Daily Globe.

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THE BEAST BEGS.

GUITEAU FULMINATES ANOTHER ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

A Whining Appeal for Funds for the Employment of Counsel—Womankind Insulted by Special Designation and Praise and an Invitation to Call and See Him—Claim that the Court in Banc, Aided by the Deity, Will Yet Save Him—Characteristic Ingratitude to Scoville and Reed and Fawning Praise of Porter, Who So Ruthlessly Unmasked Him—Satisfaction With the Verdict in Europe as Well as America—Enthusiastic Hoosiers Propose a Salute of Fifty Guns.

Guiteau to the Public.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Guiteau sent to the press to-day the following: "To the American people: Twelve men say I wickedly murdered James A. Garfield. They did it on the false notion. I am a disappointed office seeker. My speech they say made no impression on them. I am not surprised at that verdict considering their class. They don't pretend to be christian men, and therefore did not appreciate the idea of inspiration. They are men of the world and of moderate intelligence, and therefore not capable of appreciating the character of my defense. According to one of them "we all had grog at the last meal and a cigar afterwards," which showed their style and habits. Men of this kind cannot represent the great Christian nation of America. Had they been high toned Christian gentlemen, their verdict would have been not guilty—not because of the insanity, for the mere morbid act of the shooting would have been the same, whatever the motive. If I had been a disappointed office seeker, which is absolutely false as I proved by my papers, and Mrs. Brooks' testimony on July 2d and 3d, the outward shooting would have been the same as if I had been directed by the Deity to do it, as I believed myself directed to do it, which is a literal truth as I prove by all my papers and talk on the subject. This jury had not sufficient intelligence to see that point and entirely ignore the

POLITICAL AND PATRIOTIC

necessity for the act which all Christian and intelligent American people see. For this reason I am entitled to a new trial. I want to employ two or three first class lawyers to take charge of my case. The principal point to be to show a non-jurist that this court cannot try this indictment because the president died in New Jersey. The authorities on this point are conflicting, but some of the best lawyers in America say the predominance of authorities are against the jurisdiction of this court.

I desire the court in banc to pass upon this question and have no doubt but the high toned christian men representing the Washing court in banc will give their most careful attention to the end that the deity intended to protect me from the legal technicality herein by allowing the president to depart gracefully and peacefully in New Jersey. I consider it especially providential in my favor and ask the court in banc to consider it.

WORTHLESS CHECKS.

I have received some checks, but many of them have proved worthless, which shows the low character of the men that send them. I need money to employ counsel. There are many people in America who believe in God and my inspiration, and that I am a patriot. To you men and women of America, I appeal. I ask you in the name of justice to come speedily to my relief. Come in person or by letters. If you send money send a postal order or a check to my order.

With competent legal help I can get out of this with the Lord's help, and am sure of that, but good lawyers do not work for nothing. I want to employ two or three first class lawyers to do my work before the court in banc. If I had competent counsel I should not have talked so much in court. I disagree with the theory of Mr. Scoville and Mr. Reed, and it has made it unpleasant for both parties and has been a great damage to my defense.

Judge Porter says I am right, and I agree with him, although I know he has abused and villified me outrageously, when I had no alternative save to answer back, which I did in my usual plain way. I have been convicted, but the verdict cannot be enforced until July in any event, and probably not until Septem-

[illegible] count of the verdict. I hardly [illegible]ted acquittal. The most I expected was [illegible]reement and they proposed to test the [illegible]ion of jurisdiction in the court of banc, [illegible] purely a legal question and if the opin[illegible] of some of the best lawyers of the Ameri[illegible]r is sustained by banc, it will be in this

SPECIAL TO THE LADIES.

[illegible] make a special appeal to the ladies of [illegible]rica to come to my rescue. Some of them [illegible] written me delightful letters and I ask [illegible] and every one of them to respond to the [illegible]t of their means and aid me in person if [illegible]ble. I return my sincere thanks for their [illegible]s and sympathy. You, ladies, believe in [illegible] and in my inspiration and that I have [illegible] saved the nation great trouble and great [illegible]nse, to wit, of another war. Last spring [illegible] Garfield had the Republican party in a [illegible]tful condition and it was getting worse [illegible] day. To-day everybody of sense is sat[illegible] with Gen. Arthur's administration and [illegible] country is happy and prosper[illegible] Only good has come from [illegible] Garfield's removal, which is [illegible]lusive evidence that the inspiration [illegible] from Deity. He has repeatedly con[illegible]d my act since July 2d. Therefore, let [illegible]ersons quietly acquiesce in the expressed [illegible] of Deity. I am God's man in this mat[illegible]ust as true as the despised Gallilean was [illegible]s man. They said he was a blasphemer [illegible]gluton, etc., etc., and it seemed a small [illegible] for his acquaintances to kill him, but [illegible]eath stirred the wrath of the Almighty, [illegible]e got even with them forty years later [illegible] destruction of Jerusalem, and he will [illegible]ven with the American people if a hair of [illegible]ead is harmed.

GOD WILL VINDICATE ME,

[illegible] if the nation rolls in blood. My physi[illegible]eath is nothing to me. Under the law I [illegible]ot be executed in any event until July. I [illegible] die a dozen times before then. So I have [illegible]ouble about that. I shall not go before [illegible]ime. I had rather be hung, so far as [illegible]ical death is concerned, than die from [illegible]ful illness, or meet with a railroad or [illegible]nboat accident. I hardly think I am des[illegible] to be hung, and therefore give myself no [illegible]ght of that, but I am anxious to have my [illegible]acter and inspiration vindicated.

[illegible] that end I need help as herein mentioned. [illegible]riends need not be ashamed of me. Some [illegible]le think I am the greatest man of this age, [illegible] that my name will go into history as a [illegible]lot by the side of Washington and Grant.

[illegible]gned), CHAS. J. GUITEAU,
United States Jail.

[illegible]ashington, D. C., Jan. 26, 1882.

After the Verdict.

[illegible]ASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—As Guiteau was [illegible]ng the court room after the rendition of [illegible]erdict, he leaned over and called out to [illegible]quaintance: "The court in banc will re[illegible] this decision." His appearance was [illegible] of a man deeply moved with indignation [illegible]ome outrage or indignity which had [illegible] put upon him. As he was being put [illegible] the van a crowd of men and boys hooted [illegible]ockery of the prisoner. He shouted in [illegible]n:

[illegible]Never mind, boys. The American press [illegible]people are all with me."

[illegible]e van was quickly driven away, followed [illegible]e jeers and yells of the crowd.

[illegible]oville will probably file a motion in arrest [illegible]dgment, and for a new trial, on excep[illegible]tions. The law gives the defendant four days to file motions and reasons for a new trial. It is customary for the court to sit the same day to hear argument thereon. Should this motion be overruled, defendant will go to the general term and under the law the defendant is entitled to a suspension of the sentence till after the next general term, not exceeding thirty days. The January term is now in session, and the case cannot go there, but will be appealable to the April term. It is the custom to continue the April term until September, taking a recess over July and August, but should it be closed by the latter part of May, then if judgment is affirmed the execution may take place in July.

HOW WASHINGTON RECEIVED IT.

The news that the verdict had been rendered in the Guiteau case brought the people out of their homes to-night notwithstanding inclement weather, and the hotel lobbies were thronged. Naturally the trial was almost the only topic of conversation, and so far as expressions at places of public resort could be heard, the verdict was universally approved and the jury were highly commended. It is evident that Mrs. Scoville was entirely mistaken in her opinion that the people of Washington were divided into two classes, one believing the prisoner should be acquitted on the ground of insanity, and the other desiring his conviction. If there are any who believe Guiteau insane they are not openly expressing that opinion now.

The general conviction is that a new trial will not be granted and indications are that council for defense do not indulge in any such hope. Guiteau, in his inordinate vanity, apparently believes the president will interfere and save him from the gallows, but his counsel entertains no such idea.

What the Jury Say.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The jurors in the Guiteau case say that even had they had an opportunity to read the newspapers they would not have taken advantage of it, for they were determined from the first not to give any cause for complaint, that they would do their whole duty as jurists, and as far as their conduct was concerned, there should be no ground for the charge of irregularity.

A Hisser Maltreated.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 26.—Quite an excitement was stirred up at the Opera house last night, when Herrmann, the magician, was exhibiting. Between the performance the result of the Guiteau trial was announced, when the audience at once broke into loud applause. In the midst of the noise a hiss from the gallery was heard. As soon as the signs of approbation subsided the hiss became more audible, and there were cries of condemnation. A special official instantly discovered the man who was hissing and stepped down the steep aisle and advised him to desist. This attracted attention to him and before the officers could get him out of the theater a crowd of men and boys near by pitched upon the offender, and the fellow was badly cut and bruised by his patriotic assailants and removed with great difficulty. He managed to help himself as soon as put outside the building.

Fifty Guns.

MADISON, Ind., Jan. 26.—The rejoicing is universal over the verdict in the Guiteau case, and a salute of fifty guns is to be fired in honor of the jury.

Mrs Garfield.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 26.—Inquiry was made to-day of Mr. Rudolph, brother of Mrs. Lucretia R. Garfield, as to how the late president's widow received the news of Guiteau's conviction. He answered that he has been at Mrs. Garfield's house almost every day during the trial, and never heard the subject mentioned. Mrs. Garfield, apparently, has taken no interest in the trial from the first.

English Satisfaction.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The *Standard*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Morning Post*, *Daily News* and *Times*, express satisfaction at the conviction of Guiteau, but all with more or less severity criticizes the conduct of the trial.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The *Daily News* says: It is doubtful whether Guiteau himself expected any other result. If he did, the fact would be stronger evidence of his unsettled intelligence than any brought forward during his trial. Newspapers not only express one opinion as to the justness of the verdict, but are certain it will be unanimously approved.

Division of Dakota.

[illegible] YANKTON, Jan. 26.—A mass convention of southern Dakota, assembled at Sioux Falls yesterday, consider the question of a division of Dakota and the admission of the southern half of the state. Over 500 representatives were present from twenty-three counties, made up of the most influential Republicans and Democrats of southern Dakota, composed of all professions and branches of business. There was great enthusiasm. Ex-Governor Edmunds, of Yankton, was made chairman. One hundred and thirty-four delegates were chosen to visit Washington and urge congress to pass the enabling act now pending for the admission of Dakota and give the northern half territorial government. The resolutions claim there are 200,000 people in the southern half of the present territory, and 60,000 in the northern half, and demand admission to the union and enfranchisement as a right guaranteed by the fundamental law of the land. Entire harmony prevailed and rousing speeches were made by the most prominent Democrats as well as Republicans. The delegation leaves for Washington at a very early day.

A Canadian Merchant Spreads Out Too Wide.

A Montreal telegram of the 19th says: Alphonse Morisette, a well known retail dry goods merchant, disappeared last evening, leaving liabilities of $200,000, with small assets, it is asserted, to make up for them. He left a letter telling his creditors that he was ashamed to face them because he had no money to pay his debts. He had three retail stores in Montreal, one in Joliette, one in Sherbrooke and one in Manitoba. Measures are being taken to bring about his return.

Minneapolis to be Heard From.

[Duluth Tribune.]

The GLOBE thinks that Minneapolis is silent on the subject of polygamy because it has an interest in keeping its population ahead of St. Paul. Now let us hear from Minneapolis.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

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

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Fort Garry....	30.27	-13	NE	Clear.
St. Vincent...	30 27	-21	N	Clear.
Bismarck.....	30.20	- 7		Clear.
Moorhead....	30.25	- 8	NW	Clear.
Duluth.....	30 16	8	W	Clear.
St. Paul.....	30.19	11	SW	Clear.

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather.
29 956	20.6	12.0	NW	Clear.

Amount of melted snow .27; maximum thermometer, 38; minimum thermometer, 11; daily range, 27.

River—Frozen.

— Means below zero.

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. A.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 26.—The trial of thirty-six nihilists, belonging to the terrorist factions, will take place February 21, before a special court sitting with closed doors.

TROUBLES AT VEAZIE.

Attempt to Burn the Big Railroad Bridge—Call on the Governor of Wisconsin for Troops, but the Infuriated Men Brought to Terms Without a Resort to Force.

HUDSON, Jan. 26.—The great bridge at the junction, near Veazie, was fired last night by the infuriated mob thrown out of employment there by the collapse of the air line road, but the structure was saved by timely assistance. A call was made upon the governor for troops to protect the property but assurance was sent the panic stricken men this noon that transportation would be sent them which had the effect to appease them to a great extent. The saloons have all been closed and the men being less under the influence of liquor, are more quiet, and no further destruction is now apprehended. The bridge in question is the property of the Omaha company, but the Norwegians and Swedes, who can talk but little English, have got it into their heads that this company is in some way responsible for their losses, and seek redress for their wrongs.

AFTER TEN YEARS.

Romantic Meeting of a Husband and Wife in Salt Lake.

[Salt Lake Tribune.]

The old story that romances in real life are oftentimes stranger than the fictions which writers weave for books, was recently exemplified in this city. It was no less than the meeting of a husband and wife after ten years of separation. The circumstances of the case, as learned by a *Tribune* reporter from the husband, are as follows: Twelve years ago Henry L. Wallace was married in New York city, and being a man of liberal means, took his wife to Europe. They made a two years' tour on the continent, and then returned to Liverpool, from whence they expected to sail for America. Wallace and his wife took state rooms in the steamer, and after going on board Wallace recalled the fact that the servant girl at the hotel who had acted as nurse girl for his child had not, in the hurry of leaving, been paid. As there were still two hours before the steamer sailed, he concluded to go back and pay the nurse, lest she might mention the matter to other guests and a bad impression of his financial integrity be created. He started for the hotel, and on his way was roughly jostled by a stranger, turning upon him he demanded to know why he was insulted, when some hot words passed, and he knocked the man down. The police rushed in and arrested both men. At the station house the man whom he had knocked down charged him with attempting to pick his pocket. He tried to explain that his wife and child were on the steamer, and finally offered a thousand dollars to let him go, but it was of no avail, and the story of the steamer was only looked upon as a fabrication to deceive the police. When he was searched no money was found on his person except a few shillings in silver, having left it with his wife. This fact, taken into connection with his offer of $1,000 for his release, make it all the more suspicious. While he was being examined in the office of the chief of police a dispatch came from London directing the detectives to arrest a counterfeiter, who was about to sail on the steamer. The description answered almost exactly for Wallace, and he was locked up. He sent word to the hotel, and the keeper of the house called upon him. Wallace begged the man to identify him, but the reply was: "I only know that you stopped a few days at my house, and when you left you didn't pay a nurse girl whom you hired. What do I know of your antecedents?"

That the bill due the nurse-girl, which was the cause of the trouble, should be used against him was a crushing blow, and when his trial came off the London detectives swore that they believed he was the counterfeiter wanted, but there was not sufficient proof to convict. The man whom he knocked down swore stoutly that he attempted to pick his pocket, and he was sentenced for two years. In the meantime the steamer sailed bearing his wife and child. Mrs. Wallace, remembering the excuse he had made to leave the steamer, presently began to imagine, as many women might do under similar circumstances, that he took this method of deserting her, and after reaching New York gave up all hopes of ever seeing him again. She had considerable money, however, and finally came west. She lived in San Francisco for several years, and lost nearly all she had in stocks. She then came to Salt Lake with her child, and took in sewing and fancy needle work, barely making a living. After Wallace served his term in Liverpool he spent two years in trying to get something to do, and finally had to work in a rope-maker's establishment to earn enough money to reach America, coming in an emigrant ship. After reaching New York he met some of his old friends. Explaining his misfortunes, he got a start in the world again, making a good deal of money; he tried to find his wife, but was unable to do so. He went to Colorado two years ago, invested luckily in mines, and made considerable money. Last week he came to Salt Lake, and while at the Walker house with a friend the conversation turned upon the prosy subject of good fitting shirts. Said the friend: "There is a widow woman up street who makes my shirts. I give her my measure and they fit to a charm and last longer than any store shirt I ever wore. If you want some good shirt come with me."

Wallace agreed and the two went to the widow woman's.

"Same name as you, by the way," said the man as he approached the house. He introduced Wallace as a friend who wanted some shirts made. The two looked at each other. The woman gave a big long scream and there was the usual tableau, which would require considerable work to properly describe. Wallace found his wife, and also his little baby, the latter grown to girlhood. These are simple facts of a remarkable case, but the full history of the wanderings of the separated couple would make a book. The two left for New York last Tuesday.

Making the best of it: Miss Fitzjoy arose and drawing aside the drapery from the window looked out upon the grass, brown with age, and the ground, stiff with half-frozen mud. "Would that pa had sold his ice business last fall," she murmured, as she observed only the veriest skimming on the gutter. "But perhaps it is for the best. This weather will drive dear George out of the plumbing business into some more lucrative calling." And with a young girl's hope for the best pervading her soul she skipped down stairs to buckwheat cakes and coffee, wreathed in smiles.

THE CAPITAL BUDGET.

WORK OF THE NATIONAL LAW MAKERS.

Motion to Table the Funding Bill Defeated 23 to 45—New Scheme for Providing a Reserve Fund for the Redemption of United States Notes—The House Passes the Senate Bill Giving an Increased Pension to Mrs. Lincoln—A Batch of Nominations, but the Successor of the "Moss Covered" is Not in the List—Miscellaneous.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Senator Miller, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported with amendment the bill to enforce the treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese. He gave notice he would ask to have the bill taken up Wednesday.

Senator Allison introduced a bill to provide a reserve fund for the redemption of United states notes and for other purposes. It provides that the maximum reserve fund not exceeding the sum of $120,000,000 shall be set apart in the treasury for the sole purpose of redeeming United States notes, three-fourths of which shall be in gold coin and bullion, and the remainder in standard silver dollars. Any holder of gold coin may deposit the same with the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than $20, and receive therefore gold certificates of not less than $20 each, corresponding with denominational notes of the United States notes. The coin deposited as representing certificates, shall be retained in the treasury for payment of the same on demand. The certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued. Such certificates and the certificates issued under authority of the standard silver dollar act of February, 1878, may be counted as a part of the lawful money reserve of national banks, and may be accepted in settlement of clearing house balances. The bill also provides that gold and silver certificates shall not be issued when the reserve funds fall below $120,0000,000, or until it is restored to that amount. The bill was referred to the finance committee.

After the morning business the senate resumed consideration of the Sherman 3 per cent. bill, and Sherman proceeded to close the debate.

A vote being taken on the pending motion to lay the funding bill on the table, it was lost. Yeas 23, nays 45.

The following is the vote:

YEAS.

Bayard,	Grome,	Sewell,
Butler,	Hampton,	Slater,
Call,	Ingalls,	Teller,
Camden,	Jackson,	Vance,
Davis, W. Va.	Johnston,	Vest,
Fair,	Logan,	Williams,
Farley,	Morgan,	Windom—23.
Gorman,	Plumb,	

NAYS.

Aldrich,	Garland,	Maxey,
Allison,	George,	Miller, Cal.,
Anthony	Hale,	Mitchell,
Beck,	Harris,	Morrill,
Blair,	Harrison,	Pendleton,
Brown,	Hawley,	Platt,
Cameron, Pa.,	Hill, Col.,	Pugh,
Cameron, Wis.,	Hill, Ga.,	Ransom,
Coke,	Hoar,	Rollins,
Conger,	Jones, Nev.,	Saulsbury,
Davis, Ills.,	Jones, Fla.,	Saunders,
Dawes,	Lamar,	Sawyer,
Edmunds,	McDill,	Sherman,
Ferry,	McMillan,	Van Wyck,
Faye,	McPherson,	Walker—45

Proceeding to consider separately the pending amendments the senate took up that proposed by Davis, (W. Va.), to retain the government option on the proposed 3 per cent. bonds, to require their redemption in advance of calling in the 3 per cents., and to arrange the order of their payment, so that the last new bonns issued shall be the first to be redeemed. A long discussion ensued upon the suggestion of modifications of the phraseology of the amendment to simplify it. Without action on the amendment the senate went into executive session and adjourned until to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Mr. Updegraff was presented a petition of 8,000 citizens of Ohio, asking the establishment of an alcoholic liquor commission. Referred.

Mr. Page from the committee on education and labor, reported a bill to regulate, limit and suspend Chinese immigration. Ordered printed and recommitted

Mr. Cox offerred a resolution calling on the president for all correspondence between the state department and the United States minister at St. Petersburg, relative to the expulsion of American Israelites from Russia and persecution of the Jews in the Russian empire. Referred

Under the call of committees the following bills were reported:

By Mr. Page, chairman of the committee on commerce, appropriating $100,000 for continuing work on the Davis Island dam. Referred to the committee of the whole.

By Mr. Neal, chairman of the committee of the District of Columbia, appropriating $1,000,000 for reclammation of the marshes in the harbors of the cities of Washington and Georgetown. Referred to the committee of the whole.

By Mr. Browne, Indiana, from the committee on invalid pensions, calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to what appropriation will be required annually to pay pensions during the next twenty-five years if all claims for pensions arising from the war of the rebellion shall be adjudicated within seven years' period, terminating June 30, 1888, and if at the end of that time the survivors of the war with Mexico shall be pensioned at $8 a month. Adopted.

The house then resumed consideration of the report of the committee on accounts, designating committees which are entitled to employ clerks.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Holman striking out a number of committees from the list of those entitled to clerks, a separate vote first taken on that portion of the amendment striking out the committee on militia. The house refused, yeas 104, nays 118, to agree to this branch of the amendment, and the other branches of the amendment were severally voted down. The report of the committee on accounts was then adopted.

Mr. Springer then called up senate bill granting an additional pension to the widow of President Lincoln and it passed.

The resolution from the committee on foreign affairs requesting the president to obtain from the British government a list of American citizens imprisoned in England, was taken up and Robinson, New York, concluded his speech. He finished by expressing a desire to offer his resolution (published some time ago,) condemning the action of the United States government in saluting the British flag at Yorktown, but Orth refused to yield for that purpose. Mr. Cox, of New York, having made a speech in vain, the Robinson bill went over till to-morrow. The house then took a recess until evening, the session being for debate. Only six members were present. The speeches were started, but the speakers asked and obtained leave to print them in the *Record*, and the session adjourned.

A New Chance for Pensions.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, Jan. 20, 1882.—Order 72—First, when it appears that the date of his capture in the line of duty, and that he was disabled, as alleged at the date of his release from a rebel prison, the origin of said disability may be assumed to have originated in the service and in the line of duty, provided said disease was incident to the service or such imprisonment. Second, when it is shown that soldier was captured while in the line of duty, and it appears that he was afterwards an inmate of a rebel prison, and not since been heard from, his death shall be presumed to have occurred in the service and line of duty, and the day after he was last seen or heard from may be accepted as the day of his death.

WILLIAM W. DUDLEY, Commissioner.

General Capital News.

TAX ON CIGARS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Representatives of the cigar manufacturers of the United States made an argument to-day before the committee on ways and means, and also before Commissioner of Internal Revenue Raum, in favor of a reduction in the tax on cigars from $6 to $5 per thousand.

NOMINATIONS.

The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-day: S. A. Whitfield, postmaster at Cincinnati, O.; Frederick A. Tuttle, Nevada, governor of Arizona; Leopold Marklet, United States assistant treasurer, Cincinnati.

Collectors of internal revenue: Wm. H. Taft, first district of Ohio; George P. Dunham, sixth district of Ohio; Wm. J. Pollock, first district of Pennsylvania; Frank P. Case, twenty-second district of Pennsylvania. Collectors of customs, Edward H. Webster, Baltimore, Md.; T P. Johnston, Charleston, S. C.; Francis A. Vaughn, Salura, Texas; United States Attorney, Geo. B. Patterson, southern district of Florida; United States marshal, John W. McCintock, for Maryland; Thos. Bates, for the western district of Arkansas.

NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The sub-committee of the house committee on banking and currency in charge of the bill to extend national bank charters called upon Attorney General Brewster for the purpose of obtaining his views upon the question of whether a guardian or executor engaged in the banking business can lawfully consent to the extension of the charter of a bank with which he is connected. The attorney general stated that he found it had not been the custom of his predecessors to render opinions upon questions arising in congress, and therefore he did not feel at liberty to give his opinion.

GEN. C. C. ANDREWS' CEREAL.

A Slanderous Attack Upon His Favorite Dietetic Remedy.

[Milwaukee Republican, Jan. 23.]

THE WAR ON BAKED BEANS.

"Nothing very great or very good was ever achieved by a nation of bean eaters," is the remark of a profound student of food stuffs. Plato was a bean eater because he insisted that whatever was beautiful was good. Burns gives his evidence of the beauty of beans in the lines:

The zephyr wantoned round the bean,
And bore its fragrant sweets alang.

But the civilized world has learned that the good of beans is in their usefulness as food for cattle. Beans disturb the functions of the liver, induce stomachic troubles, produce flatulence, prevent the accumulation of a healty amount of fat—in short, they derange the entire human system. It is not surprising, therefore, to find a protest and a warning in a Boston journal. "The bane of our Boston society," says the *Globe*, "has for years been the smoking dish of brown bread and baked beans. It has driven more men and women to eye glasses and early graves than any other influence in the community.

There is hardly a household in Boston which does not contain a confirmed brown bread and and baked bean eaters. On almost every block is found a gilded palace where baked beans and brown bread are served at all hours of the day or night, luring into the destructive habit both the young and the old. Baked beans is a seductive dish, which has fastened its clutches on the fairest and best of Boston's society, drying up the blood of the bluest-blooded as well as that of the modern person. It has led them to the lyceum, to the library, to Monday morning clubs, to æsthetic conversationals, to Joseph Cook's lectures, to eye-glasses, to transcendentalism, to sallowness and to all that is characteristic of a shattered nervous system. The warning comes too late to benefit the present generation. Once the appetite for baked beans is fixed, the appeals of reason, the sorrow of friends, the dictates of morality, the teachings of religion, are lost upon the miserable victim. He clings with the passion of a miser hugging his gold, to the smoking dish of baked beans.

Something, however, may be done for future Bostonians by judicious legislation. Legislative prohibition, of the baking and selling of beans, even if it could be secured, would be a dead letter on the statute books—for when a whole city is under the influence of a blighting curse, the law will be evaded. But the baked-beans traffic may be regulated with good results. The sale of baked beans to minors might be prohibited; baked beaneries might be compelled to close up at midnight and to cut short the wild revelries of citizens under the influence of baked beans, which now often continue till the gray dawn touches the eastern sky when the victims go boisterously home to the terror of their distressed families. Baked-bean palaces should be licensed and put under the surveillance of the police, and an internal revenue tax placed on all beans intended for human consumption. Legislation may be able to limit if it cannot wholly prevent, the ravages of baked beans, the dreadful bane of Boston society.

Impeachment Cartoons.

A clever cartoonist is doing much to relieve the general ennui caused by the stale and unprofitable proceedings in the impeachment trial of Judge Cox. Yesterday two very happy conceptions were passed around among the senators. One was entitled Cox vs. Fox, and represented Judge Cox in the form of a proud cock perched on a high post, labelled "Ninth District." At the foot of the post are three lean and hungry foxes, representing Messrs. Webber, Ladd and Wallin (candidates for his office in case Judge Cox is deposed), with the legend, "As foxes have no wings, they can't get there." The other represents Judge Cox sitting on a huge pair of steelyards, the arm of which is raised high in the air, and is weighted with a bag labelled $25,000. In the background is a group of three senators, portrayed to the life, Messrs. C. D. Gilfillan, Powers and D. Buck. Below the dramatis personæ are made to speak as follows:

Gilfillan—I'm afraid we will have to put up another $25,000 to send him up.

Powers—What will our constituents say?

Buck—Oh, shame, shame.

A man and his wife found a stranger ill under their woodshed at Irondale, Ill., and kindly put him to bed. On learning that his disease was small pox, they would not turn him out, but nursed him through it, at the cost of cosiderable time, labor, and money, neither of which they could afford to give away. When he had recovered he stole $17 from them and fled.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Mrs. W. C. Rives, of Albemarle county, Va., died on last Monday, at her residence in that county.

Camp, Morrill & Caulps' dry goods store at Jackson, Mich., was raided by burglars last night, and $10,000 worth of silks and satins stolen.

Cholera has appeared among the great number of pilgrims assembled at Allahabad, British India, and the government has ordered them to disperse.

Josh Clements, aged 66, a magistrate of Louisville, Kentucky, for the past thirty years, dropped dead on the street yesterday of heart disease.

Among the cargo of the steamer Manitoba, which sailed from Glasgow yesterday for Boston, were eighty-three Clydesdale stallions.

The National Furniture Manufacturers' association, in session at Cincinnati, voted yesterday to advance prices ten per cent. on all classes of furniture.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railway company has secured another thirty-five mile link in the chain of the proposed new line between Baltimore and New York.

The *Inquirer* Publishing company's building at Lancaster, Pa., burned yesterday morning. Loss, $115,000; insurance $60,000. The adjoining buildings were damaged $20,000; insured.

The residence of George H. Bend, near Kings Bridge, N. Y., was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $80,000; insurance $70,000. Bend is a wealthy Wall street broker.

In the matter of the offer of $2,600,000 for the Sprague estate, the creditors petition the trustee for permission to accept it. The supreme court has appointed the 12th of February for a hearing.

The treasurer of Marquette county, Mich., has resigned, short eighteen thousand dollars of county funds, attributed to shiftless management of private business affairs, rather that intentional dishonesty.

A ladle of moulten metal was overturned in Wallace H. Brink & Co.'s foundry, Burlington, Vt. The building was gutted and Patrick Donnelly, Benj. Wright, Thos. Crowley and James Hayden were fatally burned.

A dispatch from Guaymas, Mexico, says reports have been received of an engagement of troops with the Apaches who raided Lompago, resulting in the killing of twenty. The troops were in hot pursuit of the Indians at last accounts.

The postoffice, Mullin's store, Knevel's hardware establishment, and Beache's furniture store at Chase, Lake county, Mich., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $6,000. Mullin was insured for $2,000, and Beache for $500.

The consecrating of Rev. Courtland Whitehead, D. D., as bishop of Pittsburg diocese, Episcopal church, took place yesterday in Trinity church, Pittsburg. The ceremony was very impressive and was witnessed by a large number of people.

Two weeks ago the city council of Davenport, Iowa, passed a resolution making vaccination compulsory. This afternoon the board of health examined the pupils certificates, and found out of the actual attendance, 3,749 yesterday, all but 280 had complied with the requirement.

Boccaccio.

The appearance of Mahn's Comic Opera company at the Opera house next week in Von Suppe's "Boccaccio" will prove the occasion of a rich treat to all lovers of good music. In speaking of their recent appearance in Philadelphia the Evening *Bulletin* has the following:

The bright, sparkling music of Von Suppe's *Boccaccio* was the attraction at the Arch street theatre last night, and it was sufficient to crowd the house in every part. This opera was a decided favorite here in the spring, and it is gladly welcomed back by all lovers of charming airs, and lively choruses. Mahn's Comic Opera company has been considerably strengthened during its absence from Philadelphia, and as produced last evening *Boccaccio* is certainly all that the most exacting playgoer could desire. The actors and actresses fully appreciate the rollicking mirth of the libretto and the melody of the score, and the result is a jolly, brilliant performance throughout. Miss Jeannie Winston's voice is rich and full, and she plays the character of Boccaccio with a grace and easy abandon that is captivating. Miss Francesca Guthrie sang the part of Fiametta very clearly. Her voice is neither remarkable for volume nor compass, but it has been admirably trained, and she uses it to the best advantage. The chorus was large and sung in a manner which indicated careful drilling. The scenery added greatly to the charm of the production, it being particularly picturesque, while the costumes were not only rich and bright with color, but designed with special reference to the period in which lived the Florentine novelist.

Death of a Venerable Citizen.

There died peaceably in this city yesterday morning, surrounded by friends and blessed by the resignation of a well spent life and honored old age, Mr. Henry Warner, at the ripe age of 84 years. He leaves a devoted wife, several children and a host of friends to regret and mourn his death.

A native of New England the deceased came to St. Paul from Chicago in the fall of 1856, where he has since resided with his family. Up to a few years ago he was engaged in business with his two sons Reuben and J. M. Warner, but more recently he retired from the duties of an active career and passed his time in retirement with his family.

The funeral will take place from the late residence of the deceased on St. Peter street at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The following citizens will officiate as pall bearers: Thomas Jebb, Major Pond, E. F. Warner, Judge Gilfillan, F. Schurmeier, and one other who, up to last night, had not been designated.

Widow Bedott.

The performance of "Widow Bedott," by the Neil Burgess combination, at the Opera house last evening, was witnessed by a large and to employ a hackneyed phrase, highly appreciative audience. It is difficult to imagine indeed, how any person could witness this highly amusing burlesque or farce comedy without being pleased. As affording an evening of quaint and delightful amusement it fills the bill to perfection. As enacted by Neil Burgess, the meddlesome old termagent, is irresistably funny, and the three acts of "Widow Bedott," are brim full of the choicest fun and humor. As an antidote for the blues, it is warranted to take better than vaccination. The play contains a number of good situations which give rise to some of the most ridiculous and most wholesome acting ever witnessed. The cast includes such genuine artists as Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Stoddart, Mrs. Stoneall, Geo. Woodward and other competent actors. The performance will be repeated to-night.

"Thus Far Refrained."

On Wednesday the GLOBE published a full statement of the assets and liabilities of the embarrassed Duluth and Superior firms and the railroad contractor Erickson. The same morning, the Hoosier swamp angels in the *Pioneer Press*, editorially announced that the parties in question "owed certain St. Paul jobbers *unknown* sums." Yesterday the *P. P.* stole the list of assets and liabilities from the GLOBE, and printed it with the preface that they had "thus far refrained from giving a detailed list." They prudently "refrained" until the GLOBE gave them an opportunity to steal it. "Refrained" is good.

GAMBETTA GARROTED

BY THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Overwhelming Defeat of the Government Bill for Revision of the Constitution—Gambetta Personally Hands President Grevy the Resignation of Himself and Colleagues—A Panicy Condition of Affairs in Vienna Resulting from the Insurrection in Herzegovinia—Fresh Bodies of Troops Sent Into Ireland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DUBLIN, Jan. 26.—Mr. Steward on the estate of Mrs. Morancy, at Millstown, was shot dead last night. He was 80 years old. Morancy has been for some time under police protection.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—It is stated a battallion of the guards leave Windsor for Ireland to-day.

A Paris correspondent states Roussand, husband of Christine Neilson, has become insane owing to financial excitement.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth for the dispatch of a battallion of Fort for Dublin Sunday.

Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, £161,000, all for Paris.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—In the reichstag to-day during debate on the budget, Von Puttkammer, minister of the interior, said the people should not entertain the illusion the government was completely upset by the late elections. The session, he said, had passed successfully. Bismarck had triumphed on the question of the incorporation of Hamburg. The imperial rescript, he declared, was especially adopted to avert any fresh conflict. In conclusion he said: "In the European crisis which threatens us, we may expect the monarchy will again prove itself to be the bulwark of our rights and freedom.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Manchester *Guardian's* Trieste correspondent, who has special relations with the insurgents, telegraphs as follows: "The Herzegavions are concentrating in the mountainous angle included by the upper bend of Marenta river. Their position is absolutely unassailable. It threatens Cinitzowich, which commands the communication between Mortar and Serajevo, and dominates the principal mountain pass. The attempts to to gag the press are redoubled, for fear that a panic may arise at Vienna. A high Austrian official stated Monday the situation could not well be worse.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The resources placed at the disposal of the chief financial and commercial houses of Lyons by the Bank of France amount to 100,000,000 francs.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The chamber of deputies by a vote of 305 to 117, rejected the government bill for revision of the constitution, including the provision for Scrutin De Liste. Gambetta personally handed President Grevy his own resignation and that of his colleagues.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The chamber of deputies to day debated the bill for the revision of the constitution. Baredet offered an amendment in favor of the revision of the constitution in its entirety. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 298 to 173. Gambetta then ascended the tribune. He declared the conclusions of the committee on the revision bill were as dangerous as was Baredet's amendment. The country desired a limited revision, but was certainly not prepared to expose its present restful tranquility to the hazards of an unlimited amendment of the constitution, the congress being an expression of a previous agreement between the