

Then follows the stories of Mrs. M. A. Reeves, of No. 52 Morning-side avenue, Mrs. W. C. Lawrence, No. 117 West One Hundred and Seventeenth street, New York, and Mrs. Chase, daughter of Judge Strong, the bosom friend of Dr. Armstrong, all of whom knew Dr. Armstrong in Atlanta and believed him to be John Wilkes Booth.

Mrs. Reeves claimed that even Dr. Armstrong's wife and daughter were inclined to believe that there might be some truth to the story.

Mrs. Lawrence after telling of her friendship with the Armstrong's who were neighbors said, "Dr. Armstrong was of the same height and build and temperament as the infamous actor. He walked with a limp, and there was a scar upon his neck three inches below the left ear, which nobody knew about until he was dead. Only one woman knew of the scar, and that was his own wife. She did not know of it until after she married him.

"When she did learn of it, it made such a terrible impression upon her mind that it marked her child, for in the same spot on Miss Miriam's neck appeared a duplicate of her father's mark. I have often seen that mark on Mrs. Glenn's neck, and on account of it she never wore a low-necked dress, except with a band of dark plush or something around her throat. After Dr.

Armstrong died and the duplicate mark was discovered upon him we all understood how the daughter came by it.

"I do not believe that Mrs. Armstrong knows where her husband came from or who he was. I know that when I asked her she did not know. I also know that Miriam believed her father to be John Wilkes Booth, because she was afraid to come North and go upon the stage for fear that it would be found out, and that she would be made to suffer. When she did finally leave home she went upon the stage under another name. For her sake, I will not tell what her stage name was. She married her husband to please her father. Col. Glenn was a remarkably brilliant man. His one failing was a fondness for opium. Dr. Armstrong was given to drinking brandy, but he became familiar with the effects of opium through association with his son-in-law.

"Col. Glenn died in a sanitarium, it^s said, from opium poisoning, and Dr. Armstrong died on the sofa in his study at Baltimore Block from an overdose of morphine. His daughter was about to make her debut on the stage at Washington, D. C., when she received a telegram which made her hasten to her father's bedside. He was dead when she arrived.

"There are a great many things, significant things, which happened when the Rev. Mr. Armstrong was laboring under the excitement produced by stimulants, such as confessions of his real identity, which make me positive in my statement that the rector was John Wilkes Booth. In my mind there is no doubt. He rather led us to believe he was the actor and he appeared to like the air of mystery which surrounded him."

" ARMSTRONG'S TRUE HISTORY.

"When Dr. Armstrong died a record of his life was made public. According to it he was born at Ballymena, Ireland, on July 24, 1828, and was educated at Queen's College, Belfast, under the direction of his uncle, the famous James Glasgow, D. D., after whom he was named. He came to America in 1856 and prepared for the Presbyterian ministry in 1857 and 1858 at Xenia College, Ohio. His first charge was at Sidney, O., where he married Miss Alma Hitchcock. She is still living in Atlanta, Ga.

"From Sidney he moved to St. Louis in 1863, where he had trouble with the Presbyterian church and resigned to become an Episcopal minister. He attended St. Paul's Episcopal College and worked his way through as instructor in Hebrew and metaphysics in 1870, and was ordained as an Epis-

copal minister by Bishop C. F. Robertson at St. Paul's church, Palmyra Mo., in 1871.

"From Palmyra he moved to Hannibal, Mo., in 1871 to 1874; then to Wheeling, W Va., from 1874 to 1878; then to Richmond, Va., from 1878 to 1884; then to Atlanta, Ga., from 1884 to 1888, where he again had trouble with his bishops. He gave up the ministry and lectured from 1888 until 1891, when he died suddenly.

"It is necessary to prove his career only prior to 1865, the year in which Lincoln was killed, to show that Dr. Armstrong was affecting a pose in permitting the rumors about him to be circulated. And a telegram to any one of the places mentioned in the above history would be sufficient. The following comes from the Rev. Dr. William G. Moorehead, president of Xenia College, where Dr. Armstrong, according to his record, prepared for the Presbyterian ministry in 1857, eight years before Lincoln died. Dr. Moorehead knew Dr. Armstrong in 1862, and speaks of his resemblance to Booth:

"I find in the records here," he says, "that James G. Armstrong was a native of Ireland, born at Ballymena in 1828; that he graduated from Queen's College, Belfast; studied theology in the Xenia Theological Seminary;

was licensed to preach in 1859; settled at Sidney, O., in 1859; removed to St. Louis in 1863, and was afterward connected with the Protestant Episcopal church and settled at Wheeling, W.Va. He was rector of one or more churches in the South, the last being at Atlanta, Ga., I think, where he died some years ago. He married in Sidney, O. He was somewhat lame, walked with a cane, but had a very handsome and attractive face. He so closely resembled Wilkes Booth that he was actually mistaken for the actor, and one or more papers of the country some years ago confounded him with Booth. He was gifted as an orator, clear and keen of intellect, but erratic and opinionated, as I knew him in 1862. Whatever became of his family I do not know!"

"All of which proves conclusively that the Rev. Dr. Armstrong lived in the western part of Ohio at the same time that J. Wilkes Booth was living at Baltimore and Washington. There is, therefore, only one supposition remaining, and that is that the Rev. Dr. James Glasgow Armstrong was the Rev. Dr. James Glasgow Armstrong and not J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Abraham Lincoln."