

COLD FOR COX.

Mr. Carlisle Also Finds the Atmosphere Decidedly Chilly Hereabouts.

Mr. Randall Training His Heavy Guns on the Enemy.

His Literary Bureau and the Business Interests Demanding His Election.

What the Members Have to Say About the Claims of the Candidates.

Mr. Cox arrived from New York last evening, looking as if he had been struck seven times with a club. All the cheerfulness has dropped out of him. Some explanation may be found in the fact that on the same train with the New York candidate came the Hon. Nicholas Muller, of New York, who openly announces that he will vote for Carlisle.

The hopes of Mr. Cox were based upon a solid vote from his own state, and unless he can find some medicine for Mr. Muller he will not get it. For once the Randall and Carlisle factions are agreed in their claims upon a state, and that state is New York.

Mr. Carlisle will get the votes of Messrs. Cox, Dorshimer, Hewitt, Slocum, and Belmont, and Mr. Randall will get the remainder.

An aged politician who has seen several battles said yesterday: "John Kelly never voted for Cox elected, and this is the proof of it. Two months ago Barbour, of Virginia, went to New York. Dorshimer called upon him and then told him that the entire vote of New York was for Carlisle. Dorshimer is not to be taken for granted."

"Twenty of the men," said he, "who are now about the loudest for Mr. Carlisle, will vote for Mr. Randall in the caucus."

"Because of the danger to business interests?"

"No."

"Because of the fear of a southern man?"

"No."

"There are any good reason why they should break faith and betray their friend?"

"There are at least fifty good reasons in fifty good places on committees which the speaker will have in his gift."

"Will Mr. Carlisle have just as many good positions in his gift if elected?"

"Certainly, but he won't give them away beforehand. He considers it dishonorable to bribe a voter, and he will not promise to anybody the preference of the Indiana place he is going to place it where it will do him some good, and he is going to know what he will get for it beforehand. Honor has got no place in modern politics, and Mr. Carlisle will be defeated as he has been, and by the same man and the same methods."

Notwithstanding these predictions, which are neither flattering to Mr. Randall's character nor Mr. Carlisle's prospects nor the income of democratic congressmen, the Carlisle men seem happy and assured of success. There were a number of fresh arrivals yesterday among the Carlisle supporters, and none were more heartily welcomed than the Hon. John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, who has been claimed by every candidate. He said to Mr. Carlisle, "I learn that since I left home the newspaper has concluded to support Mr. Carlisle. I know, I know, and I am prepared in everything to do my part for the district for years, and, therefore, to represent my constituency I must vote for you."

Commenting upon the alleged accession of the Associated Press to Mr. Randall's literary bureau, Mr. Tucker said: "Some time ago the Associated Press sent the news all over the country that the entire delegation of a certain state voted for Randall. One of the delegation went to the front of the Associated Press and told him that the dispatch was false, as he and all his colleagues would vote against Randall. He asked the pressman to correct the statement, and the agent said he was not authorized to do so. When the congressman said that he would authorize the correction the agent said that was not sufficient. When the Associated Press refused to correct a lie upon the authority of the man lied upon, a convinced that it would be impolitic to put the telegraph in the hands of the government. The democracy would have no show on earth."

The first report that Mr. Carlisle's headquarters yesterday was to the effect that Randall's forces were to move on the Indiana delegation with a pressure of several tons to the square inch. It was expected that an Indiana stampede would be followed by one from Illinois and Missouri. Mr. Cobb was in Mr. Carlisle's room when the news came and they had each other a tearful farewell. Mr. Carlisle requesting Mr. Cobb to return to his headquarters, and the figures in his possession after the manner of the Indiana delegation it does not appear that the attempt at a stampede was successful, if made. This is a very important fact here is known, and they speak for the other Senator Voorhees's law partner, Mr. Lamb, will vote for Mr. Randall; Messrs. Wood, Mason, Ward, and probably Holman will vote for Cox, and the other six for Carlisle. With Mr. Cox out of the fight all but Senator Voorhees's little Lamb will vote for Carlisle.

"If Mr. Randall is elected," said a friend of Mr. Cox yesterday, "you might as well count a man's personal telegraph as the paper word of any future political contest. Mr. Cox and Mr. Carlisle are both warm-blooded men. They make friends and are true to them. Either one of them will go out of his way to do a favor for a friend. Mr. Randall is cold as an iceberg. He swears his own way. Personal attraction will never win him a vote."

The action of Mr. O. O. Stealey, Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal and New Orleans Times-Democrat, well illustrates the feeling with which Mr. Carlisle's personal friends regard him. Mr. Stealey has been an active supporter of Mr. Carlisle. Three days ago the manager of the Times-Democrat telegraphed him that the paper was in favor of Mr. Randall, in nearly the same language which appeared in the Associated Press dispatch from that paper yesterday morning. Mr. Stealey at once sent his resignation to the Louisville paper. To a REPUBLICAN reporter Mr. Stealey said that he was a tariff reformer from principle, a friend of Mr. Carlisle, and in perfect sympathy with the Courier-Journal, which gave him work enough to do and good pay for it. He did not propose to work against his convictions.

The Hon. Allen O. Meyers, member of the Ohio legislature, at Willard's. He is a very youthful looking statesman, with a placid, and talks freely with considerable rapidity when he is warmed up. He was warmed up yesterday.

"How will the Ohio delegation vote for speaker?" asks the Republican reporter.

"I don't dare tell you. If I told you the truth about it they'd hang me up to one of these trees in front of the hotel in fifteen minutes. Ohio is for Ohio. Ohio believes that the earth is the Lord's, and that the

Lord is Ohio's. George L. Converse is supposed to be running Ohio at present."

"Who is Converse for?"

"He's for Converse first, last, and all the time."

"How many votes does he control?"

"Converse owns and will vote quite as many as Bill Hill, Geddes, Bernal, Wilkins, and Converse. He will vote those men. Converse is laying back for something, and he probably won't show himself here before Friday night or Saturday morning."

"How long do you stay in Washington, Mr. Meyers?"

"As long as I can make trouble. I came down here to escort the remains of John G. Thompson back to Ohio. I'm here to beat him."

"You are for Leedom?"

"I'm not for anybody. I'm 'agin' John G. Thompson. He tried to beat me for the legislature in Columbus, and used republican money to do it. I want to escort him home. Hate to see 'em go all alone."

Messrs. Thomas May Pierce, W. U. Hensell, and W. F. Hattery are the latest arrivals from Pennsylvania of the Randall household of faith. One of these is the chairman of the democratic state central committee, and another of the city committee of Philadelphia, and all are prepared to put in some hard work for Mr. Randall during the present week. There are also a number of workers on the railway and manufacturing interests of the ex-speaker's state, who are talking hard for him. Felix McCloskey, who has been regarded as Mr. Cox's right bower in the game work, or at least somebody who had been at the various headquarters yesterday afternoon. He said last night that he had figured up the vote claimed by each of the candidates for the speakership and has been in a quandary ever since. He pulled out a sheet of paper closely covered with names and figures, and said, "I'll be jammed if there is not 672 democratic members in the next house, so far as heard word, or at least somebody is badly fooled about this 'assured support' business."

The list of members in the city now stands: For Carlisle—Alabama, Herbert and Prior; Arkansas, Irel, Dunn, Jones, and Rogers; California, Gilcock and Loscar; Illinois, Moulton and Morrison; Indiana, Kleimer, Stocklayer, Cobb, Lowry; Iowa, Murphy; Kentucky, Clay, Hainal, Robertson, Willis, Thompson, and Wilson; Louisiana, Blanchard, Egan, and Michgan; Wisconsin, Woodward—45 votes.

For Randall—Alabama, Williams, Hewitt, and Forney; Connecticut, Eaton and Mitchell; Louisiana, Hunt; New York, Muller; New Jersey, Ferrell; Maryland, Talbot; Ohio, Sage, Pennsylvania, Ernest, Post, Curtis, Boyle, Hopkins, Patton, and Egan; South Carolina, Tillman and Dibble; Texas, Culberson; Virginia, Barbour and Paul; West Virginia, Snyder—33 votes.

For Cox—California, Henley; Indiana, Matz; Iowa, Wood; New York, Slocum, Belmont, Stevens, and Wemple; Ohio, Hill and Wilkins; North Carolina, Green; Tennessee, Young—11 votes.

For Springer—Illinois, Riggs and Necco—2 votes.

Not committed—California, Tully and Budd; Ohio, Le Fevre; Tennessee, Pierce—4 votes.

Mr. Cox in this table is credited with all the New Yorkers who have not said that they would vote for him.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 26.—The News and Courier editorially declares the report that it has gone over to Mr. Randall for speaker is false, malicious, and outrageous. Its position of hostility to Mr. Randall is, it states, entirely unchanged.

THE LACONIA TRAGEDY.

Testimony at the Coroner's Inquest Yesterday—Row at the Wake.

LACONIA, N. H., Nov. 26.—Samon, the alleged murderer, has arrived here and was taken to jail. At the coroner's inquest this morning Dr. Foster testified to making an examination of Mrs. Ford, whose body was carried to Ruddy's house in a trunk, and said it was probable that she came to her death by a heavy body falling upon her, perhaps the knees, striking near her heart. It was supposed she came to her death by strangulation or drugging. He stated that the knife spoken of by the legs were broken off, and John C. Ford, husband of the murdered woman, who was arrested on suspicion yesterday, was present at the hearing and voluntarily testified to the facts of the case.

The town is still greatly excited over the murder. Samon will remain in the Laconia jail until a hearing of the case is granted. He appears calm, and speaks only when spoken to. Spite was manifested when he was washed off by water, have been found in Samon's bed room, from which the trunk was taken, and blood spots were also found on the sink and upon a cake of soap, showing that Mrs. Ford was murdered without doubt, in his room in the upper part of the house.

At the inquest to-day Dr. Foster testified that in his opinion Mrs. Ford's death was caused by rupture of the heart, induced by the shock of the chest, perhaps by the knees of a man or woman. Her stomach was found entirely empty, and his belief was that death occurred about twenty-four hours previous to the examination. Mr. Ford testified at the inquest, telling a straightforward story. He never suspected intimacy between his wife and Samon until three weeks ago. She was always at home when he returned from work, and her absence occurred only at night, and he never suspected that something was wrong. He concluded that she had gone to Plymouth. He stated in the house that night, and first heard of the murder from the officers next morning.

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CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The property of Briggs Brothers, women manufacturers at Bridgeville, Pa., was washed out of the water by Mrs. O. B. Tins for borrowed money. The business will be continued until the present stock is worked up.

Two boys named Paulie Reed and Andrew Wilcut, neither of whom are 12 years, quarreled, and the latter stabbed the former so that he died yesterday. Wilcut was arrested, and is held to await the action of the coroner's inquest.

The Rev. Mr. Potts, the minister of the St. James street Methodist church, of Montreal, is promoting an anti-slavery appeal for \$100,000. It is supposed that he initiated the scheme of the disease from a member of his congregation, whom he was assisting spiritually.

The Manitoba Rights league have adopted a series of propositions declaratory of their principles, which will be submitted to the people of Manitoba and the northwest territory, with a view to securing united action in redressing their grievances and maintaining their rights.

Two fires at Fort Perry, Ont., Sunday night destroyed about \$100,000 worth of property in the center of the town. It commenced in Ruddy's hotel and made a clean sweep of the north side of Queen street, from the Ross elevator to McCaw's jewelry store. The total loss was about \$140,000.

An application was made at Pittsburgh, Pa., yesterday by George H. Anderson, manager of the Times-Gazette, for the sale of the Mount Braddock company's works, located near Uniontown, Pa. It was understood that the property will be transferred to the Lake Erie docks, thus making the completion of the great Erie interests almost complete.

FROM OVER THE SEA.

Opinion as to the Course of England in Egyptian Affairs.

The Chinese Ambassador Expected to Shortly Leave Paris.

Germany's Healthy Financial Condition, as Shown in the Debate on the Estimates.

Interesting News from Other Countries Across the Atlantic.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The trial of George Warden, the manager and cashier of the London and River Plate bank, for stealing, and of John David Watters, stock and share broker, for stealing and receiving bonds of the bank, began to-day at Guildhall. Warden pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to twelve years penal servitude.

The Times says it is now considered certain that Wolf's infernal machines would have been used against the German embassy within a few hours if they had not been seized. Their effect would have been similar to the explosion of the "Præced station" of the Metropolitan underground railway. There is reason to believe, the Times says, that the plotters were only anxious to produce alarm. A Brussels dispatch to a local news agency states that the archbishop of Namur has been appointed a cardinal and primate of Belgium, and that it is hoped this will settle the questions at issue between the vatican and Belgium.

A Khartoum dispatch to the Times says that the British man of war Audacious, flagship of the admiral of the Mediterranean, which was recently docked there for repairs, has been undocked under instructions telegraphed from the admiral at Shanghai, and the vessel is now in the harbor with steam up awaiting the arrival of two vessels of the navy already sailed for the China sea from Yokohama.

IRELAND.

LIMERICK, Nov. 26.—The election for municipal officers resulted in favor of the Parrellite candidates.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Journal des Debats says if England should abandon Egypt the barbarians now at its doors would occupy the country and civilization would suffer an immense loss.

The Times fears that England will seek to compensate herself for the loss of the Soudan by taking the island of Hai Nan, off Tonquin, and advises France to accept England's assistance in the far east without paying for it to the detriment of the Soudan.

Giquet (radical) has been elected a member of the chamber of deputies for the department of Ain by a vote of 12,584 against 4,544 for M. Fortalis (irreconcilable).

The chamber of deputies from London stating that England has offered to mediate between France and China, and that France has accepted the offer. The telegram also says England recognizes that the interests of the French of both Sontay and Bao Ninh, but England strongly advises France to pursue a conciliatory policy.

The committee of the chamber of deputies on Tonquin matters. M. Ferry, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, was present, and the debate was continued to-morrow. The chamber of deputies has begun the general debate upon the budget.

The departure of the Marquis Tseng, the Chinese ambassador, from this city is believed to be imminent.

The championship match game of billiards between Jacob Schaefer and Maurice Vigoureux was opened to-night in the presence of a large number of spectators. Schaefer led with sixteen points, and Vigoureux followed with three. Schaefer subsequently made a run of 125 and another of 103, and finished the night's play with 600 in his favor, leaving Vigoureux with 483. Schaefer's play was very neat and rapid, and was greatly applauded. The game is to continue five nights. The stake is £2,000.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The lower house of the Prussian diet has begun the debate upon the annual estimates. Herr Scholz, minister of finance, described the financial situation of the kingdom as favorable owing to a surplus of 100 million marks, which was derived from the earnings of the railways. Twelve million marks of the surplus had been applied to the redemption of the railway bonds, and the receipts to be derived from the administration of the forests far exceed the estimates by 3,000,000 marks. These estimates are partly based upon the expectation that the reichstag will eventually increase the duties on timber. The government, Herr Scholz stated, had no intention of levying tax on joint stock companies and personal property before April 15, 1885.

The Paris correspondent of the Cologne Gazette says: "Even if Chinese regulars opposed the French in Tonquin France will not consider it a casus belli. She will not blockade the Chinese coast nor bombard the market towns, especially that of fear of complications with England. France is convinced that British slippers would be complicated blockade."

If, in case of a blockade, the French should capture English vessels it is feared that England would be compelled to interfere seriously. There is, therefore, reason to believe that M. Ferry has favorably received the offer of English mediation. Unless China declares war, the hostilities will remain semi-official, and will be confined to the Red River delta.

EGYPT.

Cairo, Nov. 26.—The latest reports from the Soudan confirm the news of the defeat of Hicks Pasha. The panic at Khartoum is said to be increasing, owing to rumors that El Mahdi, with a large force, is advancing upon that city, and has cut off all supplies of grain. The government, Hicks Pasha stated, had no intention of evacuating the city, and that these rumors, which admit that Europeans are leaving Khartoum by boats. Two transports, with Khartoum, leave Suez to-morrow for Suakin. Hicks Pasha will probably command the expedition, which are being prepared for the fortification of Assouan, which is on the right bank of the Nile.

Mahdi's forces, and that he is a prisoner at El Meidi. Col. Coetlogan says the situation is most critical. ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 26.—The Egyptian corvette Sakra and the French cruiser Infernal have been ordered to Suakin.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—The government has decided to disband two regiments of infantry and to substitute therefor one regiment of artillery. It has also ordered an increase of pay of all ranks up to that of captain. SENOR JUAN VALERA, the author, is officially gazetted as Spanish minister to Washington. A military banquet was given at the royal palace to-day in honor of the German general prince, the guests including captains general of the army and the principal officers of the garrison. There was afterward a torchlight procession of all the bands and regiments in Madrid, which serenaed the prince in the square before the palace.

HUNGARY.

NYREGYHÁZA, Nov. 26.—A duel with swords was fought to-day between Herr Hausmann, one of the defending counsel in the recent trial of Jews charged with murdering a girl for ritual purposes, and Herr Vay, a police commissioner, whom the former had accused of torturing the Jewish prisoners. Herr Vay was severely wounded in the chest.

SERGEANT MASON.

A Talk With the Now Liberated Man in the Albany Prison—He Denies Certain Stories That Have Been Circulated About Betty and Him.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 26.—When your correspondent reached the prison Mason had been taken from the shoes, bathed, and fitted out in a new suit of clothes. He sat at a table eating the records of the prison mess room in twenty months and ten days, he said. He first heard the good news Saturday, when he was shown a dispatch addressed by an intimate friend in Washington, and all contrary statements are certainly wrong. He has gained ten pounds during his confinement and looks much stouter than when he entered the prison. A big soft hat pulled far down on his head well concealed his closely cropped hair. The reporter asked him if the pardon was the good result of a fresh move on the part of his counsel and therefore not wholly unexpected by him.

"Counsel nothing," the sergeant said, rising from his chair. "They gave me never did a lawyer good. They have only been experimenting on my case like a lot of doctors at a free hospital, and I told Mr. Mason not to pay them a cent. That Philadelphia postal card scheme has done a heap of good, but the newspapers have been on my side. They have done the most good. I hadn't lost all hope, although Betty—that's my wife, you know—gave up the case long ago. I think the President and the people for slow justice, but I feel grateful for my liberty, for I always deserved it."

After some rambling talk, he said: "I learned the army officers not to put a brave enlisted man on guard over a sneaking assassin. I used to say to my wife and children against four uncles and twenty-two cousins, who were rebels, and I thought I ought to have had a better job."

When the reporter told the sergeant that he was a resident of the district, Mr. Merrick objected to receiving such a surety, upon which Mr. Merrick called upon the court to assert its dignity and punish Mr. Painter for contempt, and characterized his language as insolent and defiant. Judge Wylie responded that he would accept of the surety, and Mr. Merrick called upon the court to assert its dignity and punish Mr. Painter for contempt, and characterized his language as insolent and defiant. Judge Wylie responded that he would accept of the surety, and Mr. Merrick called upon the court to assert its dignity and punish Mr. Painter for contempt, and characterized his language as insolent and defiant.

What are you going to do, sergeant?" the reporter asked.

"I'm going to Locust Grove, my home on the Blue Ridge, as fast as steam will take me. A manager of a stable theater in New York wants me for a curiosity, but I am not going into that sort of business. A clothing firm in Chicago will pay me, they say, \$150 per month to be a salesman for them, but I don't know how about selling goods. So I reckon they want me for a Jumbo, and I am sensitive on that point. I don't know, though, but I may go." After a moment he added: "I am going to let Betty decide it."

Dr. Robert E. Burton, fusion democrat, was elected president, and regular democrats were elected to all the minor positions, the president voting with the regular democrats.

A BANQUET AT DELMONICO'S.

President Arthur, Gov. Butler and Other Distinguished Gentlemen Present.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A banquet was given by the chamber of commerce in commemoration of the evacuation of the city of New York by the British this evening at Delmonico's, at which many distinguished guests and prominent merchants of New York were present. Covers were laid for 250 persons, and when the company sat down at the six tables spread in the large banquet hall at 6:30 o'clock there were very few vacant places. The tables were decorated with flags and banners appropriate to the occasion, and upon the tables were placed many works in the confectioner's art commemorating historical scenes and events. At the guests' table President Arthur, Gov. Lane, of the chamber of commerce, the host of the evening, occupied the place of honor. At his right sat President Arthur, Gov. Butler, Joseph D. Choate, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Gov. Hamilton, of Maryland, in the order named, and on his left, Gov. Cleveland, Hon. George Wm. Curtis, Gov. Waller, of Connecticut, Gov. Hale, of New Hampshire, Gov. Murray, of Utah, Gov. Bonine, of Rhode Island, and Gov. Row. Among the others present were many distinguished gentlemen.

When President Arthur entered the hall the first course had already been served. He was greeted with applause as he took his seat. In response to the toast, "The President of the United States," President Arthur replied briefly, thanking his friends for the honor which they had conferred on him, and calling to the attention of the merchants of New York that he was pleased in sustaining the revolution and upholding the commerce of the country.

The second toast was "The Queen of England," and in response to it the chairman read a letter from the Hon. Sackville West, the British minister at Washington, who regretted that he could not be present to participate in the celebration and foster the amicable relations between the two countries. "Our Sister Republic, France," "The Day We Celebrate, the Second Birth of New York," "The State of New York," and "The Thirteen Original States" were also proposed and given in the most appropriate manner, and then followed the upholding of American commerce and shipping a system of discriminating duties. The Rev. H. W. Beecher responded to the toast "Theu and Now."

Death of a Clergyman.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—Rev. James Rolando, C. M. F., died this evening, after a short illness, in the Central home of the congregation of the mission in Germantown, aged 65 years. He was ordained a priest in New Orleans by Archbishop Blanc in 1842. He held many positions of trust in the community, of which he was a member for over fifty years.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Ex-Senator Spencer Faces the Awful Majesty of an Outraged Court—He Still Lives.

Ex-Senator George E. Spencer, of Alabama, brought here from Nevada on a bench warrant for contempt of court for not appearing as a witness in the late star route trials, appeared in the criminal court before Justice Wylie yesterday morning. He was accompanied by his counsel, ex-Gov. Boutwell and Mr. Charles Mayer. Messrs. R. T. Merrick, Bliss, and Ker and District Attorney Corckhill were present. After consultation it was decided to hear the case at 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour Corckhill read the capias of the court for Spencer's arrest, issued July 12, 1882, showing the arrest of the prisoner in Nevada on Nov. 19, 1883. Mr. Boutwell wanted to know whether any specific complaint was to be made, except the reading of the writ. Mr. Merrick argued that as Mr. Spencer had been arrested on an attachment for contempt, the first step was for him to defend himself if he wished to do so, and whatever the government might do would appear of record afterward. Justice Wylie said that when a witness was brought into court on an attachment for contempt he was allowed to purge himself by affidavit, and that the writ could be removed. There was another way of proceeding sometimes adopted by the courts, which was to give the government permission to prepare and file interrogatories with a commissioner of the court, requiring the defendant to respond to them. When that was done he could decide upon them. Mr. Boutwell here said he would be proceeding further, make a motion to set aside the writ, and the following was read: First, that the case in which the alleged contempt was committed has been disposed of finally; secondly, that said contempt was committed at a term of the court now ended; thirdly, that the records of the court show that no fees were either paid or tendered to Mr. Spencer when the subpoena was served upon him, and consequently Mr. Spencer was never in the jurisdiction of this court.

Mr. Merrick objected to this irregular manner of proceeding, and argued there was no question of jurisdiction here. As to the statement that Mr. Spencer was not in the jurisdiction of the court, the affidavit upon which the writ was issued showed that he had come to this city after the subpoena had been served upon him. Judge Wylie here said that the only question to be considered was as to the jurisdiction of the court, and he thought that in all criminal proceedings the question of jurisdiction was always a proper one. He would, therefore, hear argument on that question.

Mr. Boutwell, for the defense, in the course of his argument, cited many authorities defining the powers of courts in punishing for contempt, and argued that it was limited to the term in which the act of contempt was committed. Mr. Merrick followed for the government, and argued that the writ overruled the motion to dismiss, and decided that the court had jurisdiction to punish the witness for his contempt, and directed the clerk to issue a writ of attachment in the sum of \$2,500. U. H. Painter was offered as bondsman by Gov. Boutwell, but, upon being questioned, he said that he owned no real estate in the district, though he was worth that amount in personal property. He was also not altogether clear as to whether he was a resident of the district. Mr. Merrick objected to receiving such a surety, upon which Mr. Merrick called upon the court to assert its dignity and punish Mr. Painter for contempt, and characterized his language as insolent and defiant. Judge Wylie responded that he would accept of the surety, and Mr. Merrick called upon the court to assert its dignity and punish Mr. Painter for contempt, and characterized his language as insolent and defiant.

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A CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

Celebration of the Evacuation of New York a Century Ago.

The Weather Seriously Interferes With the Enjoyment of the Occasion.

But the Full Army and Naval Programs is Carried Out Despite the Rain.

Unveiling of the Washington Statue—President Arthur's Speech.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The day opened with a dull, leaden sky, indicating rain or snow. The atmosphere was moist and raw, but not cold. At sunrise the forts and ships fired a salute of twenty-one guns, followed in half an hour with a successful effort on all the steam whistles in the bay and on the rivers. At 9 o'clock people took possession of the streets and every means of conveyance leading down town. Decorations are elaborate on the public buildings and club houses, but the residents of dwelling houses contented themselves with a display of the stars and stripes. Occasionally the colors of France and Germany mingle with the red, white, and blue. The places of business are closed, and the entire population of Manhattan and Long Island have given themselves up to the enjoyment of this patriotic occasion. Points of historic interest are surrounded by crowds anxious to recall scenes of the day when the British withdrew from American shores and independence was really made secure.