THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

VOL. XXII---NO. 27. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1881. THREE CENTS.

AN ASSASSIN'S GUSH.

GREETING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Guiteau's Christmas Address—He Gives a Sketch of His Vagabond Life—Proclaims Himself a Patriot and an Inspired Man, Like Christ and Paul.

The following is the document prepared by Guiteau on Monday, and furnished for publication last night:

CHRISTMAS GREETING, 1881.

(By Charles Guiteau.)

To-day is Christmas, and I greet the American people with a merry Christmas. Last Christmas I was in New York. I was boarding in a first-class house, and was finely dressed. I attended church and had a quiet and pleasant day. Two years ago I was in Boston, but was not so well fed or clothed. I was on theology. There is no money in theology. I left a $5,000 law business in Chicago in 1877 for theology. I went into theology to serve the Lord and preach the Gospel. I had about as much trouble to get in my work on theology as Paul did. He hungered and thirsted and was naked, and

HAD NO CERTAIN DWELLING-PLACE;

but he preached the Gospel as he understood it, although he had a hard time. Since he left earth his work and name have come down from the ages. Christ and Paul did their work and left the result with the Almighty Father, and I do the same. Christmas, 1878, I was in St. Louis. I was in very reduced circumstances. I had been on theology a year. I had spent the year traveling mostly in the East trying to preach the Gospel by lecturing and selling my lectures in Washington, New York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities. I felt the Lord put this work on me, and I did the best I could. I had no friends and little money. Christmas, 1877, I spent in Philadelphia. I was well fed and clothed and was trying to lecture. Christmas, 1876, I was in Chicago, and was

WORKING WITH MR. MOODY

and writing my lecture of Christ's second coming. A. D. 70. To-day, Christmas, 1881, I suffer in bonds as a patriot; but I am in honorable company. Washington was a patriot; Grant was a patriot. Washington led the armies of the revolution through eight years of bloody war to victory and glory; Grant led the armies of the Union to victory and glory, and to-day the Nation is prosperous and happy. They raised the old war cry, "Rally round the flag, boys," and thousands of the choicest sons of the Republic went forth to battle, to victory, or death. Washington and Grant, by their valor and success in war,

WON THE ADMIRATION OF MANKIND.

To-day, Christmas, 1881, I suffer in bonds as a patriot because I had inspiration and nerve to unite a great political party, to the end that the Nation might be saved another desolating war. I do not pretend war was immediate, but I do say emphatically that the bitterness in the Republican party last spring was deepening and deepening hour by hour, and unless the breach was healed or less the Nation would have been in a flame of civil war. In the presence of death all hearts were hushed; contention ceased. For weeks and weeks the heart and brain of the Nation centred on the sick man in the White House. At last he went the way of all the earth, and the Nation was in mourning. And to-day, Christmas, 1881, I am on trial for my life, charged with

MURDERING THE LATE PRESIDENT.

There is not the first element of murder in this case. To constitute the crime of murder two elements must coexist: First, an actual homicide; secondly, malice in law or malice in fact. The law presumes malice from the fact of the homicide. There is no homicide in this case, and, therefore, no malice in law. Malice in fact depends on the circumstances attending the homicide. Admitting that the late President died from the shot, which I deny as a matter of fact, still the circumstances attending the shooting liquidate the presumption of malice, either in law or fact. Had he been properly treated he probably would have been alive to-day, whatever my inspiration or intention. The Deity allowed

THE DOCTORS TO FINISH MY WORK

gradually because He wanted to prepare the people for the change, and also confirm my original inspiration. I am well satisfied with the Deity's conduct of this case thus far, and I have no doubt but He will continue to father it to the end, and that the public will sooner or later see the special providence in the late President's removal. Nothing but the political situation last spring justified his removal. The break in the Republican party then was widening week by week, and I foresaw a civil war. My inspiration was to remove the late President at once and thereby close the breach before it got so wide that nothing but a heartrending and desolating war could close it. The last war cost the Nation a million of men and a billion of money. The Lord wanted to prevent a repetition of this desolation and I was inspired me to execute His will. Why did He inspire me in preference to some one else? Because I had the brains and nerve probably to do the work.

THE LORD DOES NOT EMPLOY

incompetent persons to serve Him. He uses the best material He can find. No doubt there were thousands of Republicans who felt as I did about the late President wrecking the Republican party, and had they the conception, the nerve, the brains, and the opportunity and special authority from the Deity, they would have removed him. I, of all the world, was the only man who had authority from the Deity to do it. Without the Deity's pressure I never should have sought to remove the President. The pressure destroyed my free agency. The Deity compelled me to do the act just as a highwayman compels a man to give him money, often placing a pistol at his victim's head. The victim may know it is absolutely wrong for him to give money that his wife and children need, but how can he keep it with a pistol at his head? His free agency is destroyed, and he gives his money to save his life. This irresistible pressure to remove the President was on me for thirty days, and it never left me when awake. It haunted me day and night. At last

AN OPPORTUNITY CAME AND I SHOT HIM

in the Baltimore and Potomac depot. As soon as I fired the shot the inspiration was worked off, and I felt immensely relieved. I would not do it again for a million dollars. Only a miracle saved me from being shot or hung, then and there. It was the most insane, foolhardy act possible, and no one but a madman could have done it. But the pressure on me was so enormous that I would have done it if I had died the next moment. Heretofore political grievances have been adjusted by war or the ballot.

HAD JEFFERSON DAVIS

and a dozen or two of his co-traitors been shot dead in January, 1861, no doubt our late rebellion never would have been. General Grant suppressed one war, and Providence and I saved the Nation. As time advances the people will appreciate this fact more and more. To-day, Christmas, 1881, am in jail, and have been since July 2. I have borne my confinement patiently and quietly, knowing that my vindication would come. Thrice I have been shot at and come near being shot dead; but the Lord kept me hard by. Like the Hebrew children in the fiery furnace, not a hair on my head has been singed, because the Lord whom I served when I sought to remove the President has taken care of me.

MY TRIAL SEEMS TO BE PROGRESSING WELL.

Judge Cox I consider just the man for the case. He is able, conscientious, and careful. I have a bright jury, and I wish them to pass on my case. I judge the counsel for the prosecution have listened with the greatest interest to the testimony and addresses, and I presume they will give this case their most solemn attention and dispose of it according to the facts and the law, and I believe the high-toned press of the Nation will acquiesce in their verdict. The counsel for prosecution have subpoenaed certain witnesses who are guilty of rank perjury, and it has excited my wrath, and I have denounced them in plain language. I hate the mean, deceptive way of the prosecution. My opinion of the District Attorney is well known. The defense has been unfortunate in having insufficient counsel, but, notwithstanding this, I expect justice will be done me and my motive and inspiration vindicated. People are saying: "Well, if the Lord did it let it go." I expect this spirit will grow. I am highly pleased with General Arthur. He is doing splendidly in his new position. Had General Garfield done as well he probably would have been alive to-day. He was a good man, but a weak politician. I am especially pleased with General Arthur's conciliatory spirit and wisdom toward the opposition. It is exactly what I wished him to do—namely, unite the factions of the Republican party, to the end that the Nation may be happy and prosperous.

MY LIFE HAS BEEN RATHER A SAD ONE.

My mother died when I was seven. My father was a good man and an able one, but a fanatic in religion. Under his influence I got into the Oneida Community at nineteen and remained six years. Three years after this I was unfortunately married, and so continued four years. Soon after I was divorced I went into theology three years. My life in the Oneida Community was one of constant suffering; my married life the same. My theological life one of anxiety, but I was happier at that than anything else, because I was serving the Lord. My life has been isolated. During my six years in the Oneida Community I got estranged from my relatives. I might as well have been in State's prison or a lunatic asylum. I never was able to

FORGIVE MY FATHER

for running me into that community. If it had not been for this I should have had a far happier life; but let it go! Forgetting the things behind, I pressed forward. I have no doubt as to my spiritual destiny. I have always been a lover of the Lord, and whether I live one year or thirty, I am His. As a matter of fact I presume I shall live to be President. To-day, 1881 years ago, the Saviour of mankind was born in poverty and obscurity. He moved up and down Judea and spake as one having authority. Vast multitudes followed him. He cast out devils, healed the sick, restored the blind and diseased; told the multitude who He was and what He came for—that God, the Father, had sent Him to point the race the way to eternal life. This wonderful Being had nowhere to lay His head. He had no money. He had no friends. He never traveled.

HE NEVER WROTE A BOOK.

He was hated, despised, and finally crucified as a vile impostor. Then back He went to the bosom of the Father. During His ministry He drew around Himself a few despised individuals, who were as poor as Himself. They had no money, and no standing in society, and were mostly fishermen. Outwardly, like most other great events in human history, Christianity was an absolute failure. It was like a seed planted, it and had to grow little by little. Time has developed it into a gigantic tree overhanging the habitable globe. The mob crucified the Saviour of mankind, and Paul, His great apostle, went to an ignominious death. This happened many centuries ago. For eighteen centuries no man has exerted such a tremendous influence on the civilization of the race as the despised Galilean and His great apostle. They did their work, and left the result with their Almighty Father.

AND SO MUST ALL INSPIRED MEN.

They must do their work and leave the result with the Deity whatever becomes of them. The worst that men can do is to kill you, but they cannot prevent your name and work from going thundering down the ages. God always avenges those who injure his men; Christ's cotemporaries crucified the Almighty's only Son, but He got even with the Jewish race at the destruction of Jerusalem A. D. 70, when Titus, a Roman general, raced the city to the ground and slaughtered over eleven hundred thousand Jews, and from that day to this the Jews have been a despised and downtrodden race. The mills of the gods grind slow but they grind sure. Woe unto any man or men that persecutes God's man! The Almighty will follow them in this world and in the next. Take my own case. When the pressure to remove the President came on me

I SPENT TWO WEEKS IN PRAYER

to make sure of the Deity's will. At the end of two weeks my mind was fixed as to the political necessity of his removal, and I never have had the slightest doubt since about the divinity of the act or the necessity for it. Thus far the Deity has fathered the act to my entire satisfaction. He knows I simply executed His will, and I know it, and a great many people are beginning to see it, and they will see it more and more as time advances. I put up my life on the Deity's inspiration, and I have not come to grief yet, and I have no idea I shall, because I do not think I am destined to be shot or hung. But that is a matter for the Deity to pass on and not me. Whatever the mode of my exit from this world, I have no doubt but that my name and work will roll thundering down the ages; but woe unto the men that kill me privately or judicially.

U. S. JAIL, WASHINGTON, D. C., CHRISTMAS, 1881.

The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph.

PITTSBURG, PA., Dec. 27.—The telegraph system of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company on its Pittsburg division is operated under an exclusive contract between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company. The Western Union Telegraph Company obtained an injunction in November, 1880, restraining the Baltimore and Ohio and Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Companies from operating these telegraph lines, as was proposed, for commercial business, except under its contract with the Western Union Company, which injunction is still in force. The railroad company has recently proposed to establish a separate office in the city of Pittsburg, and to operate these lines in connection with its general system, exclusive of the Western Union Telegraph Company. A motion for an attachment against the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, and others was heard this morning before Judges McKennan and Acheson, and thereupon attachment was directed to issue. As the parties denied any intentional contempt, the court ordered them to be discharged upon payment of the costs of the proceedings, upon condition that they desist at once from the acts complained of as a violation of the injunction order. Counsel for defendants in open court undertook for them that they would cease doing any commercial business.

John C. Griswold and John Barron, the representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (the defendants), were afterwards discharged, paying their own costs of the proceedings and agreed not to do any commercial business whatever.

The Newark Defaulter.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 27.—The mayor, with several city officials, including the members of the finance committee, visited the jail this forenoon to confer with Auditor Palmer concerning his defalcations. His counsel refused to permit the interview; but Mr. Falden, the examiner of accounts, who saw Palmer, stated that he denied having forged the signatures of Mayor Clark or the city council, but admitted that he had deceived them in order to obtain their signatures to warrants. Such statements of claims as were necessary to obtain their signatures were concocted and afterward destroyed. He protested that no one was in collusion with him. The city treasurer always took his word and acted on his instructions, and was deceived as the other officials were. Mr. Falden, the examiner, says there are other peculations in the sinking-fund, interest, assessment, deficiency, and tax-lease accounts, which he has not examined sufficiently to report upon in detail. Palmer knew of Hall's defalcations in the comptroller's office, but concealed them by manipulating the accounts, to avoid discovery. Mr. Falden thinks that they knew too much of each other for either to speak, and Palmer is represented to have said that he hoped the Legislature would pass a law to try all defaulters by a drum-head court-martial and shoot them on the spot. The mayor has offered $500 reward for the capture of Hall.

Floods in the Country.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 27.—Dispatches received tonight from the southwestern part of the State report that the White River and other streams are very much swollen, overflowing the bottom lands and seriously damaging the wheat crop.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Dec. 27.—A big flood is expected in the west branch of the Susquehanna River to-night. The water at present is ten feet above low water mark, and is still rising rapidly, and will probably reach twelve to fourteen feet by morning. The booms have been hung and some logs are reported coming down. All small streams are reported greatly swollen by the late rains.

Leaving a God-Forsaken Country.

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 27.—Between five and six hundred negroes from Edgefield County, South Carolina, passed through Augusta to-day on their way to Arkansas. They are under the leadership of a colored preacher named Hammond, who promised to have a chartered train waiting for them at Augusta, but failed to do so, and the party had to pay full rates to Atlanta. They said they found it too hard work to make a living in South Carolina and determined to go elsewhere. Hammond went to Arkansas some time ago and examined the country, and on his return advised the negroes to go out there. It is expected a thousand altogether will go.

Dr. Bacon's Funeral.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 27.—The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon was largely attended at the Centre Church this afternoon. Previous to the services there was a short service of prayer at the late residence of the deceased, Theodore S. Woolsey, ex-president of Yale College, conducting the services. The sermon was by Professor Timothy Dwight. The pall-bearers were Dr. Francis Bacon, Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, Rev. Edward W. Bacon, Rev. Thomas R. Bacon, and Theodore and Alfred Bacon, lawyers, all sons of the deceased. The burial was in the Grove Street Cemetery.

An Insurance Question.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The board of fire underwriters met this afternoon to make some arrangements to protect the interests of the insurance companies in the matter of the South street bonded warehouse conflagration. It having been explained that such action was necessary, owing to the attitude of the Government in refusing to allow any of the damaged property to be removed from bond, two commissioners were appointed to look after the unidentified property and to confer with the Government about the care of it.

The Catalonia's Passengers.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The passengers of the Cunard line steamer Catalonia, from Liverpool for New York, which returned to Queenstown Sunday, having been damaged in collision, have the option of proceeding either by the City of Brussels, the Marathon, or the Servia, on Saturday next.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

—Hon. C. G. Myers, attorney-general of the State of New York from 1859 to 1862, died at his residence in Ogdensburg last night.

—A majority of the Catalonia's passengers will take passage by the Servia, which will sail from Liverpool for New York Saturday.

—The Dublin *Gazette* publishes a proclamation placing the city and county of Dublin and nine other counties under the arms act.

—A Russian expedition to take scientific observations at the mouth of the Lena during the years 1882-'83 will start from St. Petersburg to-day.

—The appointments of Count de Chaudardy as ambassador at St. Petersburg and M. de Courcel as ambassador at Berlin will be gazetted in Paris to-day.

—The Boston authorities agreed last night to establish one hundred electric lights and construct lines of pipes in the city for telegraphic and telephonic purposes.

—Much excitement has been caused at Gratz by a nun, detained against her will, leaping from a convent wall into a stream, from which, however, she was rescued.

—Michael O'Neil, a sailor, belonging to the United States steamer St. Louis, was burned to death yesterday at Bristol, Pa., by rolling against a stove while in a drunken stupor

—John Fitzsimmons, a patient of the Presbyterian Eye and Ear Charity Hospital of Baltimore, aged seventy, fell from a fourth-story window of the building yesterday morning and was instantly killed.

—During a dense fog yesterday the sound steamer C. H. Northam ran upon the ledge of rocks off Blackwell's Island at high tide, and is high and dry. If the weather holds good she may be gotten off. No lives were lost.

—W. H. Marvin, of Monroe, an operator in Montgomery, N. Y., while crossing over a coal-train, was fatally crushed between the brake wheels. He was carried into the depot, where he expired in a few minutes. He was unmarried and highly respected.

—The jury in Boston yesterday found Dr. Henry Taylor guilty of procuring an abortion upon Leontine R. Jupiter, a colored girl, in his office, from which death resulted. The penalty for the crime is not less than five nor more than twenty years in the State prison.

—Advices have been received from Tunis to the effect that General Logerot has succeeded in obtaining the submission of all the insurgent tribes except the Ouergamas, who are isolated on the Tripolitan frontiers. The submission of that tribe is considered imminent.

—Walter A. Chase, who was arrested in Huntington, Pa., on Saturday last and brought on to New York to answer a charge of bigamy, was arraigned in the General Sessions Court yesterday afternoon. He pleaded not guilty and was committed to the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail.

JUDGE RILEY'S LUCK.

LEFT A LEGACY FOR A GALLANT ACT.

Rescuing a Child from Drowning in the Indian Ocean Many Years Ago—The Father of the Child, Dying, Remembers the Judge in His Will.

A brief paragraph in THE REPUBLICAN yesterday morning stated that Colonel Rilley, formerly consul to Zanzibar from the United States, had fallen heir to a legacy of £5,000, left him by a Colonel Preston, of the British army. A reporter of THE REPUBLICAN yesterday succeeded in finding Judge Riley, of Virginia, at the Agricultural Department, where he is now a clerk, and succeeded in identifying him as the person meant by the paragraph. The news came from London and called the beneficiary a colonel, but this is readily explained when it is known that British officers more generally understand that a consul has the rights and relative rank of a naval captain, and therefore of a colonel of the army.

JUDGE WILLIAM G. RILEY IS A RESIDENT

and native of Accomac County, on the eastern shore of Virginia, and was appointed by General Grant in 1875 consul of the United States to the island and port of Zanzibar. He left New York in January, 1876, for his post, going to England, thence across Europe and the Mediterranean to Egypt, and to Suez by rail, where he boarded one of the Peninsula and Oriental Steamship Company's steamers. During his passage down the Red Sea and through the Gulf of Bengal, he became attracted by a bright, fair-haired little girl of three or four years of age, with whom, through his fondness for children, he became very friendly, and incidentally with the child's father, Colonel Preston, an officer of the British army, who was on his way back from England to his post in India, where he had but a year or two more to serve before earning the rest that Great Britain gives her officers after stated terms of service. The fair-haired daughter was the youngest child, and the only one of a second marriage. Just after the ship

ROUNDED CAPE GUARDAFUI,

just at the entrance into the Indian Ocean, the child of Colonel Preston, which had only a few moments before been playing with her American friend, was lost sight of by the neglect of her nurse, and, clambering up on the rail, a lurch of the ship from the chopping sea, and she was overboard, almost under the screw. A cry startled all hands, and, without stopping an instant to think of clothing or of the dependent family afar off in Virginia, our gallant American consul followed the child overboard before she had floated a dozen yards from the ship, and, being an expert swimmer, succeeded in reaching the Englishman's darling and kept himself and her afloat until nearly half an hour later, when the great steamer had stopped, lowered a quarter-boat, and he and his prize were picked up over half a mile astern.

WHEN THE RESCUERS AND THE RESCUED

with the baby prize were safely again on deck an enthusiastic meeting of the officers and passengers on board was held, and a generous purse was made up to present to Judge Riley. This the Judge at once declined, on the ground that a motive of the merest common humanity, which would move a gentleman to make an attempt to save a human life, would be degraded by accepting anything that looked like a payment; that his gladness of heart at bringing the baby back safe was richer reward than any payment.

COLONEL AND MRS. PRESTON

were, as may well be imagined, profuse in their expressions of gratitude, but soon Judge Riley's destination was reached and he and his newly-made friends parted only to continue a very limited correspondence for several years. Judge Riley remained at Zanzibar until 1878, when he returned to the United States and resigned, and since that time has been about Washington most of the time, and in November last was appointed a clerk in the Agricultural Department here.

A VERMONT DEACON'S ELOPEMENT.

Running Away with a Seventeen-Year-Old Girl During His Wife's Absence.

BRISTOL, VT., Dec. 26.—Deacon Benjamin F. Sheldon, of the Advent Church, an old resident of this village, aged about forty years, has eloped with Miss Jennie Clark, aged seventeen, leaving his wife and family in somewhat critical circumstances. Deacon Sheldon was in the employ of the Bristol Manufacturing Company, engaged in the manufacture of coffins. He has for some time past expressed an intention to invest a small capital in the book and shoe business, and under this pretext he recently induced his wife to pay a mortgage on their homestead, and he raised about $1,000 by quietly disposing of most of his available effects. Some three weeks ago Sheldon's wife went to Brandon, Vt., some fifty miles south of this village, on a visit to relatives. Monday morning Deacon Sheldon had for his housekeeper Miss Jennie Clark, an adopted daughter of his next-door neighbor, Samuel Stewart. Miss Clark was a member of the same church with Sheldon, and a pupil in the Sabbath-school class of which Sheldon was the teacher. On Friday last, on the expiration of the intended return of the wife from her Brandon visit, the couple took the morning train south, with tickets purchased for New York city, where they are now supposed to be. The wife of Sheldon is a woman of prepossessing appearance, while Miss Clark is said to be very plain looking. Sheldon has heretofore borne an unblemished reputation in this community, and his conduct has astonished his friends. He had a pleasant home on one of the principal streets. He had managed to sell most of his property, and leaves his wife and children—two daughters, aged nine and eleven years respectively—in straitened circumstances.

The Farce of a Mississippi Trial.

MERIDIAN, MISS., Dec. 27.—In the Vance trial to-day W. S. Beaton testified that the defendant some time since the 15th or 15th of October showed him a pistol which he said he was going to have repaired. The witness asked him why he did not get a new pistol, and the defendant replied that he had a good Smith & Wesson beside the old one. William Covington swore that during the disturbance at Marion the negroes began moving toward the street where the riot occurred. He heard Vance shouting: "Don't run, boys; shoot them." This was repeated three times. Is familiar with defendant's voice, and took it to be his. It came from where he had seen the defendant standing a moment before. Cross, a witness, also, testified that as the negroes were leaving the scene of the riot he saw old Bob Brown, a negro, on a horse, waving his hat above his head and crying to the negroes, "Get home, boys, as fast as you can." Dr. J. A. Barnett, a brother of the deceased, was called to the dying declarations of Bob Brown, who died a week after the riot from wounds received from the sheriff's posse, while resisting arrest. Pending a discussion as to the admissibility of his evidence the court adjourned.

Remarkable Escape from Death.

BRADFORD, PA., Dec. 27.—While John McCleary, an employee of the Roberts Company, was torpedoing a well dear Haymaker to-day the well made a flow of oil and threw the torpedo out, causing its explosion. The torpedo contained forty-eight pounds of nitro-glycerine. McCleary started to run as soon as he discovered the well was about to flow. His coat-tail was cut off as smoothly as though done by a tailor. His back, thighs, and arms were lacerated by flying pieces of stone, wood, and tin, and he was thrown about 100 feet, but jumped up and continued running until he fell from fatigue and fright. None of his bones were broken, and his physicians think that he will be about again in two weeks. His escape from death is considered most remarkable. The derrick was reduced to splinters, and windows in houses half a mile away were broken by the force of the explosion.

Christmas in the Indian Territory.

EUFAULA, INDIAN TERRITORY, Dec. 27.—Last night, in a street difficulty with pistols, a carpenter named Ware killed a young man named Grayson and made his escape. A Missouri Pacific section-hand, who stood near the scene of the tragedy, became frightened and ran. He was ordered to halt by the Indian police, and, failing to stop, the latter fired on him, killing him under the belief that he was one of the parties concerned in the shooting of Grayson.

Japan and Her Commerce.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says: "An influential Japanese gentleman informed me during a conversation that Japan for some time past has been earnestly desirous to remodel her commercial relations with Europe and America. Japan has already drawn the attention of the powers concerned to her aims, and their representatives will hold a conference at Tokio on the subject early in January."

An Indian War in Minnesota.

MOOSE LAKE, MINN., Dec. 27.—About one a. m. Christmas morning half-breeds and Indians attacked the liquor saloon of Nelson Willett and literally riddled the building with bullets. The proprietor took refuge in the garret and was found dead, with one bullet through the chest and another through the thigh. Several half-breeds have been arrested and are now being examined.

Conductors Wanted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The grand jury of the Court of General Sessions this afternoon made a presentment in court deprecating the running of stages and street-cars without a conductor, and advising the taking of some action to compel the car companies to have a conductor on each car, in addition to the driver.

Egypt and Progress.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Khedive of Egypt, in his speech at the opening of the assembly of notables at Cairo yesterday, dwelt upon the necessity of progress and of respect for international obligations, but concluded with a reference to the powerful support and useful reforms received from the Sultan of Turkey.

BIRTHDAY HONORS.

Annual Reception to W. W. Corcoran, Esq., at the Louise Home.

The annual reception to Hon. W. W. Corcoran at the Louise Home was given last evening, to celebrate his eighty-second birthday. The spacious mansion wore a festival air, the double-galleried rotunda being beautifully festooned with wreaths and boughs of Christmas green and the reception rooms daintily trimmed with the same. The portraits of the wife and daughter of Mr. Corcoran, for whom he named and to whose memory he dedicated this noble charity, hung facing each other at opposite ends of the parlor, and were enwreathed with delicate verdure. The library, parlor, and dining-room were arranged as reception rooms, and the collation was spread on a long table stretched across the lower end of the rotunda. At eight o'clock Mr. Corcoran entered the parlor, and seated himself to receive his guests. Miss Coleman, of the board of directors, and Miss Hunter, the accomplished lady in charge of the Home, were seated at his right. Mrs. Ogle Tayloe, the venerable president of the board, was not able to be present, but Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Marbury, and others of the associate members were there; also Miss Jones, a niece, and Miss Thorn, a great-niece of Mr. Corcoran. The honored guest of the occasion wore evening dress, with a boutonniere on each lappel of his coat. He looked in excellent health and spirits, and had a kindly word for all. The forty resident ladies of the Home were nearly all well enough to join in the evening's festivities, and their benignant faces and gracious manners added much to the charm of the occasion. Two ladies of the number have within a few weeks gone to join the church of the departed—Mrs. Brewster, of Maine, and Miss Barber, since passed away. Mrs. Brewster's only surviving daughter, who was with her when she died, [illegible] were tenderly recalled by [illegible] during the evening.

THE REVERSE WAS OF THE NATURE

of an elegant private party, the guests of honor representing a number of the oldest and best-known resident names of Washington and Georgetown and others of broader national significance. There were many young people there, with the elders of their families, among them several leading society belles. The dressing was very handsome. A few of the guests remained at the Home in as large a number as were as follows: Bishop Pinckney, of this diocese; Rev. Dr. Levin, dean of the convocation; Rev. Dr. Elliott and his assistant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, where Mr. Corcoran and his resident guests of the Home attend; Revs. Forrest and Harris; Mr. Anthony Hyde; Mr. N. S. Lincoln, accompanied by Mrs. Judge Gould, of Troy, the mother of Mrs. Lincoln; Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, Dr. Loring, Dr. and Mrs. Beaty, Senator Vest and daughter, Senator Butler, Miss Bayard, daughter of the Senator; Mr. James Morrill, with Miss Swan; Representative Knott, Singleton, Springer and wife, Whithorne and wife, Commissioner Loring and daughter, General, Mrs. and Miss Sturges, of the Soldiers' Home; Commodore and Mrs. Carter, Miss McLane, Mr. Taylor, Hon. Horatio King, Lieutenant and Mrs. Hoxie, Mrs. and Miss Snead, Mr. and Mrs. Maury, with their daughter.

A BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE GUEST

Hon. R. T. Merrick, with Mrs. Merrick; Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. Beach, of Hartford, Conn., who annually come to be present at this party; Dr. Cutts, Mr. Edward Clark, Architect of the Capitol; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Kaufman, and Hon. Montgomery Blair. At quarter past nine, Mr. Corcoran, escorting Miss Coleman, led the way to the sumptuously-prepared table, where Mr. Roessle, of the Arlington, personally superintended the arrangements in advance. He had a trained force of servants in attendance. Delicate cold meats, sandwiches, salads, ices, fruits, and confections were served, and on side-tables were coffee, lemonade, and claret punch, all the best of the kind. The guests congratulated themselves and their hostesses on the superb beauty of the night, so unlike the deep snow-storm of last year's anniversary. While none tarried late, a number left earlier than others to attend a meeting of the Literary Society, deferred from last Saturday evening. The gratifying opinion was very generally expressed that Mr. Corcoran's appearance bids fairer at this time for his attaining his hundredth birthday than it did when he celebrated his eightieth.

Arrested for Libel.

FOTTSVILLE, PA., Dec. 27.—W. R. Cole, editor of the *Miner's Journal*, was arrested here to-day on a charge of libel preferred by Clement S. Foster, of Ashland. The alleged libel consisted of the publication of an account of the severe beating of Mr. Foster's son by his elder brother, assisted by his parents, after the boy had undressed for bed. Mr. Cole says the essential facts of the article are not denied, and this arrest is based on a refusal to give the name of his correspondent.

He Jumped and Died.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Edward Connors jumped from the fifth floor of his residence, No. 11 Exchange Place, Jersey City, this evening, and was instantly killed. He was a painter, and employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. There is some mystery in the case. His wife was the only person in the room at the time of the alleged jumping, and refused to allow the dead body to be brought into the house.

Not a Pound of Ice Yet.

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—There is great anxiety here about the ice supply, as not a pound has yet been cut and no idea can be formed as to when the harvest may arrive. American dealers from both East and West have made large contracts and many have secured warehouses here, an ice famine being anticipated in the United States.

A Steamboat Collision.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Owing to the heavy fog a collision occurred to-day on the Patapsco River between the steamboats Tangier and Pilot Boy, running between this city and the Eastern Shore. Both boats had portions of their work crushed and broken, but the damage to each was very small. No one was injured.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

COLONEL A. W. JONES, of Virginia, is registered at the Riggs House.

HON. FRANK HEREFORD, of West Virginia, is at the National Hotel.

COLONEL A. W. JONES, one of the ablest Readjuster campaigners in the late canvass in Virginia, is in the city.

A LETTER received at the War Department from Secretary Lincoln brings news that he intends to be in Washington again next Saturday.

THE distribution of standard silver dollars for the week ended December 24 was $111,489, against $250,497 for the corresponding week last year.

THERE will be no further changes of officers in the Treasury Department until after the return of Secretary Folger, who is not expected before Saturday.

SECRETARY HUNT, in consequence of a slight indisposition, which temporarily confines him to his residence, was not at the Navy Department yesterday.

ACTING POSTMASTER-GENERAL ELMER left this city for New York yesterday, and Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen is now acting as Postmaster-General.

MISS CLAUDIA MONEY, daughter of Representative Money, accompanied by her schoolmate, Miss Belle Wall, of Richmond, Va., is spending the holidays with her parents at the Metropolitan.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the presentation of the new Chinese Minister to President Arthur next Saturday, by which time it is expected that both the President and Secretary Frelinghuysen will have returned.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR remained at home all day in New York, and was visited by Police Commissioner French, D. C. Rollins, P. C. Van Wyck, G. M. Van Nort, and others. In the evening he dined at the house of a friend.

EX-SUPERVISING ARCHITECT MULLETT has filed an application for the position of superintendent of the Federal buildings now in course of construction, and is understood to have the support of General Grant for the position.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has signed and returned to the Treasury Department from New York city the commissions of Pierre Van Wyck to be superintendent of the New York Assay Office, and Jacob B. Eckfeldt, assayer at the Philadelphia mint.

THE Japanese embassy (Jushie Yoshida Kiyonari and suite), numbering nine persons, will leave on the limited express train on the Pennsylvania route this morning, at ten o'clock, for San Francisco, where they take the steamer on January 7 for home.

A PARTY consisting of Mr. Charles Reed, the associate of Mr. Scoville; Mr. Robert Bruce, Miss Eva Mills, and Mrs. Rogers made a Christmas visit to Guiteau at the jail. The assassin had just received a basket of fruit and confections, which he shared with his visitors, with whom he conversed for some time.

THE weekly issue of the Patent Office yesterday aggregates 380 patents, 10 designs, and 24 trade-marks. Of the patents, 25 were to Thomas A. Edison alone. This is said by Patent Office officials to be the largest number of patents ever issued at one time by any government to one person. Mr. Edison's patents now number nearly 250.

HON. WILLIAM G. LE DUC, late Commissioner of Agriculture, has been elected member of the National Society of Agriculture of France. M. Eugene Tisserand, the French Director of Agriculture, announcing the fact, says: "I am happy to have this occasion to show to the esteemed late Commissioner the high consideration of the French Academy of Agriculture for his great services."

IN view of the prevalence of smallpox at various points in the West Surgeon-General Woodward, of the Marine Hospital Service, has issued orders to his subordinates at Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, and St. Louis to vaccinate without charge all steamboatmen on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers who may apply for vaccination, without regard to the usual requirement of a certain length of service.

DR. DE MESA, the private secretary to the late President of the Mexican Republic, Santa Anna, who has been residing here some years with his family, will leave for a visit to Havana on the 31st instant. Dr. De Mesa is a gentleman of culture and literary attainments. He has lately furnished the New York *Herald* several columns of interesting matter relative to the families of Maximilian and Santa Anna.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FRENCH will act as Secretary of the Treasury this week, and will also, by virtue of a special commission issued to him by President Arthur on the 21st instant, act as Secretary during the absence or illness of Secretary Folger at any time thereafter until otherwise ordered. Similar continuous authorizations have been issued to Assistant Secretary French by three other Presidents, namely, Grant, Hayes, and Garfield.

TUESDAY'S CHIPS

FOR BREAKFAST ON WEDNESDAY.

Political Notes at the Capitol and Elsewhere—Work of the Elections Committee—Rumors of Additional Appointments—Department Matters—The Office-Seekers.

The President is expected back on Friday. Applicants for office will make a note of this.

The new Postmaster-General brings an intimate knowledge of national affairs to the discharge of his official duties.—*San Francisco Post.*

Postmaster Sherwood to-day appointed George F. Potter, of Minnesota, a mail messenger, vice Charles Henry, of Missouri. The change will take effect December 31.

Since the establishment of the branch post-office on Capitol Hill the branch formerly located in the Capitol has been abolished, thus throwing much additional labor on the House Postmaster.

Mr. Neal, chairman of the District Committee, will have a meeting of the committee as soon as a quorum can be got together. He proposes to have frequent meetings during the session, to the end that much-needed legislation may be had this session.

Mr. Orth, chairman of the Committee on Civil-Service Reform, is in receipt of a number of letters from constituents and others desiring to serve as clerk to his committee. This is "love's labor lost," as the committee has no clerk—not even a per diem session clerk.

Judge Gray is the sixth Judge appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States from Massachusetts, his predecessors being William Cushing, Levi Lincoln, John Quincy Adams, Joseph Story, and R. B. Curtis—twice Lincoln and Adams, however, declined their appointments.

The appointment of Chief Justice Gray, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, is an excellent one. He is a ripe scholar, a sound lawyer, and a sound Union man. There is no State Rights nonsense about him.—*San Francisco Post.*

The election of Randolph Bergen to the United States Senate from Virginia is the first effective breach in the Southern Democracy. Other States will follow the example of Virginia, now that the Democratic solidarity of the South has been broken. The country is to be congratulated.—*San Francisco Post.*

On the letters to Representatives that pass through the House post-office the postmaster now charges the full rate of postage due on amounts to $5. This is caused by the abolition of the franking privilege, so far as private mail is concerned. Members growl and pay, and the Post-Office revenues are enriched that much.

The Hon. J. R. Gamble, one of the young and leading attorneys of Yankton, D. T., who has been here as the representative of the legal profession to protest against the reappointment of Judge Shannon, returned a few days since in a happy state of mind. It is almost needless to add that Mr. Gamble's mission was successful.

The Senate contingent fund investigating committee reassembled yesterday and examined a number of subordinates of the Treasury Department and Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway. The testimony related chiefly to the transactions between the latter and the Department and the disbursement of contingent funds by ex-Custodian Pitney.

In the chip in yesterday's REPUBLICAN detailing a conversation had with a New Yorker, in naming some great New Yorkers of an earlier day the name Marcy was written while the name Maxey was printed. This by way of correction. By the way, Maxey is the only Southern statesman in public life is Senator S. B. Maxey, of Texas.

Mr. Tilden has come out boldly in favor of the "upward curve." This is the bravest stand in politics since Hendricks declared himself fiercely opposed to hog cholera.—*New York Tribune.* Neither of these "stands" is quite so "bold and brave" as was the stand taken by Whitelaw Reid in 1872 for Horace Greeley, Reid being at the time Greeley's hired man. This "stand" was as "bold and brave" that it nearly