel, 538 North 4th st., Philadelphia. The only German-American specialist in the United States who is able to cure all effects of indiscretions of both sexes. Send for book "Truth," exposing quacks and their "Home Cure" swindle, &c. ap20-1y

DR. LOBB, 329 N. 15TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Twenty years' experience. Send for book (sealed) containing full particulars for HOME CURE free of charge. Hours 9 to 3—6 to 9 evenings. s3

OLD, YOUNG AND MIDDLE AGED. If you suffer from any special or nervous disease, blood poison, effects of indiscretion, etc., etc., write to Dr. G. F. Theel, 538 North Fourth st., below Green, Philadelphia, Pa., stating your case, and receive book "Truth" explaining how to get cured and exposing quacks. Dr. Theel is the only Physician in the United States to cure when all others fail, notwithstanding what others advertise. Hours, 9 to 3, 6 to 9. Sundays 9 to 12. o8-tr

PROFESSIONAL.

PROF. CLAY IS THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED advertising clairvoyant, astrologer and medium in this city. Has wonderful prophetic gift of second sight. Reveals hidden mysteries, recovers lost or stolen property, brings separated together, causes speedy marriages, gives success in business, removes family troubles, evil influences. Strangers from other cities and all in trouble will save time and money by coming to the right place at once, as he succeeds where others have failed. Convinces most skeptical and advertises only what he can do. All business confidential. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sittings, 50c. Hours, 9 to 9. Open Sundays. Residence 479 H st., between 4½ and 6th sts. southwest. je27-6t*

MME. FRANCIS, CARD AND TRANCE MEDIUM, life from cradle to grave, leaves for Atlantic City July 1; those wishing to consult her will do so at once. 813 North Carolina ave. s.e. Open daily and Sunday. je25-4t*

MRS. E. V. SNELL, CLAIRVOYANT AND BUSIness medium, can be consulted at parlors at 904 New York ave. n.w. je18-2w*

MME. BROOKE TELLS ALL THE EVENTS OF LIFE. All business confidential. Ladies and gentlemen 50 cents each. Hours: 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. 20 L st., bet. 1st and North Capitol sts. n.w. ap11-12w&3d

MME. RAPHAL, THE CELEBRATED CLAIRvoyant and astrologist, the seventh daughter, born with caul, has wonderful healing power. Gives names and lucky dates. Don't fail to see this lady. Room 10, 910 F st. n.w. je8-18t*

DENTISTRY.

THE EVANS DENTAL PARLORS, 1217 PA. AVE. n.w. Teeth extracted positively without pain or danger by our painless system—a harmless vegetable vapor, in use by us only. Its effects are pleasant and transient. Artificial teeth, crown and bridge work, at reasonable prices. ap14-3m*

DR. STARR PARSONS, 9TH ST., COR. F N.W. First-class gold and other fillings a specialty. Application to gums prevents pain in extracting. Teeth crowns and plates inserted. mh25

DENTAL INFIRMARY.—NATIONAL UNIVERsity, corner 8th and K n.w. Open 2 to 5, all the year. Extracting, &c., free. Fillings and plates at cost of materials. s10-tr

FREE DENTAL INFIRMARY.—TEETH FILLED and artificial teeth inserted without charge, except cost of material, at 1325 H st. n.w., Dental Department of the Columbian University, from 1 to 5 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Extraction free. Infirmary open from October 1 to June 30.

RAILROADS.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD CO. Schedule in effect June 7, 1891. All trains leave and arrive at Pennsylvania Passenger Station, Washington, D. C.

8:30 a.m.—Daily for Lynchburg. Stops at all stations. Connects at Calverton for Warrenton and Fauquier White Sulphur Springs; connects at Lynchburg with Norfolk and Western Railroad for Roanoke, Salem, Wytheville, Bristol, Knoxville, Chattanooga and the Southwest.

11:15 a.m.—Daily for Manassas, Warrenton and Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, Culpeper, Orange, Charlottesville stations, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway for Staunton and White Sulphur Springs, and for Lynchburg, Danville, Greensboro and stations on North Carolina Division; Salisbury and stations Western North Carolina Division; Charlotte and stations South Carolina Division, and stations Atlanta and Charlotte Division to Atlanta, where connection is made in Union Station for all principal points South and Southwest. Pullman Buffet Sleeper, New York and Washington to Atlanta, connecting with Pullman Sleeper Atlanta to New Orleans via Montgomery and Mobile, and Pullman Sleeper to Memphis via Birmingham; unites at Danville with Pullman Sleeper for Augusta via Columbia, and at Greensboro with Pullman Sleeper for Knoxville via Asheville and Hot Springs.

8:30 a.m. and 4:35 p.m.—Daily except Sunday, for Strasburg and intermediate stations.

4:35 p.m.—Daily except Sunday, for Warrenton and Fauquier White Sulphur Springs.

8:40 p.m.—Daily—WASHINGTON AND SOUTHWESTERN VESTIBULED LIMITED.—A Magnificent Train of Pullman Vestibuled Palaces, consisting of Drawing Room, Dining, Sleeping and Buffet, Smoking, Library and Observation Cars of the latest and most Magnificent and Luxurious Design, built expressly for this service. An extra fare is charged on this train in connection with First-class Tickets, not exceeding $5 over and above usual Pullman charges to any point. Arrives at Atlanta 3:25 p.m. following day, making immediate connections with fast trains for New Orleans via Montgomery and for Memphis, Meridian, New Orleans and Vicksburg via Birmingham.

11:00 p.m.—Daily, Southern Express for Lynchburg, Danville, Greensboro, Raleigh, Salisbury and stations Western North Carolina Division, Charlotte and stations South Carolina Division, to Augusta, and Stations Atlanta and Charlotte Division to Atlanta, where connection is made in Union Station for all points South and Southwest. Through coaches New York to Atlanta. Pullman Buffet Sleeper, New York to Knoxville via Lynchburg, Danville, Salisbury and Western North Carolina Division. Pullman Buffet Sleeper, Washington to New Orleans via Atlanta, Montgomery and Mobile.

TRAINS ON WASHINGTON AND OHIO DIVISION leave Washington 9 a.m. daily, 6:25 p.m. daily and 4:45 p.m., except Sunday. Returning, arrive at Washington 8:30 a.m. and 3:45 p.m. daily, and 6:53 a.m., except Sunday.

Through trains from the South via Charlotte and Danville arrive in Washington 8:38 a.m., 10:25 a.m. and 8:20 p.m., and from Charlottesville and Warrenton at 8:10 a.m. Strasburg local at 10:47 a.m.

Tickets, Sleeping Car reservation and information furnished and baggage checked at Office, 1300 Pennsylvania ave., and at Passenger Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, 6th and B sts., Washington, D. C. ja6 JAS. L. TAYLOR, General Pass. Agent.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY. Schedule in effect May 20, 1891. Leave Union Depot, 6th and B streets. 10:57 a.m. for Newport News, Old Point Comfort and Norfolk daily. Arrive at Old Point at 6:30 p.m. and Norfolk at 6:55 p.m. 2 p.m., Cincinnati Express daily for stations in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Cincinnati. Vestibule Sleepers and entire train run through without change to Cincinnati, arriving at 7:50 a.m. Dining car to Clifton Forge, serving lunch and supper. 11:10 p.m., F. F. V. Vestibule Limited, daily. Solid trains, with dining cars, run through without change to Cincinnati. Vestibule Sleeper for Lexington and Louisville. Pullman Cars are open to receive passengers at 9 p.m. Offices, 513 and 1421 Pennsylvania avenue. my26 H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO THE NORTH, WEST AND SOUTHWEST. DOUBLE TRACK. SPLENDID SCENERY. STEEL RAILS. MAGNIFICENT EQUIPMENT. In effect May 24, 1891. TRAINS LEAVE WASHINGTON FROM STATION CORNER 6TH AND B STS. AS FOLLOWS: For Pittsburg and the west, Chicago Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule Cars at 10:50 a.m. daily; Fast Line, 10:50 a.m. daily to Chicago, Columbus and St. Louis, with parlor car Harrisburg to Pittsburg, and sleeping cars from Pittsburg to Indianapolis, Pittsburg to Columbus, Altoona to Chicago, St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati Express, 3:30 p.m. daily; Parlor Car Washington to Harrisburg and Sleeping Cars Harrisburg to St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati and Dining Car Harrisburg to St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati. Western Express at 7:40 p.m. daily, with Sleeping Cars Washington to Chicago and St. Louis, connecting daily at Harrisburg with through Sleepers for Louisville and Memphis. Pullman Dining Car Pittsburg to Richmond and Chicago. Pacific Express 10:00 p.m. daily, for Pittsburg and the west, with through Sleeper to Pittsburg, and Pittsburg to Chicago.

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD. For Kane, Canandaigua, Rochester and Niagara Falls daily, except Sunday, 8:10 a.m. For Erie, Canandaigua and Rochester daily; for Buffalo and Niagara daily, except Saturday, 10:00 p.m., with Sleeping Car Washington to Rochester. For Williamsport, Rochester and Niagara Falls, 7:40 p.m. daily, except Saturday, with Sleeping Car Washington to Rochester. For Williamsport, Renovo and Elmira at 10:50 a.m. daily, except Sunday. For Williamsport daily, 3:30 p.m.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND THE EAST. 7:20, 10:00 and 11:00 a.m., 12:15, 2:10, 3:15, 4:20, 10:00 and 11:35 p.m. On Sunday, 9:00, 11:00 a.m., 12:15, 2:10, 3:15, 4:20, 10:00 and 11:35 p.m. Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars, with Dining Car to New York, 9:40 a.m. daily except Sunday. For New York only, Limited Express with Dining Car from Baltimore, 4:00 p.m. daily.

FOR PHILADELPHIA ONLY. Fast Express, 8:10 a.m. week days and 3:45 p.m. daily. Accommodation, 5:00 a.m. daily. Express, 5:40 p.m. daily. For Boston, without change, 3:15 p.m. every day. For Brooklyn, N. Y., all through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of Brooklyn Annex, affording direct transfer to Fulton st., avoiding double ferriage across New York city. For Atlantic City, 12:15 p.m., week days, 11:35 p.m. daily. For Baltimore, 5:00, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00, 10:50, 11:00 and 11:50 a.m., 12:15, 2:10, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:20, 4:30, 5:40, 6:00, 7:40, 10:00 and 11:35 p.m. On Sunday, 5:00, 9:00, 9:05, 10:50 and 12:00 a.m., 12:15, 2:10, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:20, 5:40, 6:00, 7:40, 10:00 and 11:35 p.m. For Pope's Creek Line, 7:20 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. daily, except Sunday. For Annapolis, 7:20 and 9:00 a.m., 11:50 and 4:20 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 9:00 a.m. and 4:20 p.m.

WASHINGTON SOUTHERN RAILWAY. IN EFFECT JUNE 7, 1891. For Alexandria, 4:30, 6:35, 7:45, 8:40, 9:45, 10:47 a.m., 12:01 noon, 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 4:25, 5:00, 5:37, 6:15, 8:02, 10:05 and 11:39 p.m. On Sunday at 4:30, 7:45, 9:45, 10:47 a.m., 1:00, 2:45, 6:15, 8:02 and 10:05 p.m. Accommodation for Quantico, 7:45 a.m. daily. For Richmond and the south, 4:30 and 10:57 a.m. daily, 5:07 p.m. week days. Trains leave Alexandria for Washington 6:05, 7:05, 8:00, 9:10, 10:15, 11:17, 11:44 a.m., 1:20, 2:00, 3:00, 3:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6:13, 7:05, 9:20, 10:50 and 11:08 p.m. On Sunday at 9:10, 10:15, 11:17 and 11:44 a.m., 2:00, 5:05, 7:05, 7:40, 9:20 and 10:50 p.m. Tickets and information at the office, northeast corner of 13th street and Pennsylvania avenue, and at the station, where orders can be left for the checking of baggage to destination from hotels and residences. CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. [je11] General Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD. Schedule in effect May 10, 1891. Leave Washington from station corner of New Jersey avenue and C street. For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited express trains, 11:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m. daily. For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis, Vestibuled Limited 3:30, express 11:30 p.m. daily. For Pittsburg and Cleveland, express daily, 9:35 a.m. and 8:45 p.m. For Lexington and Staunton †10:40 a.m. For Winchester and way Stations, †5:30 p.m. For Luray, *3:30, *8:45 p.m. For Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Memphis 10:00 p.m. daily. Sleeping car through to Memphis. For Baltimore, week days, 4:05, 5:00, 6:35, 7:20, 7:30 (8:00, 45 minutes), 8:30, 9:30 (10:00, 45 minutes), 11:35 a.m., 12:10, 2:45, 2:45 (3:15, 45 minutes), 3:25, 4:28, 4:31, 4:55 (5:10, 45 minutes), 5:30, 5:35, 6:20, 6:25, 7:30, 8:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 and 11:35 p.m. Sundays, 4:05, 7:30 (8:00, 45 minutes), 8:30, 9:30 (10:00, 45 minutes), 11:35 a.m., 1:00, 2:45, 3:25, 4:31, 4:55 (5:10, 45 minutes), 6:20, 6:25, 7:30, 8:30, 9:00, 11:30, 11:35 p.m. For Annapolis, 7:20 and 8:30 a.m., 12:10 and 4:28 p.m. Sundays, 8:30 a.m., 4:31 p.m. For Frederick, †11:30 a.m., †1:15, †3:30, †4:30 p.m. For Hagerstown, †10:40 a.m. and †5:30 p.m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE FOR NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA. For Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and the East, daily, 4:05, 8:00 (10:00, Dining Car), 11:35 a.m., 2:45 (5:10, Dining Car), 8:30 (11:30 p.m., Sleeping Car, open at 10:00 o'clock). Buffet Parlor Cars on all day trains. For Boston, *2:45 p.m., with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car running through to Boston without change via Poughkeepsie Bridge, landing passengers in B. & M. station at Boston. For Atlantic City, 4:05, 10:00 and 11:35 a.m. Sundays, 4:05, 11:35 a.m. For time of suburban trains see time tables, to be had of all ticket agents. †Except Sunday. *Daily. ‡Sunday only. Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Co. on orders left at ticket offices, 619 and 1351 Pa. ave., and at depot. J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SCULL, my11 Gen. Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent.

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