

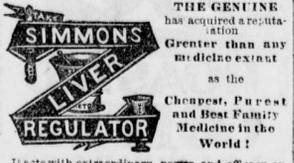
The Washington City Star.

HERE SHALL THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN, UNAWAY BY INFLUENCE AND UNBRIBED BY GAIN.

S. M. STICKLEY, Editor.

STEPHENS CITY, FREDERICK CO., VA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1881.

VOL. I.--NO. 24.



THE GENIUS has acquired a reputation Greater than any medicine extant as the **Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!**

THE DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE The test of time and the experience of thousands have proved it the best, at all seasons, for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen. As a remedy for:

- Diarrhoea, Mental Depression, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Colic, Constipation and Biliousness.

IT HAS NO EQUAL. We could fill a good sized volume with such like distinguished testimonials as the following:

"I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for constipation, my bowels, caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always with effect according to the directions with decided benefit."

HENRY WALKER, late Chief Justice of Ga.

GROVE & BROTHER, CONTRACTORS FOR FINE HOUSE PAINTING, Main Street, Stephens City, Va.

J. W. YEAKLE, MERCHANT TAILOR, Has reopened his Tailoring Establishment in Stephens City, Va., and will keep on hand a full assortment of:

- CLOTHS, TRIMMINGS, &c. of all kinds.

DR. S. M. STICKLEY, Physician and Surgeon, STEPHENS CITY, VA.

DR. J. W. OWEN, Will promptly attend to professional calls in town or country. Has been in practice over thirty-three years.

DR. THOS. J. MILLER, Appreciates very highly, and returns thanks to the citizens of Stephens City and surrounding country, for their confidence and patronage during the six years he has practiced medicine in their midst, and solicits a continuance of the same.

ALLAN B. MACRUDER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, And United States Commissioner, Practices in all the Courts in Winchester, Berryville and Woodstock, and in the Court of Appeals at Richmond and Stanton, and in the United States Courts at Harrisonburg.

SIBERT & DENNY, Successors to C. B. Meredith, DEALER IN **Watches & Jewelry,** REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

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UNDERTAKING. They are also prepared to attend funerals at short notice. **Coffins or Caskets** Finished at reasonable rates.

GUITEAU'S TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The fifth week of the Guiteau trial was entered upon with unabated interest on the part of the public. The trial through which pressed for admission to the courtroom may be taken as an index. Dr. John Arlino, commissioner of lunacy, New York, and Hon. Geo. H. May, ex-postmaster general, occupied seats upon the bench with Judge Cox. With the consent of counsel for the prosecution Mr. Scoville called for the defense Dr. Edward Charles Spitzka, of New York. Witness had made the study of nervous and mental diseases a specialty, and had been called to testify as an expert about twenty-five times. Witness examined the prisoner in jail and was satisfied that he was insane. He examined the eyes and the pulse and found both of them normal and healthy. Did not consider examinations relevant, but made them simply as a matter of record. Witness considered the main features of the prisoner's case to be a tendency to the formation of delusive opinions and morbid projects, and a strong indication of hubbly of judgment; "and while," said the witness, "I have no other evidence than the expression of his face, I should have no doubt that he is a moral imbecile or moral monstrosity." Mr. Scoville then read to the witness a hypothetical question, based upon the prisoner's erratic life and conduct, and that there was no other adequate motive for his act in shooting the President than the firm delusion that he was necessary for the good of the country, and asked if, in his (witness's) opinion, the prisoner was sane or insane on the second of July. Witness declined to answer any hypothetical questions in cases where he had made a personal examination. Witness considered the prisoner insane when he examined him. He believed that he must have been in more or less of a morbid mental state throughout his life, and that he was probably insane on the second of July. Witness, on cross-examination, was asked where and when he graduated in medicine, and replied from the University of New York in 1873. Witness's examination was quite pointedly directed to the witness's practice and standing as an expert, and inquiries were made as to witness's position as professor at a veterinary school.

Witness objected to the question as not pertinent. Mr. Davidge replied.—The attainments of this witness have been paraded by counsel on the other side, and we think it highly pertinent to this case to discover what opportunities for professional acquirements the witness has enjoyed. Mr. Scoville noted an exception. Witness had no reason to feel ashamed of his sphere of duty in the profession. The branch of inquiry pursued by him had also engaged the attention of Huxley, Conner, and other noted scientists. Mr. Davidge.—Yes, but your treatment at that time must have been confined mostly to these gentlemen, then, are there any others known as horse-doctors, are they not? Witness, (reducing and with some excitement.)—My treatment has been confined to these gentlemen, and I have treated a stupid question endeavor to treat him as he deserves. [A general laugh at the expense of counsel.] Witness stated that he visited the jail under the assumed name of Professor Brown, phrenologist. He desired to take the prisoner unawares, and so pretended to make a psychological examination. The witness then gave an account of his interview with the prisoner, and summed up, as the result of his investigation, that he found the prisoner possessed of a good memory, with the attainments of a third-rate slyster lawyer in a criminal court, and firmly impressed with the belief that he had sacrificed himself for the good of the American people. That he parried questions, the answering of which might injure his vanity and egotism, and changed the subject. He desired to subject him to a question which would give him the opportunity to land in a position and exploits. The witness was asked if the prisoner was able to distinguish between right and wrong, and declined to answer the question as to his mental capability, but from his examination of the prisoner he was of the opinion that since he (the prisoner) has been a lawyer he has had the ordinary legal consequences of criminal acts.

Witness would not undertake to express a decided opinion as to the mental condition of the prisoner on July second, other than "preposterous" and "delirious," and that he has always been of a morbid mind. Witness thought depravity might tincture morbid projects, but did not think the prisoner's behavior consistent with the theory that the prisoner was the father of the act in the killing of the President.

Witness was asked if he had not appeared as an expert in a certain case, and after taking a fee on one side, returned it and taken a larger fee on the other side, and replied with considerable warmth: "You have no basis for such a question, and no man dares to make an assertion upon which you could find it." Witness did not think that mesmerism could induce insanity, unless there was a predisposition to insanity. Witness could probably mesmerize one out of every thirty in this room, and but few of them would be seriously injured. Continued or frequently-induced mesmeretic sleep would be seriously injurious, and should be forbidden, even as it is in Europe. Witness noticed the shape of Guiteau's head was somewhat square at the back—rhomboccephalic—and that there is "a keel" along its centre. The intervention of the facial muscles was shown by his smile, which raised one side more than the other. Mr. Davidge.—Was this top-sided smile indicative of insanity? Witness.—Not alone; but in connection of other matters it would be indicative. Witness said he had an affection of the head and desired leave to sit down. Mr. Davidge.—An affection of the head, you say? I thought it was higher up. [Loud laughter.] I think you deserve this for your conduct this morning. Witness sat down, and Mr. Davidge asked a few more questions. Colonel Corhill.—I want to see the witness's face. Marshal, can't you get a stool? I want to see the man's face. An attendant went out and soon came back and said: "The marshal has no stool." The witness was allowed to sit on the rail alongside the witness-stand. Witness considered the deviation of the tongue to the left as an evidence of insanity. Mr. Davidge.—It had been to the right what would it have shown? Witness.—Nothing special. Mr. Davidge.—Did not ask what ought to have been your experience, but what was the fact. Witness first said he had known such cases in insane asylums, and then modified the statement by saying he had seen two cases in his private practice and one in Vienna, also one at Ward's Island. Court adjourned over until morning.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—There was no diminution in the crowds which assembled at the City Hall this morning to witness the continuation of the great trial. The only change noticeable in the assemblage was the falling off in the number of ladies in attendance. Dr. Spitzka was on the stand, and was found no mean hand at retort. He was under cross-examination, and nothing new elicited. The prisoner was orderly as usual, and his comments on Attorney Corhill were insulting. Dr. Barker of New York was called as the next expert in behalf of the prosecution. He was examined by Mr. Forster. He stated his professional experience and that he has carefully investigated and studied the subject of insanity. He gave a scientific explanation of insanity and said insanity was not inherited, although a tendency to insanity might be. He was asked: "Is the habit of boasting of intimacy with persons of high rank when such is not the case to be taken as an evidence of an insane delusion?" and replied, "By no means. It rather indicates a weak vanity and inordinate egotism." C.—In your judgment

as a scientist would a man's assertion that he was a chosen instrument of God and was in direct communication with him, be taken as evidence of an insane delusion? A.—It would not, for several reasons. It might be asserted as an excuse for a crime. It might exist as one of the symptoms of insanity in an incapable of proof. If the act were inconsistent and contrary to the previous habits and normal character of the individual it would be a strong presumptive evidence of insanity. Q.—Assuming it to be in proof that a person charged with crime and claiming to have a delusion has in repeated instances controlled himself voluntarily refrained from the act on which the prosecution is based, from which would you call that evidence of uncontrollable impulse? A.—It would show that the individual has not lost his power of will. Q.—Would you call that evidence of insanity? A.—No, I would not. I would call it evidence of a strong moral sense. Q.—Would you call that evidence of insanity? A.—No, I would not. I would call it evidence of a strong moral sense. Q.—Would you call that evidence of insanity? A.—No, I would not. I would call it evidence of a strong moral sense.

Witness, (Can it develop into insanity?) The witness replied that a rational mind and brain may be more liable to insanity. Mr. Scoville.—That is what I wanted to know. I am much obliged. After a recess L. S. Goble, an insurance agent of Newark, N. J., told how Guiteau had borrowed money from him. He never saw anything indicating insanity. The next witness was William P. Copeland, a Washington Journalist, who picked out the newspaper extracts that were found on the prisoner and indicated the various paragraphs from which they were cut, several of them being from the Brooklyn Eagle. The next witness was H. T. Ketchum, of Brooklyn, attorney at law, who had been a clerk to Mr. Haves at the time that the prisoner had a desk in the office. In reply to the question as to whether he had observed anything in the prisoner indicating unsoundness of mind the witness replied: "Nothing as yet. He impressed me as a man capable of conversing on ordinary subjects without expressing any extreme or violent or absurd opinions." He had not known him as a man having any fair, good sense. The prisoner (contemptuously)—I did not consider you a suitable man for me to associate with. He was nothing but a clerk in the office, while I was a lawyer. Mr. Scoville.—What led you to conclude that the prisoner was a person of little sense? The witness.—That was the general impression I got from him. The prisoner (angrily to Mr. Scoville.) If you were only smart enough you would see that all this talk has no relevancy to this case. You are getting cranked on this business. You are getting worse than Corhill. [Laughter.] Henry Wood, of Philadelphia, had known the prisoner for some years; never saw anything indicating insanity. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, but wholly wanting in principle. Simon D. Phelps, broker, of New York, had known the prisoner since he was a boy. He had known Guiteau become extremely angry at a statement made by the witness and rattled off a perfect tirade of abuse. Several minutes elapsed before the witness could proceed. Witness related conversations with the prisoner relative to his Inter-Ocean scheme and his proposed reproduction in Chicago of the New York Herald. He did not think there was anything in the prisoner's conduct, from the standpoint of a man who knew no more of the newspaper business than Guiteau did. Witness said that in the fourteen years he had known the prisoner he never saw anything to indicate that he was of unbalanced mind. At three o'clock the court adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Guiteau trial came to a sudden and unexpected close today by the illness of Mr. Gates, one of the jurors. Dr. Winthrop, pastor of the Park Street Church, Boston, said that Guiteau attended church meetings and social gatherings during the winter of 1879 and frequently used to speak. Dr. Winthrop never saw any indication of an unbalanced mind. He gave the cross-examination Juror Gates gave the first indication of his illness and was obliged to retire for a few minutes, and Guiteau said that he was doing wrong when he shot the President. "Now, I don't care whether I knew I was doing wrong or not," said Guiteau, "but I know I was doing wrong, but of a free agency. I am here to save my neck from the gallows. I am here for right, for justice, for vindication."

The next witness was Charles A. Bryan, city clerk of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, who was called upon by counsel for the defense, and asked about commissions, brought in an application and tried to get a loan in advance. He spoke of his acquaintance with Jim Blaine. This statement aroused the prisoner's anger, and he said: "That is false," he cried; "I always spoke of him as Secretary Blaine," and when Judge Cox tried to quiet him he shouted: "When a man comes here and makes a statement which I know is wholly false, I say to him, 'that's false,' if he persists, I say to him, 'you are a liar,' and if he still persists, I say to him, 'you are an infernal whelp.' That is as far as I go. That is equal to the bar-room language of consigning a man down below." This witness also had never seen any indications of insanity. He was followed by Henry M. Gates, one of the jurors, who collected \$175 and \$100 from Guiteau. During the examination of this witness Juror Gates made it known to the court that he was unable to go on. Some fault has been found with the court officials for not permitting or insisting upon proper exercise by the jury, in accordance with the laws of health. It appears that they made a request a day or two ago to be taken to certain places, among which was the Corcoran art gallery. The court notified the bailiff that they might be taken there if measures were provided to prevent them coming in contact with the general public.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The magnetism of the public is fast waning. The evidence being given by what is termed experts, is simply a repetition of what has already been given in our columns. Guiteau is essentially conducting the case his own way, continuing abusing his own counsel as well as that of the prosecution. The only evidence given the last two days of any importance was that of his divorced wife which we give below:

She stated she was married to the prisoner on the 3d of July, 1869, in Chicago, and that Mr. and Mrs. Scoville were present at the marriage; they lived together in Chicago until the fall of 1871, her husband being engaged in the

law business; then they went to New York; she could not recollect at how many places they lived in New York, but probably they had lived at fifteen or twenty places. "Probably six or seven," said the prisoner, "and I paid my board bill, too." In New York her husband followed law and politics; he was engaged in the Greeley campaign and expected as a reward for his services to be appointed as minister to Chili. "I thought I might get the Swiss mission," said the prisoner, "I never thought of Chili." Mr. Scoville asked the witness whether she knew that from what the prisoner had told her, and when she replied in the affirmative he objected to the admission of the testimony. Then the prisoner broke out in a protest against the whole examination, and said: "All the question here is whether my free agency was or was not destroyed at the time I fired the shot. All this collateral evidence about my circumstances and about what I did or said or did not say during the last forty years has no bearing whatever on the point; and with all due respect to the court I do not think that the court in banc would admit it." The district attorney asked the witness whether she had any other evidence to offer, and she replied: "I never did." The district attorney said to Mr. Scoville, "You may take the witness." "Thank you, Mr. Corhill," said the prisoner (ironically), "that is the dearest thing you can do for me in this trial. I suppose the reporter insisted on it, as he is supposed to be a decent man, and so is Mr. Davidge." Then turning to Mr. Scoville, he said: "Cut your cross-examination short, Scoville, and let us get to something else. Mr. Scoville asked the witness whether she had stated since the 2d of July last that she had considered the prisoner of unsound mind when she lived with him. Her reply was, "No, I never said so."

Then the prisoner opened his floodgates of abuse on Mr. Scoville, saying to him, "What is the use of going into that, Scoville? You are a consummate jackass. I would rather have a ten-year-old boy to try this case than you. You have got no brains, no conception, and you cannot see a foot ahead of you. Get off the case, and I will do the business myself. I could have a three or four first-class lawyers to defend the case if you had not allowed them out with your consummate egotism and vanity. You are taking altogether too much responsibility on yourself. I have got the heavy work myself to do before the court and the jury." As the prisoner finished this tirade, he bent his head on the table and indulged for some time in a quiet laugh. After Mr. Scoville had resumed the cross-examination he made some mistake in putting a question to the witness, and said promptly, "Excuse me, I was thinking of something else, and I suppose you were," said the prisoner, with a self-satisfied laugh. "You had better go home and go to bed. You have never got straight since the failure of your lecture the other night." Mr. Scoville (to the witness). Did you state that you regretted having procured a divorce, as you should have remained with your husband and have taken care of him on account of the condition of his mind? The witness—No, sir, I never said anything of the kind. The prisoner (with an expression of disgust)—You had better sit down, Scoville. Mr. Scoville then proceeded to interrogate the witness in regard to her statement to newspaper reporters and others in Colorado on her way to Washington. Again the prisoner interrupted, and said, "What is the use of your going into this business. You are the biggest fool I ever met. (To the witness.) Mr. Scoville is examining the witness any further. I object to it as a matter of law and as a matter of decency. He has got a lot of letters and other rubbish here, and expects to 'spread himself' in the cross-examination. I suppose you will. Did you say to a reporter, in answer to a question, what you thought would be done with the prisoner—that he ought to be hung? The witness—Did not say anything of the kind. The prisoner (to the witness). Remarks directed to Mr. Scoville on account of the importance which he attached to letters written by cranks and idiots all over the country, and said that Mr. Brattle, of New Jersey, who was supposed to have written one of the letters as a "Garfield avenger," had denied it and was offering a reward of \$500 for the discovery of its author. After some further unimportant testimony Mr. Scoville said: "I will not ask the witness any more questions." The prisoner expressed his approval of this, and said: "I know nothing about this lady's Christian character except that I know her well, and have much respect for her."

What Made the Clock Strike.
Appropos of the mysterious striking, recently, of the old clock which once belonged to Washington, in the relic rooms at Mount Vernon, the Rev. A. P. Buel, of Cleveland, Ohio, gives the following account of an incident which took place in 1846, while he was at Yale College: "At that time I was taking my meals in the part of the city called 'over the dyke,' not far from the present site of the New York and New Haven Railway depot. The house was a low one-story wooden building, the large brick chimney standing in the center and going straight up through the roof. On the first floor there was a large room on either side of the chimney. In the east room a wife and mother had died two weeks before the incident which I am about to relate occurred. The house was so near the flats that one could hear the wash of the waves as the tide ebbed and flowed. Snow had fallen to a depth of eight inches, and this had been followed by a heavy rain. Everything, therefore, was moist to the touch. Coming to the house one night I found the ladies greatly alarmed. The clock in the unused room, where the death had occurred, had been heard to strike in the afternoon. They asked me to examine the clock and the room, as they dared not. I found an old-fashioned twenty-four hour clock, with a thin pine back, standing on the mantle-piece, and close up to the chimney. As the chimney was large, open and low, snow had fallen and melted on the inside. Of course the bricks back of the clock had absorbed much moisture. The linen cord of the striking weight had contracted just enough to lift the weight and cause the striking. It was only the unseen fingers of common moisture, and not the unseen fingers of lightbearded ghosts that started the solemn brass and filled the ladies with fear."

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.
DEC. 14.—Mr. Garland, from the committee on territories, reported favorably, with a written report, a bill to legalize the election of the territorial legislature of New Mexico held in 1880.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the committee on the Garfield memorial services was increased by two members.

By Mr. Camden, for a further appropriation to continue the improvement of the Ohio river in West Virginia; also for the construction of two ice-breakers in the Ohio river, near Parkersburg, W. Va.

By Mr. Davis (W. Va.) for a courthouse and post-office building at Parkersburg, W. Va.

By Mr. Plumb, amending section 254 Revised Statutes, providing for the issuance of gold certificates. It substitutes the word "directed" for "authorized," so as to make it mandatory on the secretary to issue certificates upon deposits of gold coin and bullion.

Resolutions were submitted as follows:

By Mr. Jones (Fla.) requesting the secretary of War to communicate information or evidence on file in the war office relating to the construction of a ship canal across the peninsula of Florida.

By Mr. Butler, directing the secretary of the treasury to forward to the senate a statement showing the number of farms or plantations, with the number of acres in each, sold in the state of South Carolina under the act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, etc., approved June 7, 1862, to whom said farms or plantations belonged at the time of the tax sales, etc. Adopted.

Mr. Hoar's resolution for a select committee on the rights of women was taken up.

Mr. Vest said he could see no necessity for a committee on the subject, and regarded the resolution as a step toward the recognition of woman suffrage, to which he was opposed on principle.

Mr. Hoar replied, but had not concluded when the floor was claimed by Mr. Beck, to whom it had been awarded upon the unanimous vote of the senate. Action on the resolution was therefore deferred.

The subject of the presidential succession in the event of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the president and vice-president was considered, the resolutions introduced by Messrs. Beck and Maxey and the bill of Mr. Garland being before the senate for discussion. Mr. Beck spoke at length, fully illustrating the urgency for legislative action.

Mr. Garland then obtained the floor, when the senate, at 3:15 P. M., went into executive session, and after referring the nominations for common carriers, with amendments, a bill to provide for the issue of three per cent. bonds.

By Mr. Miller, to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua.

By Mr. Plumb, to authorize the issue of gold certificates for the redemption of silver dollars on the deposit of silver bullion.

Resolutions were submitted as follows:

By Mr. Morrill, instructing the District commissioners to inquire into the expediency of reporting to the senate the names of the sale and advertising of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia shall be made unlawful and subject to proper penalties. He spoke of the evils of a growing one, affecting the employees of the departments, male and female. Adopted.

By Mr. Ingalls, instructing the committee on pensions to inquire and report what instances of pension fraud should be allowed the widow of Abraham Lincoln. Adopted.

The discussion of the presidential succession in the contingencies provided for was resumed by Mr. Garland addressing the senate. He said the President pro tem of the Senate and Speaker of the House had been held to be "officers" in the sense in which the word is used in the clause of the constitution which provides for the disability of their houses respectively. But enough of doubt had been thrown upon it to require the matter to be placed beyond further cavil. As to when the presidential inability arises, or as to who is to determine that inability, the Congress is unable to determine, and the only means for a determination of that question would be a constitutional amendment. The clause of the constitution simply gives to Congress the right to say what officer shall act, and neither in that or anywhere else is it empowered to pass upon the inability.

Mr. Coker urged the duty of Congress to provide promptly for averting the contingency under the law of 1792 in the event of the death of the acting President of the United States. He maintained that pending a presidential election the presidential disability should be removed, and the Vice-President discharge the powers and duties of the executive office not as President, but as Vice-President, and returns to his normal position and functions when the presidential disability ceases to exist or the President's health is restored.

Mr. Jones (Fla.) argued that the constitution never intended, remotely or otherwise, to touch the question of temporary inability, and that according to the letter of the amendment and the spirit of its framers, the presidential office does devolve absolutely upon the Vice-President pending the disability of the President, as in the other contingencies.

At this point Mr. Jones temporarily yielded the floor for an executive session.

DEC. 17.—Both houses of Congress were in session yesterday. In the Senate Mr. Hoar's resolution for a special committee of seven on the rights of women was taken up. Mr. Vest wished it referred to the committee on revolutionary claims, whilst Mr. Bayard wanted it to go to the judiciary committee, but the majority of the committee was in favor of the resolution, and the resolution went over. Mr. Voorhees spoke on silver coinage, etc. In the House there was another avalanche of bills, covering almost every subject of legislation. The House adopted a resolution for a holiday recess from December 21 to January 5.

As Usual.
The commercial traveler—a Philadelphia house while in Tennessee approached a stranger as the train was about to start, and said:

"Are you going on this train?"

"I am."

"Have you any baggage?"

"No."

"Well, my friend, you can do me a favor, and it won't cost you anything. You see, I've two rousing big trunks, and they always make me pay extra for one of them. You can get one checked on your ticket, and we'll cure them. See?"

"Yes, I see; but I haven't any ticket."

"But I thought you said you were going on this train?"

"So I am. I'm the conductor."

"Oh!"

He paid extra, as usual.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The double-headed eagle is the imperial standard of Austria.

A Boston man describes his sensations while going through a plate-glass door. He felt embarrassed.

The three leading articles of jewelry at the present time are bracelets, lace-pins and finger-rings.

The St. Louis girl who reported herself engaged to Tilden several years ago, has had to take up with a short-line, narrow-gauge railroad husband, or go without any.

George I., of England, died from drunkenness, George II. of a rupture of the heart, George III. died a madman, and George IV. of gluttony and drunkenness.

The topaz in heraldry represents gold or the planet Sol. Its signification is fidelity and friendship. The bloodstone denotes courage, wisdom and firmness in affection.

Before the civil war the exports of peach nuts from Indianola, Texas, were reported at \$100,000; now it is estimated that the amount annually gathered exceeds \$2,000,000 in value. No care, however, has been taken in the trees; in fact, in many localities, trees fifty to one hundred years old have been cut down to secure the nuts. With proper care of the trees and systematic gathering of the crop it is believed that \$10,000,000 could be annually realized.

How Shoe Pegs are Made.
It was the privilege of the writer to visit the picturesque little town of Arlington, Vt., which at the time boasted a population of 2,500, three churches, five stores, two hotels, an extensive car works, sash and blind and chair factory, also a peg factory, which, by the courtesy of the foreman, Mr. L. E. White, (who had been employed there twenty-nine years) he was shown through; and received valuable information. The timber used is black and yellow birch, which is cut into pieces four feet in length, varying in diameter from eight to fourteen inches. These logs are placed in a building in winter and the first extracted by steam. They are then run in on a tram railway to the circular saw department, and cut into slices or blanks of the thickness desired for the length of the pegs. These are sorted and the knots cut out, and are then passed on to a long bench which contains six machines composed of fluted rollers. The blanks are then run between these rollers, which creases on both sides. They are then run through again to cross crease, or mark out the exact sizes of the pegs. They then go to the splitting machines, which are set with double knives, and cut the blanks into pegs. As they pass the last machine they are sorted, and all knots and discolored ones removed as they are brushed off into large baskets. The machines are under the care of young women, who appeared much more happy and useful than do many of those who, thumping at the piano, would consider such employment menial. The next process is bleaching, which is accomplished by the fumes of brimstone, which is unhealthy—(those who labor here shorten their lives.) They are then placed in large cylinders, which hold eleven barrels, and have six hundred steam pipes running through them, and revolve one and one-half times to the minute, drying two charges per day to each cylinder. They are then passed into large wooden casks, or cylinders, which, revolving rapidly, polish them by the friction, the refuse falling through wire sieves on screen openings, after which they are again passed into a sifter, which separates all the single pegs and drops them into tubs or boxes, leaving those which have not been separated in the machine. They are then put in barrels ready for market. The factory running on full time turns out one hundred and fifty sizes go from eight up to sixteen to an inch. The lengths go by eights two and one-half to twelve. Twenty-six hands are employed, half of them being women. The products of this mill are mostly shipped to Germany and France, and sent largely into the manufacture of toys and fancy goods as well as into the shoe manufactory. Thus the "genius of mechanism" converts, as by magic, the trees from the Vermont mountains into articles of use, which floating off through the channels of commerce to far away countries, anon return to sparkle the eyes of happy children in toys, in which these toys have become important factors.

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How Shoe Pegs are Made.
It was the privilege of the writer to visit the picturesque little town of Arlington, Vt., which at the time boasted a population of 2,500, three churches, five stores, two hotels, an extensive car works, sash and blind and chair factory, also a peg factory, which, by the courtesy of the foreman, Mr. L. E. White, (who had been employed there twenty-nine years) he was shown through; and received valuable information. The timber used is black and yellow birch, which is cut into pieces four feet in length, varying in diameter from eight to fourteen inches. These logs are placed in a building in winter and the first extracted by steam. They are then run in on a tram railway to the circular saw department, and cut into slices or blanks of the thickness desired for the length of the pegs. These are sorted and the knots cut out, and are then passed on to a long bench which contains six machines composed of fluted rollers. The blanks are then run between these rollers, which creases on both sides. They are then run through again to cross crease, or mark out the exact sizes of the pegs. They then go to the splitting machines, which are set with double knives, and cut the blanks into pegs. As they pass the last machine they are sorted, and all knots and discolored ones removed as they are brushed off into large baskets. The machines are under the care of young women, who appeared much more happy and useful than do many of those who, thumping at the piano, would consider such employment menial. The next process is bleaching, which is accomplished by the fumes of brimstone, which is unhealthy—(those who labor here shorten their lives.) They are then placed in large cylinders, which hold eleven barrels, and have six hundred steam pipes running through them, and revolve one and one-half times to the minute, drying two charges per day to each cylinder. They are then passed into large wooden casks, or cylinders, which, revolving rapidly, polish them by the friction, the refuse falling through wire sieves on screen openings, after which they are again passed into a sifter, which separates all the single pegs and drops them into tubs or boxes, leaving those which have not been separated in the machine. They are then put in barrels ready for market. The factory running on full time turns out one hundred and fifty sizes go from eight up to sixteen to an inch. The lengths go by eights two and one-half to twelve. Twenty-six hands are employed, half of them being women. The products of this mill are mostly shipped to Germany and France, and sent largely into the manufacture of toys and fancy goods as well as into the shoe manufactory. Thus the "genius of mechanism" converts, as by magic, the trees from the Vermont mountains into articles of use, which floating off through the channels of commerce to far away countries, anon return to sparkle the eyes of happy children in toys, in which these toys have become important factors.

As Usual.
The commercial traveler—a Philadelphia house while in Tennessee approached a stranger as the train was about to start, and said:

"Are you going on this train?"

"I am."

"Have you any baggage?"

"No."

"Well, my friend, you can do me a favor, and it won't cost you anything. You see, I've two rousing big trunks, and they always make me pay extra for one of them. You can get one checked on your ticket, and we'll cure them. See?"

"Yes, I see; but I haven't any ticket."

"But I thought you said you were going on this train?"

"So I am. I'm the conductor."

"Oh!"

He paid extra, as usual.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The double-headed eagle is the imperial standard of Austria.

A Boston man describes his sensations while going through a plate-glass door. He felt embarrassed.

The three leading articles of jewelry at the present time are bracelets, lace-pins and finger-rings.

The St. Louis girl who reported herself engaged to Tilden several years ago, has had to take up with a short-line, narrow-gauge railroad husband, or go without any.

George I., of England, died from drunkenness, George II. of a rupture of the heart, George III. died a madman, and George IV. of gluttony and drunkenness.

The topaz in heraldry represents gold or the planet Sol. Its signification is fidelity and friendship. The bloodstone denotes courage, wisdom and firmness in affection.

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