

THE CAPITAL BUDGET.

SHERMAN'S FUNDING BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Time Limit Stricken Out by a Decisive Vote—Other Material Amendments to the Bill—A Favorable Report Promised from the House Committee Upon the Division of Dakota—The Appropriation Favorably Reported—The Straw Bond Road Cases—Coal Product of the United States—General Capital News.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Senator Garland presented a petition from the residents of and visitors to Hot Springs, Ark., for an appropriation of \$500,000 for improvement of the permanent government reservation and streets at Hot Springs. Referred.

Bills were introduced By Senator Holman—For the distribution of pure vaccine virus to the people, and directing it to be furnished by the national board of health to all persons applying for it at cost price.

By Senator Edmunds—To prevent and punish counterfeiting within the United States of notes, bonds and other securities of foreign governments. (The bill is the one introduced by Senator Davis, of Illinois, in the last congress specifying penalties, etc.)

By Senator Beck—To provide for the erection of a public building on the committee on education and labor, reported favorably, with amendments perfecting minor details, the bill to establish an educational fund and to apply a portion of the proceeds of all public lands to public education, and to provide for a more complete endowment and support of colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education.

The latter portion of the morning hours was occupied in discussion of the proposed new order of business, and at 1 o'clock consideration of Sherman's 3 per cent. bond bill was resumed. After discussion the amendment of Davis, West Virginia, striking out the time limit of the new bonds and making them payable at any time at the option of the government was carried. Ayes 38; noes 26.

The following is the vote:

YEAS.	NAYS.
Bayard,	Grover,
Beck,	Hampton,
Butler,	Harris,
Cameron,	Ingalls,
Cockrell,	Jackson,
Coke,	Johnston,
Davis, W. Va.,	Jones,
Edwards,	McMillan,
Farley,	Maxey,
Garland,	Morgan,
George,	Pendleton,
Groome,	Fryette,

Aldrich, Anthony, Blair, Cameron, Pa., Hoar, Cameron, Wis., Lamar, Conger, Edmunds, Edwards, Ferry, Sherman, Miller, Cal.,

Senator Butler said he was paired with Cameron, of Pennsylvania. The amendment offered by Senator Sherman allowing subscriptions for new bonds made at a special money order office upon the postmaster giving additional bonds, was agreed to.

Senator Sherman then moved to amend so as to make the bonds refundable, at the pleasure of the government, at any time after January 1, 1887.

Senator Davis, of West Virginia, said this was substantially the same proposition which had been voted upon in the last session.

Senator Edmunds denied this, claiming the single question as to the time of the bond had not been put to vote.

Senator Harris moved to amend the amendment so as to make the bonds refundable at the pleasure of the government, at any time after January 1, 1887.

Senator Teller said he voted for Davis' amendment in order to make the bill as obnoxious as possible.

Senator Sherman, in reply to latter, ridiculed the assumption he had made to reduce the public debt by the use of the money rings. He thought, perhaps, the fallacy of that gentleman's argument was that he had made the debt to be paid by the government, which he did not do, but by the Democratic party.

Sherman's amendment, as modified, to provide for a three year bond, was then lost. Ayes 30; noes 33.

The Senate then took up Vest's amendment which makes the proposed issue of \$300,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds, the sole basis for the increase of circulation of any national bank now in existence, or for the circulation of any national bank hereafter, is published.

Senator Pugh submitted an amendment modifying the provisions of Vest's amendment as follows: First—Making more ample provision for the issue of bonds to banks hereafter organized or increasing their capital. Second—Striking out the proviso which forbids the charter of a national bank if it keeps bonds on deposit, after they have ceased to bear interest. Third—Making sections 5, 159 and 5, 160 R. S., which the Vest amendment re-enacts, apply only to new 3 per cent. bonds.

Discussion followed, participated in by Hill, of Iowa, Pugh, Beck and Hawley. When it was agreed to defer the vote until the amendment as proposed to be amended, together with the sections repealed and re-enacted, should be printed. Upon the agreement the bill was informally laid aside.

Pending a motion for an executive session, Senator Butler introduced a bill for a public building at Greenville, South Carolina.

Senator Terry introduced a bill granting pension to certain Union soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion who were confined in so-called Confederate prisons.

Messages from the president were received transmitting in further response to the senate resolution of December 10, a note from the secretary of state embodying the purport of the recent telegram from the special envoy of the United States setting forth the conditions of peace presented by Chili. Also the further response to the senate resolution of December 10, for correspondence touching the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Adjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Mr. Townsend, Illinois, offered a resolution reciting the charges that certain residents of the territories, known as Mormons, are inciting the Platte and Navajo Indians, in Arizona, to outbreaks and lawlessness, and calling upon the secretary of the interior for any information upon the subject on file in his department. Adopted.

Mr. Orsk asked further consideration of the resolutions reported by him from the committee on the land, and the house went into committee of the whole. Mr. Townsend, Ohio, in the chair, on the private calendar.

At 4 o'clock the committee rose and the house passed several private bills. The bill for the relief of Gen. James H. Carleton was lost, yeas 84; nays 95.

Mr. Cornell (Wis.) on the committee on appropriations, reported the postoffice appropriation bill, and said he would call it up on Wednesday next.

Mr. Prescott (New York), from the committee on census, reported the appropriation bill, and said he would call it up on Wednesday next.

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The speaker laid before the house a message from the president, transmitting in further response to the house resolution of the 24th inst., the report of the secretary of state on Indian affairs; also a communication from the secretary of the navy, in answer to the resolution of the house calling for information relative to certain lands and harbors, known as the Chiriquito grant. Referred. Also a communication from the secretary of the treasury in answer to the house resolution calling for information as to national banks. Referred.

Adjourned until Monday.

Proposed Legislative Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The appropriation bill agreed upon by the census committee provides that after the 3d of March, 1883, the house of representatives shall be composed of 350 members, to be apportioned among the several states as follows: Alabama, 6; Arkansas, 6; California, 5; a gain of 1; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 1; Florida, 1; a loss of 1; Georgia, 10; a gain of 1; Illinois, 21; a gain of 2; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 11; a gain of 2; Kansas, 6; a gain of 3; Kentucky, 11; a gain of 1; Louisiana, 6; Maine, 4; a loss of 1; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 12; a gain of 1; Michigan, 11; a gain of 3; Minnesota, 5; a gain of 2; Mississippi, 7; a gain of 1; Missouri, 14; a gain of 1; Nebraska, 5; a gain of 2; Nevada, 1; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 10; a gain of 4; Vermont, New York, 34; a gain of 1; North Carolina, 9; a gain of 1; Ohio, 21; a gain of 1; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 29; a gain of 2; Rhode Island, 1; a loss of 1; South Carolina, 6; a gain of 1; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 10; a gain of 4; Vermont, 2; a loss of 1; Virginia, 10; a gain of 1; West Virginia, 4; a gain of 1; Wisconsin, 8.

Coal Product of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The census office has just published its report on the production of bituminous coal, from which it appears the total amount mined in the United States during the census year 1880, was 42,420,560 tons, of which total 20,942,340 tons were produced in Appalachian coal fields, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, furnished one tenth, and the states of Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio, nearly three-fourths of the entire product. The average price per ton at the mines, in 1880, was \$1.25, while in 1870 it was \$1.02, at a cost of 88 cents. An average of 431, 53-100 tons was raised per man, and 665 per cent. of the year's working time, or about two days per man, was lost in strikes. Sufficient information was gathered to justify the assumption that exhausted fields form but a very small fraction of the total available coal land. Attention is called to the fact that although the value of the product has fallen wages have not correspondingly decreased, and totals prove a gain of nearly a third of a million dollars annually, in favor of labor. The anthracite product was 28,648,990 tons, or 67.5 per cent. of the total. Pennsylvania, making the total product of this country for the census year, 17,097,576 tons. England produced 146,518,122 tons in the same year.

Division of Dakota.

FAVORABLE COMMITTEE REPORT.

[Special to the Western Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The subcommittee of the house committee on territories, to whom was referred the bill to divide Dakota into two territories, have agreed by a vote of four to one to report the bill at a meeting of the full committee to-morrow, with a favorable recommendation. The majority report the negative vote was Dugro, of New York, who regards the bill as a republican party measure, but he admits the full committee will undoubtedly take favorable action, and thinks it will be certain to pass the house.

Warning to the Pine Land Ring.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Senator Van Wyck, Nebraska, to-day submitted the following resolution, and asked that it lie over until to-morrow as he proposed to make some remarks upon it:

WHEREAS, The records in the general land office show that large tracts of land have been allowed by deposit under sections 2,401 and 2,402 and 2,403, Revised Statutes; therefore

Resolved, That the secretary of the interior be directed, through the commissioner of general land and water, to cause a survey to be made of the lands deposited under the above sections, and that all proceedings be suspended under applications already approved until further action by congress, so that the truth of the statements may not be recognized as valid.

Resolved, That the committee on public lands make investigation of the nature and extent of such alleged abuses and frauds, and what means should be taken to prevent their recurrence in the future.

Senator Van Wyck says the system of township surveys have become a gigantic swindle, and he proposes to demand a return of the coming speech. The original law provides that parties depositing money to pay for surveys, might get scrip in return, which should be receivable in payment for land within the survey. Van Wyck says parties are now getting scrip for nothing, and he wants to amend so as to make the scrip receivable for public land anywhere in the United States. He says an enormous ring has been formed, which includes most of the surveyors general and other government land officers. This ring makes a survey of worthless land, and then uses the scrip they get in return for deposits for surveys to purchase the most valuable government lands of the West; that last year this ring made \$2,000,000 out of this method of operation, and he proposes to crush the ring. Senator Van Wyck says he has the proofs necessary to establish these allegations.

Vest's Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The following is the text of the amendment to the funding bill offered by Senator Davis, of West Virginia, and adopted to-day: "That the bonds herein authorized shall not be called in and paid so long as any bonds of the United States heretofore issued bearing a higher rate of interest than 3 per cent. and which may be redeemed at the pleasure of the United States shall be outstanding. The last of said bonds issued under this act shall be first called in, and this order of payment shall be followed until all shall have been paid."

Calumet Canal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The secretary of war to-day transmitted to the senate the report of Major Lydecker, U. S. engineer upon the survey of the Calumet river, from South Chicago to the village of Pullman, on Lake Calumet, Ill. Major Lydecker recommends an appropriation of a blank sum for improving the Calumet river and the Illinois from its mouth to the forks at Lake Calumet, and suggests all expenditures for this purpose to be limited to perfecting and maintaining.

General Capital News.

ANOTHER MESSAGE TO ILLINOIS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The house committee on census has finally agreed to increase the number of representatives from the state of Illinois from twenty to twenty-one, which will make the total number of representatives 320 instead of 319, as proposed by McCord's bill. With this amendment McCord's bill is to be favorably reported.

THE JEANNETTE.

Secretary Hunt has received the following cablegram, by post, from Yakutsk, Siberia, January 7, via Irkutsk:

Telegram received. Every effort is being made to find the missing men. Melville, with two men and Russian authorities, goes north. Denehauer and nine men go to the Atlantic seaboard. Report sent by mail.

(Signed) MELVILLE.

The statement that the United States treasury

had reversed his decision in regard to the surrender of bonds deposited as security for bank circulation, which bonds have been called in for redemption, is erroneous.

EULOGY.

A eulogy upon President Garfield will be delivered in the house of representatives February 27th, by Ex-Secretary Blaine.

NOMINATIONS.

The president to-day nominated John Campbell surveyor of customs at Omaha, Neb.; W. A. D. Lewis, postmaster at Vincennes, Ind.

BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The president has signed the bill authorizing the retirement of Ward Hunt from the supreme court. The secretary of the interior transmitted to congress the report of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railway company for 1881. The directors claim that enormous benefits have resulted in the West from the competition of this railway in developing its great resources.

Gen. Hazen, chief signal officer U. S. A., states, A. J. Tibby, who has been attacking the service through the columns of Western newspapers, styling himself "Retiring Librarian of the signal corps," is actuated in that course by refusal of the chief signal officer to reenlist him in the service, because of his utter incompetency.

The treasury department purchased 355,000 ounces of silver for distribution at Philadelphia, and the covered highway bridge at Bardwell's ferry was completely demolished.

At Newburyport, about 100 feet of the roof, with timbers attached, blew off the Grand Army hall, and fell on a dwelling house. At Nashua, N. H., the four story shoe factory building was raised two feet out of perpendicular, and caused the 200 workmen in it to stampede. John Clark jumped from the second story window, and it is thought he is fatally hurt. Others were bruised or frightened.

At Rochester, N. Y., the large exhibition building of the Rochester Fair Association, was overturned, was filled with carriages, all more or less injured.

At Lewiston, Me., four chimneys were blown down, plate glass windows were blown in, a horse car overturned and church steeples started.

At Rockland, Me., the roof of the gas house and many chimneys were destroyed.

At Gardner, Me., the ice house of the old Orchard ice company was destroyed.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 27.—This morning the twenty-first anniversary of the severe gale for many years, doing great damage to property. One wall of the Burlington and Louisville Railroad depot, a lofty brick building, was blown in and the roof blown off in an instant. The ice was swept out of Lake Champlain and the Burlington bay almost in a moment. Much havoc was done in the lumber yard.

New York, Jan. 27.—Furious wind storm prevails throughout interior of the state, seriously interrupting telegraphic communication, at Syracuse, school houses blown down and other damage done.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

The Howard alumni held their annual banquet last night.

Joe McEwan, a prominent lumberman of Bay City, Mich., died Thursday.

Eight new cases of small pox were reported to the state health officer of Illinois yesterday.

Chas. Hazelton was killed yesterday at Fond du Lac, Wis., by a load of wood falling upon him.

Muro's Seaside Library printed by fire on Friday.

Washington Roberts killed his wife and then himself at Memphis yesterday. He accused her of infidelity.

The legislative dead lock at Albany, N. Y., continues. The legislature has adjourned until Monday night.

E. N. Burghart, merchant tailor of Detroit, Michigan, was arrested by the police on a charge of embezzlement. Assets estimated at \$9,000, without liabilities.

Judge Price killed Capt. Harry Turner at Chester, Mississippi, yesterday. They were lawyers and quarrelled in court.

Harlaub, Smith & Co., importers, of Toronto, have called a meeting of creditors. The creditors are to meet at 2 o'clock to-morrow at the hotel of the firm. The firm offered 25 cents on the dollar in cash.

Wilson Russell, a prominent lumberman of Northwestern Pennsylvania, was killed yesterday by a log falling upon him while loading cars at Big Shanty, twelve miles south of Bradford.

W. Gilmore, a man of family, and a paper hanger by trade, of Louisville, Ky., fell through a hatchway at Bradley & Gilber's book bindery yesterday afternoon and was fatally injured.

J. Cohn & Co., Chicago, jobbers in tobacco, have failed, through having attempted to do a business beyond their means. Liabilities \$40,000, assets \$60,000. The debtors are almost entirely in the east.

The second inquest held at Lowell, Wis., over the body of Mrs. Thomas Doyle, resulted in a verdict of death by strangulation. The body was found in a ditch near the railroad, and is out on a ten thousand dollar bail bond.

An unknown man who died of smallpox in Elliptoville, Ohio, was buried after remaining four days in an outhouse. He has been identified as the man who died of smallpox in Ohio. He formerly traveled with Sells Bros. circus.

The secretary of the interior has transmitted to the committee on Indian affairs a letter concerning the alleged complexity of the Mormons in the Indian outbreak in Utah and New Mexico. He orders the fullest investigation.

The insurance department of New York has been notified by the Union Aid Association, of Buffalo, that state, a co-operative life insurance company, the officers of which are members to pay their last assessment, it will discontinue business.

J. A. Hefflin, of Wapello, Louisiana county, Iowa, fatally shot his wife Thursday, and then ended his own existence by putting a bullet through his head. Nothing as to the motive in the crime, but it is said the couple had lived unhappily together.

At Flint, Mich., Thursday night, Wm. Sullivan and Leander Ogden compelled a man named Wright, at the mouth of a revolver, to yield up his money. While counting the money the thieves were arrested by officers who had been apprised of the contemplated raid.

The Western Furniture Manufacturers' convention at Cincinnati voted to raise the price of black walnut furniture ten per cent. and all other five per cent. Also to fix sixty days as the limit of credit, except in the far West, where it may be ninety days, and to give ten per cent. off to retailers for cash and fifteen off to jobbers.

The military reservations reported to the house no longer needed by the department are: Fort Peterman, W. T.; Fort McPherson, Neb.; Camp Sheridan, Neb.; Camp Independence, Cal.; Forts Harburt and Benton, W. T.; Hot Springs and Fort Steiencamp, W. T.; Whipple Barracks, Arizona; the coal reservation at Sulphur creek, W. T.; Fort Dodge, Kas. and Fort Lyon, Cal.

Mrs. High, teacher of a public school three miles from West Jefferson, O., called in John Butler, one of the directors, yesterday afternoon, to assist her in quelling a disturbance among the pupils. Butler so enraged Scott that the latter struck Butler on the head with a piece of coal and crushed his skull. It is not possible for Butler to recover. Scott, who is 19 years old, has escaped.

A wildcat was killed the other day near Cannon lake, which weighed twenty-eight pounds.

John B. Gough has engaged to deliver ten lectures in Minnesota this winter.

STORM SWEPT.

Disastrous Storms Throughout the Eastern States—Large Destruction of Property in New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, etc.

Boston, Jan. 27.—A heavy gale to-day from west, northwest, did much damage in portions of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont. It was very severe at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The Congregational church steeple was blown down, another steeple badly damaged and much loss occasioned by the tearing up of trees and fences, the demolition of chimneys, signs, etc. Three persons were injured. Mrs. Godfrey probably fatally. Thousands of dollars worth of property were destroyed.

At North Adams a one story brick building, 800 feet long, belonging to the Zyltorite works, containing some valuable machinery, was blown away from its foundation, the bricks scattering in all directions. The walls of a two story brick building belonging to the same company, was so damaged 300 feet in length will have to be reduced and new roofs laid on the whole works. The works are owned by New York and Boston parties, and the loss is said to reach \$10,000.

A steam engine house at Cheshire, and ice houses attached to the property of the Housatonic Ice company, blew down, with a damage of \$50,000, and the covered highway bridge at Bardwell's ferry was completely demolished.

At Newburyport, about 100 feet of the roof, with timbers attached, blew off the Grand Army hall, and fell on a dwelling house. At Nashua, N. H., the four story shoe factory building was raised two feet out of perpendicular, and caused the 200 workmen in it to stampede. John Clark jumped from the second story window, and it is thought he is fatally hurt. Others were bruised or frightened.

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Public Sentiment.

Des Moines, Jan. 27.—In the house to-day Representative Stone offered a resolution that the jury in the Guitau case deserve the plaudits of the American people and that they be hereby tendered the thanks of this house for their most righteous verdict. Mr. Monton thought the resolution out of place and stating that the jury had only done their duty. He moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

An Inspired Slip-Noise.

New York, Jan. 27.—Henry Ward Beecher, at a dinner of the stationers' board of trade to-day, speaking of Guitau's case, said: "I think the man who received an inspiration from heaven will also have a line dropped to him from the same direction."

Question of Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—It is said to-night after consultation with able lawyers, Guitau's counsel are thinking of raising an issue against the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia court, and of applying for a writ of habeas corpus to bring the assassin before the District supreme court. The defense will claim that the court in Washington has no right to try the prisoner because his victim died in New Jersey. Several leading lawyers of the bar here are of opinion this would be a formidable move on the part of the defense.

THE GALLOWES.

Two Victims Swung Off, and Time Called on Two Others.

St. Louis, Jan. 27.—Emmett Jones, who shot and killed Anton White while asleep on board the steamer Lady Lee, lying at the wharf in this city, July 29, 1881, and Chas. Rose, who killed Geo. Ingram at the corner of Seventh and Cairo streets early in April of last year, were sentenced by Judge Laughlin, of the criminal court, this afternoon, to be hung on the 10th of next March. Both men are colored, and both had motions for a new trial before the court, which were overruled.

John A. Morris.

RALPH, N. C., Jan. 27.—John A. Morris, colored, was executed at Shelby, N. C., to-day, in the presence of 4,000 people, for the murder of Joe Rourk, colored, on the streets of Shelby on the night of August 10, 1880. The murderer was committed in revenge, the murdered man testifying falsely against Morris in a larceny case. In his confession several others are implicated.

August Davis.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—August Davis, colored, was hanged at the parish prison for an indecent assault upon a white woman in the suburbs of this city on the 25th of October. Davis asserted to the last that he was innocent of the crime for which he was to die, but he was not sorry to go.

A Confession Implicating a Brother.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 27.—Frank Rumberger, Victor Protonian's murderer, under sentence of death, made what he calls a true confession, this afternoon. He charges the shooting of Protonian to his brother, Henry Rumberger.

The Church of Humanity.

The church of humanity in Brooklyn has started on its second year with the following unique programme:

"First—To give every tramp a good bath by way of baptism into the church."

"Second—To dress him in a new and clean suit."

"Third—Give him a square meal."

"Fourth—Put him to work, and if he declines the offer and is able to work, send him along."

"Fifth—Provide a lecture room, reading room, library, and all the blessings of society."

"Sixth—If he drinks too much, colonize him in the country, twenty-five miles from a grog shop. This church has no salary officer. No one ever gets a dollar for working for humanity. It puts all the boys out to work, helping each other. It is a mutual help church. Several thousand dollars was spent last year, and more will be needed this year."

Willits to Die.

One of the New England regiments which went into the action at Second Manassas had been on short rations for two days, and on that morning some of the companies hadn't a single hard tack left. As the fight opened and the bullets began to sing, one of the men rushed up to his captain and called out:

"Say, captain, can I be excused?"

"I want to go back and hurry up our provision wagons."

"Can't spare you; fall into line; the wagons are ten miles away."

"Yes, I've got to," protested the soldier; but I've got hold of a blamed fool who'll bet two to one that I can't make it ten miles in fifteen minutes. Lemme go, captain, and I'll whack up half of the bet."

CHOKING HIM OFF.

Guitau to be Deprived of Publishing Addresses or of Writing Letters—Mrs. Scoville Still Hopeful of the Final Result—Apt Suggestion of a Slipping Noose by Henry Ward Beecher.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Scoville and Warden Crocker had a discussion at the jail yesterday as to the propriety of allowing Guitau's address to go out. Scoville at first opposed, but finally yielded in this instance. He said so long as the papers will print Guitau's screeds he fancies he has the ear of the press, that he is superior to his counsel, and can manage the case entirely in his own way, while as a matter of fact he is indebted to his own utterances for yesterday's verdict. Warden Crocker suggested: "If you will not supply him with any more stationery I will see that he does no more writing." It was finally settled between counsel and the ward that for the next week no one shall be permitted to interfere with the prisoner, and that no communication shall go to the public.

Mrs. Scoville.

Mrs. Scoville, who has kept herself aloof from the reporters since the news of the conclusion of the Guitau trial, was asked last night if there was any truth in the story that her husband was about to apply for a divorce on the ground of insanity. She expressed great surprise and indignantly repudiated the suggestion as ridiculous and untrue. She showed this dispatch: "Washington, Jan. 26, 2:35 p. m.—Mrs. Francis A. Scoville, Child, have written fully. Nothing new. Remain quietly at home. Imperative."

He put imperative in because he feared that she would start East upon receiving news from her brother, J. W. Guitau, that the verdict "guilty," could not be otherwise under the judge's charges. She didn't think the verdict settled anything but it was providential for it probably saved Charles from the noose. The next time the case is tried the result will be different.

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