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THE ASSASSIN'S SCREED.

HE ISSUES A CHRISTMAS GREETING TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Chapters of His Past Life—Reasons for the Assassination—Benefits Derived from It—His Opinion of Geo. Washington, Gen. Grant and President Arthur—The Trial Resumed Yesterday—Dr. McDonald On the Stand All Day—He Proves to be One of the Best Witnesses the Prosecution Has Yet Produced—Explaining the Insanity Question Clearly, and Proving Guiteau to be Sane—Corkhill's Views as to the Length of the Trial.

Guiteau's Christmas Greeting.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The following is the document prepared by Guiteau Monday, and furnished for publication to-night:

Christmas greeting, 1881. By Charles Guiteau. To-day is Christmas, and I greet the American people with a merry Christmas. Last Christmas I was in New York. I was boarding in a first-class house, and was finely dressed. I attended church and had quite a pleasant day. Two years ago I was in Boston, but was not so well fed or clothed.. I was on theology. There is no money in theology. I left a $1,000 law business in Chicago, in 1877, for theology. I went into theology to serve the land and preach the gospel. I had about as much trouble to get in my work on theology as Paul did. He hungered, and thirsted and was naked, and had no certain dwelling place, but he preached gospel as he understood it, although he had a hard time. Since he left the earth his work and name have come down the ages. Christ and Paul did their work and left the result with the Almighty Father and I do the same."

Christmas, 1878, I was in St. Louis. I was in very reduced circumstances. I had been on theology a year. I had spent a year traveling, mostly in the east, trying to preach the gospel by lecturing and selling my lectures in Washington, New York; Boston, Chicago and other cities. I felt the Lord had put this work on me, and I did the best I could. I had no friends and little money. Christmas, 1877, I spent in Philadelphia. I was well fed and clothed and was trying to lecture. Christmas 1876 I was in Chicago, and was working with Mr. Moody and writing my lecture on Christ's second coming, A. D 1878.

To-day, Christmas, I suffer in bonds as a patriot, but I am in honorable company. Washington was a patriot; Grant was a patriot. Washington took the armies of the revolution through eight years of bloody war to victory and glory; Grant led the armies of the Union to victory and glory; and to-day the nation is prosperous and happy. They raised the old war cry, "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," and thousands of the choicest sons of the republic went forth to battle, to victory or death. Washington and Grant, by their valor and success in war, won the admiration of mankind. To-day, Christmas, 1881, I suffer in bonds as a patriot, because I had the inspiration and nerve to unite a great political party to the end that the nation might be saved another desolating war. I do not pretend that war was immediate, but do say, emphatically, that the bitterness in the Republican party last spring was deepening and deepening hour by hour, and within two or three years or less the nation would have been in the flames of civil war.

In the presence of death all hearts were hushed. Contention ceased. For weeks and weeks the heart and brain of the nation centered on the sick man in the White house. At last he went the way of the flesh, and the nation was in mourning, and to-day, Christmas. 1881, I am on trial for my life, charged with murdering the late president. There is not the first element of murder in the case. To constitute the crime of murder two elements must coexist: first, actual homicide; second, malice in law or malice in fact. The law assumes there is no homicide in this case, and therefore no malice in law. Malice in fact depends upon the circumstances attending the homicide. Admitting that the late president died from the shot, which I deny as a matter of fact, still the circumstances attending the shooting repudiate the presumption of malice either in law or fact. Had he been properly treated, he probably would have been alive to-day. Whatever my inspiration or intention, the Deity allowed the doctors to finish my work gradually, because he wanted to prepare the people for the change and also confirm my original inspiration.

I am well satisfied with the Deity's conduct of this case thus far, and I have no doubt but he will continue to further it to the end, and that the public will sooner or later see a special providence in the late president's removal. Nothing but the political situation last spring justified his removal. The break in the republican party then was widening week by week, and I foresaw a lively war. The inspiration was to remove the late president alone, and thereby close the breach before it got so wide that nothing but the heart-rending and desolation of war could close it. Such a war the last time cost the nation a million of men and billions of money The Lord wanted to prevent a repetition of this desolation, and inspired me to execute his will. Why did he inspire me in preference to someone else? Because I had the brains and the nerve, probably, to do the work. The Lord does not employ incompetent persons to serve him. He uses the best material he can find. No doubt there were a thousand Republicans who felt as I did about the president wrecking the Republican party, and had they the conception, the nerve, the brain, the opportunity and special authority from the Deity, they would have removed him. I, of all the world, was the only man who had authority from the Deity.

Without the deity's pressure I never should have sought to remove the president. This pressure destroyed my free agency. The deity compelled me to do the act, just as a highwayman compels a man to give up his money after placing a pistol at his victim's head. The victim may know it is absolutely wrong for him to give the money that his wife and children need, but how can he keep it with a pistol at his head? His free agency is destroyed and he gives his money to save his life.

This irresistible pressure to remove the president was in me for thirty days, and it never left me when awake. It haunted me day and night. At last the opportunity came and I shot him. As soon as I fired the shot the inspiration was worked off and I felt immensely relieved. I would not do it again for a million dollars. Only a miracle saved me from being shot or hung then and there. It was the most insane and foolhardy act possible, and no one but a madman could have done it, but pressure on me was so enormous that I would have done it had I to die the next moment.

Heretofore political grievances have been adjusted by war or the ballot. Had Jefferson Davis and a dozen or two of his co-traitors been shot dead in January, 1861, no doubt our rebellion never would have been. Gen. Grant suppressed one war and the deity and I saved the nation from another one. As time advances the public will appreciate the fact more and more.

To-day, Christmas, 1881, I am in jail and have been since July 2. I have borne my confinement patiently and quietly, knowing that my vindication would come. Thrice I have been shot at and came near being shot dead, but the Lord kept me harmless. Like the Hebrew children in the fiery furnace, not a hair on my head has been singed, because the Lord whom I served when I sought to remove the president has taken care of me.

My trial seems to be progressing well. Judge Cox I consider just the man for the case. He is able, conscientious and careful. I have a bright jury and I wish them to pass on my case. I judge them to be rare good men. They listen with the greatest interest to the testimony and addresses, and I presume they will give this case their most solemn attention and dispose of it according to the facts and the law. I believe the high-toned press of the nation will acquiesce in their verdict.

The prosecution have introduced certain witnesses who are guilty of rank perjury, and it has excited my wrath, and I have denounced them in plain language. I hate the mean, deceptive way of the prosecution. My opinion of the district attorney is well known. The defence have been unfortunate in having insufficient counsel, but notwithstanding this, I expect that justice will be done me, and my motive and inspiration vindicated. The people are saying: "Well, if the Lord did it, let it go." I expect this spirit will grow.

I am highly pleased with Gen. Arthur. He is doing splendidly in his new position. Had Gen. Garfield done as well, he probably would have been alive to-day. He was a good man, but a weak politician. I am especially pleased with Gen. Arthur's conciliatory spirit and wisdom toward the opposition. It's exactly what I wish him to do, viz., Unite the factions of the Republican party, to the end that the nation may be happy and prosperous.

My life has been rather a sad one. My mother died when I was seven. My father was a good man and an able one, but fanatic in religion. Under his influence I got into the Oneida community at nineteen, and remained six years. Three years after this I was unfortunately maimed and so continued for four years. Soon after I was divorced I went on to theology. Three years of my life in the Oneida community were years of constant suffering; my married life the same. My theological life was one of anxiety. I was happier at that than anything else, because I was serving the Lord. My life has been isolated. During my six years in the Oneida community I got estranged from my relatives. I might as well have been in state's prison or a lunatic asylum. I was never able to forgive my father for running me into that community. If it had not been for this I should have had a far happier lot. But let it go. Forgetting things behind I press forward. I have no doubt as to my spiritual destiny. I have always been a lover of the Lord, and whether I live one year or thirty I am His as a matter of fact. I presume I shall live to be president.

To-day, 1,881 years ago, the Savior of mankind was born in poverty and obscurity. He moved up and down Judea and spoke as one having authority. Vast multitudes followed him. He cast out devils, healed the sick, restored the blind and diseased, told the multitude who he was and what he came for; that God the Father had sent him to point the race the way to eternal life. This wonderful being had nowhere to lay his head. He had no money and had no friends. He never travelled. He never wrote books. He was hated, despised and finally crucified as a vile imposter. Then back he went to the bosom of the father. During his ministry he drew around himself a few dispised individuals, who were as poor as himself. They had no money and no standing in society, and were mostly fishermen.

Outwardly, like most other great events in human history, the origin of Christianity was an absolute failure. It was like a seed planted, and it had grew up little by little. Time has developed it into a gigantic tree, overhanging the habitable globe. The mob crucified the savior of mankind, and Paul, his great apostle, went to an ignominous death. This happened many centuries ago. For eighteen centuries have existed no such tremendous influence on the civilization of the race as the despised Gallilean, and his great apostle. They did their work and left the result with the almighty father, and so must all inspired men. They must do their work and leave the result with the Diety, whatever becomes of them personally. The most man can do is to kill you, but they cannot prevent your name and work from going thundering down the ages.

God always avenges those who injure his men. Christ's contemporaries crucified the Almighty's only son, but he got even with the Jewish race at the destruction of Jerusalem, A. D. 70, when Titus, the Roman emperor, razed that city to the ground and slaughtered over 100,000 Jews, and from that day to this the Jews have been a despised and downtrodden race. The mills of the gods grind slowly but they grind sure. Woe to any man or men that persecute God's men. The Almighty will follow them in this world and in the next.

Take my own case. When the pressure to remove the president came on me, I spent two weeks in prayer to make sure of the Deity's will. At the end of two weeks, my mind was fixed to the political necessity for his removal, and I have never had the slightest doubt since about the divinity of the act and the necessity for it. Thus far the Deity has furthered the act to my entire satisfaction. He knows I simply executed his will, and I know it, and a great many people are beginning to see it, and they will see it more and more as time advances. I put up my life on the Deity's inspiration, and I have not come to grief yet, and I have no idea that I shall, because I do not think I am destined to be shot or hung. But this is a matter for the Deity to pass on and not me.

Whatever mode of my exit from this world I have no doubt but my name and work will go thundering down the ages. But woe unto the men that kill me, private or judicially.

United States jail, Washington, D. C., 1881.

The Trial Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The court was densely packed this morning. Upon reaching his seat Guiteau looked around smilingly and said: "I had a nice Christmas dinner, and hope everybody else did. I had lots of fruit, flowers, and lady visitors, and a good time.''

Dr. A. E. McDonald, superintendent of Ward's Island Insane hospital, testified that during his practice he had 6,000 cases of insanity. Had given special attention to the study of insanity. Witness stated the difference between delusions and insane delusions, the one being subject of correction of judgment and the senses, the latter not being correctable and for that reason designated as insane delusions, also illusions and hallucinations. Giving illustrations from his own experience, he believed that judging from experience, the claim of inspiration frequently asserted by insane persons proceeded from a source of hallucination or insane delusion affecting the senses. Witness was here asked if a person acting under the claim of inspiration, would indicate it in any other way than by their assertions, and replied: "Their actions and behavior would indicate it as well as their assertions. To illustrate it, a person claiming to be Jesus Christ, and acting under an inspiration, clothed himself like the Savior, gave away property, and slept out doors because the Savior did not know where to lay his head."

Witness was asked if such persons would feel any apprehension of bodily injury, or would take any precaution to guard against danger. He replied: Inspiration always overides all fear of bodily pain or injury, and renders a person who believes he is acting under inspiration wholly oblivious to such considerations."

Witness was asked if such person usually planned with deliberation, and replied: "On the contrary, their acts are sudden in both conception and execution as a rule, and they seldom attempt to avoid consequences in any way."

"There are two kinds of insanity, doctor," suggested the prisoner, "the crank insanity and the abraham insanity. The latter is the school I belong to. Tell us what you think of abraham, doctor."

Witness described what is commonly called temporary insanity, when a man commits an act which is one evidence of his insanity, and when the person is to all appearances perfectly sane in all other respects both before and after the act."

Guiteau—"That's just my case, exactly."

Witness—"I do not believe in such insanity and in all my experience I have never seen an instance of it."

Corkhill—"We had a young man here from Chicago, an zymotic, who testified that one person in every five are insane. What would you say of that?"

Scoville asked to have the question read by the reporter, and sharply rebuked the district attorney for his persistent attempts to injure the character and to cast slurs upon witnesses for the defense. "I do not care," he continued, "to be continually objecting to such matters. He may continue to do so if he chooses. We will wait till we get to the jury."

Corkhill—"Well, then, suppose you wait."

Witness (in reply to the question)—"In a group of which that young man makes one, the other four will be pretty safe." Witness thought a person acting under inspiration to commit certain deeds would not be deterred from the commission of that act through any consideration of personal harm to other persons.

Guiteau—"Oh, you are talking about cranks, now. I don't belong to that school."

Witness visited the prisoner in his cell at the jail, remaining two hours and making the usual mental examination in such cases. He talked over with the prisoner all the main incidents of his life up to and including the shooting of the president. The prisoner always speaks of the act as "my conception," and "I conceived the removal of the president." Witness asked why, if his act was the Almighty's and he was simply the agent, he was so particular as to practice his aim, and why he did not trust the details to the Almighty, and the prisoner hesitated, flushed a little, and said: "The Almighty often trusts details to his agents." Witness talked at considerable length with the prisoner, in regard to the crime, and asked him what plans or expectations he had for the future, and his reply was to the effect that, while he did not consider himself, he had studied up the subject of insanity and believed he would be favored by a jury to be legally insane at the time of the commission of the act, and would be acquitted. Here I asked: "What do you suppose will be done with you?" and he replied: "I will be sent to an insane asylum, and I find that, under the law, after a few months I can have a commission of lunacy to pass upon my case, and of course they will find me sane, and I will be discharged.

Witness believed from his examination and observation of the prisoner in the court that he is a perfectly sane man. Witness then proceeded at some length to give reasons for his opinion, using the expression, "I have frequently noticed that his most violent interruptions have been made when the weight of evidence has been against him."

Counsel for the defense objected that the witness was usurping the functions of the jury, who alone could pass upon the fact that evidence was for or against the prisoner.

The court overruled the objection and an exception wrs noted by the defense.

Guiteau, who had kept unusually quiet all through the morning, here addressed the witness, speaking without any show of excitement: "You are making a great ado about nothing, doctor. Tell us what you know about Abraham. Get your money and go home."

Witness continued to closely analyze the conduct and remarks of the prisoner during the trial, and concluded he had been playing a part ever since the first day. At the outset, the prisoner, he said, had directed all his abuse against one of the counsel, and afterward against all of them.

Guiteau—"Well, you see, doctor, Corkhill has corrupted the rest of them. Evil communications, you know, corrupt good manners."

The first hypothetical question of the prosetion was read, and objection made by the defense to the clause: "Assume that he raised an axe to his sister," which act the prisoner denies, on the ground that witness could not be asked to pass upon a hypothetical question containing two propositions diametrically opposite. After argument the court sustained the objection. The prosecution modified the question, and in a modified form it was put to the witness. He replied: "I believe the prisoner to have been sane." Objection to the question and reply was noted by the defence. Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After recess Dr. McDonald again took the stand. Guiteau, who had just taken a seat, looked over to the jury and said: "These experts are doing this business with a good deal of parrot-like talk. Dr. McDonald deviated somewhat from the course pursued by the rest of them. I deem it but just to myself to say that I did not say to him that I had examined the law in regard to this matter."

Corkhill then read a hypothetical qustion, upon which Guiteau commented *en passant* with which expressions as "That is absolutely false," "That is that fellow Shaw's lie," That is all rubbish," "It is nobody's business where I got the money," "I did not kill him, the doctors killed him," etc.

Witness answered, "Assuming the facts set forth to be true, and adding that statement to the others, it strengthens my opinion that the man was sane on the 2d day of July."

Exception to the question and to the answer was noted by the defense.

Col. Reed conducted a cross-examination, and proposed a series of hypothetical questions, based upon the acts and conduct of the prisoner showing that such acts and such conduct would not be consistent with the theory of sanity. Witness admitted that insane persons were more liable to be adjudged sane than sane persons were to be adjuged insane.

Scoville took up the cross-examination and questioned witness at some length relative to the symptoms and causes of insanity. Witness stated it was the result of a diseased brain, and was asked: "Are you not confounding cause and effect, and cannot excitation of emotions, or worry and care and anxiety, overturn the reason and cause disease of the brain?" Witness admitted that such might be the case with some qualification; that over work, care and anxiety might produce disease, which with other causes might lead to insanity, and that would make necessary disease of the brain and the disease would in its turn stimulate insanity.

Question—"Well, now, is it not a fact that you learn that the brain is diseased from evidence of unsoundness of the mind?" Answer—"From that and from physical indications also."

Pending further examination the court adjourned until to-morrow.

WHAT CORKHILL SAYS.

District Attorney Corkhill said to-night that the government had expected to submit the Guiteau case to the jury this week, but the defence having concluded to bring in additional "expert" witnesses, he could predict no date for the trial to end. The prosecution, he said, had more expert witnesses, and would put them on the stand to strengthen their case more fully. Theee witnesses, Col. Corkhill, said, will testify positively that they consider Guiteau perfectly sane, and that he is acting the part of a maniac. When the time comes for delivering the closing argument, Col. Corkhill thinks the government can present their case in one day, but thinks the defence will require several days' time.

Lumbermen Discouraged—The Small Pox Fast Freight.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.--Lumber dealers today decided to continue the present rates for a time. Lumbering operations are far behind this winter, no snow having fallen in any part of the lumber region and loggers are discouraged. The ground is soft as in spring for north into British possessions. Certainly this year's lumber crop will not exceed that of last year although an addition of 300,000,000 feet were expected as prices were high and last year's supply inadequate.

For the first time in some weeks today's small-pox returns were more favorable. Deaths last week amounted to twenty-seven. Dr. Rauck of the state board of health believes the worst is past in this city.

The Erie & North Shore and the Commercial Express Fast Freight lines will henceforth run over the Grand Trunk & Erie road, via Buffalo and the South Shore line will run over Pennsylvania & Erie road. Both these fast freight lines have been running over the Vanderbilt roads to Buffalo.

Owing to the recent warm rains the rivers and streams in New York and Pennsylvania are on a rise.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A New Deal by the English Government in Foreign Affairs—Excitement over the Escape of a Nun from an Austrian Convent—Germany Suspicious of Russian Army Measures--General Foreign News.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Dec. 27.—Appeals have been taken in 60 per cent. of the land cases decided by the assistant commissioner. There are now on the docket 200 appeals. The chief commissioners will sit for the first time as an appeal court at Belfast, the 6th of January.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* believes it to be substantially true that the government has divided the disturbed localities in Ireland into five or six districts, each of which is to be under a superior sort of magistrate, who will be able to act without previous superior sanction, and have entire control of the troops and police, with a view of prompt action in the event of disturbances. The *Gasette* adds that possibly this is a preliminary step towards the inforcement of payment of rent.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Viscount Helmsley, conservative member of parliament for North Reding, Yorkshire, is dead.

The passengers of the Caledonia, which returned to Queenstown, damaged in a collision, have the option of proceeding either by the City of Brussels, the Mortban or the Servia, Saturday next.

Mackee, recently convicted of bribery in the Sandwich parliamentary election, and sentenced to imprisonment, has been released at Canterbury, on account of health.

The difficulty between Austria and Roumania has been settled.

A Berlin correspondent says all influential Japanese gentlemen informed him that Japan for some time past has been earnestly desirous to remodel her commercial relations with Europe and America, and Japan has already drawn the attention of the powers concerned to her aims, and their representatives will hold a conference at Tokio on the subject in January.

The steamer Caldera, from Marseilles for New York, damaged in a collision, has put into Gibraltar. The steamer Katie, from New York, was sighted forty miles west of Postnel, steering east, with the loss of her rudder. Assistance was sent her.

GENERAL FOREIGN.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The customs officers collect a double and triple tax on many kinds of imported provisions, by taxing the wrappers and labels and essential parts of the consignment. Thus, American corned beef in tins, is taxed as fine iron wares.

The German press comments suspiciously upon the recent measures for reorganization of the Russian army.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—There is much excitement in Gratz in consequence of a nun, detained against her will, leaping from the convent wall into the stream, from which she was rescued.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27—A Russian expedition to take scientific observations at the mouth of the Lena, during the years 1882 and 1883, will start to-day.

FIRE PANIC.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—There was a panic in the Music Hall here Tuesday evening, caused by a false alarm of fire. No casualties.

Supposed Loss of a Vessel.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Capt. Lepoison of Errestine arrived at Brest and reports during a gale on the 20th he was in company with a large steamer which kept within about a mile and a half of him from 5 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon. Just then a violent squall occurred, lasting about 25 minutes. When it passed away the steamer was no longer to be seen, and he believes she sunk in the squall. A quantity of wreckage which hove ashore on the following day at Eascoff gives an air of probability to the reported disaster. The wreckage consisted of bales of cotton, casks of whale oil, an various pieces of wood, on one of which was written, "splitting upon the deck and bulwark prohibited." The steamer appeared to Captain Lepoison to be from 2,000 to 3,000 tons burthen. She had straight stern with bowsprit like one of the Glasgow steamers and was schooner rigged. The foremost had two yards with square sails and rigged foremast had two yards with square sails and hull and gunuel painted black. She was under steam and proceeding very slowly when the squall struck her.

Ice Famine—Buying a Railroad.

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.--There is great anxiety here about tne supply of ice. Not a pound is cut yet, and no prospects as to when the harvest will arrive, and American dealers from east and west have made large contracts and many have secured warehouses here. An ice famine is anticipated in the United States.

There was some consternation in railway circles to-day when it leaked out that Sir. Hugh Allen and the Grand Trunk authorities have made an offer for the Occidental railway, but the terms and amount are not made known. Sir Hugh does not deny the fact, but says he is bound to secrecy until the government considers the offer.

Robbing the Poor—Electric Light and Fires.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—At an investigation to-night by the committee of the city council in relation to the almshouse, it was disclosed that several guardians of the poor were in the habit of appropriating to their own use material belonging to the almshouse. The city council instructed the commissioners on telegraph to inquire into the dangers in connection with wires used for electric light, owing to recurrence of recent fires.

Combining for Ireland.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 27.—The Irish Land League at a meeting this evening passed resolutions expressing approbation of a plan to form a confederation of all societies in the United States friendly to the Irish cause.

Renounced Universalism.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.---Rev. James E. Smith, of Abington, Mass., pastor of the Universalist church there for about a year, has renounced that faith and embraced Congregationalism. This was his first pastorate.

Additional coal shipments at Pittsburg, 372,000 bushels, all for Louisville.

FIRES AND FATALITIES.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ENTIRE BUSINESS PORTION OF DURAND, WIS.

Explosion of a Cargo of Oil in a Steamer at West Point, Va.—Nineteen Lives Lost by Burning and Drowning—The Boat Entirely Destroyed—Explosion on a Mississippi River Steamer—Twelve of the Crew Scalded and Three Drowned—Costly Fire in Attleboro, Mass.—Other Fires.

DURAND'S DESTRUCTION.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MENOMONEE, Wis., Dec. 27.—At about 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon fire was discovered in the roof of the Ecklar house, at Durand, Wis., and before assistance could be obtained the fire got beyond control. A strong wind was blowing from the South at the time, which carried the fire up the street, sweeping both sides and devouring every business building in the town except a hotel, two saloon buildings and a couple of stores, which lay to the South of the origin of the fire. About thirty-five buildings were burned. The loss is estimated at $75,000; insurance about $30,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective chimney. Preparations are being already made to rebuild.

WEST POINT HORROR.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 27.—News was received here this morning from West Point, on the York river, of a terrible disaster to the steamer West Point, of the Clyde line, plying between that point and Baltimore. The West Point arrived at West Point early yesterday morning, and the gang began the discharge of her cargo. They cleared out all the freight between decks, had gone below into the hold to take out a quantity of kerosene oil, when at 12 m. an explosion occurred, which blew off the side of the vessel into the river, and set fire to the ship. Nineteen persons, including four of the crew and nearly all hands, perished. The first and second officers escaped, one of them being badly iujured. The captain being on sho e was saved. The crew were mostly from Baltimore, and the laborers from Richmond and West Point. It was a new ship, having only made a few trips. She was valued at $60,000, and was insured.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

RICHMOND. Va., Dec. 27.—An explosion occurred yesterday at West Point, Va., on the steamer West Point, plying between that place and Batto, which resulted in the total destruction of the boat and the loss of nineteen lives. The following has been received: The West Point arrived at her wharf Sunday evening, but discharging of the cargo was not begun until yesterday afternoon, and after the hands had been engaged nearly two hours a terrific, but as yet unaccounted for, explosion occurred, near the forward hatch, blowing out the star board side of the steamer and almost enveloping forward part of the vessel in flames. There were twelve colored men in the forward hold, all of whom at the explosion were killed or burned to death. Five men jumped overboard and four were drowned. When it was found there was no hope of saving the boat, she was cut loose and the tide drifted her two miles up the Pamunky river, where she continued to burn until everything combustible was destroyed. Her iron hull was broken into amidship. Among the killed were L. S. Bradford, Chief Stevedore. First Officer Peter Georgham, of Baltimore, was blown overboard, but saved badly burned. Quarter Master Wm. Bohanan, of Baltimore, was seriously burned. Of the nineteen lives lost eighteen were colored. Three others were injured.

The boats cargo made up of miscellaneous freight, among which were several hundred barrels of oil, six of which were gasoline. The oil becoming ignited, the flames spread with such frightful rapidity there was no chance of saving the vessel, nor any on board, even if they were not killed by the explosion. The forward portion of the deck and a great part of the starboard side were thrown out, and there is no doubt all in the hold or forward hatch were killed. Four men were drowned by the large hatch side of the deck falling upon them. They sank at once. The cause of the explosion has not yet been solved. Officers of the Richmond & Danville Railroad company, which runs its West Point train in connection with the Baltimore steamer, who arrived to-day, state they were unable to account for the disaster. They say the only fire on board was under the boiler which runs the hoisting engine, the engineer running it remained at his post and was unhurt. The hold had been opened nearly two hours when the explosion occurred, so the theories of the boiler or confined gas explosion are done away with. John Harvis, colored, fireman, was in the main boiler cleaning it out. He of course had a light, and this was the only light known to be on board. The steamer West Point was built in Baltimore, and cost $70,000. This was her second trip. She took the place of the steamer Shirley, which, together with the wharves at West Point, were destroyed by fire on the 28th of November, 1880, and a portion of the Shirley's iron plating was used in the West Point's construction. All the upper works of the Shirley were burned in Baltimore in 1877, thus making the third time the vessel or a portion has undergone the ordeal of fire. The West Point was owned by the B., C. & R. Steamboat company, and was well insured. The value of the cargo cannot now be ascertained.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—The steamboat West Point, destroyed by the explosion to-day at West Point, Va., was insured for $40,000. George S. Needham, general freight agent here, says all the cargo between decks had been discharged and the greater portion of the freight in the lower hold, which consisted of a carload of compressed hay, twenty tons fertilizer and oil and gasoline. The freight in the hold was separated from the boiler room by an iron bulkhead.

FIRE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—A fire started this morning in E. A. Robinson's jewelry factory, at Attleboro, caused by the use of naphtha in cleaning sinks. It spread so rapidly that the employees escaped with difficulty. Several firms occupied th building, of whom W. & S. Blackmorto are the heaviest losers. A. H. Wolworth, chain manufacturer, and Harris & Fisher, charm and locket makers, lose heavily. The total loss is heavy, but not yet ascertained. It is the most disastrous fire ever experienced in Attleboro. The damage on the brick building is about $12,000. Seven employees were injured. B. Cadendee & Co. estimate their loss at $90,000. The building was insured. Harris & Fisher's loss is $15,000. W. H. Wolforth's loss is $1,500, insured.

AN INDIANA BLAZE.

TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 27.—A fire at Sullivan, Ind., to-day burned much of the town. The loss is estimated at $33,000. Insurance of $11,000 is known to be held by the loosers, and probably greater than that is held. The sufferers are John Stewart, Mayfield & Co., Jno. Giles, Eaton & Miles, M. B. Coulson, F. Wilkins, Brown & Barton, Schouskiaun & Harlben, and Earnest Bros, whose losses are from $3,500 to $8,000 each.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 27.—The Paris C. Brown, bound from New Orleans to Cincinnati, burst a steampipe yesterday morning near Catfish Bend. The pipe bursted about twenty feet aft the boiler, scalding twelve of the crew, three seriously. Three negro roustabouts jumped overboard and have not been seen since. James I. Halliday, chief engineer, arrived in this city this afternoon with the damaged pipe. The work of repairing was at once begun. The necessary repairs will consume two or three days.

OTHER FIRES.

GALVESTON, Dec. 27.—Martin special: A fire last night broke out in Adams' grocery house, and consumed several buildings. Eoss $60,000; partly insured.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 27.—A fire broke out in the fifth story af Spegit, Thomas & Co.'s large furniture warehouse on West Washington street, at 7 o'clock to-night. The fire was confined to the upper story. The loss will be from $10,000 to $15,000, chiefly from water.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 27.—*Gazette's* Gurdon special: Watson's mill at this place was blown up last evening. Casualities: Charles Keel, killed; Cool French, fatally wounded. Allen Criele, R. I. Sappington, L. McFarland, seriously. The mill is a total loss.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

The statement of the imperial bank of Germany shows a decrease of specie of $,680,000 marks.

John Conwell, of Kenosha, Wis., was fatally hurt by the cars, at Milwaukee yesterday afternoon.

President Artnur remained at his home in New York yesterday until evening, when he dined at the house of a friend.

At the election of officers of the Cincinnati Shoe and Leather exchange, yesterday, Richard Wooley was chosen president and A. R. Batterman treasurer.

The grand jury advise that some action be taken compelling the car companies to have a conductor on each car in addition to the drivers.

Wm. Knowlton, for manslaughter of David Ranck, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary and $1,000 fine, at Yankton, D. T., yesterday.

By the explosion of the boiler in Irwin's shade factory, Oswego, N. Y., yesterday, the fireman was killed and the factory damaged $15,000.

J. B. Netzergal, a prominent farmer of Blue Grass township, Scott county, Iowa, committed suicide by hanging himself Monday, on account of ill health.

The Australian steamer, arrived at San Francisco, brought about $415,000 in gold coin and bullion, which goes to the mint. She brought s still greater amount for the Compte de Paris.

Despatches from the southwestern part of Indiana report that the White river and other streams are very much swollen, overflowing bottom lands, and seriously damaging the wheat and low land.

Curtis has retired from the pedestrian contest in New York. At 11 o'clock last night the score stood: Fitzgerald 219 miles, Hart 217, Lucas 208, Normal 208, Heney 205, Seward 203, Cox 180, Crohne 179, Elson 178, Edwards 150.

A. S. George, aged fifty-six, editor of the Lansing *Republican*, and head of the state printing firm for the last thirteen years, died yesterday morning. He was identified with the Detroit *Tribune* until his removal to Lansing. He was one of the best newspaper men in the state.

Dense fogs all along the Atlantic coast yesterday caused a number of accidents. The steamer C. H. Northam ran upon rocks in Hell Gate, and created quite a scare among the passengers, but no lives were lost. A collision occurred near Baltimore, damaging both vessels, but injuring no one.

PERSONAL.

O. M. Lord, of Minnesota City, is at the Clarendon.

Ed. Bartlett, of Grand Rapids, has rooms at the Clarendon.

Chas Booth, of Cambridge, is stopping at the Clarendon.

Hon. John J. Randall, Winona, was among the visitors at the state capitol yesterday.

George C. Tanner, of Owatonna, and G H. Davis, of Faribault, are at the Clarendon.

At the Clarendon: W. P. Elliott, Minneapolis; H. O. Fishback, Rochester; George P. Knowles, Sioux City; George P. Bloom, Boston.

Messrs. H. A. Bruns, J. A. Elder, S. B. Elder, and E. M. Hutchinson represented the live city of Moorhead at the Merchants yesterday.

Hon. John Shalleen, Center City, Chisago county, tarried in St. Paul last night, all because he erred in the departure of his train by five minutes.

At the Merchants—Chas. W. T. Thompson, Bismarck; G. Marsh, Yankton; Edwin Ellis, Ashland; John McKelsey, Grand Forks; H. C. Stevens, Fargo.

Mr. H. H. Cross, New York City, the well known animal painter, in St. Paul for two months doing work for DeGraff & Hopkins, of the Lake Elysian stock farm, Commodore Kittson of the Midway Park Stud, and others, left for his home last evening where he has pressing engagements for W. H. Vanderbilt and others of the princely horsemen of that city. Mr. Cross expects to be in St. Paul again early the coming spring.

Ohio State Journal Sold.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 27.—Henry Morett of Pittsburg, assisstant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines west, and associates of Cincinnati have purchased of Comley, Francisco & Co., the Ohio State *Journal*, and will take charge January 2. The new company has a capital stock of $150,000. Mr. A. W. Francisco, the retiring manager, will visit California and the west and will soon reenter the newspaper field.

Murderers Lynched.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 27.—It is reported here that the two men charged with the murder of John Merrill and Chas. Glover, J. B. and J. H. Prince, in South Hampton county last Friday night, and who afterwards set fire to the building, have been captured and lynched. The murderers were taken to the scene of the murder and there hanged.

NORWEGIAN OLD SETTLERS.

Meeting in Chicago Last Night—Toast to Paul du Chaillu and His Response.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—At a meeting to-night of the Norwegian Old settlers, the president of the organization introduced Paul du Chaillu, as the distinguished and world renowned traveler, whom it was a great honor for the Scotch and the Norwegian people to know, as he had spent years in their native land, studying the country and people, in order to give a graphic history to the world of the "land of the midnight sun." He gave that as a toast to their guest.

Du Chaillu, in response, said the president's speech did more than justice in speaking so kindly of his last work. He had tried his best to give an account of Scandinavia, and was very glad to have this acknowledgment of his labors. He continued: "I love dear, dear old Norway and Sweden. Now that I am so far away your mountains look more grand, and your valleys more charming. I love to think of you, dear old land, aud of the friends who are there and are dear to me. Let us all join in sending our greetings to your fatherland. Tell them that you love the land of your birth. Tell them that their old friend Paul thinks of them. Land of the midnight sun, Scandanavia, ancient home of Vikings, land of brave hearts and noble women, we salute thee; and with all the might of our souls we wish thee happiness and prosperity. Norsemen and Americans here assembled we salute thee."

ON 'CHANGE IN CHICAGO.

Markets all Surprisingly Strong, and Close above Friday's Prices.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The markets exhibited very decided signs of life to-day, and there was a strong upward tendency to prices quite surprising in view of the general belief that the eastern failure and semi-panic in Philadelphia would break the market. The money market here and in New York seems to be the key to the situation, and just at present money is plenty. Orders from outside are large and the feeling is for higher prices. Wheat opened ¼@⅜c higher, declined ⅛c, ralied stronger and advanced 1⅜c, and finally closed a cent above last Friday. The foreign advices were only steady, but New York was a little better. The trading was more than usual, and the receipts were comparitively large, while shipments were small. Wheat sales 1.25⅝@1.26⅞ January; 1.26⅝1.27⅛ February; 1.27⅛@1.38⅝ March. Corn was in same condition as wheat but relatively higher and more active. Considerable shipping is being done in a small way. All advances were firmer, and the market after some fluctuations closed 1⅛@1⅛c above Friday's sales; 60⅛@61⅛c January; 61@73⅜c February; 66⅛@67⅛c May. Oats were firm and somewhat improved, but only a trifle. Consignments seem to be going into store with expectation of better prices; sales 44@44⅛c January; 43¾@43⅝c February; 45⅝@46⅛c May. On call all grains were firm and higher, with heavy sales. The advance was maintained to the close. Pork took a long step up and advanced 30@35c, closing steady at about the outside prices; sales 16.45@16.75 January; 16.67½@17.00 February; 16.00⅝@17.22⅛ March. Lard was fairly active, with moderate demand, but advanced 12½@15c, closing strong, especially on call; sales 10.00⅞@11.00 January; 11.02½@11.20 February; 10.20@11.00⅝ March.

Failure—Hon. T. P. O'Connor.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—Jas. P. Faulkner, dealer in boots and shoes, made an assignment to-day. Assets about $10,000; liabilities not given. Falkner sold on commission for several eastern manufacturers as well as on his own account, and his liabilities may be considerable.

T. P. O'Connor, the Irish agitator, received an ovation at the great hall of Merchants Exchange, where he delivered a lecture to-night. He was escorted to the hall by two companies of military and several Irish societies, numbering nearly 1,000 persons, and was introduced to the audience by Gov. Crittenden in a brief speech. Wm. R. Ewing, mayor of the city, also made a brief address.

Funeral of Dr. Bacon.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 27.—The funeral of Dr. Leonard Bacon was largely attended at Centre church to-day. There was a short service and prayer at the residence of the deceased before the funeral service at the church, Theodore S. Woolsey, ex president Yale college, conducting the exercises. The sermon was by Prof. Timothy Dwight. The pall bearers were Dr. Thomas Bacon, Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, Rev. Edward Bacon, Rev. Thomas P. Bacon and Theodore and Arthur Bacon, lawyers, all sons of deceased. Burial was in Grove street cemetery. The city hall bell tolled during the passage of the funeral procession.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Dec. 27.—Hon. Jos. Ford, of Rochester, Minn., is visiting relations in this place.

There were 501 presents given at the Christmas tree.

At the fiftieth anniversary wedding celebration of Mr. and Mrs. David Shellenbarger, the 23rd inst., $54.50 were donated them. A good part being gold.

Watch meeting will be held in the M. E. church next Saturday evening. Rev. Mr. Boles, of Red Wing, and W. M. More and Fletcher of this place, will deliver sermons during the night.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—9:56 P. M.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Fort Garry....	29.32	30	S	Cloudy.
St. Vincent...	29.43	28	S	Fair.
Bismarck.....	29.64	28	NW	Hazy.
Moorhead....	29.53	32	S	Cloudy.
Duluth.......	29.63	32	0	Cloudy.
St. Paul......	29.63	27	SE	Lt. snow.

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather.
29.77	30.0	28.4	SE	Fair.

Amount of rainfall or melted snow, 0; maximum thermometer, 37.0; minimum thermometer, 25.0; maximum temperature, 00.0; minimum temperature, 00.0.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

O. S. M. CONE,
Private Signal Corps, U. S.

WEATHER TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Indications: For the upper Mississippi valley light rain or snow followed by clearing weather, southerly veering to colder northwest winds, followed by rising barometer. Lower Missouri valley: Colder, fair weather, winds shifting to northwest, higher pressure.

The Germania arrived in New York yesterday, brought $50,000 in gold.

Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters

Are a cheap and simple remedy for Dyspepsia and Billiousness in all their worst forms. It is a well known preparation, and has been known and endorsed by physicians for many years, and has been used by thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world as a standard and reliable remedy.