AT MEXICO'S CAPITAL.

The Cathedral, Its Towers, Chapels, Statues, Paintings and Altars.

PASEO DE LA REFORMA.

The Legends of the Malinche and Shrine of Guadalupe.

II.

There are 126 Catholic churches and chapels in the City of Mexico, the most celebrated being Santo Domingo, of Inquisition fame; La Santa Vera Cruz, Cortez Hermitage, the aristocratic Santa Brigida, and the churches of San Fernando and Santa Teresa.

The Cathedral is built upon or near the site of the great Aztec Temple that the Spaniards destroyed when the city was conquered in 1521. Upon the partition of the city this site was set apart that upon it should be built a Christian church. The first stone of the existing building was laid in 1573. Between the years 1573 and 1867 the cost of the work was $1,752,000, with the cost of the towers, $190,000, and of the work upon the interior, and the bells (the great bell alone costing $10,000), the entire cost was about $2,000,000. The great bell, 19 feet high, in the western tower, is named Santa Maria de Guadalupe. It was placed in position in the year 1792. The larger of the bells in the eastern tower is named Dona Maria. Exclusive of the very thick walls, the building measures 387 feet from north to south, 177 feet from east to west and has an interior height of 179 feet. It is built of stone. The facade, at the sides of which rise the towers, is divided by massive buttresses into three portals, which, in turn, are separated by cornices into two divisions, the first Doric (very elegant by reason of its correct proportions), the second Ionic. The basso-relieves, statues, friezes, bases and capitals are of white marble, making a harmonious color-effect with the gray stone.

The towers (203 feet 6 inches high) are in two divisions, the lower Doric and the upper Ionic, this last finished with very beautiful architectural details, and the crown of each is a bell-shaped dome, capped by spheres and crosses of stone. The cornices of the towers, as well as the cornices elsewhere upon the building, are surmounted by balustrades of carved stone upon which, disposed at regular intervals, are carved stone vases. The cornices immediately beneath the domes of the towers serve as pedestals for colossal stone statues of the Doctors of the Church and the Patriarchs of the Monastic Orders; and those of the central portal, occupied by the clock, are pedestals for statues of the Theological Virtues with their attributes. Beneath the clock is the Coat-of-Arms of the Republic. Above, as seen from the southern side of the plaza rises the dome, surmounted by its slender, graceful lantern, the work of the architect, Tolsa. The architect of the work as a whole was Alonzo Perez Castaneda. The interior of the cathedral, in the Doric style, with traces of the Goric (which mark the Spanish architecture of the sixteenth century), is almost severe in its simplicity. The aisles are divided from the nave by fluted columns, which support the light and elegantly vaulted roof. The central arches form a Latin cross, above which rises the fine dome. Within the dome are the paintings representing the Assumption of the Virgin and groups of the principal characters of sacred history. Outside of the aisles are rows of chapels, seven on each side of the building. The stalls are richly carved in wood, and above them is to be observed a painting, by the Mexican artist, Juan Correa, of the Immaculate Conception. Two organs, in carved cases, rise from the lateral tribunals to the height of the arches of the aisles. The church contains six altars, the finest altar in the cathedral being that of Los Reyes (the Kings) in the apse rising from the pavement to the roof, which was at one time the richest in the world. It contained a lamp worth $70,000 and a statue of the Assumption worth $1,000,000, (now missing.) Beneath this altar lie buried the heads of Hidalgo, Allande, Aldama and Jimenez, brought here with all honor from Guanajunte, when independence had been secured. The altar was executed by the same artist who carved the altar of "Los Reyes" in the Cathedral of Sevilla, and is richly carved and gilded. Inclosed in its complicated details are many excellent statuettes, and some good paintings by celebrated Mexican artists. The remains of Yturbide are also interred here.

THE JUAREZ MONUMENT,

the work of the brothers Yslas, marking the grave of the great President, in the cemetery of San Fernando, is entitled to most unqualified praise. The design comprehends a Grecian temple of marble, small, but well-proportioned, without interior walls, and surrounded by rows of columns. On the base thus protected, but not obscured, is a commemorative group; the dead President stretched at full length, his head supported on the knee of a mourning female figure of Mexico.

There is a simplicity, a nobility, a freedom from conventionalism, in this work, that, joined with its technical qualities and full expression of heroic grief, makes it most impressive as a monumental marble and to a high degree satisfying as a work of art.

THE FASHIONABLE DRIVE.

The Paseo de la Reforma is the fashionable drive, and one of the most beautiful drives possessed by any city either in Europe or America. The Paseo is about two miles long and leads in a straight line from the Plazuela in which stands the equestrian statue of Charles IV. to the gates of Chapultepec, the castle standing out very effectively upon its craggy height at the end of the long perspective formed by the double row of trees on each side of the avenue. Beneath the trees are broad footways, along which carved stone benches are disposed at short intervals. In the course of the two miles there are six parks, each 400 feet in diameter, surrounded by stone benches. Two of these are already adorned by imposing monuments, Columbus and Guatimotzin. In a third, a monument to Juarez will soon be erected, and the others similarly will be devoted to the memory of men illustrious in Mexican history.

The great equestrian bronze statue of Charles IV. is the largest casting of art, in a single piece, that exists in the world. It was designed and cast by Tolsa, and weighs 45,000 pounds.

The statue of Columbus was designed by the French sculptor Cordier; the bronze statue, the basso-relievos and the stone pedestal all came from Paris, the gift of Senor Antonio Escandon.

CHAPULTEPEC.

The Paseo is the daily morning and evening drive of fashionable Mexico. In the morning the drive is usually through the Grove of Chapultepec, and is taken at a brisk pace, for its own sake. In the afternoon it is a slow, formal performance, taken for the sake of seeing and being seen, and as the Paseo leads directly to Chapultepec, we will next visit that very interesting palace, for such it is in fact, as well as in name. It was built by the Viceroy Galvez. It was occupied by Maximilian, and has since been renovated as a Mexican white house. It is an immense building, in which are large halls and galleries decorated and around which are marble paved terraces, commanding one of the most magnificent views in the world, the beautiful valley of Mexico, with its city and lakes, and, for background in the east the snow-capped volcanoes—tinged at evening with ruddy reflection and overhung by great masses of crimsoned clouds. Upon the terraces are flower gardens, and at the eastern base of the hill, reached by a winding-terraced drive, is a large flower garden, in which is an artificial lake. Inclosing the entire base of the hill is a strip of woodland that, on the western front, broadens out into the noble park. In the park are great cypresses covered with Spanish moss. One of these giants is 170 feet high and forty-six feet around the trunk. Montezuma's bath is in the park and is now used by the water-works to supply the city.

The National Military College occupies a large building on the lower terrace of the palace. The system of training pursued is similar to that of West Point. There are about 325 cadets at this college.

THE LEGEND OF THE "MALINCHE."

On the road, in front of the entrance to the Tivoli del Eliseo, is the place known to this day as "The Leap of Alvarado," where that chieftain saved his life, not by his bravery, but by his agility. At the extremity of the old causeway is the village of Popotla (the place of the brooms), and here is the "Arbol de la Noche Triste" (the tree of the dismal night), beneath which Cortez sat him down and wept on the night of the terrible retreat from Mexico, July 1, 1520. The tree, a gigantic cypress identical with those in the park of Chapultepec, flourished in perfect health, until a few years ago a fire was kindled beneath it by a fanatic, which seriously burned its trunk. Since then several of its upper branches have died. It is now protected by a high iron railing, and a most zealous policeman. Further on is Tacuba, where another large cypress exists, and where Cortez encamped.

Following eastward for nearly a mile, we come to an old monastery, where there is a pond of sweet water, beside which is a ruined aqueduct. Here the legend-lover can hear the story of how in this pond as in a palace of crystal, lives for half of each day the Malinche—the other half of her day being spent in the spring of Chapultepec. But, whereas at Chapultepec she is a benign spirit, here she is a spirit of much malignity. With asong of infinite sweetness she lures to the pond unwary passers-by, and, once beside the pond, her extraordinary beauty completes the unhappy conquest that her wickedly sweet voice has begun. It is most dangerous to pass near this place in the very early morning or in the evening, for at these times her siren song is heard. Whoever hears this song, unless he would forever disappear from the living, must close his ears and with all possible speed hasten away. Should he not take these heroic measures for self-preservation, he will feel a soft languor creeping over him, dulling his senses, yet filling him with ineffable delight; slowly but irresistibly he will be drawn toward the pond, and when he reaches it and there sees beckoning to him the beautiful Malinche he surely will cast himself into the clear depths and never more be known among men. The old Indian who tells this story possibly will add, telling it close to the ear of the listener in a manner most confidential, that in the depths of the pond lie hidden the treasures concealed by Guatimotzin, the hiding-place of which, even under the cruel torture to which Cortez subjected him, he refused to reveal.

TACUBAYA

is one of the most charming places near the city; here are situated many beautiful private residences, amid exquisite inclosures, half garden, half park, belonging to rich citizens of Mexico, who come here for recreation and rest. In the western part of the town is the Arbol Benidito, "the blessed tree." Legend says that a long while ago, one hot day in summer, a holy priest paused beneath this tree, and in its cool shade became rested and refreshed. Therefore he went away comforted: he turned and blessed the tree and bade it evermore be green, and straightway there gushed out from among its roots a most sweet and copious spring. Those who doubt this legend must reconcile with their doubt the facts that the tree is always green, and that the spring continues to flow.

GUADALUPE

is the holiest shrine in Mexico. In primitive times an Aztec divinity, Tonantzin ("the Mother of Gods") was worshiped at the shrine, where the Capilla del Cerrito of Guadalupe now stands, and is the scene of the tradition of 1531, according to which an apparition appeared to the Indian Juan Diego, who was on his way to hear mass in the Church of Santiago Tlaltelolco on the morning of December 9, 1531. As he neared the hill called Tepeyac he heard the music of angels. Then he beheld, amid splendors, a lady who spoke to him, directing him to go to the Bishop and say that it was her will that in that place should be built to her a temple. Upon his knees he listened to her bidding, and then, happy and confused, betook himself to the Bishop with the message she had given him. But while the Bishop heard him with benignity he could not give credence to the prodigy that he was told. With this disconsolate answer he returned, finding there again the lady, who heard what he had to say and bade him come to her again. Therefore on the Sunday ensuing he was at the hillside, when she appeared to him for the third time and repeated her order that he should convey to the Bishop her command that the temple should be built. The Bishop heard the message still incredulously, and ordered that the Indian should bring some sure sign by which he might be shown that what he told was true; when the Indian departed the Bishop sent two of his servants to watch him secretly. Yet, as he neared the holy hill, he disappeared from the sight of these watchers. Unseen then of these, he met the lady and told her that he had been required to bring some sure sign of her appearance; and she told him to come again the next day and he should have that sign. But when he came to his home he found his uncle lying very ill. Through the next day he was busy attending to the sick man, but the sickness increased, and early on the morning of December 12 he went to call a confessor. That he might not be delayed in his quest by the lady's importunities, he went not by the usual path, but by another skirting on the eastern side of the hill. But as he passed the hill he saw the lady coming down to him and heard her calling after him. He told her his errand and of its urgent need for quickness, whereupon she replied that he need not feel further trouble, as already his uncle was cured. Then she ordered him to cut some flowers in that barren hill, and to his amazement he beheld flowers growing there. She charged him to take these miraculous flowers to the Bishop as the sign he had requested; and she commanded that Juan Diego should show them to no other until they were seen by the Bishop's eyes. Therefore he wrapped them in his talma or blanket and hastened away. And then, from the spot where most holy Mary stood, there

GUSHED FORTH A SPRING

of brackish water, which is now venerated, and is an antidote to infirmities. Juan Diego waited at the entrance of the Bishop's house until he should come out, and when he appeared and the flowers were shown him, there was seen the image of the Virgin beautifully painted on the Indian's talma. The Bishop placed the miraculous picture in his oratory, venerating it greatly; and Juan Diego returning to his home with two servants of the Bishop, found that his uncle had been healed of his sickness the very hour that the Virgin declared that he was well. As quickly as possible the Bishop had a chapel built upon the very spot where the Virgin had appeared, and where the miraculous roses had sprung up from the barren rock; and here he placed the holy image, February 7, 1532. Juan Diego became the servant of the Virgin in the sanctuary, living in a little house beside the chapel; and there he died a most Christian death in the year 1548.

Here can be seen in the Tabernacle, in the frame of mingled gold and silver, inclosed with plate glass, Juan Diego's Talma, on which is the miraculous picture of the Virgin. The picture retains much of its coloring. The material upon which it is painted is a coarse cloth, woven of the Maguey or ixtli fibre. The picture has been examined several times by painters of high standing, and on each occasion the method by which the picture was made remained undetermined. It is surrounded by a silver railing weighing twenty-six tons.

SOCIAL MENTION.

Mrs. W. E. P. French left the city last week for Dover, Del., with her little boy to visit some relatives there. She will not return here before May 1.

Miss Helen Noyes left yesterday for Philadelphia to be absent for a week on a visit to friends there.

Mrs. Stahl, better known in Washington as Bertie Crawford, is in the city for a few weeks, having just returned from California, where she has been singing in opera for several months.

A Grand Display of Mattings, Etc.

No one has the slightest idea of the dimensions of W. H. Houghton & Co.'s furniture establishment, at 1214 F street northwest, unless they are shown through by one of his polite salesmen. This favorite and prominent store contains twenty-one rooms, and each room filled with choice and elegant household goods of every style and quality. His stock of mattings is complete and deserves special mention. Every width, style and quality is nicely exhibited in one of his commodious and well-lighted rooms, at prices ranging from 12½ cents per yard and upwards. A visit to this extensive furniture emporium will richly reward the visitor.

The Lucky Contestants.

The Sons of Jonadabs' Fair, at the National Rifles' Armory, closes to-night. The following contestants have been successful: John Sinclair, delivery wagon; Joseph Archer, butcher's tools; Spartan doll, Miss Josie Dent; crayon, John J. Weed; one-half dozen shirts, W. H. Young; pioneer doll baby, Nellie Hanes; seal ring, W. H. Young.

The Rifles' Excursion.

The National Rifles will leave on Monday morning, July 16, for a trip of fifteen days to New York, Newport, Boston, New Bedford and Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard. The Cottage City Club has appropriated $500 for entertaining the Rifles. The Weccacoe Band of Philadelphia will go along.

Potomac Tickets Returned.

Tickets for the Potomac Club Fair have been returned to this office by the following: T. P. Graham, 5; M. A. Tanzer, 1; C. W. Thorn, 8; E. E. White, 10; B. M. Munder, 1.

CITY NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—The Saengerbund gave a masked ball to the children at Edel's Hall last night.

—There was a $150-fire in the cellar of Otto Duker & Co.'s builders' supply store on Tenth street last evening.

—Candidates for admission to the New York College for the Training of Teachers will be examined in this city next June.

—Local Assembly, 6016, Knights of Labor, met at Eighth and I streets last night and indorsed the Powderly letter.

—Dr. McGlynn said last night that he thought the two labor parties would unite and place a ticket in the field next fall.

—In the Criminal Court yesterday Paul Helmuth was convicted of assaulting Michael McMahon last August in his saloon.

—Architect H. C. Stone left $5 at the Twelfth-street Station-House yesterday afternoon for plucking a couple of flowers in Franklin Park.

—The Woman's National Press Association met at Willard's last night and Mrs. Sanford-Chapin read a paper and Mrs. Lincoln a poem.

—The Locomotive Engineers and Firemen held a meeting here last night and indorsed the "O." strike, and promised financial and moral support.

—Mr. E. H. Tillman, who was run over by a cab some two weeks ago, has entirely recovered from the accident and has resumed his duties at the Coast Survey.

—The first of the Friday evening Gospel meetings, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., was held at Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue last night. They are to be held every Friday hereafter.

Important!

New Pianos on $10 payments.
New Organs on $5 payments.
Pianos slightly used, $48 and upwards.
Organs, good as new, $25 and upwards.

FREEBORN G. SMITH,
Bradbury Palace of Music,
1225 Pennsylvania avenue.

Plank Shad Excursion.

The first plank shad excursion of the season will be given to-morrow, the steamer Corcoran leaving her wharf at 11 a. m. for Marshall Hall, returning at 6 p. m.

A little fellow one day nonplussed his mother by making the following inquiry: "Mother, if a man is a mister, aint a woman a mistery?"

QUEER SIGN-BOARDS.

Some of the Odd Inscriptions on Shops and Stores.

WHAT MAY BE SEEN ANY DAY.

Guides to the Stranger Within the Gates.

Though Washington is classed as an intellectual centre, and poses before the great and untamed West as a home of literature, science, art—and vice—it has, nevertheless, as part of its cosmopolitan make-up, a very illiterate and untaught element. This element is small—so the true Washingtonian insists—but for all its smallness it's an imperfection, and imperfections will crop out. For instance, one of the above-mentioned "true Washingtonians," after extolling, to some stranger, the brilliancy and extent of the average Washington intellect, does not like to have his attention called to the numerous ill-painted and dingy signs informing the public that

OYSTERS FRIED IN A BOX

can be obtained within.

This is only one example of the many unique and curiously-worded announcements that greet the eye of the observer. Dickens found much amusement in his nomadic career about London streets in studying the quaint placards on the business houses, and with his happy knack of turning common-place things into hard cash, he made them pay him for the time he took in ferreting them out by inserting them in his writings. The Micawbers and Wellers and Dombeys and Chuzzlewits and Pickwicks and a whole host of others whose names suggest their characters, first made the acquaintance of the great novelist as they appeared placarded in front of London business houses.

Washington is a city of queer things, and one of them is its sign boards. A close observer is continually running across some quaintly worded or grotesquely spelled placard, especially in the sections where the African element abounds. The majority of these are comical, but a number are pathetic in their phraseology and appearance. Some are ambiguous; others are almost too plain. A few are bright, as, for instance, that in front of a diminutive eating-room on the Seventh-street road. Rev. Dr. Burchard, he of the three "R's," would turn green with envy should he chance to see it, for it reads:

PIES, PICKLES AND PIGS-FEET.

Not far from this is a forlorn-looking board, weeping tarry tears to the effect that "Scrues, Naeles, Mixed Pants and Harcoal," are for sale. Two doors down the road is a variety store in the true sense of the word, where "Cakes and Candles, Coal and Wood," can be purchased.

WASHINGTON AND JACKSON.

The Father of His Country and Old Hickory! Names that cause every patriotic American, provided he is not a civil service reformer, to feel the spirit of '79 and 1812 surge through his breast! Yet, painted in neat gold letters on a black sign, they simply claim to be the names of a couple of young colored tonsorial artists, who wield, as their only sceptres, the razor and shears at a little shop on Pennsylvania avenue, near Third street.

At the corner of Ninth and G streets an "Expert in Pants" holds forth, according to a sign which is ambiguity itself. The "expert" may be a dog doctor, but persons having indisposed canines might save themselves some possible embarrassment by making sure of the thing and going to a house on New Jersey avenue, near the reservoir, where a sign will inform them that they may have, by an individual inside,

ALL KINDS DEASIES CURED.

To those of epicurean tendencies such a sign as is painted in great, sable letters on an immaculate white-washed shanty, that stands on Fifth street southeast, will cause a watery sensation about the mouth. "Wood, Coal and Lunches," reads the legend, which is in itself a work of art. Somewhat similar to this was the inscription, "Ice Cream and Other Vegetables," which delighted the multitude at a Virginia camp-meeting some years ago. "Orshers Buy the Pinte, Quart or Gallen" are also sold in the eastern section, and not a dozen blocks away a "Whitworshe" has hung out his sign.

"One Lung" has washed the collars and cuffs of the Washington young man for a number of years, and leads a happy and healthy existence despite the scarcity of his pulmonary organs. His name is not more unique than are a score of others, not Chinese, in the city, but the owners might object to seing their cognomens given so much publicity.

A great red-painted, house-like wagon leaves Washington every summer for a trip through the surrounding country. It is a remarkable-looking vehicle and would attract attention anywhere, not so much for itself alone as for the flaring sign in red letters on a white sheet:

FOTYGRAFS TOOK HERE.

This is more explicit, though not quite so elegant, as the many placards of the "photographic artists," who take your picture "while you wait."

Since the burning of the "Would and Cole" yard at the corner of First and D streets, many persons have missed the old, familiar sign, which, though not distinguished for any literary ability, served its purpose. So also did the announcement that a "Klosing Out Sail" was going on suit the none-too-fastidious tastes of an Avenue merchant.

Innumerable other conceits and blunders are to be found on Washington sign-boards, and from them it can easily be deduced that, though the Capital City is not old, she will be original.

Children's and Boys' Suits.

Our stock includes all the newest designs.
EISEMAN BROS.,
Manufacturers, cor. 7th and E.

"Alderney Dairy Wagons."

Fresh Alderney butter, churned every morning and delivered in ½ lb "Ward" prints, 45c. per lb. Also cottage cheese, buttermilk and sweet milk, 5c. per qt. Cream, 15c. per pt.

LABOR IN THE DISTRICT.

To the Workingmen of the District of Columbia and Their Friends.

The committee appointed by the workingmen at the meeting held April 10, 1888, at G. A. R. Hall, corner Seventh and I, streets northwest, having given much time and consideration to the investigation of numerous papers, statements and complaints submitted to them by the aggrieved, have been forced to the conclusion that very grave wrongs and abuses, involving moral turpitude and the integrity of numerous high District officials in regard to their conduct of the public works, the disbursements of public moneys, and in relation to their dealings with the District workingmen, are chargeable to those in power in our city government; among which may be noticed—

1. Paying District laborers by checks, thereby compelling them to lose time, often days, to get the check, lose time again and be identified to get the money, and often be either refused the check or refused payment because some careless clerk has made a mistake in the workingman's name or amount, and be thus compelled to lose the little he has earned; and

2. The destruction or cancelation of such checks by the District Commissioners without an effort to correct the names, or by publication giving proper notice, with the name and amount of each check, to enable the workman to get his money without paying from one-half to three-fourths to get it.

3. That by reason of clerical errors made in the office, District workmen have been compelled to lose their earnings, in whole or in part, and are now unable to get their pay.

4. That District teams and District workmen have been discharged and ordered to be discharged by high officials to make way for farmers, laborers and teams from Montgomery County, Md., to the prejudice of the taxpayer and our own laborers.

5. That inferior carts, wagons and teams belonging to high District officials have been retained and put on public works to the prejudice of better wagons and teams owned by tax-payers and non-official citizens.

6. That unjust discriminations have been made between the county workingman and city workmen, in that the city laborer is furnished his tools and has larger pay than the county workman doing the same kind of work.

7. In permitting persons employed as foremen on District works to take contracts and loan District property for the execution thereof.

8. In allowing the use of teams employed and paid for by the District to plow up and otherwise improve the property of prominent real estate agents.

9. In allowing a gang of laborers employed on permit work to be borne and paid on the county rolls without rendering any work on county roads.

10. In misapplying appropriations made by Congress for county roads and diverting it to other uses, wholly foreign, and thus defying Congress and violating specific laws.

11. In wasting an appropriation of $20,000 made by Congress for the repairs of Seventh-street road by bad management and the use of poor and improper materials.

12. Sanctioning and employing, at great loss to the District and District workingmen, imported contract Italian laborers on the public works, which should be investigated by Congress.

13. That owing to the smallness of the amount due the several workmen, the loss of time necessary to secure their right and the difficulty they find to get a hearing, many thousands of dollars is being contrary to law, contrary to right and justice, withheld from the workmen or the merchants with whom they have dealt.

That to go to the bottom of these matters money is requisite, and unless the friends of the workingmen contribute the committee will be unable to do what is absolutely required right. these wrongs in a prompt and efficient manner. Contributions may be sent to Messrs. Frank Hume, wholesale grocer, 454 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, and J. H. Crane, commission merchant, 936 Louisiana avenue northwest. All communications will be addressed to the "Committee Workingmen's Meeting," William H. Prince, chairman.

By order of the committee:
WILLIAM H. PRINCE,
Chairman.
F. M. BURNHAM,
Secretary.
H. HOOVER,
Treasurer.
630 and 632 F street northwest.

LINCOLN'S DEATH.

A New Reason Ascribed for Wilkes Booth's Deed.

Twenty-three years ago to-night Abraham Lincoln was assassinated in Ford's Theatre. Among the interesting reminiscences of that tragic occasion are the recollections of Edwin Hunter, the comedian, who was a bosom friend of Wilkes Booth and a schoolmate at Leesburg, Va. They were together in the old stock company of Kurkel, Ford and Maxley. Mr. Hunter says that Booth's aversion to the North and devotion to the South was the result of a mere incident. At one time when Booth was playing in Baltimore, he became nervous, forgot his lines and stammered so that he was hissed off the stage. Shortly after he achieved a great success in Richmond. He became the pet of the city and was the lion of the day. His impulsive, sensitive nature was deeply impressed by the difference in treatment by the two cities, and he was won by the Southern welcome. He used to say: "If only something would happen so that I could prove my gratitude and love." He felt that he owed a debt to the South.

Booth conceived the idea that Lincoln, personally, was a foe and menace to the South and should be removed. About the time Lincoln's first term expired he became very moody. One day he asked: "Is there no way to prevent Lincoln's being President again?"

About two months after that he and Mr. Hunter were driving together on the Avenue. Booth seemed interested in a certain carriage. Mr. Hunter asked:

"Whose carriage is that?"

"That's Lincoln's."

"And why are you following it?"

"I just to shoot the President," he said, and laughed.

The night before the assassination, when he went to the theatre, the old doorkeeper happened to remark that the President was coming on the following night. Booth became interested. On the following day he returned to the theatre and went behind the scenes and entered the passage leading to the President's box. Mr. Hunter continued:

"I was in the audience, and, if I remember correctly, it was Laura Keene in 'American Cousin.' The first I knew was when a lady just in front of me moved to look at the President's box. I looked that way and just in time to see the flash. Cool! Why he was the nerviest man I ever saw. He was standing in the back of the box when the shot was fired, and when he placed his hand on the cushioned railing of the box, next to the audience, five or six people might have touched him. If I remember rightly an officer in the army was next him in the box. You see a lot of bunting had been thrown around the box in honor of the President, and as Booth jumped from the box his foot caught. That's what broke his leg. 'Sic Semper Tyrannis.' That's all he said.

"But if poor Wilkes could have said what he thought it would have been: 'They hissed me in Baltimore; they welcomed me in Richmond, and I do this for the South.' If Booth had been hissed in Richmond and welcomed in Baltimore, Jeff. Davis might have been assassinated, but Booth would never have killed Lincoln."

In Clothing

for boys and children, our reputation, as regards make and style, needs no comment.
EISEMAN BROS.,
Manufacturers, cor. 7th and E.

Mr. Corcoran's Estate.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran's executors, Anthony Hyde and C. M. Matthews, yesterday made their return to the Probate Court, showing the appraised value of the personal estate to be $807,113.03, $36,028.69 of which is regarded as bad debts.

Children's Suits.

In the race of competition we are, as usual, ahead. Suits from $2.50 up.
EISEMAN BROS.,
Manufacturers, cor. 7th and E.

Sunday at the Police Court.

To-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock there will be a Mothers' Meeting at the rooms of the Police Court, and at 3 o'clock a Gospel service conducted by Miss Lewis. The public is cordially invited.

Egg shells burned in the oven and placed upon the pantry shelves will keep bugs away.

FASHIONABLE HAIRDRESSING

Some of the Fine Suits of Hair Among the Ladies of Washington.

The art of hair-dressing is largely on the increase in Washington, and every perruquier does a thriving business here. There are no less than twenty establishments devoted entirely to the art of making perukes, and of dressing the hair of prominent society leaders. Said one of these lady hair-dressers to me recently in speaking on this subject:

"Mrs. Cleveland never wears her hair in the purely Grecian style, although this method would be most becoming to her. She wears something near it, but not the Psyche knot. In fact, the perfect Psyche is scarcely worn at all. It is a very trying fashion, and few have features sufficiently regular for it. Those who do wear it insist upon bangs and other changes to make it adapted to their features. The most popular style of dressing the hair this season is to wear it high."

"The finest suit of hair in Washington at the present time is said to be that of Mrs. Lee, wife of Congressman Lee of Virginia. Her hair reaches the floor, although she is an unusually tall woman. In color it is brown, and she places herself in the hands of the hair-dresser every day. Congressman Campbell's wife of Ohio has a luxuriance of superb hair. Mrs. Carlisle has a thick suit of auburn hair, which she always has artificially arranged by a professional hair-dresser. Mrs. Senator Eustis, Mrs. Senator Farwell, and the wife and daughter of Congressman White of Brooklyn are all regular attendants at the fashionable hair establishments. A small fortune is spent here in hair-dressing every season. The bills for this little item alone amount to from $30 to $50 a month per person, according to the number of times the hair is dressed."

Baseball Personalities.

Season tickets for the Washington home games have been placed on sale at R. C. Hewett's store, 1225 Seventh street, and at the grounds.

The locals play Princeton College to-day and Monday; the Cuban Giants Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and open the season with New York on Friday with a series of four games.

The tickets for the press this year are very neat and handy, and are in the form of a neat leather-covered book without the usual coupons.

Kilroy and Trott will be the Baltimore's battery to-day and Clarkson and Kelly for Boston.

Burdock of the Bostons has been heavily fined for drunkenness and sent home.

Philadelphia defeated the Athletics yesterday, 8 to 2; New York 2, Jersey City 0; Brooklyn 15, Lowell 6; St. Louis 5, Detroit 1.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Petroleum.

B. K. Plain & Co., St. Cloud Building, furnish the following Oil quotations: Closed yesterday, 80½; opened to-day, 80½; highest, 82½; lowest, 80½; 12 m., 82½.

New York Stock Market.

The following have been furnished by B. K. Plain & Co., Brokers, St. Cloud Building, Ninth and F streets:

NAME.	O.	12m	NAME.	O.	12m
Ca So	48⅞	48⅞	O T		
D & H			Pa Mail	34⅛	34⅛
D, L & W	126¾	125¾	Reading	70⅛	70⅛
Erie	24⅛	24⅛	St Paul	70⅜	70⅜
L S	88⅛	88⅛	St P & Om	36	36
L & N	54⅛	54⅛	Tex Pa	23	23⅛
Mo, K & T	13⅜	13⅜	U Pa	52⅜	52⅜
Mo Pa	72⅛	72⅛	W U Tel	74⅛	73⅝
N J Cen	79⅛	79⅛	Wabash		
N W	107	106⅝	" p'f'd		
" p'f'd			R T	23	23⅛
N Pa	21⅛	21⅛	N & W p'd	45⅝	45⅝
" p'f'd			N Y & N E	34⅛	33⅛
N Y Cen	105	105			

Chicago Markets.

The following summary is from B. K. Plain & Co., St. Cloud Building, Ninth and F streets:

	O.	H.	L.	C.
Wheat—May	78½	79⅝	78½	79⅛
June	79⅜	80⅜	79⅜	80¼
July	80¾	81⅞	80⅝	81
Corn—May	55⅜	56⅛	55⅛	55⅛
June	54⅜	55⅛	54⅜	54⅜
July	54⅛	55⅛	54⅛	54⅜
Oats—May	32⅛	33¼	32⅛	32⅛
June	32⅛	32⅜	32	32
July	32⅛	32⅜	32	32
Pork—May	14 05	14 17½	14 05	14 10
June	14 12½	14 15	14 07½	14 12½
July	14 15	14 17½	14 15	14 17½
Lard—May	7 70	7 77½	7 70	7 72½
June	7 77½	7 82½	7 77½	7 77½
July	7 82½	7 87½	7 82½	7 82½

Washington Stock Exchange.

The following were the quotations on the regular call at the Stock Exchange to-day. All quotations are for securities to the amount of $1,000 or 100 shares of stock:

	Bid.
Washington & Georgetown Bonds	109½
Masonic Hall Bonds	101½
Washington Market Co. Bonds	115
Washington Light Infantry, 1st m'ge.	92
Washington Light Infantry, 2d m'ge.	50
Washington Gaslight Co. Bonds	123
Bank of Washington	292
National Bank of the Republic	157½
National Met. Bank	188
Central National Bank	200
Second National Bank	126½
Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank of Georgetown	164
Citizens' National Bank	121
Columbia National Bank	109
Washington & Georgetown Stock	319
Metropolitan	103
Columbia	40
Capitol & North O Street	30
Firemen's Insurance Co	37½
Franklin Insurance Co	38½
National Met. Insurance Co	71
National Union Insurance Co	19
Arlington Insurance Co	160
Corcoran Insurance Co	59
Columbia Insurance Co	12½
German American Insurance Co	155
Potomac Insurance Co	61
Riggs Insurance Co	8
Washington City Gaslight Co	39½
Georgetown Gaslight Co	45½
U. S. Electric Light Co	75
Pennsylvania Telephone	33½
Chesapeake & Potomac Tel. Co	80½
Washington Market Co. Stock	15
Washington Brick Machine Co	200
Great Falls Ice Co	120
Bull Run Panorama Stock	38
Real Estate Title Insurance Co	116½
Columbia Title	5

GET YOUR BOYS' and children's clothing from first hands.
EISEMAN BROS.,
Manufacturers, cor. 7th and E.

DIED.

BRADY.—Departed this life on Thursday, April 12, 1888, at 9:15 o'clock, after a short and painful illness, Philip Francis Brady, beloved son of James and Katherine Brady, aged 14 years and 7 months.

Funeral from his parents' residence, 1011 Second street northeast, Sunday, at 3 o'clock p. m. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

GREENLEASE.—Entered into rest, in the full triumph of Christian faith, Thursday, April 12, 1888, at 9:35 p. m., Mrs. P. Jane Greenlease, widow of the late Eli Greenlease, aged 51 years, 11 months and 22 days.

Friends and relatives respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Sunday, April 15, from Plymouth Congregational Church, corner Seventeenth and P streets northwest, at 2 o'clock.

O'BRIEN.—On April 12, 1888, John O'Brien, aged 78 years, a native of County Cork, Ireland, and a resident of the District for thirty-seven years.

Funeral from his late residence, 3522 P street northwest, Sunday, April 15, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

WILSON.—On April 13, 1888, at 3:50 a. m., Antonia Wilson (nee Heitmuller), beloved wife of J. R. Wilson, aged 44 years, 2 months and 21 days.

Funeral will take place from her residence, Sunday, April 15, at 2 p. m., then to G. E. Lutheran Chapel, 13th and Corcoran streets. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

Res dence, 1107 16th st n w.

CITY SPECIALS.

Enterprise and Thrift Will Tell.

We have reference to E. M. Sheetz, the popular and successful candy dealer and manufacturer at the corner of Eleventh and G sts on the corner of Seventh and I streets northwest. Brains and energy make their mark in business, when coupled with a good article and fair dealing. Mr. Sheetz began business in this city on the right principle—that is, always giving a fair equivalent of sweet and fresh candies for the money received; also in employing affable and accommodating young ladies to attend his two elegant and sweet stores. He is delighted with his success in the National Capital, and is very complimentary to its citizens.

Bedroom Furniture,

cabinets and covered Parlor Suites at such a reduction that will pay any desiring such to inspect. Only a short time to select them.
W. H. HOUGHTON & Co.,
1214 F st. n. w.

To Builders and Others.

We now have the largest and best selected stock of general hardware, both heavy and shelf, ever offered in this market. The patron is worthy of a dollar's worth of goods for every dollar.

The values going out of our store are telling the true story of quick sales and short profits.

An inspection of our stock is solicited.
CHARLES T. CARTER & Co.,
606 Pa. ave. n. w.

OUR ASSORTMENT of Reed and Rattan Furniture will meet your demand.
W. H. HOUGHTON & Co.,
1214 F st. n. w.

Low Shoes and Slippers

for ladies, misses and children, and another lot of those handsome Royal Kid Button Boots, patent leather tips, just received at Gartrell's, 900 Seventh street, corner I.

OUR SLIP COVER MATERIALS are of the latest, and in a great variety.
W. H. HOUGHTON & Co.,
1214 F st. n. w.

A Representative Shoe Establishment.

Messrs. Mockbee & Co., one of the representative shoe establishments of the National Capital, centrally located at 1203 F street northwest, are now fully established at their new and elegant store. They have in stock one of the finest and best selected assortments of foot-gear in the city.

Messrs. Mockbee & Co.'s goods have stood the test for years, and the general verdict of the community is that their shoes have always given full satisfaction, and their prices moderate in proportion to the style and quality of their goods. Their new number is 1203, opposite, on the same street.

OUR STRAW MATTINGS will please in style and prices.
W. H. HOUGHTON & Co.,
1214 F st. n. w.

After Dinner Coffees.

We have a large stock of After-Dinner Coffee Cups, which we have put down to about cost to make room for spring importations.
J. W. BOTELER & SON, 923 Pa. ave.

Men's Calf and Kangaroo Shoes,

light weights, for gents' wear, just received at Gartrell's, 900 Seventh street, corner I.

YALE STEAM LA