TOILING LEGISLATORS.

The Senate Wrestling With the Intricacies of Mexican Land Grant Titles.

A Proposed Junketing Excursion to the Hot Springs Rejected.

Mr. Dorsheimer's Copyright Bill Favorably Reported to the House.

The Bill for the Suppression of Pleuro-Pneumonia Under Consideration.

THE SENATE.

Mr. Wilson, at his own request, was excused from acting as chairman of the committee on mines and mining.

Mr. Dolph, on like request, was excused from acting on the committee on further accommodations for the library.

Mr. Lapham, on like request, was excused from acting as chairman of the committee on woman suffrage.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, on like request, was excused from acting on the same committee.

Mr. Coke presented, as a memorial, a joint resolution of the legislation of Texas, now in session, instructing the senators and representatives of that state in congress to endeavor to secure such legislation by congress as may reopen the western trail through the Indian territory, which has been leased for grazing purposes.

Also, a concurrent resolution of the same legislature requesting congress to provide by law for the holding of a term of the federal court in the northern border of that state.

Bills were reported favorably from committees and placed on the calendar as follows:

By Mr. Morrill: From the committee on public buildings and grounds, a bill to authorize the erection of a public building in San Francisco, Cal.

By Mr. Cockrell: With an amendment, the bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to examine certain vouchers of claims said to be due to the state of Missouri by the United States.

By Mr. Ingalls: From the committee on Indian affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, the bill to grant right of way through the Indian territory to the Southern Kansas Railway company.

By Mr. Hampton: From the committee on military affairs, a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to settle the claim of the state of Florida on account of expenditures made in suppressing Indian hostilities.

By Mr. Coke. From the committee on Indian affairs, to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians of the several reservations.

By Mr. Allison: To authorize the location of a branch home for volunteer disabled soldiers in one of the states of Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, or Nebraska.

By Mr. Call: To authorize the construction of a public building at Jacksonville, Fla.

By Mr. Hawley: To amend the pension laws.

By Mr. Hampton: To authorize the secretary of war to audit the claims of the state of South Carolina for arms and for rent of the citadel at Charleston.

By Mr. Fair: To fix the salary of the judge of the United States district court for the district of Nevada at $5,000 instead of $3,500.

Mr. Hawley offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the committee on printing to inquire into the expediency of publishing an official gazette of the United States to contain the advertisements for proposals for contracts, and general orders and announcements by the heads of executive departments, the more important appointments, and such other matter as is now published by the different branches of government as advertisements or in special sheets, and directing that in the report of said committee the expense of the present methods of publishing such information be given in detail.

The chair laid before the senate the resolution of Mr. Morgan, calling upon the attorney general for copies of correspondence between the departments of justice and the interior concerning the case of Johnson Foster, a Creek Indian, accused of killing an Arrapahoe Indian, and for a copy of the attorney general's opinion relating to the jurisdiction of the United States courts in the matter. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Butler's resolution, offered yesterday, was also agreed to, directing the secretary of the treasury to transmit to the senate the testimony taken last summer relating to the performance of duty by Supervising Architect Hill.

Mr. Butler offered and asked unanimous consent for immediate consideration of a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with public interest, to communicate to the senate the record of proceedings, testimony, and findings of the court of inquiry relating to the loss of the steamer Proteus.

On the objection of Mr. Hale the resolution went over till to-morrow and will be printed.

Mr. Sherman called up the bill reported by him some days ago, from the committee on finance, suspending, for a further period of five years, the section of the revised statutes which prohibits the taking of guano, except for use in the United States, from guano islands under the protection of the United States.

Mr. Sherman stated that these guanos had come to form an important feature of our commerce when mixed with the phosphates of South Carolina for export to Germany and other countries.

Mr. Saulsbury objected to the passage of the bill. Congress should remember the wants of the farmers of the United States. For ten years our people had been deprived of the advantages which the protection of the United States over these islands ought to bring to the agriculture of the country by the suspension of this section, and a further suspension was now asked. The government gave these discoverers the exclusive right to work the islands, with the understanding that it was to cheapen guano in the United States.

Mr. Ransom favored the bill. He thought these people ought to have the privilege of sending their guano here to be mixed with the phosphates of South Carolina and sold abroad.

Mr. McPherson inquired whether the privilege of United States protection was waived by the parties benefited during the proposed suspension?

Mr. Saulsbury said it evidently was not.

Mr. Sherman stated that the United States government had passed in 1856 an act to encourage our merchants to search for these guanos, and promising protection whenever they should make a discovery which had not therefore been claimed by any other nation. This was such a case. The law required, however, that the guano should be sold only to citizens of the United States, and for use here. It turned out that these guanos when mixed with the phosphates of South Carolina made a profitable article of commerce for export, being better adapted to the lands of the old world than of the new.

Mr. Conger objected to the bill. He thought the farmers' complaint that they had no representative in congress apparently well founded, but, for his part, he should insist on reminding the senate that the interests of the farmers needed attention. This was a very ingenious and shrewd method of securing protection for the products of Carolina, without gentlemen being committed to the policy of protection.

Mr. Butler protested that he had not said a word on the subject of the bill, and did not see why the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Conger] should seem to indicate him (Mr. Butler).

Mr. Conger said he wanted to draw the gentleman out.

Mr. Butler said he would speak out when, if at all, it became necessary.

After further debate the bill was passed.

Mr. Bayard asked that the bill recently reported by him from the committee on finance, providing for the issue of circulating notes to national banking associations, be made the special order for Wednesday, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock.

The request was unanimously agreed to.

The senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the method provided by the bill reported from the committee on private land claims for settling the incomplete titles to the lands acquired by the United states from Mexico.

An extended debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. Garland, Bayard, Vest, Call, Conger, Plumb, Maxey, and Dolph.

Mr. Garland, though not fully satisfied with the bill, favored it in the main. It was an important bill, he said, involving some of the most delicate questions which could be presented to the senate. He reviewed at length the legal phases of the question involved, and cited cases related in general to the subject matter. If anything in the history of the country could show the necessity of a bill of this character, Mr. G. continued, it would be the case of Mesarrehan, which had been for thirty years before the judicial or quasi judicial tribunals of the country. Commissions had been tried in cases similar to those involved here, and did not in all respects answer the purpose. The courts were the proper authority to deal with such matters.

Mr. Call favored the amendment, which restricted the operation of the scrip contemplated by the act to the territory in which the land was situated.

Mr. Dolph stated that there was no land in Utah to which the scrip could apply.

Mr. Call thought that in such a case an indemnity ought to be provided in money.

Mr. Plumb said that if that were true of Utah it was no doubt true of other territories affected, and the consequence would be that congress would never hear the end of claims for indemnity. It would afford ground for fraud of the greatest magnitude.

Mr. Bayard stated that the whole system of commissions in dealing with lands of this character, as in California, had made confusion worse confounded. He explained in detail the working of the bill, and remarked that congress had heretofore allowed surveyors general to get what facts they could, and had confirmed enormous claims, in one case nearly 2,000,000 acres, because they had no machinery of law for testing the amount of land originally granted, much less the title. This was a proposition to establish a fair judicial proceeding applicable to all claimants, great and small, and giving every man every right that any citizen of the United States could have for the protection of his property.

Mr. Maxey thought the general purpose of the bill undoubtedly right, but thought that the limitation on the maximum amount of land allowed might in some cases work injustice. Some of these parties had in their favor a possession reaching back 200 years, and where their claims were over the amount allowed by the bill they ought not to be excluded from possession.

Mr. Dolph would give persons holding scrip under the act the right to locate it anywhere in the United States where the class of land to which it applied may be found. It only applied to land which could be had for $1.25 an acre.

Amendments by Mr. Plumb and Mr. Conger were voted down, and, without reaching a conclusion on the bill, the senate, at 4:30 p. m., went into executive session, and after a few minutes the doors were reopened and the senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Dockery offered a resolution declaring vacant the positions of stenographers of committees of the house, and providing that hereafter on the request of a committee the speaker shall employ a stenographer or stenographers at a compensation to be fixed by the committee on accounts.

Mr. Calkins objected to its present consideration, and it was referred to the committee on accounts.

Mr. Young, chairman of the committee on expenditures in the interior department, reported a resolution authorizing that committee in its investigation of the conduct of the work on Hot Springs creek to send a subcommittee of five memers to Hot Springs to pursue the investigation, and appropriating $1,500 for that purpose.

Mr. White opposed the resolution on the ground that it merely looked to a junketing expedition, a statement which was emphatically denied by Mr. Young.

The resolution was rejected—yeas 102, nays 153.

Mr. O'Neill presented a petition of the Philadelphia maritime exchange asking for the abolition of compulsory pilotage fees. Referred.

Mr. Barnes, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the house bill for the payment of rebate on tobacco, with senate amendments thereto, and the amendments were concurred in, with the addition of an unimportant house amendment.

Mr. Dorsheimer, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill granting copyrights to citizens of foreign countries. Placed on house calendar.

Mr. Broadhead, from the same committee, reported adversely a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for the election of postmasters, revenue collectors, and United States district attorneys. Laid on the table.

Mr. Glascock, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill constituting Newburg, N. Y., a port of delivery. Placed on house calendar.

Mr. Perkins, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill granting right of way through the Indian territory to the Southern Kansas Railroad company. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Payson, from the committee on public lands, reported back a senate bill repealing section 1 of the act granting lands to aid in the construction of the Iron Mountain railroad from Pilot Knob to Helena. House calendar.

Mr. Hardeman, from the committee on territories, reported adversely a bill for the election of territorial governors and secretaries by the people of the territories. Laid on the table.

Bills for the erection of public buildings at Macon, Ga., ($125,000) and Fort Smith, Ark., ($250,000) and for the purchase of additional grounds around the court house at Springfield, Ill., were reported from the committee on public buildings and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Robinson, from the committee on pensions, reported a bill for the relief of Gen. Ward B. Burnett. Private calendar. [It awards him a pension of $100 a month in addition to a pension of $50 a month granted under special act of March 3, 1879.]

Mr. Curtin, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, reported back a resolution calling on the President for information concerning the arrest of B. F. Lewis and other American citizens on Jan. 2, 4, and 6, 1883, by the Colombian government. Adopted.

Mr. Browne introduced a bill to prohibit lotteries, lottery advertisements, and the sale of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia and the territories. Referred.

The house then, at 2:30 o'clock, went into committee of the whole (Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, in the chair) on the bill establishing a bureau of animal industry, &c.

After the reading of the report, which is a very exhaustive statement of the circumstances that make it advisable for congress to legislate upon the subject of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, Mr. Hatch, chairman of the committee on agriculture, explained the provisions of the bill. The committee, he said, had met with the difficulties of harmonizing the power which belonged to the federal government and the power which belonged to the states over private property within their borders. There was no doubt that under the constitutional power to regulate commerce congress had the right to control the transportation of diseased cattle from one state to another. It had also been difficult to devise a measure by which the co-operation of the states could be secured to stamp out the disease of pleuro-pneumonia. The committee believed that the proposition submitted was the best which could be framed. It directed the commissioner of agriculture by proper investigation to locate the disease, to notify the state authorities of the fact that it exists, and to what extent, and to invite the co-operation of the state, and request it to pay one-half of the expense of eradicating it. There was not a single state which would not co-operate heartily with the federal government in the good work. The states where the disease existed had temporized with the question long enough, and the demand for this bill came from the great cattle states of the west. He referred to the fact that the disease existed in the District of Columbia, and ventured the assertion that within the past month every member of the house had eaten beef cut from an animal infected with lung troubles.

Mr. Belford said that he had been informed that this bill was the result of the combined genius of the cattle kings of the west, and that its object was to destroy the men who owned thoroughbreds. If that were the object the house should have courage enough deliberately to investigate the question before passing the measure.

Mr. Hatch denied ever having heard of any question being raised between the cattle men of the west and the owners of thoroughbreds.

Mr. Wilson supported the bill and described the great advantages which would accrue from its passage to the cattle industry of the country. The cattle in the United States amounted to 40,000,000 head, worth fully one billion dollars, and it was of extreme importance that this great industry should not be endangered by the spread of pleuro-pneumonia. That disease was here, and unless the federal power did something to stamp it out, it was here to stay.

The committee then rose, and the house at 4:50 adjourned.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the senate yesterday:

Francis A. Osgood, to be collector of customs for the district of Marblehead, Mass.

T. J. Thomey, to be United States marshal for the district of South Carolina.

THE butcher does have some funny expressions; he told his assistant the other day to break the bones in Mr. Williams's chops, and put Mr. Smith's ribs in the basket for him, and tell Mrs. Black to take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for her cold.

Permanent Annual Appropriations.

The bill introduced by Senator Beck yesterday, to repeal certain permanent annual appropriations, has been twice passed by the senate in former congresses, but has failed in the house. It was approved by Secretary Sherman. Among the permanent appropriations which will be repealed is one of $5,500,000 for the collection of customs. The passage of the bill now is said to be additionally important by reason of the fact that the secretary of the treasury has recommended consolidations in customs districts, and that this recommendation cannot be acted upon advisedly while the annual appropriations remain at their old figures. The bill practically repeals all permanent or indefinite appropriations except those for the sinking fund, for the payment of principal and interest on the national debt, for the expenses of the marine hospital service and Smithsonian institution, for refunding taxes and customs dues illegally collected, and for the payment of interest on various classes of obligations guaranteed by the government.

The National Militia.

The secretary of war sent to the senate yesterday the annual compilation of the latest militia returns of the several states. Most of the returns are for the year 1883, but in some cases they do not cover so late a period. The returns from Mississippi, Ohio, and Nevada are for 1882, those from Florida for 1880, and those from Maryland for 1879. There are no returns from Georgia, Arkansas, Kansas, or Oregon, and the report from Tennessee is that there is no regular militia in that state under the direct control of the state.

The Southern Outrages.

At the meeting of the senate committee on privileges and elections yesterday the following subcommittees were selected for the investigations under the Sherman resolutions: For the Mississippi branch of the investigation—Senators Hoar, Cameron of Wisconsin, Frye, Saulsbury, and Jonas; for the Virginia branch—Senators Sherman, Lapham, and Vance. The time of beginning the investigations will be fixed by the subcommittees.

A Question of Army Promotions.

The secretary of the war, who has been at issue with the senate committee on military affairs in reference to the promotion of officers over the heads of others who are physically disabled but who names remain on the active list, has receded from his position, and the President has withdrawn the nominations the propriety of which had been questioned by the committee.

REMARKABLE for overcoming diseases caused by impure water, decaying vegetation, etc., is Brown's Iron Bitters.

The Cabinet.

Questions involving changes in the present classification of the civil service were under consideration at the regular meeting of the cabinet yesterday. All the members were present, and each entered into the discussion. The result will probably be embodied in the President's message to congress transmitting the report of the civil service commission.

SMOKE Commercial Cigars.

Blessed Benefactors.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well-known valuable remedies the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors. These Bitters are compounded from Hops, Buchu, Malt, Mandrake, and Dandelion, and other oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other medicines, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Kidney and Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic, and mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic, and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing.

☞ $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

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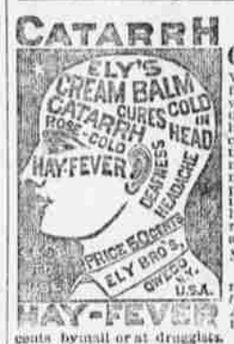

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Miscellaneous.

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Gen. Dent, U. S. Grant's brother-in-law, paralysis; Hon. J. D. Springer, attorney for the N. W. R. R., office corner Hennepin and Fourth streets, Minneapolis, rheumatism, indigestion, and liver; A. C. Jordan, managing editor of the Minneapolis Journal, rheumatism of the pleura; Geo. P. Wallohan, commercial editor of the Pioneer Press, St. Paul, kidney and general debility; L. Swift, jr., cashier Minneapolis Tribune, sprained ankle; J. J. Jordan, foreman newsroom Tribune, Minneapolis, rheumatism; M. W. Smith, retired editor, 1830 Dayton avenue, St. Paul, liver, kidneys, and digestion; C. A. Zierath, passenger conductor on the West and St. Peter railroad, residence Plainview, Minn., consumption, kidney, liver, and bladder; J. F. Fredrick, passenger conductor on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroad, residence 191 East Thirteenth street, St. Paul, kidney; Judge Flanigan, Minneapolis, rheumatism; Ed. A. Stevens, late clerk of the Municipal Court, Minneapolis, rheumatism; Miss M. T. Longworth's niece, No. 3 Eleventh street, Minneapolis, rheumatism, spinal curvature, and hip disease; J. G. Freeman, 175 East Third street, St. Paul, wholesale hardware merchant, bronchial catarrh; A. W. Owens, attorney-at-law, sprained ankle, Jacksonville, Fla.; Hon. Benj. Upton, Baldwin, Fla., dyspepsia; Laura M. Lascene, formerly postmistress Lake City, Fla., deafness and heart disease; Mrs. Amanda Lamee, mother of Capt. Lamee, of the steamer Sylvan Glen, Pilottown, Fla., paralysis; W. W. Wheeler, contractor and builder, Jacksonville, Fla., anchylosis and rheumatism.

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8:35 A. M.—Way Mail (daily, except Sunday), for Clifton Forge and intermediate stations on C. & O. Ry.
3:10 P. M.—LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI FAST LINE (DAILY). Solid train, with Pullman cars to Louisville; Richmond to Cincinnati without change; arriving, Columbus, Ohio, at 8:50 p. m.; Winchester, 2:15 p. m.; Cincinnati, 6:20 p. m.; Lexington, 3:15 p. m.; Louisville, 7 p. m.; connecting at these cities with through trains to all points West, Southwest, and Northwest.
10:40 P. M.—Night Express (daily, except Sunday), for Ashland, Ky., and intermediate stations on C. & O. Ry.
11:30 A. M.—For Newport News, Old Point, and Norfolk (daily, except Sunday), arriving, Newport News, at 7 p. m.; Old Point, 7:30 p. m.; Norfolk, 8:10 p. m.
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H. W. FULLER, G. P. Agt. C. W. SMITH, Gen'l Man'r. FRANK THOM, N. E. Pass'r Agt.

THE GREAT
PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE
TO THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTHWEST.
DOUBLE TRACK, SPLENDID SCENERY,
STEEL RAILS, MAGNIFICENT EQUIPMENT.
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 18, 1883.

TRAINS LEAVE WASHINGTON, from Station, corner of Sixth and B streets, as follows:

For Pittsburg and the West, Chicago Limited Express, of Palace Sleeping Cars, at 9:40 a. m. daily. Fast Line, 8:40 a. m. daily, with Sleeping Cars from Harrisburg to Cincinnati. Western Express, 7:40 p. m. daily, with Palace Cars to Pittsburg; also connects daily for Chicago, via Columbus and C., St. L. and P. R. R., with Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. Mail Express, 10 p. m. daily for Pittsburg and the West, with Palace Sleeping Car Washington to Chicago.

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, 10 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Cars Washington to Rochester, and Washington to Buffalo. Train leaving Washington on Saturday night will not run beyond Renovo.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Elmira, at 9:40 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For New York and the East, 8:15 a. m., 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:00, 10, and 11:15 p. m. On Sunday, 4:00, 10, and 11:15 p. m. Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars, 3:40 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Boston without change, 1:40 p. m. every week-day. On Sunday, 4 p. m.

For Brooklyn, N. Y., all through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of Brooklyn Annex, affording direct transfer to Fulton street, avoiding double ferriage across New York city.

For Philadelphia, 8:15 and 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4, 10, and 11:15 p. m. On Sunday, 4:00, 10, and 11:15 p. m. Limited Express, 9:40 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Baltimore, 5:30, 8:15, 9:40, 10, 10:40, 4 a. m., and 1:40, 4, 4:25, 4:40, 6:30, 7:40, 10, and 11:15 p. m. On Sunday, 5:40, 10:30 a. m., 4, 6:40, 7:40, 10, and 11:15 p. m.

For Popes Creek Line, 6:50 a. m. and 4:40 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Annapolis, 6:50 a. m. and 4:40 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

ALEXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSBURG RAILWAY, AND ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

For Alexandria, 6:5, 7:25, 8:25, 11:05, and 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, x 6:25, 8:05, and 11:35 p. m. On Sunday at 6:35, 9:25, 11:05, a. m., 8:05 p. m.

For Richmond and the South, 6:35 and 11:05 a. m. daily, and 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6:05, 8:05, 10:10, and 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:03, 3:22, 5:10, 7:05, and 10:40 p. m., and 12:10 midnight. On Sunday at 8:05 and 10:10 a. m., 7:05 and 10:40 p. m.

Tickets and information at the office, northeast corner of Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and at the station, where orders can be left for the checking of baggage to destination from hotels and residences.

J. R. WOOD,
General Passenger Agent.
CHARLES E. PUGH, General Manager.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

THE MODEL FAST LINE AND THE ONLY LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST, VIA WASHINGTON, DOUBLE TRACK! JANNEY COUPLER! STEEL RAILS!

Schedule to take effect SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1883.

Leave Washington from station corner of New Jersey avenue and C street, by Eastern Standard or 75th Meridian time.

For Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis daily at 3:05 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 10:10 p. m., with through coaches and Palace Sleeping Cars to above points, without change; 10:15 a. m. daily to Chicago, except Saturday.

For Pittsburg at 10:15 a. m. and 8:40 p. m. daily; 8:40 p. m. to Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Detroit, with Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg.

For Toledo and Detroit, via Monroeville, 10:15 a. m. daily, with Sleeper for Toledo, via Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia and New York at 8:10 a. m. daily except Sunday; 3:00 p. m. and 10:00 p. m. daily, with Parlor and Sleeping Cars attached.

For Baltimore on week days, 5:00, 6:30, 6:40, 8:00, 8:10, 9:00, and 10:05 a. m., 12:10, 2:20, 2:35, 3:00, 3:30, 4:30 (45 minute train), 4:40, 5:30, 7:00, 8:10, 10:00, 10:15 p. m.

For Baltimore on Sundays, 6:30, 8:00, 9:00 a. m., 1:25, 2:35, 3:00, 4:40, 5:30, 7:00, 8:10, 10:00 p. m.

For Annapolis, 6:40 a. m., 9 a. m., 12:10 and 4:40 p. m., on Sunday, 9:00 a. m., 4:40 p. m.

For way stations west on Washington and Baltimore, 5:00, 6:40, 9:00 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 4:40, 7:00, and 10:15 p. m. For stations on Metropolitan Branch, 7:45 a. m., and 3:35 p. m. daily except Sunday, 4:45 p. m. daily; for principal stations on Metropolitan Branch, 9:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday; for Lexington, Staunton and Valley Branch, 8:30 a. m. daily except Sunday, 3:40 p. m. daily; for Frederick, 8:30, 10:15 a. m., 4:45 and 5:45 p. m. daily except Sunday.

For Hagerstown, 10:15 a. m. and 5:45 p. m. daily except Sunday.

For points on S. V. R. R., 10:15 a. m. daily.

Trains arrive from the West daily, 6:20, 7:50 a. m., 2:25, 3:40 p. m.

From New York and Philadelphia, 2:55, 8:30 a. m. daily, 3:20 p. m. daily except Sunday.

From Annapolis, 8:20, 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 6:37 p. m.; Sunday, 10:40 a. m. and 6:37 p. m.

From Lexington, 6:20 a. m. daily, and 2:15 p. m. daily except Sunday.

From Frederick and intermediate points, 8:25, 10:00 a. m., 2:15, 4:20, and 8:00 p. m. daily except Sunday; 8:00 p. m. daily from Point of Rocks.

Trains leave Baltimore for Washington at 2:00, 4:40, 6:30, 7:15, 7:30, 9:00, 9:10, and 10:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:50, 4:00, 4:40, 5:00, 6:25, 7:30, 9:00, and 10:15 p. m.; on Sundays, 2:00, 4:40, 7:30, 9:00, 9:10 a. m., 1:30, 5:00, 6:25, 7:30 and 9:00 p. m.

All trains from Washington stop at Relay Station except 4:30 p. m.

For further information apply at the Baltimore and Ohio Ticket Office, Washington Station, 619 and 1351 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, where orders will be taken for baggage to be checked and receipted at any point in the city.

W. M. CLEMENTS, M. of T., Baltimore; C. E. LORD, G. P. A.

THE VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY.

THE TRUNK LINE TO THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND WEST.

Schedule in effect NOVEMBER 18, 1883.
8:35 A. M.—New Orleans Mail, daily, making close connections to all points South and Southwest. Daily, except Sunday, with C. & O. Ry. Pullman Slee