The New North-West.

JAMES H. MILLS, PUBLISHER.

SCOVILLE expects it will take three months to try Guiteau.

LAST Saturday the Pope canonized four new saints—Labre, De Rossi, Laurenti and Claire.

ON the 1st of December only twenty floor beams remained to be placed in position on the East River bridge, New York.

DR. D. S. LAMB, who performed the autopsy of President Garfield's remains, is out in a card asserting that it was not a careless or haphazard one, as reported, but in all respects properly made.

"GATH" says that an intimate acquaintance of Jay Gould's asserts that the latter is worth seventy-five millions of dollars. Moses Taylor, the richest merchant of New York, is rated at $40,000,000.

THE murderers of Joel Hinckley, at Franklin, Idaho, are getting their deserts quickly. Michael Mooney is sentenced to be hanged at Malad, January 20, 1882. Barnes, who turned States evidence, is sentenced to fifteen years in the Penitentiary.

S. P. ROUNDS, the well known Chicago printer, in whose behalf nearly all the papers in the west have spoken, is now likely to be appointed Public Printer for the government in place of Defrees. Mr. Rounds is probably the best appointment that could be made.

THE entrance to the Mullan Pass tunnel, on the Northern Pacific, is a solid mass of white marble. The tunnel, completed, will be 3,000 feet in length, and enters the divide from the eastern approach about fifteen miles from Helena.—*Ogden Pilot.*

That disposes of Contractor Muirs' opinion that the rock is a very hard granite. The Northern Pacific will now have marble enough to supply the country for the next ten years.

SAN FRANCISCO *Chronicle:* The Pacific Coast sugar monopoly sells sugar to merchants in Denver and Kansas City, places 1,500 and 2,000 miles from this city, for three cents a pound less than they sell to merchants in this city. They do this to catch the trade of the cities named. The merchants would otherwise buy from Chicago or St. Louis, where the rates for sugar are 2½ cents per pound less than those fixed by the monopoly on this coast.

THERE have been some elegant obituaries written of the late George Law, not the least incisive of which was that of the Salt Lake *Tribune.* It seems, however, that Mr. Law left his family comfortable, bequeathing to his wife $25,000 in cash, $100,000 in United States bonds, and a yearly income of $25,000, beside other valuable property. The residue is divided equally among his four children. The Isthmus line paid well, if it did drown the passengers.

IN 1854 there were 254 daily papers published in the United States. In 1860 the number had increased to 387; in 1870 to 574, and in 1880 to 981. The circulation which in 1850 was but 758,454, reached over 3,500,000 copies in 1880. The average circulation of the daily newspapers is placed by the census compilers at 3,704, which must reduce the actual circulation of a great many dailies far below the paying point. The average circulation of the weeklies connected with dailies is 3 219, and of those not connected with dailies, 1,824.

WE notice that Judge Wade has rendered a decision in the application of the *Independent* for a writ of mandate on the territorial auditor requiring him to issue a warrant to that paper for the full balance claimed by them as due for printing 300 copies of the Comly engrossed bill known as the codified statues. The *Independent* had the contract for doing for two years the printing for the territory at the rate allowed by the Treasury Department of the United States at the time such contract was made. The territory ordered 300 copies of the Comly codification printed but limited the compensation to $1,500. The *Independent* did the work and put in a bill for the amount at their contract rates. The legislature refused to allow the excess over $1,500 and Messrs Woolfolk, McQuaid & LaCroix carried the issue to the courts. They have been adjudged the full amount claimed. It always seemed to us that as a legal proposition the case could have but this result and it was best the publishers sought determination by the courts. The balance awarded was $1,382.78.

NO PRESS REPORT.

In too sanguine mood the newspapers of the Territory anticipated that with the extension of the Western Union telegraph wires to Butte there would be greater immunity from interruption and better facilities for procuring press reports. The reverse, however, seems to be the case. There is but one string of wire completed to Montana. The railroad and commercial business, which has precedence, nearly monopolizes that during day business. For some time past Mr. Bohannon has been engaged as night operator at Helena, taking most of the press report and repeating it next morning to Deer Lodge and Butte. Mr. Bohannon's removal to the Butte office does away with the night operator business, and, as appears to the present, has practically done away with the news report until the new line of poles and wire is extended to Butte. This line is now constructed, as stated by the *Pilot*, thirty-two miles north of Ogden, and another party has started in at Franklin to work north. Considering the season and the difficulty of delivering and setting posts, there is not much encouragement to believe the new line will be in working order for several months. In the meantime Montana papers will have to rely on Ogden, Salt Lake and San Francisco papers for their general telegraphic news.

Butte.

From the Salt Lake Tribune, Dec. 2d.

Tongue river in Montana, where the Northern Pacific people celebrated night before last, is, according to the map, just 300 miles east of Helena. At the rate the road is progressing, a locomotive from Bismarck ought to reach Helena or Butte (according to route) early next summer. With that road from the East, and with the Utah & Northern stretching out to every town from the South, Montana, ought to have such a boom as it never dreamed of in the old prairie schooner and jerkie stage days. Butte by this day twelve months hence, ought to be the roaringest mining camp in the world. We say it without envy, and in perfect fairness. It has the foundation for the best workingmen's mining camp in the West. The ore is not of high grade and is rebellious enough to require the most careful process of working, which involves the employment of many men. Then it is tough ore when in place, and a shot does less execution than in many other camps. But there is no end to the ore, and though, as a rule, Butte dividends will always be small, they will be so steady that confidence in the camp will increase as the years go by. Providence always favors lucky people, and so we hope that when the tracks of the Northern Pacific and Utah & Northern cross in Montana, a war will spring up between the two railroad companies which will make it cheaper to take the cars for Montana than to stay at home.

A HARNESSED CONTAGION.

In addition to what is said elsewhere in regard to small pox, it seems to us well this week to refer to it in this column. Owing partly to its large percentage of fatality, partly to the offensiveness of the disease, and still more largely to the difficulty of preventing its communication from one person or place to another, it has come to be regarded with a dread that we deem disproportionate to what it deserves as a pestilence. Admitting all that it is, and it is bad enough, we would rather have small pox in the community than diphtheria, scarlet fever, or the other more malignant disorders. These latter are practically uncontrollable, attack more frequently the little ones, and are very often fatal or followed by infirmities of a serious nature that exist through life, while small pox can be shut off, can be cured, can be mitigated, and need not be followed by evil results.

The prevention of small pox is in having had the disease itself or in vaccination. Either of these may fail under exceptional circumstances as preventives; that is, for instance if subsequent to having been vaccinated the' person has had the measles, erysipelas, or any skin disease involving a considerable surface of the body. It is then proper to be revaccinated, and it is well during the prevalence of the epidemic or on any exposure to the disease to revaccinate. If the system is susceptible to small pox the vaccination will take; if not, the person has still immunity from any serious evil. The danger from small pox occurs in the secondary fever, and, except where skin diseases have intervened as mentioned, this persons vaccinated do not have. They may have varioloid but nothing more. Another well established fact is that vaccination takes effect sooner than small pox, and persons exposed thereto may be vaccinated up to the tenth or twelfth day after exposure with the certainty, providing the vaccine is good, of the vaccination anticipating and mitigating the disease into a form so mild that fatality will not result. Two diseases can not exist in the body at the same time.

There are yet persons who do not accept these views, but they are the conclusions of the best medical authorities the world over, and are being demonstrated every day. In several of the European and Asiatic governments vaccination or inoculation is made compulsory by law, and the fatalities have been very greatly reduced. In several American cities the same course is being adopted, and we notice that in a great city like Chicago where small pox exists among the poorer and less carefully cared for people, even there the fatalities have only reached one and one-half per cent. These facts we think fully sustain our proposition that small pox is not nearly to be so much dreaded as several other contagions if people will only avail themselves of the known preventive. The disease is bridle-wise and harnessed.

It is true that west of us the disease has appeared in some towns, and has been very fatal, but its presence was not known, and not admitted when known, until almost entire communities were stricken. Latest accounts from them prove that when once recognized and met with sanitary and restrictive measures, it was almost immediately checked. In the larger cities on the coast there is for some cause apprehension of the disease becoming prevalent this winter, and where people are packed in close quarters it is sometimes difficult to give them proper treatment or prevent spread of infection. But in Montana, where there are plenty of physicians to vaccinate, plenty of fresh air to breathe, and a disposition by the county and city authorities to employ all effective measures to meet and baffle the infection, we do not think there is any danger to be apprehended. Until within the last few weeks there has never been a fatality among the whites except of persons who came here with the disease from abroad. The disease would not at this time have spread from Wunderlich's if any care had been exercised. It seems to be the history of small-pox in Montana that it is quite fatal among Indians—partly from their habits, lack of vaccination and method of treatment. If the disease appears in Missoula county the Indians should be vaccinated or removed from the settlements. Upon our citizens we urge vaccination; if you have been vaccinated once, try it again. Then avoid exposure to cases unless necessary in care of the afflicted, and be careful to not carry it to others by your clothing or person. There is but little medication required for persons having the disease, and one attendant is sufficient. Removal of the patient to an isolated building is not attended with danger to the patient, and it is better than to keep an entire family exposed. For persons not having other place a comfortable building has been established near Deer Lodge, and those unable to pay for vaccination, nurses or medical attendance will be provided for at public expense.

The public interest directed to this matter at presrnt has led to these remarks. While we do not anticipate spread of the disease, we deem it the duty of all to take these precautions, accepted as effectual, not only as a protection to themselves but to their neighbors, and then to assist whenever it is in their power to prevent spread of contagion and in providing for those unfortunately afflicted.

THE GAGNON SUIT.

The Title of Thornton et al. Sustained.

Our readers will recollect that a suit involving the title to the Gagnon mine was recently heard in the Supreme Court of the United States. The title was "Belk vs. Meagher et al."—the defendants at present being Col. J. C. C. Thornton, Joseph Rosenthal, —— Kelly, and Joseph Ransom. The plaintiff was represented in the Supreme Court by Warren Toole, Esq., of Helena, and Messrs. Shellabarger & Wilson, of Washington, D. C.; the defendants by W. W. Dixon and J. C. Robinson, Esqs., of Montana, and Richard Merrick, Esq., of Washington. A telegram was received Monday from Merrick & Morris stating the case had been decided in favor of defendants on every point. This affirms the decision of the Second Judicial District Court of Montana and the decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory.

As this is an important decision we give a brief history of the case. The case was tried in December, 1877, in Deer Lodge, before Judge Knowles and a jury. Verdict was given for the defendants, and the judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the Territory in 1878. The ground in dispute, now known as the Gagnon mine, was part of the Original lode, located in 1864. The title passed to Col. Thornton, and afterward to John C. Murphy. Work to represent the claim was done in 1875, so that it held the ground until January 1, 1877. On December 19th, 1876, John Belk located the Anna Maria, including the part of the Original now called the Gagnon. Thornton and Murphy did not resume work afterward, and the ground became subject to relocation Jan. 1, 1877. On Feb. 22, 1877, Meagher and Gagnon relocated the ground in dispute and called it the Gagnon. Col. Thornton and the other present owners claim under this location. It was held in the Territorial District and Supreme Courts that, as the time for Thornton and Murphy to do the work to hold their ground had not expired when Belk relocated, the right to the ground was still in the owners of the original location, that the ground was not subject to relocation at the time it was made, and that Belk's relocation was therefore void; also that Meagher and Gagnon having made the first relocation after the ground was subject to relocation, had the best right. This is the doctrine the U. S. Supreme Court has affirmed. The point decided is that a relocation of mining ground made upon ground previously duly located, and the right to which has not previous to such relocation been lost by abandonment or failure to do the necessary work is void, and that the party who first relocates *after* such failure or abandonment acquires the right. Belk's relocation was bad because made before the time to do the work on the Original expired, and this although the work was not afterward done and the claim became subject to relocation. It is a good criterion to observe in making relocations.

GUITEAU SHUT OFF.

How Judge Porter Closed Him Out after Three Days' Examination.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Guiteau left the stand this afternoon after his three days' siege. A broken man he was, tired out, haggard, faded, disgusted, sullen, ugly, and there seemed to be about him an evident feeling that Judge Porter, the terrible cross-examiner, had, despite his cunning theories and his persistence in them, shown that the inspiration theory was simply a part of the defense planned long before the malice of Guiteau brought him to the river's bank to fire at the marsh reeds for targets. "Do you feel any remorse?" was the last question which Judge Porter asked. After having been pressed earnestly upon this point for some moments the prisoner answered at last sullenly and desperately, "I have felt remorse, of course, as far as my personal feelings are concerned." Judge Porter, quick as lightning and dramatically, said, "That will do, prisoner; your cross-examination is closed." Guiteau, writhing under the tremendous force of Judge Porter's question, saw the terrible effect of his confession. During all these months one part of his defense has been to insist to all that he never had had a single sentiment of remorse. During the cross-examination he said a dozen times, to Judge Porter's questions, his mind was a blank upon that subject. To all the experts who called upon him he has insisted with pertinacity that a thought of remorse never came to him; that his mind, upon that subject, was blank. Yet at the close of to-day's rigid cross-examination the prisoner admitted that which seemed to give sadness to his relatives and caused a sensation in court. He had killed the President and suffered remorse. With cat-like quickness Guiteau rallied from what seemed almost like a paralysis caused by the tremendous thundering of Judge Porter at him, and endeavored to correct what he plainly saw was the effect of that admission. Judge Porter would not listen to a word, but waved his hand. Scoville tried to parry the effect, but apparently without success, and Guiteau left the stand more discouraged than he has appeared at any time during the trial. Guiteau, although cowed and driven into a corner, saw the force of every one of Judge Porter's questions and endeavored to evade them, and manifested undoubted skill. There were some words which almost caused him to wince with terror. He shrunk and seemed to shiver in the witness box when Judge Porter used the words "murder," "kill," "assassin." Judge Porter made it clear that Guiteau was able to control the divine presence the day Mrs. Garfield came to the depot with the President, and emphasized the fact, which has such an important bearing upon the question of responsibility. The cross-examination was eminently successful. It lifted the mask and showed that the plot to murder the President was premeditated and deliberate, and was the result of malice and revenge. The prisoner felt it keenly. Porter broke down the wonderful, quick, supple witness.

The first witness was J. O. P. Burnside, disbursing officer of the Postoffice Department. He formerly lived in Freeport, Ill., and knew the prisoner's family. Mrs. Guiteau was an invalid.

Charles Allen, of Missouri, lived in Freeport in 1839 and 1840, and knew the Guiteau family. Mrs. Guiteau was in feeble health.

Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago, knew Guiteau in that city by sight as a young lawyer; saw him perhaps a dozen times at the National Republican Committee room, in New York, during the last Presidential campaign. The prisoner came up to him gleefully and patting him on the shoulder, said, "You are on the right track." The witness never saw Guiteau doing anything in the committee rooms other than reading papers. He seemed to have no especial employment. In April saw the prisoner in Washington. He said he was going to have the Austrian mission. Witness told him the place was an important one, and in Blaine's line, and that he (Blaine) was a known politician. The prisoner replied that he was solid with Blaine. Witness thought the conversation was leading up to a request for him (witness) to visit Blaine in Guiteau's interest, and forestalled it by saying his relations with Blaine were such that he could not possibly aid him (the prisoner) any. Witness had formed an opinion of Guiteau's mental strength, but could not express an opinion of his sanity or insanity. His impression was that Guiteau had an illy balanced mind. In common parlance he did not have good common sense. Witness was asked in relation to the political status just prior to the shooting of President Garfield, if there were not elements of discord in the Republican party which threatened to disrupt it. His reply was: I think the Republican party a pretty difficult one to disrupt, and while there were elements of discord, my belief in the good sense of the rank and file is such I think it would have held together.

Upon cross-examination, witness never saw anything in Guiteau to indicate that he could not distinguish between right and wrong.

Edward Daniels testified that he thought Guiteau crazy.

Scoville made a sensation by summoning David Davis, Speaker Randall, Senator Bayard and President Arthur, saying they had been subpœnaed.

Scoville then read a number of newspapers, and slips found on the prisoner at the time of his arrest.

Guiteau interrupted, saying there were a number of them when arrested, which he took from stalwart, liberal and half-breed papers, whenever he saw anything to cause encouragement in his inspiration.

When Scoville was reading a clipping a stir was noticeable about the door leading to the witness' room, and in a moment Senator David Davis was seen going toward the witness stand. The reading ceased. The Senator was sworn, and Scoville proceeded to question him on political philosophy. The Judge was non-commital on everything, and continually demurred to the line of proceedings. Judge Davis was excused after a few moments, and for a minute occupied a seat on the bench with Judge Cox, where he studied the countenance of the prisoner for some time, and then left the Court room.

Bailey, the District Attorney's stenographer, was put upon the stand, and Guiteau became at once excited. He charged the witness with coming to him as a New York *Herald* reporter, and tricking him into an interview, notes of which were used by District Attorney Corkhill. Bailey afterward made up a report from his notes for the New York *Herald*, and Guiteau wanted to know what he received for it. It was finally brought out that Bailey had been given $500. The prisoner was worked up considerably and contradicted the witness, accusing him of perpetrating a fraud upon him.

Scoville wanted Bailey's notes, but they had been destroyed.

Scoville then resumed the reading of clippings, after which, there being no other witnesses, the Court adjourned.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Keifer, Republican, Elected Speaker.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—HOUSE.—The assembling of the first regular session of the Forty-seventh Congress drew a vast number of visitors. Keifer stood for a short time behind the desk and was warmly congratulated by his colleagues.

At noon Clerk Adams called the body to order and announced the opening of the session. He called the roll. The roll call showed 290 Representatives present, the absentees being Morey, Scoles, Mills, and Deuster.

Nominations for Speaker being in order, Keifer was put in nomination by Robeson, Randall by House, and Ford by Murch. Burrows of Michigan, McCook, and Ladd were appointed tellers.

The roll being called, resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 285; necessary for a choice, 143: For Keifer, 148; Randall, 128; Ford, 8. Those voting for Ford were Brumm, Burrows, of Missouri, Hazeltine, Jones, of Texas, Ladd, Mosgrove, Murch and Rice of Missouri. None of the candidates voted. Fulkerson and Paul, of Virginia, Readjusters, voted for Keifer.

Keifer was escorted to the Speaker's chair by Randall and Hiscock and took the oath, administered by Kelly, of Pennsylvania.

The Pay of the Doctors.

NEW YORK, December 2.—A Washington special says one of the first things that will be brought up in Congress is the settlement of the bills incident to the late President's illness. General Garfield's friends will advocate the appointment of a commission to audit all bills and make a statement to the Secretary of the Treasury, whom they will ask to be given power to pay the amount from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. It is thought in this way the matter may be quietly settled without any undignified squabbling in Congress. The physicians have been asked by the financial agent of Mrs. Garfield to send in their bills, but they have refused to do so. Dr. Bliss said he would not think of taking anything from Mrs. Garfield, what would be a mere bagatelle to the Government. Dr. Agnew has figured up his direct loss through his connection with the case, and it amounts, it is reported, to $9,500. Bliss's loss of practice and expenses incident to his devotion to the President, amounts also to some $10,000. This shows nothing for constant service, anxiety and labor as nurse and physician night and day for the long weeks of the President's illness. Agnew and Hamilton did not give all their time to the case, or their loss would have been much greater; but Dr. Bliss surrendered his entire practice of necessity. Drs. Agnew, Hamilton, and Bliss, it is expected, will consider $25,000 apiece about fair compensation for their work. Drs. Barnes and Woodward are officers of the government, so that they suffered no pecuniary loss from their connection with the case. The physicians hope that the matter will be settled before the holidays, and Gen. Garfield's friends desire it settled before the eulogies are pronounced.

A Lively Matinee.

DENVER, December 3.—The *Tribune's* Leadville dispatch says the Gold Park mining camp is in a fever of excitement. Four days ago Harry Weston, foreman of the Gold Park mining company was shot and killed by Bagley, a discharged blacksmith. Bagley had also made an unsuccessful attempt to shoot Superintendent Turney, and then fortified himself in his cabin, which was immediately surrounded by a mob. The cabin was besieged for eight hours without dislodging the occupant. Finally a large quantity of giant powder was placed near the door and ignited. The explosion following tore the cabin to pieces, and Bagley was found with a bullet hole through his heart, having evidently committed suicide. Bagley has several friends who have threatened to take Turney's life, and a strong guard surrounds his cabin day and night. Jack Wright and Bagley's friends were ordered to go immediately out of camp by the vigilantes, and they paraded the town all day with a pair of cocked revolvers in search of the committee, but left at night. Much trouble is anticipated.

What They Think of It.

LONDON, December 3.—Copious reports of Guiteau's trial continue to be telegraphed daily, and seem likely to discredit permanently the American Courts with the English public. The *Times* remarks that the trial astonishes and shocks English readers. Lawyers declare that no such spectacle of judicial incapacity has ever been seen. The continually recurring scenes, the license allowed Guiteau, the demeanor of the spectators, the applause bestowed on Scoville, the indecent demonstration of every kind tolerated by the Judge, and his utter inability to keep order or control the proceedings in his own Court, are all unhappily regarded here as typical instead of exceptional. Lawyers, moreover, consider the examination of Guiteau touching his own sanity as a scandalous innovation.

A Territorial Legislature's Work.

OLYMPIA, W. T., November 23.—The eighth biennial session of the Legislature will close on Thursday. The work of revising and codifying the laws of the Territory having been undertaken, and not being able to complete the work within the time prescribed, the Governor to-day issued a proclamation calling a special session of twenty days in order to complete the work. The Council to-day confirmed T. N. Ford Territorial Treasurer, vice Frank Tarbell, declining.

Pall Mall Gazette on the Irish Troubles.

LONDON, December 3.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* in discussing various remedies suggested for Ireland, such as a suspension of jury trials, etc., comes to the conclusion that there are insuparable objections to all of them. "We may have to wait three years before beginning to subside the present ferment. We should prepare our minds for it and shape our policy accordingly."

John W. Mackay.

NEW YORK, December 2.- John W. Mackay is in town and may be seen daily at the Bank of Nevada. He sails for Europe on the 14th inst. He says there is nothing for him to do in this country, and he might as well enjoy himself abroad. There are no new developments in Comstocks, and the company had lost about $4,000,000 in the past two years, and there is nothing in view at present of sufficient importance to keep him in California.

The Only One.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Mr. Hall, of New Hampshire, was the only Republican absent from the caucus. He will be here on Monday, and his vote will give the Republicans 147, without Readjusters or Greenbackers, and the latter will get no consideration and not hold the balance of power as they have been planning, and will be left out in the cold.

Texas Politics.

DALLAS, December 3.—The Republicans met to-day and determined to organize for battle with the Democracy. The programme is to unite the Greenbackers, Independents, and dissatisfied Democrats and support Congressman Jones for Governor and make up a ticket from the various elements. The National Republican Committee promises to aid them.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

A Revolution in Steamship Building.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—A project, which is liable to assume great proportions at an early date, was brought to light in Wall street yesterday. It contemplates a sweeping revolution in steamship building, and it has the support of leading and influential capitalists, principally Massachusetts gentlemen. Vessels are to be constructed without masts and there will be literally nothing whatever above deck except the pilot house and funnels. One of the projectors, being interviewed, said: "We have stepped forward to solve the problem by covering our vessels up as with a shell from stem to stern. This will place us above all danger from rough seas sweeping over us. No spars are torn out; no freight goes overboard; no lives are lost; everything is safe beneath the roof. The cost of the larger vessels will range from $220,000 to $650,000, one-third less than modern vessels of the same size. They are all to be built in this country. One of the objects of the enterprise is to bring back to the United States our lost shipping business, and to carry American mails and American passengers under the American flag. Among the gentlemen engaged in the enterprise are Ex-Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, Mr. Alexander, who is at the head of the Cunard Line in Boston, J. B. Kendall, a builder prominent in the Back Bay improvement, H. M. Zeregan, of Boston, Congressman Jno. W. Candler, and Mr. Washing, the big Boston shipper. The American Loan and Trust Company is trustee of the present association.

Judge Lawrence on Guiteau.

NEW YORK, December 2.—The *Post's* Washington special says Judge Lawrence, First Comptroller of the Treasury, who occupied the bench with Judge Cox at Guiteau's trial yesterday, says of the assassin: "As I sat looking down upon him yesterday, I could not help being struck with the appearance which his head presented to one who views it as a phrenologist. It is almost flat on the top from forehead to crown, which rises prominently and almost perpendicular from the nape of the neck. This, if I understand anything of phrenology, indicates sanity, self-conceit, the latter strongly developed. I have not studied the evidence submitted in the case, but if it shows Guiteau to have had a distinct idea of the enormity of his crime, then it will appear that the only motive for it was that he felt aggrieved over his treatment in the matter of the Paris consulate. His self-conceit was hurt and he wanted revenge, and this should not be considered insanity."

Work of the Land Court.

DUBLIN, December 3.—The latest advices from the Land Court show that there are to this date 55,000 applications. They are increasing at the rate of five hundred for each day. There are now as many applications from Galway and Mayo as from Ulster. A vast number, too, are from Kerry, while the indications from Limerick and Tipperary are encouraging, but Cork, Waterford, and Tweexford are behind. There are indications that wherever the commission goes applications begin to pour in, while the people in those counties not yet visited are waiting their coming before actually applying. There is no doubt that as soon as the ten commissioners who have been appointed get to work, applications will greatly increase. But alongside the splendid rush of applications, how insignificant thus far seem the results. There have been only 178 decisions as the result of four weeks' work, being at the rate of two and a half decisions per day to each commission.

Scoville's Mistake.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—It is the opinion of one of the Government experts that the putting of Guiteau on the witness stand was the first serious mistake Scoville had made. "It is, said the gentleman, "rapidly clearing my mind of troubles as to the prisoner's responsibility. It presents altogether a new phase of the case. The cross-examination has been so far one of the most remarkable I ever listened to or read. I think it has already done more to satisfy experts of the assassin's responsibility at the time he committed the crime, than anything else which has been brought to our attention. It gives us a better insight into the man's mental condition than we have before obtained."

Charles H. Reed, of Chicago, has been employed by Scoville to assist in that part of the defense relating to the examination of the Government's experts. The cross-examination of these witnesses will be left to Mr. Reed.

Stock and Railroad Matters.

NEW YORK, December 2.—In the market to-day it was a curious fact that Vanderbilt stocks were strong while Gould's were weak.

The market was unusually excited. Gen. Rosser, of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, will, on Monday next, with several directors, select the point of its junction with the Northern Pacific Railroad. The snow blockade on the Canadian Pacific has been broken and the trains are now running regularly. There is much agitation because the Dominion Government intends to nullify all the railroad charters granted by the Legislature. This will secure a monopoly of the carrying trade to the Canadian Pacific. It is officially stated that no road whatever will be allowed to approach within fifteen miles of the International boundary. If this statement be borne out by facts, as it seems certain it will be, the most serious complications will inevitably arise.

Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The Democratic caucus organized by electing Representative House of Tennessee, chairman, and Frost, of Missouri, and Welburn, of Tennessee, secretaries. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, offered a resolution endorsing the declarations of the Democratic National Conventions of 1878 and 1880, the object being to endorse the free trade plank. Knott and Reagan supported, and Hammond, McLean, Hooker, and Herbert opposed it. Hooker moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution; carried, 73 to 42. On motion of McKenna, all officers of the last House were renominated *vive voce.*

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—John H. Stephens, chief surgeon to Stonewall Jackson during the war, was found dead in his office at Dallas, Texas, this evening.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Va., December 2.—Montpelier, formerly the home of President Madison and his burial place, was sold yesterday at auction for $10,000.

LOUISVILLE, December 2.—Senator Beck was renominated for the United States Senate to-day by the Democrats, without opposition.

ABERDEEN, December 2.—The body of the Earl of Crawford and Balcanes, who died in December, 1880, has been stolen from the mortuary chapel, Dunechal House, at Aberdeen.

NEW YORK, December 2.—Prof. McClellan and George Rooks fought a prize fight. McClellan laid Rooks out by his fist in the stomach, and in the third round Rooks knocked McClellan out of time.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2.—Margaret Vassoy, aged seventeen, was shot by her lover, Henry Merro, aged twenty-one, who then shot himself. Both are believed to be fatally wounded. The girl's mother had suppressed Henry.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Colorado's assessment in nearly $100,000,000.

It is reported that John Kelly intends to retire from political life.

Hashes to askes. The principal hotel at Dubuque has been burned.

Short basques are even all around, those pointed in front are longer.

Grecian bands for the hair are made of silver, inlaid with mock gems.

Wendell Phillips said the other day: "To hang Guiteau would be a blot upon civilization."

Surah Moire is the name of raw material designed for dress trimmings and millinery purposes.

Heavy, double, box-plated ruchings adorn the bottom of the skirt of many handsome costumes.

Some of the theatrical wardrobe worn by J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin, is now used by Denver actors.

Large collars are worn by children, girls in their teens, young ladies, matrons and elderly women.

Victoria Woodhull has arrived in New York with her daughter, who was lately reported as engaged to Lord Colin Campbell.

The Little Rock *Argus* says that in the dictionary of the future the word "Colonel" will be simply defined as "an Arkansas man."

Professor Nordenskjold is going to Russia, where the Government wishes to consult him on the best method of opening North Siberia to European navigation.

Meissonier, the artist, has given a soiree in Paris in honor of Muybridge, the California photographer who invented the process by which photographs can be taken of animals in the swiftest motion.

An editor wrote a head line, "A Horrible Blunder," to go over a railroad accident, but thought it was the printer's fault that it got over the account of a wedding. The editor was the man thrashed all the same.

The London *Truth* says that the Pope has by no means played his last card, and that he bothers his adversaries by never showing his hand. That paper says that the clericals are going more and more into politics.

Mr. Pillsbury, the great Minneapolis miller, recently visited Spokane Falls, Washington Territory. The water power at that point, he says, is sufficient to grind all the wheat that can be grown within a radius of 150 miles.

Daniel Rice, ex-circus clown, to a Wheeling reporter: "For nine years I received $1,000 a week, and was surrounded by flatterers; now I'm too poor to get along, and haven't one friend in the world. I exclaim: 'Is life worth living?'"

Mrs. Sallie Trapnall, who for many years was known as the "belle of Little Rock," died in the Arkansas capital last week. She was the daughter of Sanford C. Faulkner, the originator of the "Arkansas Traveller." At New Orleans, Louisville and Washington she attracted great attention thirty years ago. During the last six years she has lived a life of obscurity.

In every department the scarcity of labor is keenly felt in British Columbia. Railway hands cannot be obtained, farm hands could not be got for love or money, and the consequence is that a very large amount of grain could not be harvested in time. Wood cutters cannot be had in sufficient numbers to supply the demand; and the result is a great scarcity of wood along the river. In past years it was a favor to get a steamer to wood. Now it is a favor to wood a steamer.

Carrie Carr and J. J. Underwood met casually in a store at Bear Creek, Tenn. A moment that she was about to be married was mentioned, and she said: "Oh, no; nobody will have me." "I'll take you," he replied. An engagement was made to meet at an appointed time to have the marriage ceremony performed. Underwood says it was all a joke, neither party intending matrimony, and did not make his appearance. But she claims that they were both in sober earnest, and has brought a suit for $10,000 damages.

A photographer's business was bad at Crawfordville, Minn., and he planned to better his circumstances by producing some supernatural phenomena. First, hiring the only tavern in the village, so that he might be prepared to profit by the crowds which he expected to draw, he used his camera to surreptitiously throw a luminous figure of the Virgin Mary on the front of the Roman Catholic church. There was great excitement, but the priest discovered the trick, refused to become a partner in the enterprise, and drove the operator out of town.

Depository Discontinued.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—Secretary Folger has issued an order discontinuing the United States Depository at Tucson, Arizona. The depositories there were Lord & Williams who, in addition to doing a banking business, were large contractors and were interested in various other schemes. All their disbursing checks and drafts are now payable at San Francisco at the sub-Treasury there. The Treasury balance in cash in their hands has been also sent to San Francisco. New York and San Francisco exchange will be sent to the Treasury here. Two National banks are about to be organized at Tucson, one of which will be designated as the United States Depository at that point. The Government has not lost a cent by its transactions with Lord & Williams.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Progress of the Construction of the Road.

San Francisco Chronicle, Dec. 1.

Andrew Onderdonk, to whom the contract for building the western end of the Canadian Pacific Transcontinental Railroad was awarded, returned to this city a few days ago from the scene of operations. The length of road required to be built under the contract is 125 miles. The route offers very serious obstacles in so far as speed of progress is concerned, on account of the high precipices which have to be crossed and the general rocky nature of the country, requiring for the greater portion to be sheived and galleried. About sixty miles of the line have been graded and at least twenty miles ironed. The cost of constructing a mile is $150,000. The force of white laborers employed in the works numbers about 1,500, with a like number of Chinese. This will be increased in the spring to 10,000 men. The whites receive $2 a day, the Chinese being paid half that amount. Along the road stores have been opened, where the provisions and clothing needed by the laborers can be obtained. Boarding-houses have also been opened, at which whites are charged $16 a month and Chinese $10. The explosives are manufactured at the scene of operations, all other supplies being received from this city, England, or Canada. The contract price for building the section of the road for which Mr. Onderdonk is the contractor is $10,000,000. He expects to complete his contract in about three years. The road, though originally inaugurated by the Dominion Government, has been recently turned over to the Syndicate. The entire distance is 4,500 miles, and the road, when completed, will be the longest unbroken line in the world. It will be completed in 1890, at a cost of $60,000,000. An effort will then be made to control the Oriental trade, and with this end in view a line of steamers will be placed on the Pacific, with the probability of another to Australia.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Collated for the New North-West by E. R. Chadbourn, Esq.

Late investigations of German scientists have shown that the electric light is not only healthier than other methods of illumination in leaving the air purer, but that it increases the power of vision in some respects, especially in distinguishing colors. Red, blue, green and yellow are much more distinct under this light than by daylight.

Two Leipsic chemists have devised a process for obtaining sugar in a permanently liquid form. This result is said to be effected by adding to a purified sugar solution a small quantity of citric acid, which combines with the sugar and deprives it of its tendency to crystalize.

Some experiments by M. Gautier appear to prove that human saliva possesses, in a milder degree, the same poisonous property as that of serpent's. The human saliva injected under the skin of a bird caused death, with symptoms very closely resembling those resulting from serpent bites.

A new theory of the so-called fascination of birds by snakes is that the bird mistakes the snake's tongue, which the reptile keeps in rapid and constant motion, for a lively worm, and watches it intently with the anticipation of devouring it.

M. Pasteur has resolved to extend his studies in vaccination to yellow fever, with a view of determining whether or not the disease is due to parasites and can be guarded against by inoculation. A broad field of investigation is open to Pasteur, as it is suggested by his discoveries thus far that all contagious maladies may be due to parasitic growths, the virulence of which may be so reduced by his method of inoculation as to render this class of diseases no longer a matter of dread.

A Neapolitan gardener, after years of experiment, has produced a camelia with a delicate perfume, and he thinks it probable that these flowers may in the near future be so cultivated as to rival the rose in the fragance of its odor.

Mr. C. Shaler Smith has given the results of extensive observations in relation to the pressure exerted by the wind. The most violent gale recorded by him was at East St. Louis, in 1871, when the wind overturned a locomotive, the force developed in so doing being no less than ninety-three pounds per square foot. At St. Charles a jail was destroyed in 1877, the pressure required being eighty-four pounds per square foot. At Marshfield, in 1880, a brick mansion was leveled, the force necessary being fifty-eight pounds per square foot. Below these extraordinary pressures, Mr. Smith instances numerous cases of trains blown off rails, and bridges, etc., blown down by gales of twenty-four to thirty-one pounds per square foot. In all the examples the lowest force required to do the observed damage has been taken as the maximum power of the wind, although, of course, it may have been higher.

Enthusiasts who make a special study of sun-spots and attendant phenemena believe that the corner-stone of a new science is being laid by discoveries pointing to an intimate connection between solar and terrestrial meteorology. Just what the connection is they are not yet able to clearly define, although electricity is suspected of being the agent through which the effects are manifested upon our planet. It is known that the gaseous envelope of the sun is affected by eruptions of such prodigious magnitude as to be utterly beyond our power of conception, these disturbances appearing to us in the form of rapidly changing spots and protuberances. The eras of the spots—or sun-storms—occur at remarkably regular intervals, a complete cycle of the various stages of activity from maximum to minimum, and again to maximum being performed in about eleven years—the so-called "sun-spot period." The sun-spot physicists claim a coincidence of the periods of maximum spots and years of great atmospheric and physical disturbance in the earth. The present has been a year of great solar disturbances, while it has been marked by violent storms and earthquakes upon our globe. Further than this, these scientists claim to have recently detected by simultaneous observation minor atmospheric changes as the result of corresponding movements in the sun. Many difficulties attend these observations, but the Astronomer Royal for Scotland and others believe that the state of the sun will some day become an important factor in weather forecasts and like calculations.

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Sudden Death.

Benton Record, Dec. 1.

Another of the "old-timers" in William Preston has passed suddenly away. Last night he took a lunch about half past nine o'clock at Fisher's Hall. Afterwards, strolling up the street, he was overtaken by Bob Mills and the two walked along together. When front of the Overland, Preston seized hold of Mills, saying, "Catch me Bob: I'm blind," and then fell on the pavement. Mills procured assistance and removed him to his saloon, a few doors above, where in the night he quietly passed away.

Some heart affection caused his death. He had had one or