RELIGIOUS NOTES.

— Improvements to St. John's church, where President Arthur attends, have been inaugurated upon a somewhat extensive scale. They include two additional entrances and a double vestibule. The improvements, which are upon the plans of an architect of Berlin, will not be completed this season.

— A meeting of Presbyterian ministers has been held in Chicago, at which a minister read a carefully prepared paper showing how in a series of years the additions to the Chicago churches have gradually decreased, and that the present situation was really alarming. Some discussion then took place as to the remedies to be applied.

—The Rev. Dr. Carmichael, of Hamilton, Canada, has been called to the rectorship of Calvary Episcopal church in New York, to fill the vacant pulpit of the Rev. Dr. Washburn, who died in February last. This is the first instance of the Episcopalians following the example of the Presbyterians—passing the graduates of their own theological seminaries and importing a pastor from abroad.

— By way of enforcing the necessity and value of congregational church music, Rev. Wm. Lloyd relates that an Englishman who undertook to join with the choir in singing "Old Hundred," as rearranged by Novello, began, stopped, looked around confused, and at length, the mystery having cleared up, he remarked in a church whisper to his nearest neighbor, "That choir is drunk, sir." Not a few people have shared the Englishman's bewilderment.

— The *Christian Advocate* has an editorial under the head of "Guiteau's Lying Defence," in which some account of his career in New York is given. He became a member of a Baptist church, systematically swindled the pastor of $100, and afterward, when charged with gross immorality, acknowledged his guilt, but begged for mercy on the ground that his expulsion would injure his business prospects. For a time the sentence was suspended, but he was finally expelled.

— The quarterly conference of the 4th street M. E. church, Tuesday evening, adopted resolutions complimentary to the presiding elder (Rev. B. Peyton Brown) and the pastor (Rev. George V. Leech) for their services. The terms of both these ministers will close in their present locations this year. It is understood that this church will ask the bishop at the conference to send them Rev. A. W. Rudisill, who has served the Cumberland appointment for the past three years. Under the pastorate of Rev. G. V. Leech there has been some increase in the membership, which now numbers about 250, and the recent revival has added some 25 or 30 to the list of probationers.

—Says the Springfield *Republican*: "The loftily resentful way in which Dr. Spitzka, of the Guiteau trial, drew himself up the other day, when he was asked whether he believed in the existence of a God, is a reminder that we are living in an age of agnosticism, so-called, and that to a portion of the community these old law questions about belief in God and in a future state of rewards and punishments are mere superstitious lumber,—as obsolete as the trial by combat or the judicial killing of witches. If the agnostics carry the day, the Spitzkas of the future will not have their scientific susceptibilities ruffled by such interrogatories. It is not yet quite certain, however, that the agnostics are going to carry the day."

— The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, has been listening for several Sundays to his fellow-preachers in New York and Brooklyn while his own church is being repaired. He found the sensation caused by listening a strange one, and learned many things that he had never known before about the effect of a preacher's words. One thing that he observed was that each sermon was "mightily helped or hindered, made or marred," by its delivery. "The range and effect of the projectile," he writes to *The Congregationalist*, "depended very much on the power that sent it forth. A good thought, clumsily shaped or tamely uttered, seemed to fall lifeless from the lips; whereas, a more common thought, well rounded like a bullet and discharged with a percussion, penetrated every ear and heart.

—Rev. D. A. Payne, D.D., LL.D., senior Bishop of the African M. E. church, was tendered a reception in Baltimore Thursday evening by the friends of the venerable bishop who assembled to welcome him back home from the Methodist Ecumenical conference, held in London last September, on which occasion he had the distinguished honor, never before enjoyed by any colored man, of presiding over the conference for one day. Among those present was ex-Senator Bruce, (now Register of the Treasury), who, in an address of welcome, referred to the fact that Bishop Payne was an ardent worker in behalf of the A.M.E. church when a small building would have held all the members of a church which now numbers fully 350,000 souls, and which has churches which in magnificence will compare favorably with those erected by the whites.

— A sermon delivered lately by Rev. Owen James, pastor of the Fifth Baptist church, in this city, has been the subject of considerable comment. The sermon was on the subject of "Conversion to Christianity," and Mr. James took the ground that so-called conversion was an act entirely voluntary on the part of the individual, and was not necessarily preceded by marked repentance, or deep contrition. On the contrary he thought quite a large percentage of Christians would testify that they had never experienced that remarkable contrition of spirit, nor the keen pangs of repentance so often related by the Christians of the earlier years in the present century; but have grown, so to speak, gradually into Christianity and would be unable to tell just when or where they were converted. Mr. James went further, and stated that he failed to see why it was necessary that a child, arriving at the age of accountability to its maker, should go astray. There were the two ways (the right and the wrong) to choose between. The child must, from its own free choice choose its own course—if it take the right course there would be no need—no possibility in fact of conversion—and in that case he could not see why such an one would not be at least as good a christian as would a converted sinner. The speaker did not undertake to say that children, even under the best training do actually grow to manhood or womanhood sinless, but he could see no reason why they might not do so, and in the event of so doing why they would not be good christians. In other words he could see no reason why a human being should necessarily commit sin. The way to become a Christian was simply to believe in Christ, and to take Him as teacher and guide in all our thoughts and actions. If this were done in the first responsible acts of the person it could not be said that such a person had been converted, for there would be no conversion; but on the other hand, if the true conception of Christ's character should not have been awakened until a later period of life, after sinful habits had been formed and knowingly practiced, then conversion must follow before Christianity can be established in the character, but that conversion is not necessarily preceded by great agitation of the mental faculties, nor by exact date of occurrence.

As stated above, the discourse was severely criticised by some of the more "orthodox" members of the society, but was heartily endorsed by many others who attend that church.

—Dr. Talmage delivered a discourse last Sunday on what he called "Guiteanism," which he characterized as able-bodied beggary. Such men propose to live by their wits. They are trying to see what they can pick up. They hang around the headquarters of the political parties to see if there are any crumbs and hurrah for the candidate who they think will be successful. Washington is full of them. All the trees around the White House were full of these crows when Garfield was shot. That frightened them off their roosts, but they are now as thick as ever. They are as strong and enthusiastic now for Arthur as they were for Garfield then. Their chief apostle is Guiteau. The most of them will soon be despondent and mad enough to shoot anything from a President down to a sapling. The most of them will come home with no official appointment and without a cent in their pockets. What then will they do? Borrow, of course; borrow. They will not think of getting work. It is only we vulgar people who work. Again, "Guiteauism" stands for those who employ the cloak of religion to cover up their turpitude. The assassin was a successful prayer-meeting exhorter. He was an usher at revival meetings; he quotes scripture glibly; he has been a member of the Methodist church, the Presbyterian church and the Baptist church. He has honored pretty much all our denominations except the Episcopalian; but as the Apostle Judas was hung, Guiteau may yet in one sense be in the line of apostolic succession. Membership of the church was to him a great field of usefulness, for it enlarged his opportunity and gave him more facility for the chief end of such men—the borrowing of money. He is only a ripe illustration of that class of people in the churches who worship God on Sunday and the devil all the rest of the week; some of them are vestrymen, elders, deacons or Sunday school superintendents and prominent professors of religion, while they are rotten clear through.

HOME MATTERS.

HEALTH MATTERS — USEFUL RECIPES — TIMELY HINTS.

TO CLEAN gold ornaments, wash in warm soap and water with a clean brush, and dry with wash-leather.

A REMEDY FOR HICCOUGH.—The best remedy in ordinary hiccoughs is about twenty-five grains of common table salt, placed in the mouth and swallowed with a sip of water.

THE APPLICATION OF POWDERED PINE-WOOD CHARCOAL to burns and scalds has been recommended by a foundry workman as giving speedy relief and cure.

DUST ON OIL PAINTINGS.—It may not be known to all good housewives that they can effectually remove dust from their oil paintings by washing them with a soft cloth dipped in lukewarm suds. Wipe dry.

GRAPE leaves are recommended to put on top of pickles to keep them sharp and free from mold. Fresh green grape leaves are better than flannel cloths. They should be rinsed in pure water and then drained quite dry and laid over every piece in the jar. They should be changed once a week.

TO PREPARE A NEW IRON KETTLE FOR USE.—Fill it with clean potato parings, boil them for an hour or more, then wash the kettle with hot water, wipe it dry, and rub it with a little lard; repeat the rubbing for half a dozen times after using. In this way you will prevent rust and all the annoyances liable to occur in the use of a new kettle.

BAKED BANANAS FOR BREAKFAST.—Peel the fruit and cut it in halves lengthwise. Lay these strips in close order in a baking-pan, strew sugar over and some bits of fresh butter and bake in a moderate oven about half an hour. The fruit should be basted while baking with a few spoonfuls of butter and sugar syrup and should come out glazed. Serve warm.—*Hotel Reporter.*

BY COATING over the surface of glass mirrors with glycerine, their clouding by the accumulation of condensed water vapor will be prevented for a considerable time. The attraction of the glycerine is so great for the water as to absorb the latter as fast as deposited. This hint may prove of great use to dentists, who are frequently troubled by the clouding of mouth-mirrors, and it may also be of value to those who are compelled to shave themselves in chilly apartments.

CARE OF OIL CLOTHS.—Many oil cloth mats last but one winter, when if properly cared for they would last much longer. The reason is that as a general rule too many tacks are put in them when they are first laid on the floor. It is a good plan to let the oil cloth lie without any tacking for two or three days until it is flat and the danger of wrinkles forming is over. If it is bound with carpet-binding, this should be sewed on with a stout linen thread, with long stitches. Then a very few tacks will serve to keep it in its place.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Medical opinion seems to be generally unanimous as regards the efficacy of the carbolic acid treatment in whooping cough. Dr. R. J. Banning has been in the habit of using it for some time with very good results. A few drops evaporated upon a hot shovel in the bedroom upon going to bed will generally prevent any severe attack during the night. He has also found the administration in the ordinary doses of croton chloral extremely beneficial. Mr. J. R. Clouting, M. R. C. S. E., considers carbolic inhalations the most successful mode of dealing with the disease which he has employed during the ten years he has been in practice.

PRETTY TIDIES can be made of the mats of linen momie cloths that have pictures stamped on them. Work the pattern in outline stitch, with one color or a variety; put black velvet ribbon around the mat, blind-stitching it on, and allowing the narrow fringe on the edge of the mat to show on the right side; sew lace on the edge of the ribbon, and you have a serviceable tidy. The mat, when soiled, can be ripped off without disturbing the border, and, after it is washed and pressed, can be stitched on again. Two of these tidies look well on a Queen Anne sofa.

CLEANING WHITE SILK LACE.—The lace is sewn over small clean slips of wood to keep it evenly spread out, laid over night in warm milk, to which a little soap has been added, rinsed in fresh water, laid for the same length of time in warm soap lye, and finally rinsed without any friction. Linen lace is best cleaned by covering the outside of a large glass bottle smoothly with stout linen or white flannel, upon which the lace is sewn in a number of coils, and over the whole some coarse open tissue is secured. The bottle thus dressed is allowed to soak for a time in lukewarm soft water, and the outside wrapping is then rubbed with soap and a piece of flannel. After this process, the bottle is laid to steep for some hours in clean soft water. It is then rolled between dry towels, dipped in rice water, and rolled again. Finally, the damp lace is unfastened from the bottle, and ironed at once between linen cloths.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—One quart buckwheat flour; four tablespoonfuls yeast; one teaspoonful salt; one handful Indian meal; two tablespoonfuls molasses—not syrup; warm water enough to make a thin batter; beat very well and set to rise in a warm place; if the batter is in the least sour in the morning stir in a very little soda dissolved in hot water; mix in an earthen crock, and leave some in the bottom each morning—a cupful or so—to serve as sponge for the next night; instead of getting fresh yeast. In cold weather this plan can be successfully pursued for a week or ten days without setting a new supply. Of course you add the usual quantity of flour, &c., every night, and beat up well. Do not make your cakes too small. Buckwheats should be of a generous size. Some put two-thirds buckwheat, one-third oat-meal, omitting the Indian. —*Common Sense in the Household.*

HOW TO MAKE INDELIBLE INK.—A correspondent asks for a recipe for making indelible ink. The following is contributed by a practical chemist: Add, stirring well, cuprus chloride to clean, soft water, until it will no longer dissolve, then add a very little more to make sure; make a strong solution of caustic soda or potash; pour off carefully the clear solution of cuprus chloride; add to this the solution of caustic alkali (the potash or soda); put it in little by little, as long as a blue precipitate continues to form, letting it subside after each addition of the alkali, collect this precipitate by allowing it to settle and pouring the liquid carefully off; add enough aqua ammonia to this precipitate to dissolve it, and no more; it may be thickened with a little dextrine or gum arabic. The druggist of whom you buy the materials may be consulted as to quantity.—*N. Y. Post.*

WHITE SOUP OF CELERY.—Celery is high, so instead of serving it with soup, some people will make soup of it, of a little of it, too. Take the water in which chickens have been boiled, reduce to a quart of rich stock, or, take veal stock, or a rich broth of mutton, but preferably the former two. Put in half a cup of rice to cook in a pint of milk, and grate into it the white part and root of two heads of celery. Let the milk simmer slowly on the back of the fire until the rice is soft enough to mash smoothly through a colander. Strain the stock free from all sediment and add the prepared rice milk, which must taste strongly of celery. Heat for a few minutes with a little salt and cayenne pepper, and serve. It should look like rich cream. This makes about three pints of soup. If your milk boils away before the rice is soft you must add more.

HOW TO MANAGE A COUGH.—A distinguished English physician, in a work on coughs and colds, says if we would know just how to manage a cough we must learn how not to cough. The inclination to cough should at any rate be suppressed until the secretion, the existence of which sets up the cough, is within your reach; a full inspiration should now be taken and the accumulated phlegm is then removed at a single effort; thus the mucous surfaces are not causelessly irritated, and a severe bronchial attack passes easily through its stages, whereas, if the membrane is irritated by violent and useless fits of coughing, it gets sore and relaxed. Again, by inhaling steam, or sucking an ipecacuanha lozenge on first awaking, the dried secretion may be loosened or easily expelled, and the usual fit of morning cough partly prevented.

HOW TO USE CURRY POWDER.—Curry serves to go with rabbits, chickens, veal and fish, or to give a flavor to warmed over meats. Take a tablespoonful of butter, one of flour, one teaspoonful of curry powder, cut an onion fine and fry brown in the butter. Add the flour and curry powder, stirring for one minute and then pour into the pan a large cupful either of the meat gravy or whatever prepared "stock" you have on hand. Simmer five minutes, strain and serve. Hot water will do instead of stock. The author of "Art in the Kitchen" advises to use curry in a pepper box as you would cayenne, pepper it over fish or kidneys, or whatever dish you like, on your own plate, then you can regulate the quantity and not interfere with other people, especially you need not get it too hot; a teaspoonful of curry powder costs one cent.

THE COMING NIHILIST TRIALS.

A Big Batch of Prisoners.

A St. Petersburg correspondent sends the following: In order to get rid, once for all, of the important persons implicated in the assassination of the late Emperor a number of other cases are continually being added to the principal one. It is thus that several prisoners who could not well be connected with the others in the bill of indictment were simply sent to Siberia "administratively"—that is to say, without a trial. It is probable their case did not entitle them to be hanged. The Advocate General Mouravieff—the same who went to Paris to claim Hartman—appears to have thought so and to have made up his mind to try those only who have the best chance of being handed over to Friloff, the hangman, whose rotten ropes break because he drinks the money given him to buy good ones. The number of prisoners who will be admitted to the court is at least sixty-two. The most prominent are the ship lieutenant Ensign Zinovieff, the woman Lebedeff and the man who from the beginning gave his name to the case, Trigoni. The prosecution has had easier work owing to the recent confessions. The trial has excited the greatest interest, and for some time past has been one of the principal topics of conversation. But now everybody has got something to say on the forthcoming return of the Emperor to St. Petersburg. The Czar will reside in his former palace, the one usually reserved for the heir to the throne, the Anitchkoff Palace, which is now vacant on account of the youthful age of the present heir, the future Nicholas II. This palace, with one side on the Nevsky Prospect, the great St. Petersburg boulevard, another facing the Fontanka canal, and a third on the Catherine square, has been completely isolated. Formerly its fourth side was in contact with the Bouffe Theater, where all the celebrities of opera bouffee—Schneider, Judic, Theo, and others—have been heard. The theater has disappeared in fire, and the ground on which the building stood has been turned into a garden. During the last two months workmen have been busily digging subterranean passages round the crown property. A long gallery, wide enough to admit a patrol, runs all round the block and is lighted with gas day and night.

THE CZAR'S HOUSECLEANING.

It is thought that the Emperor will not make a long stay in the Anitchkoff Palace, and that he will pass the greater part of the winter in the great imperial palace whose dining-room was blown up by the nihilists just as the late Emperor and Empress were about to take their seats at the table with the other members of the family. Measures will be taken there also as in the Anitchkoff Palace, and the first one has been already begun. It consists in clearing out the building from top to bottom. This operation has resulted in the finding of unexpected articles of furniture. Strange to say this huge block of rooms contained a number of people whose existence appears to have been completely unknown to the police. For centuries past these people have lived and died within the walls of the palace as if they had been on a desert island. Besides the imperial service of aides-de-camp, gentlemen and ladies-in-waiting, besides the men servants, chambermaids and porters, whose names are all registered in the steward's book, there were a number of other people who had come with favorites of former Czars, and who had forgotten to leave when their masters left. These people came and went, ate, drank and slept, were married, had lots of children, died and were succeeded without attracting anybody's notice. It is thus that something or somebody was found on every roof, in every corner, under and even over the room. In some of the courtyards these strange people had erected small log huts and camped under the palace windows. No wonder that the nihilists found the means from time to time to get a threatening message carried into the Emperor's private apartments or to conceal a few pounds of dynamite. It was, indeed, high time to think of clearing this palace, compared to which Noah's ark was a mere plaything. They actually found a cow grazing on the top of the roof. The cow had a shed for the winter. Nobody knows how the animal got there, but it is supposed she was brought there quite young and that her milk was sold by some enterprising speculator to the inhabitants of the palace. There must now be a motley collection of vagrants belonging to all classes of society in the streets of St. Petersburg. But their lot need not excite much sympathy, for there is no town in the world where there are so many people who manage to live without any known means of existence. To give an instance of these free and easy manners and customs when servants are dismissed for drunkenness or laziness—and this is generally the reason—if they do not find another situation they get on very well without one for months. They simply walk into the kitchen of other houses and make friends with the servants, who manage to have a small dinner party every day at their master's expense. If you are a stranger you may have some objection to this addition to your budget expenses; but you will soon find it useless to have any opinion on the subject, for if you change your servants those whom you take in their stead will do as the others did.

THE NIHILISTS' SEASON.

It has been observed that the nihilists seldom do very serious mischief before the month of January, and that when the month of May comes they generally take a long rest while the emperor locks himself up in his country house. Their last crime bears the date of March 13, but their proclamations have been numerous and cleverly distributed of late. They have been found in every part of the capital and in most parts of the country; they have been profusely circulated in the army, which has been lately placed also under the surveillance of the police. The plebeian and the peasant who worship the Czar are told that Alexander II. was assassinated by the noblemen who killed him because he wanted to divide the land among the workingmen. This they have readily believed, and they are now fully convinced that the present emperor will suffer the same fate, so that if anything happens to Alexander III. the moujik might fall upon the noblemen and the landlords and punish them severely, in the belief that they were at the bottom of the plot. A great many of the latter who used formerly to spend the winter in their country homes have come into the neighboring towns. The Emperor takes special interest in the Pope, with whom he has a great deal in common. Like him he objects to all kinds of innovation. "Leo XIII. and I," he said the other day, "hold religiously the scepter of the past, and our flocks will surely return before long." These words may be set by the side of those spoken by Gen. Manteuffel to Gen. Trepoff only a few days ago: "The Emperor Alexander III. ought to have sent Loris Melikoff to Siberia for having pushed Alexander II. into constitutional idealism." Now, a few days later the same Gen. Trepoff, while at Wiesbaden, saw Gen. Loris Melikoff coming toward him, and exclaiming: "The man who dares speak of a constitution in Russia deserves to have a bullet sent through his skull." "That is what I said to the Emperor three days ago," added Gen. Loris Melikoff. It is needless to add that Gen. Trepoff, who is a strong constitutionalist, did not like the idea of this bullet, for he has a painful recollection of the one Vera Sassaulitch lodged in his thigh. The same day on which the Emperor received Gen. Trepoff, who was his father's prefect of police, he received also the visit of M. Leon Renault, who was formerly M. Thiers' prefect of police. M. Leon Renault has come here to start a financial affair for a Paris bank. Gold mines and a railway are to be worked. Prince Orloff, Russian ambassador at Paris, has got a share in the business, and it was he who introduced M. Leon Renault to the Emperor, to the ministers and to the Court Minister Woronzoff Dashkoff. His majesty was treated by the Frenchman to a long conference on socialism in general and on the nihilists in particular, and he certainly had some experience in the matter for it was he who hunted out most of the communists after the insurrection of 1871.

The Grave of Keats.

"Rid of the world's injustice, and his pain,
He rests at last beneath God's veil of blue:
Taken from life when life and love were new
The youngest of the martyrs here is lain,
Fair as Sebastian, and as early slain.
No cypress shades his grave, no funeral yew,
But gentle violets weeping with the dew
Weave on his bones an ever-blossoming chain.
O proudest heart that broke for misery!
O sweetest lips since those of Mitylene!
O poet-painter of our English Land!
Thy name was writ in water—it shall stand:
And tears like mine will keep thy memory green
As Isabella did her Basil-tree."

OSCAR WILDE.

A BRIDE INSTANTLY KILLED.—At Latrobe, Pa., Wednesday evening, Mrs. Elizabeth Karns, who had just been married, was instantly killed by the Johnstown express while about to board a train with her husband, Robert Karns, to begin their wedding tour.

Upon a resolution that the statutes making attendance on morning prayers and other religious exercises compulsory should be repealed, the vote of the Overseers of Harvard College was "no."

A funny man at Jackson, Mich., put a cast iron bullfrog on a log in the river, and the boys threw stones at it all day without discovering why it didn't plunge.

Sense vs. Speculation.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

All men still in the possession of their senses, and not in danger of being tried for murder, whatever may be their danger of being killed, ought to be thankful to Dr. Fordyce Barker for the admirable testimony which he gave in the Guiteau case on Tuesday last. His evidence came into the judicial chamber like a whiff of fresh air into a sick room. Not recently, at least, has a distinction so clear and philosophical been drawn between intellectual aberration and that condition of the mind in which conscience, or whatever is left of it, yields to the temptations of passion or of vanity and leaves a man to do that which is contrary to the eternal law of God and the enacted law of man. All the answers of Dr. Barker were given with the precision of a man who knew of what he was talking; but we desire particularly to call attention to one which he gave in response to an interrogatory of the court. It covers the whole problem. The court inquired: "Is it not a fact that in some (insane) patients there is very great wickedness?" Dr. Barker, with a clearness and accuracy which do him honor, responded: "Yes. Insane people may be very wicked, and are responsible for such wickedness as they can restrain themselves from doing. If they can find a motive for doing or not doing an act of wickedness it shows that insanity has not destroyed their power of will."

These are words which deserve to be perpetuated in any future treatise of medical jurisprudence. The same may be said of Dr. Barker's distinction between "insane delusions" and "absurd and extravagant opinions." We ought to be obliged to him for pointing out that where there are no delusions there may be "perverseness of the morals." Again, Dr. Barker cleared away a great deal of mystical nonsense when he said: "I do not think that there is such a thing as moral insanity. I have no faith in its existence. Moral insanity is simply wickedness." And again: "Uncontrollable impulse may exist in a perfectly sane person, as the result of bad habits or passions." Again, in regard to eccentricities: "They are exhibitions of characters, in language, dress, modes of expression or conduct, different from the ordinary standard of the world, and are usually the result of vanity or self-love." Finally, and best of all: "There is no such disease known to medical science as hereditary insanity. There is undoubtedly a hereditary tendency to insanity. Because a grandmother or grandfather has been insane, it does not prove that a descendant is liable to insanity;" and a man "cannot inherit a tendency to insanity from his brothers or sisters or aunts or cousins."

We are of opinion that the whole testimony of Dr. Fordyce Barker, apart from its bearing upon the case, will tend to further a better order of things in medical jurisprudence. We do not remember a medical expert who has so admirably, in giving his testimony, pointed out these vital distinctions between human depravity and intellectual aberration. It is a melancholy fact that the plea of insanity, which has more than once interfered in our courts to save a perfectly responsible murderer from the gallows, might have been just as successfully interposed to rescue from the state prison a thief, a forger, or a swindler. From a certain point of view any man who commits any crime is intellectually at sea. If anything is well settled, it is that any violation of the law is foolish; yet men, otherwise specially sharp, heedlessly tumble into wrong-doing, under the notion that they will escape the penalty. So far they are mentally wrong, but no more so than one who permits himself to engage in a wild money speculation or even to publish a foolish book. The truth is, that insanity, under certain developments, might keep a man out of Wall street or prevent him from printing. Unquestionably there comes a time to some men when immediate responsibility ceases, and they are left at the mercy of a brain which has abdicated its sovereignty. It is an unpleasant reflection that for even this they may be responsible on the ground that their condition is the result of shameless surrender to base passions. If Guiteau, for example, were really insane, which we do not for a moment suppose him to be, he would only have to thank himself for his pitiable condition, the result of his own self-indulgence. As the thing stands, he is the responsible victim of passions which he has all his life petted, and of moral perverseness in which he has found an exceeding comfort. He is simply wicked. If he is not, then all notion of God's moral order is a superstition, and there is, and can be, no distinction between right and wrong in this unfortunate world.

She Had the Craze.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

"I understand they have a very fine exhibition at the Art Association this season," said Mrs. Breezy, as she poured out a cup of coffee for her lord and master. "So I hear," said Mr. Breezy, taking his place at the head of the table.

"If you havn't any engagement to-night, Mr. Breezy, we will go round and see the pictures," said Mrs. Breezy, in a tone of voice which implied that she did not expect her lord to refuse.

"I'm very sorry dear—"

"That's enough," said Mrs. Breezy. "Of course, you have an engagement. What do you care about pictures and art? But it's time we did take an interest in such things, Mr. Breezy. You cannot expect to be thought anything of unless you have some good pictures on your walls, and our house is a disgrace to the age we live in. Why, the walls are as bare as the top of your head, Mr. Breezy, and it's time we had a picture or two about just for appearances sake, if nothing else."

"Yes," said Mr. Breezy, "I saw some stunning colored photographs—"

"Colored photographs!" ejaculated Mrs. Breezy, in tones of disgust. "Mr. Breezy, you are without soul. You're wanting in the finer feelings which go to make up the cultured side of life. You are—"

"I read that myself," said Mr. Breezy. "I suppose it is very high toned language, but didn't understand it, and what is more, I don't believe you do," continued Mr. Breezy with surprising firmness.

"Mr. Breezy, if you are contented to remain ignorant of the beautiful"—

"Ignorant of the beautiful," repeated Mr. Breezy, "yes, that was stuck on the end of the article. Lots of words, but I didn't see the sense of the thing."

"Will you allow me to get a word in edgeways?" cried Mrs. Breezy, thumping the table vigorously with her knife handle.

"Certainly, my dear," said Mr. Breezy, subsiding and assuming his normal mildness of demeanor.

"As I said, our house is as bare as a barn," continued Mrs. Breezy, "and if we do not wish to be put down as ignorant, vulgar people, we must get a few pictures. Oil paintings, Mr. Breezy. Real oil paintings and not tea store prizes or colored prints such as you are used to seeing in the vile saloons you frequent. We will visit the exhibition and I will pick out a dozen or so"—

"Of assorted sizes?" broke in Mr. Breezy.

"You will go with me," continued Mrs. Breezy, paying no attention to her husband's interruption. "It may soften down your rough, practical nature, which does not rise above law books and hideous legal papers."

"She's got 'em" murmured Mr. Breezy.

"Mr. Breezy, I should like to know what you mean to imply by that remark," said Mrs. Breezy, indignantly.

"Why the esthetic craze," said Mr. Breezy, suddenly, bracing up amazingly. "I can stand a good deal, Mrs. Breezy," he continued, "but there I draw the line. Why, at this rate we shall soon have the house full of old truck from the secondhand shops. Broken china, old rusty bits of iron and all sorts of rubbish. It won't do, madame, it won't do!"

"Well, I never!" said Mrs. Breezy, amazed.

"No, I know what poor Brown has suffered; and I don't propose to become a martyr if I know it," said Mr. Breezy, pushing his chair back and throwing his coat open. "Why, that poor fellow lives in mortal terror from morning until night. His house is turned into an old junk shop. The floor, the tables, everything covered with what his precious wife calls high art, and he has to pick his way through every room, like a boat entering a strange harbor. If he sits down in a chair his precious wife screams out that the furniture was only made to look at, and he is in mortal agony of doing or saying something out of the way from morning until he is safe in his bed, and he must even crawl into bed gingerly for fear of ruining the Venetian curtains or scratching the headboard. And she commenced with a few pictures, too, just as you propose to commence. No, madame, our house is very well as it is," concluded Mr. Breezy, gulping down an entire cup of hot coffee by way of a bracer, and looking defiantly at the ceiling.

"Well—I—oh—I must—I—" but Mrs. Breezy was too full for utterance, and she sailed through the door like an avalanche, but leaving Mr. Breezy complete master of the situation.

Easton, Pa., counts up twenty-five boys who have been rendered permanent cripples by attempting to jump on railroad trains while in motion.

William Mulhall, aged forty-eight years, died in Mobile, Ala., a day or two ago, of hydrophobia. He was bitten three months ago by a dog.

A boy under 18 years of age wished to marry a woman 10 years his senior in Vancouver, Washington Territory, recently, and as he had neither father nor mother in the Territory, a guardian was appointed by the probate court to give the requisite consent to the union.

AUCTION SALES.

METROPOLITAN POLICE PROPERTY SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 417, Revised Statutes U. S., relative to D.C., will be sold at Police Headquarters, 300 D street northwest, on MONDAY, NINETEENTH DECEMBER, 1881, AT TEN A.M., Property remaining in custody six months and over.

W. J. DUNVAN, Property Clerk.

By order Commissioners D.C.
DUNCANSON BROS., Auctioneers. 1t

AUCTION SALE AT THE NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D.C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER TWENTY-EIGHTH, 1881, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK M.,

Of about 15,000 pounds of Shakings from the rigging loft and about 4,000 pounds of Canvas cuttings and sweepings from the sail loft.

Terms cash. Materials to be removed within five (5) days.

THOMAS PATTISON,
Commodore, U.S.N., Commandant.
DUNCANSON BROS., Auctioneers. 1t

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

HANDSOME PARLOR SUITE UPHOLSTERED IN PLUSH, SPRING BACK BROWN PLUSH PUFFINGS; ELEGANT LAMBREQUINS AND LACE CURTAINS; HANDSOME WALNUT CHAMBER SUITE, VERY COSTLY; SWISS CHAIR, BEAUTIFULLY INLAID; HEAVILY CARVED M. T. CENTER TABLES, ELEGANT BLACK WALNUT HALL SET, EASY CHAIRS, PARLOR SUITE UPHOLSTERED IN REP, CHROMOS AND ENGRAVINGS, HANDSOME MARBLE TOP BOUFFET HEAVILY CARVED, EXTENSION TABLE AND DINING ROOM CHAIRS, SCREENS, WALNUT WARDROBES, BLACK WALNUT BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS AND WASHSTANDS, HAIR, HUSK AND COTTON TOPMATTRESSES, BEDDING, CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND ASSORTMENT OF SILVERWARE, BRUSSELS THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, KITCHEN UTENSILS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER TWENTY-FIRST, 1881, commencing at TEN O'CLOCK A.M., we shall sell at residence No. 610 3d street northwest, the above assortment of household effects, to which we call the attention of buyers.

d17-d WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Aucts.

DUNCANSON BROS., Auctioneers.
9th and D streets northwest.

RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, ERARD GRAND PIANO, &c., CONTAINED IN PRIVATE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE ROBERT OTTO HERTZOG, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SECOND AND I STREETS NORTHWEST, AT AUCTION.

We will sell, on MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER NINETEENTH, commencing at TEN O'CLOCK, all the fine furniture, &c., contained in the above residence, in part—

Elegant Gold-traced Walnut-frame Parlor Suite of seven pieces, upholstered in Blue Satin, cost $800; Ebony Center Table, beautifully inlaid and mounted in Bronze, small Side Table to match; Ebony and Bronze Cabinet, of high cost, a splendid piece of workmanship; Full Gilt Turkish Arm Chair, embroidered seat; Gilt Ottoman, covered in Blue Satin; Rosewood-case Erard Grand Piano, cost $1,500; Piano Stool, covered in Blue Satin; one pair of Japanese Flower Stands, very unique, inlaid with Ivory, cost $300; Bronze and Marble Mantel Set of three pieces, (French Clock Piece and two Vases,) cost $200; Bronze Mantel Figure Set, three pieces; Blue Satin Embroidered Window Hangings, Cornice, &c., complete for three windows; Bay Window Blue Satin Embroidered Portiers to match; two Walnut Gilt Traced French Plate Mantel Mirrors; Saloon Parlor Moquet Carpet; Dining-room Wal. Pillar Extension Table; Wal. C. S. Chairs; large Walnut Mirror Back Bouffet; Bronzed Mantel Set, three pieces; Butlers Tray; An extra Fine Collection of Silver-Plated Ware; Fine Collection of Cut and Engraved Glass, China Ware, &c.; fine Steel Engravings; Brussels Carpets, Lady's Walnut Desk, (very handsome); Dwarf Book Case, Morocco Covered Reclining Sofa Chair, cost $125; Marble-top Tables; one fine Solid Walnut Chamber Set of three pieces; handsome Egyptian Marble Slabs; Bedstead, Bureau and Sconce; extra large Walnut Wardrobe, French Plate Dressing Stand; fine Hair Mattresses; Walnut Crib; Bureau; Lounges, &c.; French Plate Mirror; Hall Set, three pieces; Hall and Stair Brussels Carpet; Six-light Chandelier Drop Light, &c., together with Kitchen Wares, Copper Cooking Utensils, Refrigerator, &c., altogether forming a fine collection of elegant goods of richest quality and of best workmanship, to which the attention of private buyers is invited. d15-d

DUNCANSON BROS., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON FIFTH STREET NORTHWEST, BETWEEN Q AND R STREETS.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated the eleventh day of June, A.D. 1881, and recorded in liber No. 977, folio 36, et seq., one of the land records for the District of Columbia, the undersigned will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF DECEMBER, A.D. 1881, at FOUR P.M., the following described real estate, situate in the City of Washington, and District of Columbia, and described as the south five feet front by its depth of lot eleven, and the north forty feet front by its depth of lot twelve, in square four hundred and seventy-seven, the same being improved by a one-story Frame House. Terms of sale as follows: The amount of the indebtedness, with the expenses of sale, in cash; and the remainder in three months from day of sale, for which the notes of the purchaser, secured by a deed of trust on the property, will be taken. A deposit of $100 will be required of the purchaser at time of sale. Conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost. If terms are not complied with in seven days, the trustee reserves the right to resell at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser, upon giving five days' public notice of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D.C. FRANK T. BROWNING, Trustee,
d15-d&dbs Columbia Law Building.

CHARLES W. HANDY, Real Estate Agent.

AUCTION SALE OF DESIRABLE BUILDING OR GARDENING LOTS AT UNIONTOWN, D.C.

I will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER TWENTY-SECOND, 1881, at THREE O'CLOCK P.M., Lots 314, 315, 334 and 335; said lots being on Harrison street, opposite Anacostia road.

Terms of sale will be announced on day of sale.

d14-d&dbs J. T. COLDWELL, Auct.

J. T. COLDWELL, Real Estate Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON E STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH STREETS NORTHWEST, BEING HOUSE AND PREMISES No. 615.

By virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date on the 27th day of June, A.D. 1872, and recorded in Liber 686, folio 278, &c., of the land records for the District of Columbia, made to Wm. H. Ward, his heirs and assigns, with power of sale and conveyance by the said Wm. H. Ward, or his heirs, in case of default in the payment of the certain promissory note by the said deed secured, the undersigned, sole heirs-at-law of the said Wm. H. Ward, now deceased, at the request of the holder of said promissory note, and in default of payment thereof, will offer for sale at public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, A.D. 1881, at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the eastern half of Lot numbered five (5), in square numbered four hundred and fifty-six (456,) in the city of Washington, D.C., with the improvements thereon, which consist of a three-story and back building Brick House and Stable.

Terms of sale: One-third cash; the balance in one and two years, with interest from day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser and deed of trust upon the property; or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. $200 to be paid down when the property is struck off. All conveyancing at the cost of purchaser. Terms to be complied with in seven days, otherwise the undersigned reserve the right to re-sell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser.

WM. A. WARD,
MARY WARD JOYCE,
ROBT. H. WARD,