CITY AND DISTRICT.

☞ Every one who wants to hire help or find a situation, buy or sell real estate, let or hire houses or rooms, find work or workers, borrow or lend money, or offer or find bargains of any kind, should consult the columns of THE STAR. They constitute a perfect daily history and directory of the minor needs and activities of this community, and each new advertisement therein is as well worth reading as any other department of the paper.

POOR FIELDING THE CAUSE.

How the Nationals Lost to the Cincinnatis Yesterday.

MURPHY'S RISKY RUN—OTHER BALL GAMES YESTERDAY—THE STANDING OF THE CLUBS—BASE BALL NOTES.

American Association in the East.

Columbus, 7; Athletics, 6.
Baltimore, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Cincinnati, 3; Washington, 2.
Boston, 10; Louisville, 5.

National League in the West.

Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Chicago, 8; Boston 7 (12 innings).
Cleveland, 12; New York, 6.
Pittsburg, 7; Brooklyn, 5.
Brooklyn, 12; Pittsburg, 8.

CLUB STANDING.

American Association.

	W.	L.	P.		W.	L.	P.
Boston	50	25	.667	Columbus	37	42	.468
St. Louis	52	28	.650	Cincinnati	35	43	.449
Baltimore	44	29	.603	Louisville	29	53	.354
Athletic	38	38	.500	Washington	24	48	.333

National League.

	W.	L.	P.		W.	L.	P.
Chicago	42	29	.592	Philadelphia	34	36	.486
New York	39	27	.591	Brooklyn	33	38	.465
Boston	38	32	.543	Pittsburg	28	40	.412
Cleveland	37	36	.507	Cincinnati	29	42	.408

Little Willie Mains, the tall and slender twirler of the Cincinnati club, proved too effective against the Statesmen yesterday, and as the latter were playing very ragged ball they had no difficulty in losing the game by the score of 3 to 2. All three of the visitors' runs were made on errors, and at no time was there any reason for Carsey, who attended to the deliveries for Washington, to feel that it was through him that the game was going to the other side. He pitched one of those great losing games for which he is getting to be famous, a game in which he is not hit hard, nor even in bunched spots, but yet with such a miserable support behind him that the game is gone despite his best efforts. Carsey has pitched so many of those games this year that the thing is getting to be a trifle monotonous. It is not his fault, however.

A GOOD START.

Washington started as if to destroy Mr. Mains' peace of mind. Murphy went to first on balls, and after Dowd had sacrificed Slattery and Alvord each hit safely, scoring Lawrence Patrick. With one out and two on bases McGuire, who played right field, struck out, and McQuery, after several trials to hop the ball over the fence, fled to left. The visitors scored their first run in the third inning. Whitney had flied out to Murphy when Mains put a slow grounder to Hatfield, and Beat the ball. Seery put one at Alvord, which was fumbled, Mains going to third. Then Andrews sent another down in the same direction, and Alvord, trying to catch Seery at second, threw badly and Mains scored. Seery going to third and Andrews to second. After Vaughan had been given first on balls, thus filling the bases, a neat double play between Hatfield, Dowd and McQuery retired the side without any more runs scoring. The same men did another double play in the fourth. In the fifth the game was thrown away by Washington through bad field work. Whitney had flied out to McGuire, when Mains dropped another fly in the same territory, which McGuire, after a good run, muffed. Seery next pounded a safe one in right and McGuire, making a good stop of the roll, sat down in the soft earth and arose with a large trade-mark behind him. Mains went to third on the hit and scored the next minute, when Dowd muffed Lohman's throw to catch Seery on the run down. Seery kept on and scored, as Slattery failed to pick up the ball in time. After Andrews had struck out Vaughan hit safely to left and let Murphy do his turn in the error column, the runner taking second on a fumble. Canavan flied out to McQuery. Two runs were scored.

A GOOD CHANCE.

In the sixth Washington had the bases full, but could not score. McGuire and Hatfield hit safely and Lohman was given first on balls when two were out. Carsey popped up a fly to Carney and the side was retired. In this inning Alvord did some good work, making a beautiful stop of Robinson's liner and assisting in a very neat double after Johnston had put a safe one in left.

In the seventh Murphy made a safe hit. The ball hit the plate and bounded so high that the runner made first in time. He stole second and third, the latter time without opposition, and after Dowd had struck out—this happened while Murphy was on first—Slattery hit to short and Murphy was caught trying to score.

The visitors made a desperate effort to score in the eighth, but without success. Murphy made a pretty catch of Andrews' long foul and Hatfield made a bad throw of Vaughan's grounder. Canavan put a two-bagger into right and Vaughan went to third. Robinson flied out to Alvord and Johnston gave Hatfield an easy grounder that was cared for.

AN EXCITING FINISH.

The ninth was very exciting and the home team came within a scratch of winning. Some folks lay the blame of the defeat on Murphy for taking too many chances, but that is a matter of divided opinion. Lohman put a hot liner through Canavan to start off with. Carsey made a sacrifice to Robinson. Lohman was on second and Murphy banged one at Robinson that caromed off his shoulder into left center. Lohman went to third and scored when Whitney fumbled Dowd's bounder. The ball was left in the alley between second and third and the latter bag was quite uncovered. There was but one man between him and the base and he was not looking and Murphy, thinking to take every chance of an escape in the general excitement, made a plucky dive for third, but was touched in passing by Canavan, who had run over and picked up the ball just in time. The Porkopolis joy was immense. Robinson executed an Omaha dance on second and the crowd thoughtlessly hissed Murphy for doing that which every ball player is supposed to do, take even chances. Had he made third on the play he would have been applauded heartily as a sagacious runner. It was merely a case of hard luck. Slattery made a sharp single over second that put Dowd on that bag, and the fleet man from Boston soon stole third. Alvord might have scored him and thus tied the score, possibly winning the game, but he could not get the ball out of the reach of Canavan, and Slattery was forced at second.

Washington made 8 hits and 9 errors, and Cincinnati 5 hits and 3 errors.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES IN OTHER CITIES.

Only for three innings were the Louisvilles in yesterday's game at Boston. In the fourth Boston took the lead on a base on balls, four hits and wild throws by Cahill. Louisville batted O'Brien hard and might have won had Buffington not been substituted. Bill Daley was released today.

The Athletics' victorious progress was checked by the Columbus team at Philadelphia yesterday by hard and consecutive hitting at the right time. The fielding of both teams was excellent.

Both the Orioles and the Browns played without error yesterday at Baltimore. The game was won by the former by timely batting. The contest was exciting from start to finish. The fielding at times was brilliant.

Yesterday's game at Chicago with Boston, although a stubbornly contested one, was characterized by loose and careless fielding on both sides. The game had few interesting features beyond the fact that it was a twelve-inning affair.

Clemson's inability to put the ball over the plate is the tale that tells the story of the Phillies' defeat in Cincinnati yesterday. Otherwise the Quaker lad pitched a good game, keeping the eight hits made off him well scattered. Mullane pitched in old-time form and had his opponents at his mercy. Both pitchers were well supported.

Tim Keefe was placed in the box for the Giants yesterday at Cleveland and was hit unmercifully throughout the game. Every man had a whack at him, some of them several, and by the time the last man was out in the last inning the once great Timothy was presumably a sadder and wiser man. The Giants played a good game in the field and did some good stick work, but in the face of the terrific cannonading they received at the hands of their opponents it availed them nothing.

Pittsburg and Brooklyn played two games at Pittsburg yesterday, the first being won by the home team, the second by the Bridegrooms. In the first game Ward and Umpire Hurst had hot words and the Brooklynite was fined $10 and ordered out of the game. The Bridegrooms had the game well in hand until the fifth inning, when Hanlon's sluggers tied the score and followed it up later by forging ahead and keeping the lead to the end. In the second game things were different. The visitors went in with a rush, kept it up and won in a canter.

BALL NOTES.

Cincinnati today.

Eighteen hundred were present.

Von der Ahe has signed Pitcher Duryea.

Bakely is penitent and may be reinstated in Baltimore.

The whole infield seemed nervous yesterday.

When will Carsey and Lohman officiate in a winning game?

Twenty errors in two games is a very good showing for a team.

Kerins has been warned by President Kramer and is a little more careful.

A good hit by Carsey in the sixth or by Alvord in the ninth would have won the game.

Dowd might make a little more effort on some of the bad throwing that is done to him. He does not exert himself very much.

Columbus plays an off-schedule game in Baltimore today, to take the place of that which was prevented there by rain Wednesday.

Egan, St. Louis' second baseman, received word while he was here that his wife was dying at his home near Philadelphia. He left at once. Fuller played second and Boyle short yesterday.

Cahill caught for Louisville yesterday and the beneficiaries stole sixteen bases while he was behind it. He is about as fast as William O'Brien used to be when he was here.

The Syracuse team of the eastern league has disbanded, and it is thought that the whole league will go under in another month.

Mike Kelly was not with his team yesterday. He is sojourning with his wife and child at his place in Hingham, Mass., and it is said that he is disgusted with his team. After the game in Boston the other day he declared that he would never play ball with the nine again, but Mike says those thing often.

Boston has signed a new battery composed of Donohue, catcher, who has been playing in the Rhode Island league, and Fitzgerald, pitcher, of the Salem club in the New England league.

There was to be a meeting of the Western Association in Kansas City today to settle the difficulties of the Omaha team. It is expected that a new team will be formed to take the place of the old one.

McCarthy of St. Louis is a clever dog. He has a trick of walking back and forth in front of the opposing pitcher while his side is batting, and while so doing he studies the signs of the pitcher. Once in a while he gets onto the combination and then it is that he hats hard. It is said that he tumbled to the signs of McMahon in Baltimore yesterday while he was on second in the sixth inning, and through his telegraph signals to Lyons the latter scored him with a three-bagger.

Catcher Milligan of the Athletics has caught twenty-four straight games. He is another Zimmer.

Getzein was released by the Boston League yesterday because he did not show up at the game and then pleaded a lame arm.

It is said that Kelly is after Martin Sullivan, late of Boston league, to cover first for him. Carney is not hitting the ball hard enough.

President Krauthoff, a member of the national board and president of the Western League, has signed a protest to be presented to President Young against the reinstatement of Raymond.

There are no games scheduled in the association today.

The base running of Murphy yesterday is just the kind of playing we admire in visitors. He took chances and lost.

A game of base ball took place at Notley Hall, Md., yesterday between Empire Council, No. 14, Sons of Jonadab, and Goodwill. The score was 7 to 11 in favor of the Empire Council. The feature of the game was the battery work of Chandler and Gater of the Empire.

In the Government Printing Office league yesterday afternoon the Job Room defeated the Document Room nine by the score of 14 to 7. The batteries were: Job Room, Heidler and Fulton. Document Room, Cassavant and Constantine.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Working in a Third Party Generally Favored—Papers Read Yesterday.

The first business before the national temperance convention at Saratoga yesterday was the reading and discussion of an essay on "Constitutional Prohibition," by A. M. Powell of New York.

The essayist and each speaker who discussed his paper was earnestly in favor of prohibition by constitutional amendments. The side issues of "local option" and "high license" were characterized as makeshifts that were advocated by politicians and the distilleries and breweries as tending to distract the temperance voice. The Napoleonic principle of finding out where your enemy wants you to strike him and then hitting him elsewhere and in his weakest point was applicable in this case. Constitutional prohibition was asserted to be the attack the enemies of temperance most dreaded, and if the leading parties were in favor of prohibition and against its enforcement and party caucuses are to control and silence legislative voices then independent action must be taken by temperance men that will command attention.

A TEMPERANCE PARTY FAVORED.

The distinct third party suggestion ran through the whole line of discussion with but one dissenting voice.

The speakers were John Lloyd Thomas, Rev. Hugh Montgomery and Rev. D. Lawson of Massachusetts; Rev. George H. Hicks, J. H. Bronson and George W. Powell of New York and Mrs. Perkins of New York. The same sentiment was further expressed in the discussion of the essays on the "Citizens' Protective League," by W. Jennings Demorest of New York, Mrs. Helen M. Conger of Indiana and others. Mrs. Conger gave as an axiom that prohibition can never be obtained by electing passive men to office. There can be no national prohibition until there is a political party behind it, the same as anti-slavery was never successful until an anti-slavery party succeeded at the polls.

This brought out Rev. George T. Poulson of New York, who thought that the action of the rum power in controlling the present political parties should be followed and fought within the party lines. The Rev. J. B. McGraw of New York believed that it was the duty of temperance men to make their utmost efforts felt by the strongest blows, and that can only be done effectually by working outside the old parties.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following officers were elected: President, E. H. Clapp of Massachusetts; vice presidents, Dr. A. G. Lawson of New Jersey, Mrs. Mary C. Leavitt of Massachusetts and Mrs. E. J. Phinney of Ohio; secretaries, J. N. Stearn of New York, A. E. Winter of Connecticut and Mrs. Campbell of Massachusetts; executive committee, B. F. Denison of Pennsylvania, S. Dickie of Michigan, J. S. Rawlings of Maryland, Mrs. Burgess of Pennsylvania, Rev. A. Winter of Connecticut, Mrs. A. M. Edwards of Ohio and J. D. Whitcside of Vermont.

The following papers were read and discussed: "The High License Method of Dealing With the Liquor Traffic," by Rev. Albert G. Lawson of Massachusetts; "The National Government and the Liquor Traffic," by Hon. W. B. Hill of Georgia; "Constitutional Prohibition, State and National," by A. M. Powell of New York; "The Prohibition Party, State and National," by A. A. Hopkins of New York; "Citizens' Prohibition Leagues," by Rev. Dr. A. J. Kyneth of Pennsylvania, and "Can Prohibition Be Enforced?" by Hon. L. B. Kellogg of Kansas.

The attendance at the meetings is not very large.

At the afternoon session two reports were presented from the committee on resolutions, one by its chairman, ex-Gov. Goodale, and the other, a minority report, by Rev. Dr. Dickey. The first was silent on the question of partisan action, and the second enjoined and recommended in effect, by the formation of town, county, state and national prohibition leagues, an independent party action in unison by all the organizations represented in this convention.

Pending the discussion of a motion to adopt the minority report, A. M. Powell of New York offered a substitute, which was accepted and adopted by a two-thirds vote in lieu of both reports. It recites that—

"Whereas the liquor dealers and the saloon element have united regardless of party to carry their ends, all temperance men, by united action at the polls, shall stand in defense of humanity from their evil influence."

The report condemns all systems of licensing the liquor traffic.

A New Steamship Line Formed.

Prominent New York shipping men interested in steamship business, in connection with English ship owners and the Norfolk and Western railroad, have organized the North American Transport Company, somewhat on the order of the Atlantic Transport line, organized in Baltimore a few years ago. The North American Transport Company will have offices in New York, London, Newcastle-on-Tyne, West Hartlepool and in Norfolk. Its steamers will run from Norfolk to Liverpool, London, Bremen and to other ports as fast as the business can be developed. The service will be operated in connection with the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, whose support, under an arrangement made with them, is fully assured to the steamship lines.

LINCOLN AND STANTON.

Light Thrown on the Hamlin Controversy by Stanton's Private Secretary.

REASONS FOR BELIEVING THAT LINCOLN DID NOT FAVOR JOHNSON'S NOMINATION—INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT STANTON'S SECRET TELEGRAPH SERVICE—THE RELATIONS OF LINCOLN AND HIS SECRETARY OF WAR.

Maj. Albert E. H. Johnson of this city, who held during the war the post of confidential clerk to Secretary Stanton, has been interviewed by the New York *Evening Post* on the subject of the Lincoln-Hamlin-Johnson controversy and has given some strong evidence to show that Lincoln did not want Johnson, and also some interesting details that throw light on the characters of Lincoln and Stanton. Maj. Johnson since the appearance of the interview has received a note from Gen. Jas. B. Fry, now at Newport, saying:

"I cannot refrain from telling you how much I have enjoyed your statement in the New York *Post* of the 13th. Your analysis of Lincoln, as well as of Stanton, is confirmed by my knowledge and judgment. No subordinate was ever more trusted than you were by Stanton, nor could any chief's confidence be more fully rewarded by usefulness and fidelity than Stanton's was. It is about a quarter of a century since you and I fought, bled and died in the War Department, but I recall our association with pleasure."

LINCOLN'S SIGNIFICANT REMARK.

Maj. Johnson, when asked by the interviewer respecting the controversy over Lincoln's attitude toward Hamlin, referred to the recently published statement by Mr. Charles A. Tinker of New York as the most significant contribution to the discussion.

Mr. Tinker said: "It happened that when the message announcing the nomination of Andrew Johnson for Vice President was received Mr. Lincoln was in the office. He read it carefully, and soliloquized aloud, 'Well, I thought possibly he might be the man. Perhaps he is the best man, but——,' and rising from his chair, passed out."

"Mr. Lincoln," said Maj. Johnson, "believed that Johnson was a patriot, a lover of the Union, a brave man, possessed of great force of character, a man who would under more favorable conditions of early training and later circumstance have made a brilliant mark in history, 'but——?' I tell you that summing up of Johnson's virtues in the hesitating phrase, 'Perhaps he is the best man,' followed by that precipitous closing, 'but——,' has always made me feel that Mr. Lincoln, by some special dispensation, had spread before his mental vision as in a flash the checkered panorama of the next four years; that he felt already a foreboding of his own departure and of what was destined to follow."

Mr. Tinker, Maj. Johnson said, was a telegraph operator in the room adjoining the office occupied by Secretary Stanton, and upon the occasion referred to, as soon as the President had gone, came into the Secretary's room and told Maj. Johnson the entire story just as he has now told it in print.

LINCOLN'S FRANKNESS.

"And you are quite sure," Maj. Johnson was asked by the interviewer, "Mr. Lincoln's remark was not made for effect upon those who heard him?"

"There is no reason in the world to suspect such a thing. Knowing him as I did, seeing him every day for years and often several times in a day, coming into so close contact with him that he was accustomed to call me familiarly by my first name, I could hardly be very far out in my estimate of that one trait in his character—the trait of candor—whatever else I might have been deceived about. A more open-hearted, undiplomatic, frank, outspoken, guileless man I never saw and never expect to see again. Yet to accept the version of the Hamlin affair which Col. McClure has given to the world would be to stamp him as a double-face, a schemer, a politician in the smallest sense of the term. Nothing was further from his nature, to begin with; and, without intending any disparagement of his brilliant gifts, I may add that he could not have engineered a secret campaign such as he is credited with, because he positively hadn't the capacity for it. Why, intimate as he and Mr. Stanton were, the full confidence was only on one side. Mr. Lincoln used to tell Mr. Stanton everything because he knew the Secretary was shrewd, hard-headed, close-mouthed. Mr. Stanton, on the other hand, didn't dare to tell Mr. Lincoln even the telegraphic secrets which he wasn't willing all the world should know, because Mr. Lincoln was too ready to speak of these matters to friends whom he might meet at the moment."

STANTON'S TELEGRAPHIC SECRETS.

"You refer to telegraphic secrets? Had Mr. Stanton access to any which did not immediately concern his own department?"

"My dear sir, Mr. Stanton's theory was that everything concerned his own department. It was he who was carrying on the war. It was he who would be held responsible for the secret machinations of the enemy in the rear as well as the unwarranted successes of the enemy in front. Hence he established a system of military censorship which has never, for vastness of scope or completeness of detail, been equaled in any war before or since, or in any other country under the sun. The whole telegraphic system of the United States, with its infinite ramifications, centered in his office. There, adjoining his own personal room, sat Gen. Eckert, Major T. B. Eaties, Albert E. Chandler and Chas. A. Tinker—all of them young men of brilliant promise, and now shining lights in the electrical world. Every hour of the day and night, under all circumstances, in all seasons, there sat at their instruments sundry members of this little group. The passage between their room and the Secretary's was unobstructed. It was an interior communication—they did not have even to go through the corridor to reach him; and every dispatch relating to the war or party politics that passed over the Western Union wires, north or south, they read."

"Did they report them all to the Secretary?"

"Every one which appeared to have the slightest significance. In case they were at all in doubt as to the character of one they gave him the benefit of the doubt and showed it to him. Cipher telegrams were considered especially suspicious, so every one of those was reported. The young men I have mentioned were masters of cipher translation. Every message to or from the President or any member of his household passed under the eye of the Secretary. If one cabinet minister communicated with another over the wire by a secret code Mr. Stanton had the message deciphered and read to him. If Gen. McClellan telegraphed to his wife from the front Mr. Stanton knew the contents of every dispatch. Hence, as far as the conduct of the war was concerned, Mr. Stanton knew a thousand secrets where Mr. Lincoln knew one; for the Secretary's instructions were that telegrams indiscriminately should not be shown to the President."

Mr. Stanton, Maj. Johnson said, was in possession of everything that passed over the wires at the time of the Baltimore convention of 1864, not only of the telegrapher's here but those in Baltimore being required to report every word to him.

MR. STANTON'S PREFERENCE.

"My recollection," said Maj. Johnson, when asked what was Mr. Stanton's preference for a ticket in 1864, "is that he favored the renomination of the old ticket. At all events, he wanted Lincoln to run again, and with a man of a very different sort from what he regarded Johnson to be. I believe he was suspicious of Johnson from the very outset. Although a democrat himself—indeed, perhaps for that very reason—he had an intense feeling of doubt regarding every democrat and ever southerner, which it required a great deal of favorable evidence to shake. He believed the whole southern people to be untrustworthy at that crisis of national affairs. The first duty before the administration, in his judgment, was to subdue the south, and that was a task of which he could not confide even a share to a single southern man. As I have already stated, the relations between the President and himself were such that, if Mr. Lincoln had harbored a desire for Johnson's nomination, he could not have failed to give Mr. Stanton an inkling of it; and if Mr. Stanton had received a hint of that sort, he would have put in his protest in such a way that the world would have heard of it."

RELATIONS BETWEEN LINCOLN AND STANTON.

"You speak of the intimacy of relations between the two men. The impression is pretty widespread that they had a hard time getting on together."

"Well, that is partly true and partly false. The bond between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton was a curious case of the mutual attraction of opposites. No two men were ever more utterly and irreconcilably unlike; yet no two men ever did or could work better in harness. They supplemented each other's nature, and they fully recognized the fact that they were a necessity to each other. The secretiveness which Lincoln wholly lacked Stanton had in a marked degree; the charity which Stanton could not feel coursed from every pore in Lincoln. Lincoln was for giving a wayward subordinate seventy times seven chances to repair his errors; Stanton was for either forcing him to obey or cutting off his head without more ado. Lincoln was as calm and unruffled as the summer sea in moments of the gravest peril; Stanton would lash himself into a fury over the same condition of things. Stanton would take hardships with a groan; Lincoln would find a funny story to fit them. Stanton was all dignity and sternness, Lincoln all simplicity and good nature. Yet no two men every appreciated each other more thoroughly. Mr. Stanton would rave over Mr. Lincoln's easy-going ways, fully conscious that every word he uttered might be conveyed to the President by some officious busybody who overheard it; Mr. Lincoln would let the tales pass over his head with a smile and perhaps go across to the Secretary's office within five minutes for another confidential chat."

A BIT OF WAR HISTORY.

"Mr. Stanton had some substantial grounds for a grievance against the President, had he not?"

"Yes—or, at least, he thought he had, which amounted to the same thing. It was a constant thorn in his side, as in that of so many others, that Mr. Lincoln should insist on standing by Gen. McClellan as he did, in spite of McClellan's persistant disregard of orders from Washington to engage Lee in battle. If Stanton had been President he would have made short work with McClellan, and he used to writhe under Mr. Lincoln's way of doing things. I remember one occasion when I think Mr. Lincoln pretty nearly broke the Secretary's heart. It was at the time of Pope's bad disaster. McClellan was still nominally in command of the Army of the Potomac, though all his troops had been sent over to Pope. I am going to give you now, by the by, a bit of history which I believe has never been written before. Lincoln had reached a point where even he could stand the pressure no longer; and he had actually signed a paper, written in his own hand, in Mr. Stanton's room, to be published to the country, setting forth the reasons why Gen. McClellan should once again have a command; but the next morning, seized with a sudden inspiration, he changed front and conveyed to Gen. Halleck his desire to have Gen. McClellan restored to duty instantly as commander of the Army of the Potomac. This was a crushing blow to Mr. Stanton. He was in the condition of a drooping leaf. He had little or nothing to say that whole day, but brooded over the President's order all the time. Yet the sequel proved that the President was right. McClellan took command of the Army of the Potomac, which had then become a rabble and alarmed everybody; and the first fruit of his restoration was the battle of Antietam, which, though technically a draw, gave the Union cause a decided impetus and advantage."

"Did Mr. Stanton himself appreciate the wisdom of this move finally?"

"Oh, yes, he recognized and admired the genius of foresight which the President displayed on more than one occasion like this, when the prospects were blackest. He also realized and appreciated, I believe, Lincoln's magnanimity toward himself. The two men gave each other the full measure of appreciation, I can assure you. If such a feeling had not existed there would have been abundant occasions for a rupture. Mr. Stanton, though not a party to the cabal which proposed to thrust Mr. Lincoln aside at the end of his first term, was knowing to it, and it made him very angry."

LINCOLN AND THE CONVENTION.

"Did Mr. Lincoln appear to feel any special interest in the outcome of the convention?"

"Not much. If appearances counted for anything, his thoughts as well as his hands were kept entirely off the convention. I think he was perfectly convinced that he would be chosen to run again. Mr. Stanton showed a great deal keener interest in the whole business than the President did. Not only did he take the precautions I mentioned a few minutes ago, enabling him to read the secret telegraphic history of the convention, but I remember his instructing me to get the Baltimore newspapers for him every day while the sessions lasted. Mr. Lincoln neither sent nor received a dispatch, and seemed generally as indifferent as if the affair were all some one else's, and not his own."

"Have you any reason to suppose that the idea of a southern man for second place on the ticket had found favor in his eyes, even if he had not personally suggested it?"

"Not the least. Why should it? Who was to be favorably affected by putting a southern man on the ticket? Not the north, certainly; for the Unionists up there were perfectly satisfied to have one of their own kind for a Vice President. Not the south, for the only sort of man who would have been satisfactory there would have been a temporizer and a conciliator—one of the type which no republican convention at that day would have touched with a forty-foot pole. Not Europe, for both England and France had by that time become convinced of the immensely superior power of the north, and so long as the south had refused, as a condition of diplomatic recognition to abolish slavery, they were perfectly willing to see the war pushed to a conclusion on strictly sectional lines. Who else was there to influence by this show of desecentralizing the dominant party or the administration? Nobody. And to accuse Mr. Lincoln, the most far-seeing, philosophic statesman of his time, of proposing such a policy, is to throw discredit on his honesty as well as his intelligence. Still, after all is said, I cling to my view that Mr. Tinker's reminiscence is the most striking contribution to the literature of this question. And it would be, in my judgment, impossible to find anywhere a more convincing proof that Mr. Lincoln was neither the author nor the abettor of the Johnson nomination than that uncompleted sentence as it fell from his lips, drawn forth by the sudden news from Baltimore: 'Perhaps he is the best man, but——!'"

THE L. A. W.

Lowering the American Record for 25 Miles—The Convention at Detroit.

Fully 3,000 wheelmen are in Detroit, representing almost all the leading clubs of the country. Yesterday morning was spent in making short runs about the city. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the National League American Wheelman tournament began with the twenty-five-mile road race from Pontiac to Detroit. At 1:30 p.m. about 1,000 of the cyclists boarded a special train over the Grand Trunk railroad to Pontiac and witnessed the start.

The course as laid out was one and one-half miles out on a side road and back then straight to Rockford. A better course or a better day could hardly have been asked for. There was but little wind, and that in the riders' favor. The race was easily won by B. J. Graham of Detroit, who came over the tape at 5:10. N. H. Van Sicklen captured sixth place and the time medal in 1.25.11. This lowers the American record made by C. E. Kluge, New Rochelle, N. Y., August 2, 1890, of 1.26.40. Vansicklen's riding was excellent, he managing to pass ten of the sixteen men who started ahead of him.

A lantern parade, joined in by 1,000 riders, occupied the evening. At the island a magnificent display of fireworks was given on a barge floating in the river.

TALKS AT CHAUTUAQUA.

Woman's Suffrage, Marriage and Divorce and Other Topics.

Dr. Charles S. Wells of New York, the writer on economics, who is lecturing at Lake Chautauqua, N. Y., says that woman suffrage cannot be prohibited under the Constitution.

A strong effort is being made to have the program changed so that he may deliver his lectures on "Taxation," "Woman Suffrage," "Marriage and Divorce Laws," and similar subjects. He is now lecturing on "Travels in Palestine."

Dr. Frederick Starr said in his lecture yesterday that the mound builders were the progenitors of the Indians, and not a lost race.

Miss Maud Murray of Chicago, the reader, gave an entertainment in the amphitheater yesterday, and John McMarter continued his story of "The Early Struggles of the United States."

The Business Educators' convention is discussing methods.

National Editorial Association.

Yesterday afternoon the ladies accompanying the National Editorial Association delegates to St. Paul were given an excursion to White Bear lake, while the editors themselves continued their business session.

Vice President Hunter occupied the chair and the first business done was the reading of the treasurer's report, a lengthy document, which shows a balance of $271.11 from last year and a total amount of cash on hand of $1,685.81. The report was accepted amid considerable applause.

Theo. L. De Vinne of the Century read a paper on "The Mechanical Department of the Newspaper." W. H. Hills of the Boston Writer followed with one on "The Editorial Department," which Hon. Owen Scott, of Bloomington, Ill., in a discussion which followed said was practically the whole newspaper.

Mrs. A. E. Whitaker of Boston closed the afternoon with a paper on "Woman's Interest in Journalism."

The ladies returned in time to enjoy the reception given by Gov. Merriam at the capitol and a second and later reception at the rooms of the St. Paul Press Club. The local newspaper men were assisted in this reception by the Minnesota Press Association.

President Stephens announced the following committee to visit the world's fair commissioners and confer with them regarding the newspaper exhibit: Maj. Bundy of Chicago, R. M. Woods of Illinois, Owen Scott of Illinois, J. A. Hessler of Indiana and J. A. Sleicher of New York.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AUCTION SALES.

THIS AFTERNOON.

RATCLIFFE, DARK & CO., Auctioneers, 920 Penn. ave. n.w

DESIRABLE UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON NINTH STREET BETWEEN I AND K STREETS SOUTHEAST BY AUCTION.

On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY SEVENTEENTH, 1891, AT SIX O'CLOCK, we will sell by public auction, in front of the premises,

THE FOURTH 22 FEET 6 INCHES FRONT OF ORIGINAL 11 IN SQUARE 928,

On the west side of Ninth street between I and K streets southeast. This property is near several lines of cars running to the center of the city and is an elegant opportunity for investment.

Terms made known at sale. A deposit of $200 required at time of sale. Terms to be complied with in fifteen days from sale or right to resell at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser is reserved. All conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost.

jy10-d&ds RATCLIFFE, DARK & CO.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON THE GIESBORO ROAD.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the undersigned, dated November 15, 1886, and recorded in liber 1536, folio 439, of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the parties secured by said deed of trust, I will offer at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JULY, 1891, at FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., all that parcel of land containing about forty-eight acres and being part of a tract of land known as Believe, as the same is fully described in said deed of trust.

Terms of sale: Assume trust securing $4,000 due October 10, 1895, with interest from October 10, 1890. Pay one-third of the balance in cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from day of sale, deferred payments to be represented by purchaser's notes secured by deed of trust on the property sold and bearing interest at 6 per cent semi-annually, or all cash, at purchaser's option. Deposit of $200 required at sale. Conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost. Terms to be complied with in 10 days, otherwise the trustee reserves the right to resell at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser after five days' advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C.

JOHN RIDOUT, Trustee.

DUNCANSON BROS., Auctioneers. jy6-d&ds

FUTURE DAYS.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF FIVE ACRES OF LAND AT BENNINGS, D.C., FRONTING ON THE SHERIFF ROAD, HIGHLY IMPROVED.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated November 4, 1890, and duly recorded in Liber No. 1540, one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, default having occurred been made in the same, the undersigned, trustees therein named, will sell at public auction in front of the premises on TUESDAY, JULY TWENTY-FOURTH, 1891, at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., lot No. 5, containing five acres, in John H. W. Burley's subdivision of a part of the Sheriff estate of "Beall's Adventure," as the same is recorded in liber Government No. 1, folio 5, one of the subdivision books in the surveyor's office in the said District.

The property is improved by a comfortable frame dwelling of eight rooms in good condition, is beautifully located and has on it a large quantity of bearing fruit trees, well shaded, &c., &c.; fronts the Sheriff road, is susceptible of division with profit, and a short walk from the station.

Terms of sale: One thousand dollars cash, $200 of which must be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in equal payments in two and three years from the day of sale, to be secured by the purchaser's notes, bearing interest at 6 per cent from the day of sale, and a deed of trust on the property sold to the satisfaction of the trustees, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. Conveyancing and recording at the cost of the purchaser. Terms of sale to be complied with within ten days from the day of sale, else trustees reserve the right to sell again at the risk and cost of the purchaser in default.

LEWIS FORD, 617 F st. n.w., Washington, D. C. } Trustees.

jy16-10t

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF LOT 23x51, ON FIRST STREET WEST BETWEEN PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND NORTH B STREET, IMPROVED BY THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated June 10, A. D. 1890, and duly recorded in liber No. 1504, folio 89 et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, JULY FIFTEENTH, A. D. 1891, at HALF-PAST FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate in Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: The front 23 feet on said First street by equal width the depth of 51 feet of lot No. 8 of Carroll's subdivision of lots 6, 7, 8 in square 725, together with the improvements thereon—a substantial three-story brick dwelling.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, of which $200 must be paid at time of sale and the balance in equal payments in one and two years, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, to be secured by purchaser's notes and a deed of trust on property sold. Conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost. Terms of sale to be complied with in ten days after sale, else trustees reserve right to resell at risk and cost of purchaser in default.

WM. F. HOLTZMAN, 1327 F st. n.w. } Trustees.
ARTHUR A. BIRNEY, 458 La. ave.

jy3-dts

☞ THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED UNTIL WEDNESDAY, JULY TWENTY-SECOND, 1891, same hour and place.

By order of the Trustees.

jy10-d&ds

DUNCANSON BROS., Auctioneers, 9th and D sts. n.w.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE AND THREE LOTS ON HARRISON STREET, UNIONTOWN.

By virtue of two deeds of trust, duly recorded in Liber No. 1227, folio 155, and Liber No. 1548, folio 352 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at AUCTION, IN FRONT OF THE PREMISES, ON MONDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, A.D. 1891, AT SIX O'CLOCK P.M., all those pieces or parcels of land situate and being in Uniontown in the county of Washington, District of Columbia, and known upon the ground plat or plan of said Uniontown as and being lots numbered five hundred and ninety-eight (598), five hundred and ninety (590) and six hundred (600), together with all and singular appurtenances, rights, privileges, improvements and other hereditaments to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in six, twelve and eighteen months, notes to be given bearing 6 per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually, and to be secured by deed of trust on premises sold, or all cash, at option of purchaser. A deposit of $200 required at time of sale. Conveyancing, &c., at purchaser's cost. Terms to be complied with in fifteen days, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser after five days' advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C.

HENRY H. BERGMAN, CHRISTIAN G. LEDERER, } Trustees.

jy15-d&ds

RATCLIFFE, DARK & CO., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON ELEVENTH STREET BETWEEN M AND N STREETS SOUTHEAST.

By virtue of a deed of trust duly recorded in Liber No. 1187, folio 283 et seq., one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public auction in front of the premises on WEDNESDAY, TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1891, at SIX O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: All of Lot numbered eight (8) in square one thousand (1000), together with the improvements, &c.

Terms: One-third cash, the balance in one and two years at 6 per cent per ann