The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24. 1852. WHEELING, WEST VA., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1881. VOLUME XXX.--NUMBER 80.

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

No Paper To-morrow.

The employes of the INTELLIGENCER establishment feel a desire to participate in the general observance of Thanksgiving to-day, especially as they had no Fourth of July holiday this year, and will have neither Christmas nor New Year's, owing to these two days coming on Sunday, and therefore no work will be done in any of our departments to-day, and consequently no paper will be issued to-morrow morning. The counting-room will be open as usual most of the day.

The Washington & Waynesburg Railroad.

This road, which, so far as the stockholders are concerned, has had a very precarious existence since its opening, is apparently at last pretty firmly on its feet. The earnings have greatly improved and the track has been put in fair condition, and the line has now all the business it can do. The receipts for September this year (as we learn from the Waynesburg *Republican*) show a very marked gain over the receipts for the corresponding month of last year. They were as follows:

Passengers	$1,718 05
Freight	2,154 67
Mail	127 97
Express	57 55
Miscellaneous	24 10
Total	$4,082 34

The earnings of the road for September, 1880, were $2,918 37, $1,163 97 less than this year. The road has more than it can do in the way of freight and has stopped taking orders for the present till the large amount of accumulated freight, now waiting shipment, is run out of the different freight depots.

The Baltimore & Ohio's Report.

The fifty-fifth annual report of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company was made by President Garrett to the stockholders on Tuesday last. Considering the war that has gone on for months between the trunk lines the showing is unexpectedly favorable. The earnings not only did not fall off from last year (and last year was a big year for the railroads) but actually increased $146,137 16. They were $18,463,877 26 gross, and $7,073,308 42 net. Of this amount the main stem earned (gross) $11,122,259 56, and net $4,846,615 85. All the branches paid a profit. The Hempfield earned $53,557 09 and paid a net profit of $1,094; the Parkersburg branch earned net $72,422 12; the Central Ohio $228,267 55; the Chicago division $453,069 68; the Connellsville branch $1,124,473 38; the Lake Erie division $112,373 81, and the Straitsville road $41,548 79.

The tonnage of the road and its branches was 2,014,110 tons as against 1,980,397 last year. The working expenses of all divisions were 61.69 per cent of the whole gross revenue. This was 5.30 per cent in excess of last year, owing to unremunerative rates on a portion of the business.

Eight hundred and fifty miles of track on the main stem and branches east of the Ohio river have been laid with steel rail. The passenger earnings of the company increased from $1,379,990 34 in 1880, to $1,714,922 16 this year. The surplus fund now amounts to $42,258,680 61.

The Children's Home.

As most city readers are aware, there has been a very general distribution of paper sacks throughout the city this week with a view of obtaining as full a line of substantial supplies for the use of the Children's Home this coming winter as possible. We need not appeal to the charitable to meet the wishes of the good people who have taken the trouble to engage in this work as far as they can. Everybody understands the necessity for these contributions and the benefit that results from them to our community. The Home is an institution that we all ought to bear in mind, especially at this season of the year, for the good work that it has done and is doing. It has rescued a great many little waifs from careers of crime and misery, and given them a temporary refuge until they could be provided with respectable homes. Many who would certainly have figured ere this in our streets and courts as criminals or paupers, or both, have, through the instrumentality of this charity, been rescued as so many brands from the burning, and made decent and useful members of society. The investment, therefore, in the Home has been a paying one to this community, and outside of all considerations of humanity and charity it is a matter of practical interest to every citizen.

Through the paper sacks last year a large amount of provisions and groceries were collected for the Home. Our people responded generously, as is their wont, to the appeal, and we are sure that they will do so this season. A little from each, of whatever they can best spare, makes up a great deal in the aggregate, and goes a long way to make the little waifs at the Home happy and healthy all through the trying season of the year.

Those who have the distribution and collection of these sacks in charge will call for them to-morrow, and we hope that the headquarters where they are to be stored will show a collection at least equal to that of last year.

Butter and Cheese.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, November 23.—The Convention and Fair of the National Butter and Cheese Association opens in this city on Tuesday next. A general invitation is extended the public to attend. The railroads will give reduced fare to all persons returning from the Convention. There are no fears as to the lack of accommodations. There will be bed room for all, the citizens having responded generously to the call of the Committee on Entertainment. The exhibition halls are ready for the reception of goods. Manufacturers are invited to place products on exhibition. If they do not wish to compete there is no charge for entry fees or admission to the halls.

Milwaukee Cigar Makers Troubles.

MILWAUKEE, November 23.—The cigar manufacturers here, to the number of 100, held a secret meeting last night and concluded to take a stand against the further encroachment of the Cigar Makers Union. It was resolved to post certain rules in all shops, to which the workmen must conform. The rules will be issued Friday. It is believed that the manufacturers have entered into a combination, which may enable them to carry out the plans formed.

THE ASSASSIN'S TRIAL.

SCOVILLE CONCLUDES HIS ADDRESS

In Opening for the Defense—The Humored Wretch Still Allowed to Inflict His Silly Speeches Upon the Court—Testimony for the Defense Begun—Guiteau's Remarks.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—The attendance at the Criminal Court this morning was sensibly diminished on account of a rain storm. While Guiteau was taking his second breakfast at City Hall, he expressed dissatisfaction at the release of Jones on bail.

When the court opened Scoville made a formal request for the papers taken from Guiteau at the time of his arrest, stating that they were material evidence for the defense, and since the prosecution had not needed them he could see no reason why they should be withheld.

The District Attorney offered to furnish copies of the papers, but Scoville insisted on his rights, in the matter, and asked for the originals.

Pending the discussion Guiteau insisted upon being heard, and said: "I can throw light upon this. At the time of my arrest I had forty or fifty editorial slips showing the political situation in May and June last. These slips show the action of one of the forces that impelled me to shoot the President. They are very important as showing the gist of the whole matter. There were forty or fifty slips denouncing President Garfield. It was by living on such ideas as these that I was finally impelled to fire on the President with my inspiration."

Colonel Corkhill interposed again, saying: "If it will enable you to get through to-day I will send for them at once."

During a momentary lull in the proceedings Guiteau desired to make a personal explanation, saying that he had used an expression yesterday that "Julius was too suggestive of the negro race and for that reason he had dropped it from his name. His prejudice was begotten twenty years ago, and he meant no disrespect to any person or any race, particularly not to the colored race, for they were more highly thought of than the white race now-a-days."

Mr. Scoville continued by reading Guiteau's letters. He read a letter written by Guiteau to his father, in which he spoke of having gotten into some trouble, and in which he asked for money.

Guiteau explained the letter, saying: "One of my clients, a miserable little whelp, had me arrested on account of a little difference of twenty dollars between us. As soon as the District Attorney's attention was called to the matter I was released. I never ought to have been arrested, but I got into the papers and it did me a good deal of harm. I had been on the theology business some time, and as usual, was short of money. That's all there was in that."

As the reading of the letter concluded, Guiteau again interrupted, saying: "I never got much from my father. He got down on me because I left the Oneida community. We could never after that agree on that miserable, stinking community business. I'm mad every time I think of it. It kept me out of the fellowship of my father up to the time of his death."

Scoville, resuming, alluded to Guiteau's career as a politician, and drew a conclusion that his intellect was deficient. This view aroused the prisoner at once, and he began a series of interruptions, protesting against Scoville's conclusions as false.

When reference was made to his running around from one committee room to another seeking to be employed as campaign speaker, and his failure to obtain recognition was mentioned, Guiteau shouted angrily: "It was not because I had no ability, but I was not known. I had ideas, but not reputation. They wanted big guns like Grant and Senator Conkling—men who would draw." Then in direct contradiction to his counsel's declaration to the jury yesterday, that Guiteau was a man who never made a joke in his life, he looked up with an amused smile and added: "I presume I'd draw now." This provoked general laughter, which was promptly suppressed by the Judge, who struggled to disguise a smile upon his own features.

Mr. Scoville continued upon the same line and criticised Guiteau's speech, entitled: "Garfield vs. Hancock." It was, he said, a mere jumble of ideas collected from newspapers and from speeches of others. No one but a crazy man would have imagined, as Guiteau did, that this speech possessed any merit.

Guiteau became more and more restless, and in the most excited manner yet shown by him, shouted to Scoville: "I object to your theory on that score, and when you try to make out I'm a fool I'm down on you. I want you to tell the truth, but you needn't try to make me out a fool. I say the Deity inspired my act and he will take care of it. I want the truth and that's all there is about it."

Corkhill rose to protest against the interruptions of the prisoner, when Guiteau waved his hand to him and said: "It is not necessary to make any remarks, Colonel, just let the matter drop."

Scoville was willing to agree to any measures the District Attorney might suggest to restrain the prisoner.

Davidge desired to suggest a way to prevent the outbreaks. He attributed them entirely to Scoville's course in commenting upon the evidence already submitted, and his attempt to argue from it a mental infirmity on the part of the prisoner.

Guiteau listened closely, and striking his clenched hand upon the table exclaimed: "I agree with that all through, and desire to thank the prosecution, every one of them, for the liberal spirit they have shown. I think Col. Corkhill made a fine opening. There was no bitterness at all in his speech, and I commend him for it." He then promised the Court that he would keep quiet. Scoville concluded the opening without further interruption or incident. At the request of the District Attorney the witnesses for the defense were excluded from the court room with the exception of Mrs. Scoville. The prosecution, at the request of Mr. Scoville, made an exception in her case. The first witness for the defense, H. N. Burton, was then examined. He testified that he did not think the prisoner so deranged as to be irresponsible; thought him not deranged but very badly arranged. There was no cross-examination of this witness.

H. M. Davis, of Erie, testified to knowledge of the insanity of one of Guiteau's aunts.

Thompson Wilcoxson, of Freeport, Ill., knew Guiteau's father, and described his peculiarities.

Dr. John A. Rice, of Minton, Wis., practicing physician for twenty-six years, testified that he examined the prisoner in 1876 and came to the conclusion that he was insane. His insanity was of the emotion rather than intellect; there appeared to be an impairment of judgment, but not much, if any, impairment of intellect. He told his friends that Guiteau ought to be secluded. Witness treated Guiteau's father; did not consider him insane.

Recess.

After recess, witness again took the stand. "Did not see Guiteau after he ran away from Scoville's house at Beaker Lake, Wisconsin."

The Prisoner—"I returned to Chicago and opened a law office. I did not run away."

Frank L. Union, of Boston, testified to hiring to Guiteau Investigation Hall. His bills proclaimed: "Do not fail to hear Chas. J. Guiteau, the little giant from the west; he will show that two-thirds of the race are going down to perdition."

The Prisoner—"That is liberal estimate." (Laughter.)

Witness—"There were about fifty persons at the lecture; At the end of a half hour the lecturer evidently become disgusted with himself and left in a great hurry."

The Prisoner—"I was disgusted at the audience."

Witness—"After he had gone the audience agreed that the man was crazy. Guiteau came the next day and asked for the hall again. He said that he was not crazy, but inspired; that God was his father and direct counsellor. He did nothing wrong, he said in a serious manner. He belonged to the firm of Jesus Christ & Company; he was sure the witness was doomed. (Laughter.) He said he knew the way to heaven and hell, and if the witness did what he told him he would go to heaven, if not to hell."

Question by Mr. Davidge: "Suppose at the time of the lecture Guiteau had struck you, would you have struck him back?"

Answer: "No."

The prisoner: "I don't strike persons."

Witness said he appeared as a witness impelled by reading Scoville's appeal for witnesses.

Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington, stated that the prisoner had boarded at her house in March, 1881. The only reason she knew for his leaving was that he did not pay his board.

The prisoner: "I was there a month. I paid five dollars and I owe her twenty dollars. They are very nice ladies. That is all there is about it. Tell everybody that if you want to."

Mr. Scoville: "What was the particular occasion of his leaving?"

Witness: "He transacted his business with the head waiter.

The prisoner: "There was nothing said at all. I got money and paid five dollars, the rest I had used. I staid a week or two longer on the strength of that, and that is all about it. This kind of evidence is irrevelant and I object to it. [Laughter.] I presume there were people in the house who thought I was a little cranky. There is no doubt of that all. If you want to prove it, prove it by them. I did not have any conversation with the ladies. It was all done by the notes. They were too kind-hearted and polite to annoy me about board bills, and that is all about it. I want the facts. They are very nice ladies, Chistian ladies, good people every way. It is a good place to board. [Laughter.] General Logan and a lot of high-toned people boarded there. I recommend it as a boarding house." The witness stated that Guiteau was abrupt in his manner at the table. There was want of etiquette.

The prisoner: "I did not know anything about people at the table and of course I kept my mouth shut. I did not enter into conversation with them, that was all the abruptness.

Norwood Damon, of Boston, who attended the lecture in Investigation Hall, said that all he could understand from the lecture was that the people of Boston and two-thirds of mankind generally would probably go down to perdition. I supposed the man insane.

George W. Olds, of Michigan, testified to Mrs. Scoville charging Guiteau with being crazy, and saying he had attempted to kill her, and asking the witness to put him off the place. Witness related how Guiteau soaped hickory trees, insisting that they were fruit trees, and how when weeding he pulled up more strawberries and turnips than weeds.

Prisoner—I think we have had enough of this kind of talk. [To Scoville, who tried to keep him quiet:] Keep quiet yourself. [To the Court:] The fact is that during the fall of 1875 I spent several months trying to get hold of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. I exhausted myself on that, and along in the spring I had not much law business. Mr. Scoville had a very fine farm and country seat in Wisconsin, and I went out there in the summer of 1876 to spend a couple of months. I did try to do some farm work to pay for my board. That is all there is to say to that kind of talk. I went back to Chicago and opened a law office, and did well there; I always did well with law when I stuck to my business.

The District Attorney objected to the question by Scoville to the witness.

The prisoner (to the District Attorney)—I hope you gentlemen will insist upon order in this matter and not allow this kind of a thing to go on. It has no bearing on this case at all, and I will not have it.

The witness was asked further as to Guiteau's troubles with Mrs. Scoville.

The prisoner—It is not true. I never made any trouble with anybody. I want absolute truth, and when the defense comes in with such nonsense I want to protest against it, and I want you gentlemen (addressing the counsel for the prosecution) to sustain me in it.

Mr. Davidge—We will get it all right.

The prisoner—Very well, sir.

Scoville to the witness—"Did you form any opinion as to whether he was sane or insane?"

The prisoner—"I object. The witness is not an expert."

The cross examination was very searching, and the story of a scene with Mrs. Scoville having been again alluded to, the prisoner declared it to be a lie; that was a short way to put it; he had never used any anger to his sister at all, although, no doubt, she thought so; as a matter of fact it was all nonsense. On re-direct examination, reference was made to the incident of Guiteau's soaping hickory trees.

The prisoner—"I remember hearing of that soap business, but I didn't care anything about it. I was studying theology at that time.

Adjourned until Friday.

Archbishop Purcell's Condition.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—A report was printed here to-day that Archbishop Purcell was at the point of death at Ursuline Convent, Brown county, Ohio. Bishop Elder, who visited the Archbishop yesterday and left there to-day, sent the following telegram from Chillicothe to Mr. Garland, of the *Catholic Telegraph* in this this city:

"Visited the Archbishop. There is no very great change, but a gradual declining. He continues to be wheeled about the grounds nearly every day."

In addition to this, Dr. Callaghan, his faithful secretary and attendant, passed through this city to-day going to Little Rock, Ark., which shows that he does not regard the Archbishop's death as imminent.

Racing Carnival at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 23.—The Jockey Club has decided to have a carnival of racing in the spring, increasing its regular meeting to eleven days and adding some $25,000 in premiums. Eight additional stakes will be open, making thirteen, to close January 1. It is expected that many strangers from abroad will visit Kentucky in May to witness our races as well as to attend the sale of thoroughbred yearlings occurring thereafter. The new stakes are to further demonstrate the worth of American bred horses. The club will adopt a sliding scale of weights different from those of the Lexington club, and will announce them shortly.

Fell From a Caboose.

KANSAS CITY, November 23.—Gen. John W. Reid, an old, prominent and wealthy resident of this city, was killed near Lee's Summit about 5 o'clock this afternoon by falling from a caboose on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. General Reid was about sixty years of age, and identified largely with the business interests in this city. He was an able lawyer and had served the State in the Legislature and in Congress.

Peruvian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—The Peruvian Minister has received cable advices informing him that President Calderon and Senor Galvey, Minister of Foreign Affairs, were arrested on or about the 9th inst. by the Chilians and taken to Santiago. He was also informed that General Hart will probably recognize Vice President Monters as the constitutional successor of Calderon.

CHICAGO.

Farmer Found Murdered—The Latest Real Estate Scheme.

CHICAGO, November 23.—The body of Reinolds Kenyon, a poor farmer living three miles north of Downer's Grove, was found this evening murdered in his house. He had recently sold his farm, but was not known to have any money. No motive is known, and there is no clue to the murderers.

The *Times* says the newest suburban scheme is said to be engineered by A. B. Meeker, with a powerful syndicate behind him, including many railroad magntaes. This syndicate has been trying, or has bought the South Chicago lands belonging to the Bowen estate. The proposition is to use this land as a depot for the products of all the large eastern and western coal companies that have agencies in Chicago. Coal brought here by rail or water will be delivered at this general depot, where facilities will be provided for the expeditious loading and unloading. The Chicago and Indiana belt railway will transfer the coal to the different western lines. [Railroad dock improvements will be made. The enterprise involves an outlay of $10,000,000 capital. Among the capitalists are a number of New Yorkers, Messrs. Ally, of Boston, J. Brown, of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, and Mr. Cummings, President of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

WALL STREET.

The Main Features of the Market Transactions Yesterday.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The Wall street markets continue feverish and strong, parties, however, are buying, and Gould and Sage predict a rally.

The foreign demand for stocks is increasing, especially at London.

The annual statement of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad throws some light upon the forthcoming statement of the New York Central. It indicates that the loss occasioned by the railroad war will be smaller than expected. Mr. Vanderbilt told a friend a few days ago that his road had earned 9 per cent at the worst time this year.

Large orders for government bonds are coming from the interior. The demand is for the $50 and $100 denominations.

Vanderbilt is reported as having said last evening that he was in favor of having the question of differential rates settled by arbitration, and he thought the Board of Trade might say what advantages should be given or taken.

The *Evening Express* will pass into the hands of Cyrus W. Field Saturday next.

American Metal Orders Abroad.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Advices from Essen, received from this day's European mail, announces extraordinary activity in Westphalia manufactories on American account. The Bochum Steel works had just received orders from New York for 10,000 steel blooms, to be delivered at the rate of 1,000 tons monthly from January, 1882. Oberhauser Guttschoffminingshute had also received orders for 20,000 tons of steel rails and blooms, to be delivered in 1882-83. Owing to the scarcity of coal, some delag is experienced at these works, but this drawback would soon be overcome, leaving no doubt that the orders would be executed by the specified time. It is supposed that the steel rails are chiefly on the Gould and Huntington account.

Fighting a Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 24.—A meeting of citizens was held at Union Hall last night to protest against the evident intention of a majority of the Board of Supervisors to pass an order granting exclusive franchise to the Bay Shore Railroad to encircle the city with its track. Strong speeches were made and resolutions adopted, which will be presented to the Board. The sentiment of the meeting, which largely consisted of the mercantile element, was in favor of close connection between the ships and cars, but no exclusive privileges to any one corporation.

Matrimony at Steubenville.

STEUBENVILLE, O., November 23.—Upon reliable authority it is stated that several weddings in high life will take place in this city during the next two weeks. A distinguished member of the bar estimates the marriageable ladies in this city at one thousand, which is rather a low estimate according to the records. Steubenville girls always mean business, and love young men or old ones, with plethoric pocket-books. Wit and repartee are not considered prerequisites to matrimonial alliances, and several young men are now counting the costs.

Bond Purchases.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The *Post* says to-day: In addition to the offer for the first two days of the week, to take $4,000,000 of the 3½ per cent bonds at par and accrued interest, the sub-Treasury was prepared to take 2,000,000 of these bonds. There were no offerings, as is natural enough, holders of extended 6s being able to get 1 01⅛@1 01¼ for them in the market, while at the Treasury only 1 01⅛ or par and accrued interest could be got. Of course there was no hope that any extended 5s would be obtained, as they are selling at 1 02@1 02¼ in the market.

Southern Rates Association.

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—The Southern Rates Association held another session this morning and arranged a Colorado pool on the basis of sixty-five per cent for the Chicago division and thirty-five per cent for the St. Louis division. The association then adjourned to meet again in Chicago December 6th, when the sub-division will be determined. All the northern representation left for home on a special train via the Chicago & Alton road, about noon.

Demand for Emigrant Labor.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The demand for emigrant labor at Castle Garden has fallen off to a considerable extent, and there are numbers for whom it is difficult to obtain employment. Seven hundred and ten Italians arrived to-day, and will leave for the West to work on railroads. A scarcity of hands has been reported from the mining districts of Illinois, and a number have been engaged to go there.

A Sign of Winter.

MILFORD, PA., November 23.—A very sudden and heavy snow storm began here to-day. The thermometer fell 10° in a half hour. The storm extends throughout Pike county.

NEW YORK, November 23.—A slight flurry of snow fell here to-day.

To-morrow, Thanksgiving day, will be observed as a close holliday.

Emigrants From Bremen.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Consul Grinnell, of Bremen, informs the Department of State, under date of November 2, that the number of emigrants leaving Bremen for the United States in October was 11,533. The total number of emigrants sailing from Bremen for the United States from January 1st to October 1st, 1881, was 114,789.

New Quarters.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—At this hour, one o'clock in the afternoon, the Chamber of Commerce moved in procession from their abandoned quarters, Smith & Nixon's Hall, on Fourth near Main street, to Pike Opera House, their new quarters.

Railroad Collision.

JERSEY CITY, November 23.—A Passenger who arrived here reports a railroad collision near Rotway, in which two persons were killed. The railway officials say they have no knowledge of the accident.

FRESH FOREIGN FACTS

GLEANED FROM CABLE DISPATCHES.

Most Important Happenings and Events Abroad. League Candidates for Parliament—The Baroness Burdett-Coutts' Litigation—The "Times" on the Irish Situation.

VIENNA, November 23.—The return visit of the Emperor and Empress of Austria to the King and Queen of Italy will be made during the current year.

DUBLIN, November 23.—It is stated that Sullivan, member of Parliament for Meath, finally agreed with a committee of his constituents to apply immediately for the Chiltern Hundreds. The executive of the Land League at Paris, after correspondence with Parnell, have agreed to put Davitt forward for the vacancy, and will as another candidate of full legal qualifications probably put forward Dr. Kenney or Egan.

LONDON, November 23.—Three arrests were made to-day under the Coercion act, including the Secretary of the Castletown branch.

The threatened litigation between the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and her relatives has been averted. All the course sel considered she married a foreigner, which she could not do, under the terms of the will of the Duchess St. Albans, without renouncing her interest in the Coutts bank. The Baroness has therefore resigned her half share in the bank, but will continue to receive a small annual allowance as a compensation.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 23.—General Nepokoitschiizki, chief of staff of this post in the last war between Russia and Turkey, is dead.

TORONTO, November 23.—The Conservative Convention applauded the government's policy and stated that the Pacific railroad would be finished by the year 1890, when there would be a surplus in the treasury sufficient to discharge the government's obligation on the road.

LONDON, November 23.—The *Times* says: "We are unwilling to relinquish the hope of improvement in Ireland, but cannot close our eyes to the fact that the most recent evidence points in the opposite direction only too plain—that after a brief interval of hesitation a considerable section of people have decided to adhere to the "no rent" manifesto. It seems that the plan of dealing with the recalcitrant tenants county by county has already been adopted in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan, where two flying columns, each consisting of five hundred soldiers and police, have been detailed for protecting those engaged in carrying out the law."

HE STILL LIVES.

With Five Bullets in His Anatomy—A Wonder.

CLEVELAND, O., November 23.—A case has come to light in this city, which is said to be without a precedent in medical practice, and which exhibits a tenacity to life almost incredible. Something over three weeks ago, a Bohemian, named Joseph Henosh, made a desperate attempt at suicide, the particulars of which are about as follows: On the previous Thursday he purchased a revolver, with the avowed intention of killing himself and wife. For some reason he concluded to spare his wife, but placing the muzzle of the weapon against his left breast, directly over the heart, fired, the concussion raising the pistol and the ball entering just above the heart. A hole an inch and a half in diameter was burned through his shirt and into the flesh. The shot not having the desired effect, he discharged a second ball in the same vicinity, which passed around to the left and out at the side. He next placed the pistol under his chin and fired a third shot. Then not satisfied with his attempt at self-destruction, he placed the muzzle between his teeth and fired two shots into the roof of his mouth, thus emptying the whole five barrels into his body and head.

A physician was called, who expressed the opinion that the wounded man would live but few hours at most. The surgeon was not evidently acquainted with the constitution of the patient, for Henosh arose from bed soon after the medical attendant left, and has not been back to it, except at night. The condition of the patient had changed since the shooting only in that he has grown weaker, which is accounted for by his inability to partake of solid food. The lower jaw has been fractured by one of the shots, otherwise Henosh is as well as usual, excepting, of course, the pain caused by the wounds. The case is considered very much out of the ordinary, and is attracting much attention from medical men.

Mahone's Bear Gun Loaded.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—Senator Mahone will, as soon as Congress meets, introduce a resolution directing the Committee on Finance, of the Senate, to inquire whether any State of the Union has repudiated, or attempted to repudiate, in whole, or in part, any of its bonded debt, and whether any of the trust funds invested by the United States in State bonds have been lost or impaired by the action of any State. A similar resolution will be introduced by one of the Virginia Readjusters in the House. A near friend of Mahone said, this evening, "Mahone is determined to get back at some of his honorable colleagues from the Southern States, who entered Virginia last year in the Presidential campaign to denounce the Readjusters as no better than swindlers, and who have been so solicitous for the "honor" of Virginia ever since. He will see that particular attention is paid to North and South Carolina, as Hampton and Vance were particularly invited to stump Virginia against him by the Funder Committee. South Carolina has scaled a debt of sixteen millions down to less than four, and North Carolina has gone even further in the same direction in dealing with her bonds. Senator Mahone will demand also in his resolution that the Finance Committee shall ascertain if possible upon what theory the repudiating States have dealt with their obligations, and to report whether there is any remedy left to the United States in case its trust funds have been impaired or lost.

Washington's Headquarters.

NEW ALBANY, N. Y., November 23.—The Washington Headquarters trustees propose asking Congress and the State Legislature to provide for the proper celebration of the disbandment of the revolutionary army and the declaration of peace with Great Britain.

Rescued from Death.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lungs as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

"I write this hoping every one afflicted with Diseased Lungs will take Dr. William Hall's Balsam, and be convinced that consumption can be cured. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

PRIZE FIGHTERS IN COURT.

Holden and White Bound Over to the Common Pleas.

CLEVELAND, O., November 23.—The preliminary examination of George Holden and Frank White, who acted as principals in the pugilistic fiasco near Conneaut, on the 16th inst., was had before Justice Thomas Fricker, of Jefferson. At 11 o'clock the prisoners were brought into court from jail, and took seats at a table directly in front of the Court, and their attorneys, Messrs. Howland and Ruggles, of Jefferson. Defendants looked sad. Under the right eye of White a black and blue swelling stood out, and forcibly told where Holden dropped on it in the third round. Holden hadn't a scratch on his face.

The first witness for the prosecution was Deputy Sheriff Blondell. He told how he drove up to the prize ring, made near the railroad, by the State line, and saw something like 150 persons surrounding two men who were engaged in knocking each other down. The men he recognized as the defendants. They were naked above the waist, and were stepping about inside the ropes sparring. Four other men were inside the ring, two attending each defendant. The Sheriff stepped up, jumped over the ropes into the ring, and said: "Gentlemen, I am Deputy Sheriff of this county, and this fight must be stopped." A man stepped up with the inquiry, "Well, what in h—l are you doing here?" He replied that he intended to arrest the principals. The crowd yelled "Put him out," "Kick him out," "Thump him," "Slug him," and other pleasantries.

"Immediately," witness continued, "several caught hold of me and threw me over the ropes. At the same time another stranger said, 'These men are only having a little wrestle; what will you take to go away? Here is $50!' I immediately jumped back into the ring, and was immediately thrown out on the other side, but before taking the somersault exit was hit on the head by a stranger. I tried to get in again, but they held me. In the meantime the fighters were putting on their clothes, and with the whole crowd I skipped over into Pennsylvania, where they finished dressing. When they said it was only a little wrestle I replied that it was a funny kind of wrestling when men knocked each other down. At this the crowd laughed and jeered at me."

Other witnesses testified to seeing money returned to Holden and White by different parties, when the prosecution rested. The defense had no testimony to offer.

Justice Fricker administered a severe lecture to the prisoners, and bound them over in bonds of $1,200 each to appear at the next term of Court of Common Pleas, which meets in January.

LINCOLN'S WIDOW

Lies Ill and Penniless in New York City. Measures for Her Assistance.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Mrs. Abraham Lincoln has been in this city nearly two months, submitting to medical treatment at the hands of Dr. Lewis A. Sayres. A *Times* reporter says: She has needed means to secure proper attention and nurses, and the $3,000 pension granted by Congress is utterly inadequate to supply her wants in her present condition. Cyrus W. Field has been applied to to take an interest in her case, and he announced yesterday that he was actively exerting his influence to secure the passage of a bill through Congress to increase the amount of her pension to a figure which will render the remaining days of her life as comfortable as her sickly condition will permit.

Dr. Sayres said to a *Times* reporter: "If it were not for her illness, which may very possibly prove incurable, even with the best and most constant attendance, I believe she would get along on the paltry $3,000 Congress has thrown to her, and the world would never have known from her lips that the widow of the man who did more for his country than any other man was poor and in want. As it is, she is absolutely driven to ask aid from somebody, and I believe Congress is the proper place to apply. The widow of Abraham Lincoln should not want for proper care during her sickness. The country owes it to its own honor, as well as to the memory of the dead, to provide liberally for her in this emergency."

WASHINGTON NOTES.

List of Candidates for Positions in the House.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—There are few developments in the canvass for the Speakership at present, and it is not likely anything will be done till next week. In order that the canvass may be understood more clearly and watched closer hereafter, it is perhaps well to give a list of the candidates for the various positions in the House:

For Speaker—Frank Hiscock, of New York; J. A. Kasson, of Iowa; Thomas B. Reed, of Maine; J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio; Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana; Mark H. Dunnell, of Minnesota; G. C. Burroughs, of Michigan, and Dudley C. Haskell, of Michigan.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—Mr. James S. Davis, of New York; Greenbury L. Foote, of Illinois, and S. W. Hooker, of Vermont.

For the Clerkship—E. W. McPherson, of Illinois, and J. H. Rainey, of South Carolina.

For Doorkeeper—Major Brownell.

For Postmaster—Private Dalzell, of Ohio; Captain H. A. Sherwood, of Michigan, and Walter P. Brownlow.

Mr. Kasson is said to be gaining ground just now, but there is nothing tangible on which to base such an opinion. Mr. Hiscock and ex-Speaker Randall had a long interview at the capitol to-day, but what it portends no one attempts to explain.

Features of the Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, November 23.—Business was less lively on 'change to-day, but prices fluctuated considerably.

Wheat opened a shade stronger, but soon declined, then rallied slightly, and eventually moved steadily downward about 1½ cents, closing at medium prices.

Corn was weak, but only a trifle lower, closing at about inside prices.

Oats were strong with indications of a corner on November options. This indication developed into a certainty on call, when November, which had closed at 44⅛, advanced to 45c without any particular reason for strength outside of the local pressure, and without a corresponding advance in the other options.

Provisions were active early in the day, pork advancing from 10 to 15 cents, and lard from 7½ to 10 cents, but the latest prices were lower and the market closed about the same as Tuesday.

Whisky, for the first time in several weeks, was advanced a cent to-day, because of the recent Cincinnati advances. Dealers in high wines say the result of the recent conference of the distillers there will be a less anomalous condition of the whisky market.

Got Its Second Wind.

TITUSVILLE, November 23.—There is considerable excitement in the oil circles of this district, on account of an old well, which in former years produced five barrels per day, starting up afresh and flowing 400 barrels per day after having been drilled sixty feet deeper. The well is located near the insane asylum, Warren, Pa. A new well, estimated at 200 barrels, was also struck today, on lot 438, Sheffield district, which may open up some new oil territory. The latter and adjoining territory is owned here.

MRS. CHRISTIANCY A MANIAC.

She is Arrested, Half Dressed, in the Streets of Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—The Christiancy scandal was made more complicated to-day by the singular freak of Mrs. Christiancy herself, who, it is feared by her friends, is now suffering under aberration of mind. Shortly after nine o'clock to-night James Hughes, the colored janitor of the Police Court, who resides in that building, was called down stairs by his little daughter, who urged him to go across the street to the assistance of a woman who, with nothing but her underclothing on, and bareheaded, was coming along Louisiana avenue towards D street. Hughes hurried out, and as he approached the woman he discovered that she was tearing her hair wildly and acting very much like an insane person. Hughes broke into a run, and seized the woman as she was about ascending the steps leading to the office of Cook & Cole, Sixth street. As Hughes placed his hand upon her shoulder the woman turned her wild, scared face towards him, and he discovered, to his amazement; that it was Mrs. Lillie L. Christiancy. Hughes called on a stranger who was passing to take charge of Mrs. Christiancy, and then hurried for a carriage. The office where she stopped was that of her attorney in the divorce suit, Mr. Cole. Chattering with cold, and still frantically tearing her hair and gouging her eyes, the unfortunate woman was placed in the carriage which quickly arrived, and was at once driven back to the residence of her father, Mr. Lugenbeel, three squares away. The family in the meantime had discovered her sudden departure, and, almost crazed the father set out in search of her and met the carriage driving toward his house. Mrs. Christiancy was taken to her room and medical assistance was summoned. The matter was kept as quiet as possible by the family, but when questioned half an hour later, Dr. Lugenbeel informed a reporter that he and his wife were in their room in the third-story when he heard his daughter's room door open, and then heard her descending the stairs. He gave pursuit. As to the lady's condition he said it was a temporary attack of insanity, for which there was no cause that he knew of beyond her existing trouble. She had somewhat recovered from the attack, and there was no danger, he thought, of any serious result. He was greatly depressed by the occurrence, and had hoped that the papers would not get hold of it.

At 10 o'clock Dr. Ralph Walsh, who was summoned, had not arrived, and as to her condition at the present time nothing is known beyond her father's brief statement. Recent testimony in the divorce case has been against Mrs. Christiancy's side, rather than for her, and has no doubt operated upon her mind to a great extent.

What Guiteau's Ex-wife Says.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—The *Gazette* prints to-day an account of an interview with Mrs. Dunmore, formerly the wife of Guiteau, who is on her way to Washington as a witness in the trial. Mrs. Dunmore, being asked if she thought Guiteau insane when he was her husband (from 1869 to 1878), said: "Oh, no. He was of a peculiar temperament; very irritable when he could not have his own way; but he was perfectly accountable for all he did. He was not in any way less sane than most men are. He was very vain. He liked to have people talk about him, and always enjoyed any kind of notoriety. Why, he enjoys all this notoriety he has now, and is delighted to have his name in the papers, and to think that the people of the United States are talking about him. He never mentioned insanity in his family, and would have resented such a suggestion by others" Mrs. Dunmore will testify for the government.

Malley Boys Refused Bail.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., November 22.—Bail has been refused the Malley boys, who are held in connection with the killing of Jennie Cramer.

RIVER NEWS.

Some Pointers Picked Up Along the Levee.

The Emma Graham passed down at 4 A. M.

The Scotia is due up to-day en route for Pittsburgh.

The regular packets continue to run and do a thriving business.

The Iron City passed up yesterday with a miscellaneous tow for Pittsburgh.

The number of bushels that have gone down on the present rise is computed at 11,793,000.

The Sidney will be due to-morrow afternoon, and will leave for Cincinnati Saturday afternoon.

The Mallie Ragon was yesterday dropped down to the foot of Fourteenth street and laid alongside the Science. Rivermen call this landing the boneyard.

The remainder of the coal fleet passed down yesterday in the following order: Tom Rhees, 7:20 A. M.; Acorn, 7:50 A. M.; W. J. Bigelow No. 2, 7:55; Belle Prince, 8; J. H. McConnell, 8:05; James Blackmore, 8:10; Veteran No. 2, 8:20; Belmont, 8:25; Sam Clark, 8:35; Baltic, 8:40; Ella, 8:50; Hope, 9:10; Transit, 12:20; John Penny, 1:30 P. M.

The Jennie Campbell, Captain Hornbrook's new towboat, with that genial gentleman in charge, left yesterday afternoon