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THE Canton Advocate.

Evil News Rides Fast, While Good News Baits!

VOL. VI. CANTON, D. T., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1881. NO. 36.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

Having New Job Type
AND
A FAST JOB PRESS

We are prepared to do anything in this line with
NEATNESS,
AND ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Correspondence.

Correspondence solicited from all parts of the county, on all matter pertaining to local news. All communications must be accompanied by the writer's name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

SENATORS Sherman, Lapham, Pendleton, Dawes, Bayard and Morgan were appointed by Vice President Davis to prepare a memorial on the death of the late President Garfield.

ORANGE opposition to Irish Nationalism has taken the form of a circular, issued by the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, denouncing the Land League and declaring that in the United Kingdom and the colonies there are thousands of Orangemen who stand ready to take up arms in defense of the British constitution if need be.

A FELLOW has been victimizing numerous Buckeye grangers in a new style. He induced them to accept the agency for the sale of the revised New Testament, and to sign articles of agreement. These innocent looking documents now turn up as judgment notes, and the farmers must pay. Moral—Don't sign anything.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL HATTON, the Burlington *Hawkeye* man, has been besieged by such an army of ladies who desire to be appointed postmistresses, that he has, in self-defense, caused the intimation to be made that he is not favorably inclined to the appointment of women, and is willing to stand the criticisms of the female suffragists.

THE jury in the suit for $25,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Ida Ullman, the New York Jewess, against Henry Meyer, of Richmond, Ind., gave a verdict of $1,750 for the fair plaintiff. Miss Ullman, when asked if that amount would heal her lacerated feelings maintained a dignified silence. Her father, however, wants more, and will appeal.

IN every instance that Guiteau has sought to avail himself of, to escape the penalty for his having murdered the President, he attributes the firing of the fatal shot to the Deity. He does not state however that the Deity appointed Garfield's successor. He claims that he himself did and this irreconcilability in his testimony seems alone sufficient to fasten the responsibility of his crime upon him, and can only be regarded as an unqualified personal confession of the act of assassination.

ALL the crown jewels except one, belonging to the government of France, are now to be sold to the highest bidder for cash. Thus passes away the glory of this world. The Republic of France, having no longer any use for a throne or a king, has no longer any use for the tinsel and gaudy baubles that kings and queens are made of, and hence this sale of valuable diamonds. The one reserved from the sale is the celebrated 'Regent" diamond, which was purchased by Louis XV. in 1702, at a cost of $650,000. It is now valued at twice that sum, and Flora McFlimsy, of Madison Square, and other shoddy aristocrats, will be disappointed to hear that it will not be disposed of at present.

AN Irish agitator in New Yorkrelates a blood-thirsty story of a young Irishman named Redmond McNamara, who came to the United States with the express purpose of assassinating the British minister at Washington. The conspiracy was a deep-laid and desperate one, but failed. The plot was for fifty men to row out to the vessel when the minister returned to America, and for a number of them to board the ship with explosives. Bombs would have been hurled at the minister and he would have been killed, but he saved his life by landing at Philadelphia. This agitator further declares that the sum of $5,000 is offered by the advanced Irish Nationalist for the killing of Forster and $5,000 more for the killing of Gladstone; that eight resolute men are now seeking their lives and their death is only a matter of time.

FEARS are expressed that the illness of one or more of the jurors in the Guiteau case will necessitate the suspension of the trial, as several of them are suffering from disorder of the stomach caused by higher living than they have been accustomed to, together with an insufficient amount of exercise. Wormley, the colored juror, is threatened with eryesipelas and gastritis, and in the event of his disability the trial would have to be suspended, as Scoville declares his unwillingness to proceed with eleven jurors, believing that a postponement of the case would be to the advantage to his client in giving more time for popular animosity to die out. This week the experts are to be heard from, and it is now believed that not one among them will testify that in his opinion Guiteau was not on the 2d of July, and is not now morally accountable for the great crime. Dr. Nichols, superintendent of the Bloomingdal asylum in New York, who was summoned by the defense, says that the experts are practically unanimous in their rejection of the theory of unaccountability.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Condensed for Convenient and Ready Reading.

WASHINGTON.

A SON of Senator Voorhees who has served in the house as assistant disbursing clerk, has been rotated out of office,

SENATOR MILLER is pressing a bill to enlarge the grants to the state of California of the Yosemite valley and Mariposa Big Tree grove.

IN the senate, Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill for the payment of reasonable expenses incurred in behalf of the late president, not to exceed $100,000.

SPEAKER KEIFER intends to announce the house committees just before the holiday recess. Either Hiscock or Reed will be chairman of the committee on appropriations, and Kasson will have that on foreign relations.

As if the occurrence were a wonderful one in these days, it is gravely stated that the books of John G. Thompson, late sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives, are found to balance to a cent.

A STRONG effort is being made to repeal the arrears of pensions act. A bill introduced by Mr. Hewitt, of Alabama, will cut off 200,000 claims already pending should it become a law. Several other bills on the same subject are promised.

A STORY is afloat in Washington that two of the jurors in the Guiteau trial are disqualified because they were in the service of the government for several years, although they swore to the contrary. Gates was recently employed in the navy yard as a machinist, and Wormley was a messenger in the pension office.

SCOVILLE, Guiteau's counsel, lectured in Washington the other night, on "The Guiteau Case." He complained that neither the press nor pulpit was disposed to give the defendant a fair trial. He was particularly severe on the ministers of the gospel, and on Judge Davis, of New York, who, in an address to the jury in a murder case recently, referred to Guiteau's crime.

IN the senate, Mr. Beck has introduced a bill to repeal taxes on bank deposits, and Mr. Plumb an act to authorize the issue of certificates and standard dollars on deposit of silver bullion. Mr. Ingalls presented a resolution instructing the committee on pensions to report what increase should be allowed the widow of Abraham Lincoln. There was a prolonged debate on the question of the presidential succession. The president nominated J. Bancroft Davis to be assistant secretary of state.

FOREIGN.

ONE man in Vienna has contributed $62,500 to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Ring theater fire.

IT is rumored at Ottawa that the British government is to send a battalion of troops to do duty at Victoria, B. C.

MRS. LANGTRY has made her debut in the Haymarket theater in London, and astonished the oldest play-goers by her ease and grace.

THE Marquis of Lorne presided at a meeting held in London to promote and encourage the emigration of women from Great Britain to Canada.

IN three churches of Santander, Spain, excommunication has been pronounced against the director of three liberal newspapers, for attacking the clergy.

THE Italian clerical journals again gives currency to the rumor of the pope's departure from Rome. They say that the bishops who attended in Rome recently were consulted in connection with the matter.

M. PAUL BERT, minister of public worship of France, has written to the French bishops who attended the late canonization ceremonies at Rome reminding them that they have violated the provisions of the concordat requiring them to obtain permission of the government before leaving their dioceses.

THE Dublin police seized the office of *United Ireland*, the land-league paper, carted away 4,200 copies of the paper to the castle, and arrested the sub-editor and clerk. It was intended to prevent the publication of the paper this week, but the editors stole a march, and got it out a day earlier. The paper will be published in England for the future.

NEAR Killaloe, Ireland, a magistrate named Stoddard was fired upon by unknown persons. The agent of Sir Roger Palmer is reducing his entire rental on the basis of decisions by the land court. There were three arrests at Dublin under the coercion act. At Cork forty seized farms were offered for sale, and twenty-one were purchased for the landlord.

AT a meeting of Irish land owners in London, it was resolved to take up a subscription in behalf of persons unable to gather crops. *The World*, of London, says it is proposed to indict Healy and O'Connor for the part they took in the land-league convention at Chicago. The Marquis of Hartington went to Ireland to obtain personal information for the benefit of the cabinet. The tenants of Earl Dunraven paid their arrears of rent and accepted an offer of 33 per cent. reduction on the valuation of land. The treasurer of the ladies land league announces receipts of £1,150 during the week for the prisoners' and £264 for the general fund.

FIRES AND CASUALTIES.

THE mitten factory of Ryan Brothers, on North Sangamon street, Chicago, valued at $18,000, has been burned.

THE weather on the Atlantic ocean continues to be frightfully rough. The steamer Nederland, which arrived at New York the other day, had not a vestige of her bulwarks, and the iron stanchions were bent and twisted. Four small boats were wrenched from their fastenings and lost. The wheel-house was broken in, and the screw steering-gear broken to pieces.

W. W. O'BRIEN, a well-known member of the Chicago bar, fell over a railing into a vacant lot on Michigan street, and was seriously injured along the spine.

THE Canada Pacific management is in receipt of unconfirmed rumors that a surveying party of four men on the Saskatchewan branch were caught in a blizzard and frozen to death.

THE young brakeman who was so seriously injured near Winona by falling off a freight-train into a cattle-guard, and having several cars pass over him, died at La Crosse, Wis. When informed that he could not live, he said: "Boys, I suppose my father should know of my whereabouts and how I was hurt and died. I am a son of J. P. Coates, the thread manufacturer."

THE cordage manufactory of John T. Bailey & Co., covering a square, at Otsego and Tasker streets, has burned. Three hundred hands at work at the time escaped. One of the buildings destroyed was recently erected at a cost of $45,000. The structure was three stories high, 320 feet deep by 50 wide. The other building destroyed was 320x30. The entire loss is estimated at $200,000, of which $50,000 is on stock.

THE extensive manufactory of the Lockstitch Wire-fence Company, at Joliet, was partially destroyed by fire recently. The fire originated in the dip-room, the naptha being ignited by a spark from a safety lamp carried by an officer of the company. The fire spread so rapidly that the workmen had difficulty in escaping, some losing their clothing. The loss is estimated at $1,000 on stock and building, and is fully covered by insurance.

THE packing-house and lard-rendering establishment of Rose & Bros., at Kansas City, was burned. The fire was caused by Jacob Harkin, a butcher, throwing a lighted match which he had used to light his pipe, into a vat of lard, The building was entirely gutted, and the contents, including a large amount of lard, hams and other meat, and 900 hogs, slaughtered and hanging in the cooling-room, destroyed. The loss is estimated at $80,000; insured for about $60,000 in some twenty companies.

A HORRIBLE tragedy occurred in Caroline county, Va., by which a husband unintentionally caused the terrible death of his beautiful young wife, whom he idolized, and to whom he had been wedded but nine months. Mr. William Wright was cutting down some trees in the grove in front of his house, and his wife came out to bring him some lunch, her face beaming with smiles. He was felling an enormous tree, and called to her: "My darling, don't come too near that tree." The words had scarcely left his lips before the tree fell, and, coming down with a crash, caught the unfortunate young wife and crushed her to the earth.

CRIME.

AN attempt was made at Delta, O., by laying a tie across the track, to wreck a Lake Shore passenger train, but the engineer saw the obstruction in time to prevent a slaughter.

AUGUST ARNDT, an Omaha crank, who has been suspected of the assassination of Col. Smith, has been arrested for threatening the life of Judge Dundy.

LORENZO BAKER, of Schaghticoke, N.Y., who received $10,000 for stock speculations from Rev. W. H. Mecker, and claims to have lost it all in Wall street, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

AN attempt to kill John P. Clum, mayor of Tombstone, Arizona, was made while he was en route by stage to Tuscon. The driver was wounded and one horse shot dead. The assault probably grew out of the recent cow-boy troubles.

A SENSATION has been created by the arrest of Fred Lewis, clerk of the Palace hotel, at Iowa City, Ia., who was found partially undressed in the room of Ella Stagg, a 16-year-old school girl, boarding at the house of Frank Dooley. Lewis claims he was there by invitation, but his story is wholly contradicted by the girl.

THE Southern Pacific passenger train, west from El Paso, Tex., was taken in by rustlers a few miles from town. Wells & Fargo's messenger was gagged, the keys forced from him, and the safe robbed of $1,200. The passengers lost about $600. The rustlers controlling the brakes jumped the train and escaped.

THE federal authorities at Dallas, Tex., have levied on the property of the bondsmen of the train-robbers, William and Henry Collins, members of the Sam Boss gang of 1878, for $50,000. The Collinses jumped their bail and fled: afterwards they were shot and killed by an officer trying to arrest them. The bondsmen considered that this released them from their obligations of the bond, and will attempt to stop the sale of their property by injunction.

GENERAL NOTES.

H. H. RIDDLEBERGER received the unanimous vote of the readjuster caucus for senator from Virginia.

A COMMITTEE of 25 ex-union soldiers has been designated to press the claims of E. W. Oyster to the public printership.

ALEXANDER BOYDEN, the inventor of malleable iron, who for years has been in the almshouse at Foxboro, Mass., passed away at the age of 91.

THE chiefs of police of various cities throughout the country are holding a conference in Chicago to form a permanent national organization.

DR. RAUCH, secretary of the Illinois board of health, alarmed over the spread of small-pox through immigrants, urges the national board to carry out quarantine regulations in Chicago.

THE steamship Anchoria brought to New York an invoice of three hundred tons of Scotch potatoes.

THE Northern Pacific road has finished its track on the Wisconsin division into Superior City two weeks in advance of the contract, thus securing title to two miles of river front property.

troller of the currency, came to Chicago some months ago and opened a law office, but recently mysteriously disappeared. It is feared that some insane freak has caused his departure.

THE directors of the Mechanics' bank of Newark, N. J., have raised $700,000 with which to reorganize. Small depositors will be paid in full, while 75 per cent. will be disbursed on large sums.

CHRIS GILSON, the oldest scout in the government service, reports to Gen. Pope that there will be an uprising of the Utes, Piutes, and Navajoes in New Mexico in the spring. The reds on the Utah reservation are being freely furnished with arms by the Mormons.

SENATOR PLUMB has introduced a bill in the senate to amend the bill providing for the issuance of gold certificates so as to substitute the word "directed" for "authorized," and so as to make it mandatory on the secretary of the treasury to issue certificates upon deposits of gold coin and bullion.

AMONG those in attendance at the Patriarchs' ball in New York, the other evening, were Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris and Sir Saville Crossley, of England, General and Mrs. Grant, and Senator and Mrs. Cameron.

G NININGER & Co., the bankrupt merchants of Miles City, show up assets of $220,000, and liabilities of nearly $200,000. It is said that some of the attorneys have endeavored to frighten the head of the firm into a flight to St. Paul, where he could be arrested for obtaining goods under false pretenses.

HENRY VILLARD is to expend $1,000,000 in the erection of a residence on Madison avenue, near Fiftieth street, New York. Sidney Dillon is building a mansion which will throw Vanderbilt's into the shade. Bonanza Mackay is arranging to outrival all by a palace at Central park.

THE only witness in the Guiteau trial the other day was Dr. E. C. Spitzka, of New York, who thought the face of the accused showed him to be a moral imbecile or monstrosity. After a careful examination, Sunday, the doctor became convinced that the assassin is insane. Wormley, the colored juror, appeared with a bandage over his right eye. Early in the day some one cried out: "Shoot Guiteau now!" Warden Crocker has been repeatedly advised that attempts will be made to blow up the jail with dynamite.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 20.—Flour—Dull and unchanged; fair demand. Wheat—Strong; No. 2 hard, nominal; No. 2, 1.31¾; 1.31¼ for seller December; 1.30 for seller January; 1.30¼ for seller February; 1.31 for seller March; 1.31¾ for seller April; 1.34½ for seller May; No. 3, 1.12; No. 4, nominal; rejected, nominal. Corn—Quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 61@61¼ Oats—Quiet and nominally unchanged; No. 2, 43; Rye—Weak and lower; No. 1, 97½. Barley—Dull and lower; No. 2, 95 for seller cash and December. Provisions—Easier. Mess Pork—16.85 for seller cash; 16.85 for seller December; 17.00 for seller January. Lard—Prime steam, 11.00 for seller cash; 11.00 for seller December; 11.17½ for seller January. Live Hogs—Firmer, 5.80@6.35. Receipts—Flour, 8,440; wheat, 23,950; barley, 15,150; shipments, flour, 14,315 wheat, 3,300; barley, 6,867.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Fairly active and a shade lower; No. 2 Chicago spring, 1.27½@1.27¾ for seller cash; 1.27½ for seller December; 1.28⅛@1.28⅜ for seller January; 1.29⅝ for seller February; No. 3 Chicago spring, 1.14⅝; rejected 85@90. Corn Steady and in fair demand; 60¾@61 for seller cash; 60¾ for seller December; 61@61⅛ for seller January; 61⅛@61⅝ for seller February; 66¼@66⅝ for seller May; rejected, 59. Oats—Steady and firm; 46⅝ for seller cash; 46¾ for seller December; 45⅝ for seller January; 45⅝@45⅞ for seller February; 46⅝ for seller May. Rye—Steady and unchanged. Barley—Easier 1.04@1.05. Flax Seed—1.46@1.47. Dressed Hogs—6.87½@7.00. Pork—Dull and lower; old, 16.62½; new, 17.00 for seller cash; 16.90@16.92½ for seller January; 17.12½ for seller February; 17.35@17.37½ for seller March. Lard—Fair demand at lower rates; 11.00 for seller cash; 11.00 for seller December; 11.12½ for seller January; 11.25 for seller February; 11.37½@11.40 for seller March. Bulk Meats—Easier. Shoulders, 6.50; short ribs, 8.90; good clear, 9.15. Whisky—Steady and unchanged at 1.17. Receipts—Flour, 10,090; wheat 3,000; corn, 92,000; oats, 51,000; rye, 400: barley, 47,000. Shipments—Flour, 11,000; wheat, 10,000; corn, 74,000; oats, 45,000; rye. 200; barley, 15,000. The "Drover,s Journal" reports: Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; shipments, 2,700; market generally firm; ommon to good mixed, 5.60@6.15; light, 5.70@6.00; heavy packing and shipping, 6.20@6.45; Philadelphias and lard hogs, 6.50@6.75; skips and culs, 4.00@5.50. Cattle—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 1,900; active and steady; exports, 6.20@7.00; good to choice shipping, 5.25@6.00; poor to fair, 4.00@5.00; mixed butchers', quiet, active and firm; common to fair, 2.20@300; good to choice, 3.15@4.00; Texas cows thin; steers and oxen, mixed lots, 2.87¼@3.25; fair canning Texans, 3.45; stockers and feeders', 3.00. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 350; steady and in fair demand; extra quality, 5.00; scallowag sheep, 1.30@2.00 per head.

Curable Aches.

Among the aches which the unprecedented career of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has proved to be curable are those experienced by the rheumatic. Testimony of the most convincing character establishes the fact that the atrocious disease, even after resisting the most potent remedies of the pharmacopœia, has succumbed to the action of this beneficent blood depurent. Add to this fact the important one that it is safe, and its superiority is very manifest. Unfortunately safety cannot be predicated of the ordinary drugs used to overcome rheumatism, among which are several violent poisons, and some of them, as in the case of arsenic, have a tendency to aggregate in the system, and cause death at some unlooked-for moment. A slight overdose of the chief remedy, colchicum, causes spasm of the heart and death. The Bitters, besides being a depurent, remedies dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and general debility.

THE DRAUGHT HORSE.—A writer remarks that there has been a very marked change in the popular idea of the draught horse for use in this country. A few years ago great size was considered the one thing needful in a draught horse. They were not exactly bought and sold by the pound, like swine, but the weight of the horse was one of the first questions asked; quality was lost sight of. This rage of size led to the importation of many miserable brutes, and to the perpetuation of many glaring defects in conformation, and to the transmission of much hereditary unsoundness. But, thanks to the judgment of discriminating buyers, the public have come to understand that it takes something besides flesh and bone to make a good horse. Quality, action, endurance and temperament are now closely scrutinized by all breeders of intelligence, as well as by the buyers of horses for the great markets; and the importer of a breeder who now neglects these essentials in his selections must go into some other business.

Its Equal Is Unknown.

A Lowell (Mass.) paper, so we observe, cites the case of Mr. M. P. Short, proprietor of the Belmont Hotel, that city, who suffered with rheumatism for seventeen years without finding relief from any of the numerous remedies employed, until he applied St. Jacobs Oil: "I never found any medicine that produced such remarkable and instantaneous effect as it did," says Mr. Short.—*Lyons (Ia.) Mirror.*

An Immense Hammer.

The largest steam-hammer in the United States has gone into operation at Pittsburg. It weighs seventeen tons, while the anvil-block under it weighs 160 tons. With a full head of steam it will strike a blow of ninety tons, but, as this tremendous weight is not always necessary in hammering, it can be made to strike as light as desired. It has a thirty-eight-inch cylinder and nine-foot stroke. The ponderous blows make the earth quake for a radius of 200 yards. The big hammer is for forging steamboat shafts and other heavy work.

WINDSOR, Forsyth Co., N. C.

GENTS—I desire to express to you my thanks for your wonderful Hop Bitters. I was troubled with dyspepsia for five years previous to commencing the use of your Hop Bitters some six months ago. My cure has been wonderful. I am pastor of the First Methodist Church of this place, and my whole congregation can testify to the great virtues of your Bitters.

Very Respectfully, REV. H. FEREBEE.

CONGRESSIONAL.

A Record of the Every-Day Proceedings of Both Houses of Congress.

MONDAY, DEC. 12.

Senate—Senator Edmunds introduced a bill for defraying the expenses of President Garfield's illness and funeral, providing the sum does not exceed $100,000.

The chair submitted a memorial from the legislature of Minnesota, for an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river from St. Anthony's Falls to New Orleans.

Bills introduced—Relative to national banking associations; regulating license fees of officers of steam vessels, to deliver condemned cannon to the society of the Army of the Cumberland to aid in the erection of the statute of Gen. Garfield; and for the sale of a portion of the Ft. Leavenworth military reservation. The civil service reform bill was taken up but laid over.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

Senate.—Petitions were presented for the prohibition of unjust discriminations in railroad charges. Sen. Hoar, from the committee on rules, reported back the resolution for a select committee of seven to be appointed by the chair on extension of suffrage to women or the removal of their legal disabilities. A resolution was submitted directing the secretary of the interior to furnish a statement of the pension department showing what frauds, if any, have been discovered, and what legislation can be recommended to protect the government from such fraud, and the honest pensioner from fraud and extortion. A resolution was adopted to inquire what legislation is needed to enable widows and heirs of soldiers to receive the benefit of the bounties of said soldiers while living and remaining unpaid at the time of their death.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

House.—Taylor offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, for the appointment of a select committee of eleven members, to audit all claims for services and expenses growing out of the illness and burial of the late President Garfield; also to consider what allowance as pension or privilege should be granted to the widow and family of the late president.

Bills introduced—To repeal the internal revenue tax on matches, bank checks, snuff, cigars, and spirits distilled from apples and other fruits; for the appointment of colored men to inquire into the intellectual condition of the colored people of the south; making the trade dollar a legal tender; abolishing the tax on deposits of savings banks; to repeal the tax on bank checks; to equalize bounties; also tax on oleomargarine; proposing constitutional amendment for the election of postmasters by the people; for the protection of settlers on the public lands; proposing constitutional amendment fixing the term of office of civil officers at four years; reducing the rate of postage on letters and mail matter to two cents; also amending the timber culture act.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14.

Senate—In the senate to-day a number of bills were presented, among them one for ascertaining and settling private land claims in certain states and territories.

A resolution was submitted calling for information of the War Department relating to the construction of the ship canal across the Florida peninsula.

At the close of the morning business, the subject of Presidential succession was brought up, and Beck addressed the senate to illustrate the urgency for lerislative action.

THURSDAY, December 15.

Senate.—A resolution was submitted instructing the committee on pensions to inquire and report what increase of pension, if any, should be allowed the widow of James A. Garfield.

Senator Garland addressed the senate on the question as to when presidential inability arises. He said that congress was unable to pass judgment in such case; that it was a question to be determined by constitutional amendment. The clause of the constitution simply gives congress the right to say what officer shall act, and neither in that nor any where else is congress empowered to pass on inability. The truth is, it was intended to be left to the president and vice president, the matter to be settled between them. If Vice President Arthur had been in full accord with President Garfield, did any one doubt he would have been called on to act in the president's stead within ten days after the president was shot, because it was then generally known, despite the dispatches that went out from Washington to the contrary, that the president would not survive.

FRIDAY, DEC. 19.

Senate—A bill was introduced and referred for the suppression and prevention of pleuro-pneumonia in cattle.

Three thousand citizens of Nebraska, petitioned for the passage of an inter-state commerce bill to prohibit railways from discriminating in rates.

House—Bills were introduced relating to woman suffrage; to protect the purity of elections; to prevent fraud in carrying mails; to exchange the trade dollar, for the standard silver dollar; to abolish the tax on brandies made of apples, peaches and grapes; giving all religious denominations equal rights in the Indian territory; to reduce letter postage to one cent; fixing the rate of duty on barley and malt at twenty-five cents per bushel; to promote the efficiency of the life saving service; to establish a court of pensions; for the discharge in bankruptcy of one or more innocent members in partnership when another partner has been found guilty of some illegal act; to regulate suffrage in territories, and fix a certain qualification for office; also, to provide for oaths of jurors in trials for bigamy in territories; also, relative to the crime of bigamy and proof thereof; also, to provide for the regulation of Utah territory; also, to reorganize the legislative powers of Utah; also, granting a pension to the widow of the late Gen. Custer.

The Nabobs of the Press.

Burlington Hawkeye.

"Editors are usually wealthy," the man with the sample case remarked. "Yes," I said, "they are familiar with all the slang and business phrases of the money market; they write about millions as ordinary men talk about dollars; they know how to pay the national debt; they build railroads; they organize mining and magnificent transportation companies with fabulous capital; they declare war without consulting the Rothschilds, and if all the banks in America were to fail to-morrow they wouldn't be a cent poorer than they are to-day. Yes, they are rich. They associate with the moneyed classes, they sit down to the table with kings, and sometimes, in happier, luckier moments, with aces. If you want to borrow money, go the editor, he will turn to his advertising columns and tell you where you can borrow it. If you have money to loan, rather than see you suffer he will borrow it of you himself. Rich? He knows the secrets of the moneyed rings; he divulges the plans and schemes of the heavy operators to the people; he roars himself louder than the bulls, and growls among the bears; his voice is heard in the temples of the money changers, asking for money; he warbles his little roundelays out on the curbstone, in a melancholy key, when he doesn't get it. Oh, yes, editors are rich! When you want to spend all the money you have in this wide, wide world, to your lawyer; when you want something done for nothing, hie you to your newspaper office. Then, when you want to send some man to congress, send your lawyer, because you can get along without him." I paused, and a profound silence filled the car like a dream of peace. I looked around upon my audience. It was asleep.

There is a graceful group of young ladies among the diplomatic families in Washington. The Mexican, Spanish, Portuguese, Chilian, Haytien, and Hawaiian ministers all have unmarried daughters.

A FARCE.

Such is About the Verdict of the Public with Reference to the Guiteau Trial at Washington.

The Prisoner Runs Things to Suit Himself, and Dictates to the Court When to Adjourn.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Dr. Spitzka resumed his testimony in the Guiteau case to-day. Corkhill handed to witness a slip of paper on which was drawn a diagram of the human head, and said, "Now, doctor, supposing this to be prisoner's head, will you please point out the inequalities to which you referred to yesterday?"

Before any reply could be made Guiteau raised a laugh by saying: "That accounts for it. A hatter came to see me this morning and offered me a hat if I would let him take the size of my head. I got the hat, but you don't pay for it."

Corkhill—"Oh, no; the government will have to do so."

The witness went on giving his reasons for considering the prisoner insane. Upon a question being asked by Corkhill, Guiteau broke in with, "I have been looking up your record, Corkhill, and I'll show you up."

Subsequently Guiteau again interrupted the examination and shouted: "I see that crank Talmadge has been doing some sensational business in this case. He had better go slow. He has been before his synod several times for lying and has a reputation in New York for running for a house of prostitution. I have got my eyes on several of these cranks, and if they don't go slow I'll give some more of them some free advertising. The high toned portion of the American people are beginning to take a right view of this case."

Scoville endeavored to introduce as evidence what he (Scoville) had said in relation to Shaw, a witness for the prosecution, by asking the witness to state to the jury what he (Scoville) had told him. Witness said he had learned in relation to Shaw.

Objection was made and sustained, when Guiteau shouted out: "We have found out that Shaw was guilty of perjury in New Jersey, and was told by a judge from a bench that he ought to be convicted and sent to prison. We also know that English was convicted of crime in Ireland. The jury ought to know what kind of witneses you are bringing here to ruin my reputation."

After recess, L. S. Gabell, of New York, took the witness stand.

Guiteau—If, your honor, please, I would like to know what they expect to prove by this witness. I think we have had enough of his testimony. I only know this man slightly.

Judge Cox—It is not necessary to state in advance. Go on Mr. Witness.

Witness was in the life insurance business. Prisoner desired to solicit for him. Witness paid him $25, but never realized any business from his efforts. Prisoner told witness he was about to marry a wealthy lady and was to have an Austrian mission, and wanted to borrow $200. Witness did not deem the prisoner in sound mind.

W. P. Copeland, a journalist, was called, and identified some newspaper slips.

Guiteau—You are no lawyer, Copeland.

Several other witnesses were examined all of whom were interrupted and insulted by the assassin.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The largest crowd yet was assembled about the court room door this morning before the opening of the court.

Dr. John L. Witherow, of Boston, testified that prisoner desired to deliver a lecture in his church in answer to Ingersoll, but witness declined to have his church used for that purpose. Witness never saw the least indication of unsoundness of mind on the part of prisoner, but, on the contrary, thought he possessed unusual shrewdness.

Charles A. Byran, of the New York Equitable Life Insurance Co., related the circumstances of Guiteau's connection with his company, when Guiteau indignantly shouted: "Well, I want to say right here, that when a witness comes here and tells what is false, I shall tell him, 'your are mistaken, sir, that is false, that is a lie,' and finally, 'you are a miserable whelp.'"

Henry M. Collier, an attorney of New York, related an instance of Guiteau collecting $175 and failing to pay it over. Witness said he informed Judge Donahue at the time that he considered Guiteau a thief and a scoundrel

Guiteau (excitedly)—You did not dare say so or I would have knocked you down.

One of the jurors here stated to the court that he could not possibly concentrate his thoughts upon the evidence, feeling ill as he did, and the court adjourned.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

The first witness sworn was K. M. Justice, of Logansport, Ind., who testified, that in his judgment, Guiteau was perfectly sane, and also a very sharp, shrewd man. Witness said prisoner came to Logansport as a book agent, selling the life of Moody.

At this, Guiteau worked himself into a terrible rage and called the witness all kind of vile names.

Mrs. Scoville created a sensation by asking permission of the court to propound a question to witness, but it was not granted.

Immediately after recess Guiteau announced that he had a little speech to make, and said: "I suppose I have given 1,000 autographs since this trial began. It has been suggested I shall charge 25 cents for them, but I decline. We want money, however, for this trial. There are certain officeholders in this city and throughout the country that never would have had their positions but for my inspiration. I want these men if they have any consciences to respond to this appeal and send us some money. If they don't I will speak out and give their names next time. Some rich men in New York gave Mrs. Garfield several hundred thousand. It was a noble act and I approve it. Now I want them to give me some. I demand it in the name of justice and right."

A number of letters written by Guiteau since his imprisonment were read by the district attorney, and were offered in evidence to disprove the theory of insanity. After the reading was concluded Guiteau turned to the district attorney and enquired: "Where are the rest of my letters, Corkhill that you intercepted? I think the American people ought to know what a miserable sneak you are."

Scoville questioned the witness, Gen. R., until the hour of adjournment. "Have you always been on good terms with the prisoner?" asked Scoville.

"Yes," shouted the prisoner, "I always considered him my personal friend, and he proved himself a mean, dirty scoundrel. A nice record you'll have, Reynolds, to come sneaking into my cell to get information to hang me on."

Scoville pressed the witness closely, and finally received an answer that the government paid him for his expenses while he was having the interview.

Guiteau—How much?

Scoville (putting out his hand)—You keep quiet.

G.—Well, then, how much will you take an hour to get out of him what I could learn in ten minutes.

Scoville—How much do you get as witness?

W.—Eighty-five dollars.

G.—Three interviews! Well, that is pretty good; about $30 a day for lying. That is more than Corkhill earns, but he will get his reward down below in the next world.

The cross-examination become rather tedious, without eliciting anything new, and Guiteau protested frequently that the time of the court should not be wasted by such loose, zig-zag way of talking. Finally, with great impatience he shouted: "You are most as stupid as Corkhill. Come, your honor, let's go home."

Court adjourned.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Gen. Reynolds was again called this morning and cross-examined.

Ellen C. Grant never suspected the prisoner insane.

Mrs. Anna J. Dunmire (Guiteau's divorced wife) was called, and several ladies rose to leave the court room. Guiteau moved unesily upon his seat, and looking angrily toward the audience cried out: "There won't be any smut on this examination; the ladies need not go out. They have no business to put this woman on the stand unless Corkhill wants to stir up filth. I say it's an outrage on decency for Corkhill to drag this lady in here and have her character ripped up as it will be. Corkhill ought to be ashamed of himself. He is worse than an old hog. I appeal to the court to intercept this infamous action of Corkhill. Arthur ought to kick him out. I made Arthur president, and I have a right to demand it. He shall put some reputable lawyer in the place of this infamous Corkhill."

Very much to the surprise of every one but two or three questions were asked. The witness never saw any signs of insanity in the prisoner while she lived with him as his wife. At the close of the examination by the prosecution, Guiteau with a sigh, said to Corkhill: "Thank you Mr. Corkhill for the sake of her children. This is the most decent thing you have done in this trial. I expect, however, that Judges Porter and Davidge insist on it and they are both supposed to be decent men."

The cross-examination of Mrs. Dunmire was tedious and wholly fruitless, and as she left the stand Guiteau shouted after her, "I have not seen this lady for eight years, and as far as I know, she is a high-toned christian lady, and I have nothing against her."

Court adjourned until Monday.

Origin of Names in the Week.

In the museum at Berlin, in the hall devoted to northern antiquities, they have the representations from the idols from which the names of the days of the week are derived. From the idol of the Sun comes Sunday. This idol is represented with his face like the sun, holding a burning wheel, with both hands on his breast, signifying his course round the world. The idol of the Moon, from which comes Monday, is habited in a short coat, like a man, but holding the moon in his hands. Tuisco, from which comes Tuesday, was one of the most ancient and popular gods of the Germans, and represented in his garments of skin, according to their peculiar manner of clothing; the third day of the week was dedicated to his worship. Woden, from which comes Wednesday, was a valiant prince among the Saxons. His image was prayed to for victory. Thor, from whence comes Thursday, is seated in a bed, with twelve stars over his head, holding a scepter in his hand. Friga, from whence we have Friday, is represented with a drawn sword in his right hand, and a bow in his left. Seater, from which is Saturday, has the appearance of perfect wretchedness. He is thin-visaged, long-haired, with a long beard. He carries a pail of water in his right hand, wherein are fruits and flowers.—*Philadelphia Saturday Night.*

Miss Susan Fenimore Cooper, daughter of the noted novelist, is trying to raise money to erected at Cooperstown, N. Y., an Episcpal Orphanage. She started the work eight or nine years ago, and has seen much good resulting from her labors. Ten thousand dollars are needed for a new building. Miss Cooper is 70 years of age.