

A Marblehead Dog.
One of the delights of our expedition to Marblehead (writes a correspondent of a Boston paper) was an experience with a dog. A gentleman living about half a mile from the beach came down to see what the party had to eat, and brought with him a sixty-pound bulldog. It seemed to be a most-natured beast and frolicked playfully during the day. About 6 o'clock the gentleman went home, and everybody supposed the dog went with him. We found, however, that he had not. The day being warm, the entire party had taken off their coats and hung them in the garret of a little shanty where the cooking was done. As evening came it grew cooler. The breeze came off the water as the sun went down, and we concluded to put our coats on. We quietly slid into the shanty and started up the steep, narrow, and rickety stairs. At the top we found the dog. Furthermore, we found that he objected to our coming up. In the dim light we could see blood in his eye. We went back without our coats. Presently the chief of the fire department went in to get his coat, and he came back without it, too. But he said nothing, and several others tried the experiment, and came back the same way. But finally one gentleman couldn't stand it, and spoke of the dog. That broke the ice, and we decided to get the dog down. We threw things at him and tried to scare him away, but he only growled savagely. Then one of the party stood at the foot of the stairs and lied like a pirate, saying: "Nice dog! Good old fellow! Come, Towser!" But Towser was proof against flattery. It had grown quite dark, and the breeze was coming along brisk, and everybody was shivering. Meat was offered to the dog to get him away, but he wouldn't have it. Things began to be blue! The handsome yachtman asked if somebody present couldn't swear. The chief of the department, being a fireman of course didn't know a profane word, and neither did any of the rest of us. The doctor said if anybody would go up and throw the dog out he'd cauterize the bites free of charge, and our friend of the legal fraternity said he'd give his services in a suit for damages. But nobody volunteered. The very heavy gentleman said if he could get on the roof and drop through on the dog he could break the animal's back, but before saying this he took care to observe that there was no way to get on the roof. There was only one thing to do, and we did it. We sent half a mile to get the dog's owner. And while we waited for him we sat and shivered and chattered our teeth, and told each other it was funny, and inwardly thought of things that wouldn't look well in print. And we treated the owner of the dog very politely till he had sent the dog home and we had got our coats. Then if we didn't tell him what we thought of the brute, no matter.

Well Rid of Him.
Mars, formerly of Germany, now vegetates in the little town of L—, S. C. Here he has engaged in the mercantile business and has a fine house and home of his own. Soon after setting up for himself Mars took great delight in gardening, devoting a good deal of attention to his English peas, a favorite vegetable with him. To his great delight they grew up finely, and Mars was in raptures; but, presto! change! something took to destroying them and his exuberant spirits fizzled down to zero. Mars could not stand it. He put on his studying cap, and sure that it was some animal, took the sifter, and setting it— with triggers well baited—near the peas, quietly waiting the result. This he did in the evening—his enemy making nocturnal raids—and next morning, to his inexpressible delight, he had him securely sitting, reared back, under the sifter, being no less than an old field rabbit. Mars attended to him, and then hastily running into the house to report to his well-beloved, with flushed countenance exclaimed: "Shane! Shane! I've cotched dat letur raskul dat has bin et'in' our peas. It vos von letur rabbit!" "Oh! I'm so glad," said Jane, smacking her lips at the thoughts of pie for dinner. "What did you do with him, Mr. Mars?" "Do mit him—mit the letur raskul? Vy, I takes him oop, und lookin' him in de hyes, I smax his jaws an' tells him not to koom back, no mo', soom'times!"

Auditor Ford, of Cleveland, O., estimates the cost of the electric lights on the three "masts" in that city for six months at a little more than double the cost of the gas-lights displaced. The light given is, it should be remembered, much greater.

H. G. Mead, an eccentric bachelor, who for thirty years has done a banking business at Waupaca, Wisconsin, was shot dead at a rear window of his office on Saturday evening, as he sat writing at a table. His nose, eyes, and part of his brain were torn away by the discharge. The murderers then cut the wire screen, entered the apartment, and rifled the money-chest of several thousand dollars.

The general managers of the railroads running to Colorado held a meeting in Chicago Monday, and informally agreed to pool business, provided no objections are made by the Denver and Rio Grande road. The Union Pacific is to receive 51 per cent., the Santa Fe 19, and the Burlington 30. General Dodge was telegraphed for his assent on the part of the Denver road but could not be reached, and a response will be awaited to-day.

In the terrible lynching at Evansville, Indiana, where Hume Redman's skull was smashed with a sledge hammer, a vigilante named David Murphy was shot from his horse by one of his own party. The sheriff captured Quincy A. Gill, David McFadden, and a man whose name has not been learned. The people of Evansville are greatly excited over a telegram that five hundred citizens of Mount Vernon intend to release the prisoners from the jail. Several military companies have stacked their arms in the court-house and are waiting a call to duty.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Recent contributions to the Garfield Hospital fund from United States Consuls amount to \$1,300.
A commission is busy investigating the

allegations in connection with the alarm felt as to their safety in case of fire. Three hundred and ninety-three patents were issued Tuesday—fourteen to Edison for improvements on dynamo-electric machines.

John W. Gulteau is here, and denies that he had anything to do with the arsenic Prof. Tilden found in the bouquet presented to Charles Gulteau.

An opium den in the central part of Washington, D. C., visited by fashionable people, has been brought to light. It is kept by a Chinaman, and is described as a place of filth and squalor, yet it is crowded nightly.

The Jeannette court of inquiry is still occupied with documentary testimony, such as acts of congress, and orders of the navy department relative to the expedition. The examination of the survivors will probably begin early next week.

It is understood that the board of engineers has about completed its estimates for the river and harbor appropriations for the next year. The appropriations are as large as ever, and it is understood that the commerce committee proposes to report a bill as usual, notwithstanding the fact that a considerable proportion of the amount appropriated this year must remain unexpended as was the case last June.

About twenty-five of the plate-printers of the bureau of engraving and printing have had nearly all their salary for September deducted on the alleged ground that they were overpaid for work done during the summer months. In order to effectually oppose any resistance to this deduction the plate-printers were informed that if they refused to sign the pay-roll they would be discharged. Great indignation prevails among the Plate-Printers' union will take the matter into consideration.

Congress will have a chance to pass another arrears bill if it chooses to this winter. There is a report that the employees of the navy yards are preparing to vote before congress with a demand for pay for two hours work a day for all the time that they have worked ten hours since the eight-hour law was enacted. Gen. Butler is reported to have the matter in hand, and to have the promise of 1 per cent. commission if he collects the money. There's millions in it.

Some figures recently prepared at the treasury department regarding the public debt are quite interesting. They show that the annual interest charge is now \$1.09 per head for all persons in the United States.—If 1863 it was at its highest, being \$4.25 per head, and in the following year it was \$3.43 and a year later \$3.84. From that time it gradually lessened, till in 1871 it touched \$3 per head, and later \$2. Now it has fallen to \$1.09 per capita, and soon must go below it.

A sudden demand for fractional currency has sprung up, and the treasurer of the United States is kept busy shoveling out half-dollar quarters and dimes. The demand is said to grow out of the increasing prosperity of the south. The colored people are said to like silver money, and planters, manufacturers, and storekeepers are constantly clamoring through the banks for fresh supplies. There will be no difficulty in supplying any possible demand in this direction.

It is reported here that whether elected to the United States Senate from Illinois or not Commissioner Raum will not remain very long as chief of the Internal Revenue Bureau. If defeated for the Senate he will retire from the Treasury Department about the 1st of January. Commissioner Raum is tired of his present position and besides has never gotten along well with the present administration of the Treasury Department.

PETROLEUM EXPORTS.
The total values of exports of petroleum and petroleum products during August, 1882, were \$3,599,440; during August, 1881, \$5,962,940. For the eight months ending Aug. 31, 1882, they were \$30,946,856, and for the corresponding period of the previous year \$30,191,250.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.
The treasury department has decided to act in accordance with the decision of the circuit court at San Francisco, relative to the rights of Chinese subjects to visit the United States under the recent act of congress. Their decision was substantially that the statute must be made to harmonize with the extradition treaty, and that the law can not be construed as forbidding the landing of merchants, travelers, students, etc., they not being laborers.

GUILTEAU IS AFTER HIS BROTHER'S BONES.
John W. Gulteau is here. His main business appears to be to avoid newspaper men. He has been seen around the National Medical Museum and it is whispered by those who generally know what they whisper about that the true object of his visit is to ascertain whether the remains of his brother are intact. He was assured that the skull is still in the possession of the museum and that the skin of the face retains the expression which it had a few hours after death. Some litigation is expected, but Gulteau keeps his whereabouts secret and is very circumspect in all his utterances regarding his business.

A BAD INDIAN AGENT.
Commissioner Price, in commenting on the dispatch which stated that the grand jury had found an indictment against Indian Agent Tiffany, charging him with bartering goods supplied for the Indians and allowing Indian murderers to escape, said that Tiffany had resigned a month ago, when he was on the point of being removed, and that Wilcox had been appointed agent in his place. His record was not so good, as Commissioner said, and while he was not in possession of any facts, the inspector not having yet reported on the case, he did not doubt that all charged against him was true.

GUILTEAU'S SKULL.
The story is in circulation that Gulteau's skull has been stolen from the Army Medical museum in Washington, and that there are no hopes of its recovery. The story is that the remains were taken from the jail here in the night of the execution and brought to the museum, where they were turned over to Dr. Schaffert, the anatomist of the institution, who was to prepare the skeleton for mounting. In the process, which was a matter of several days, the skull separated from the portions of the remains, was placed for a few moments on a window-sill overlooking an alley, and, while the doctor was eating his lunch was stolen.

GARFIELD MEMORIALS.
The statement has been published that the new Christian church would have a debt of \$30,000 when completed, and that as both the hospital and monument organizations had failed to raise sufficient funds, the best thing was for the latter to turn over their funds to the church, so as to make a success of at least one Garfield memorial scheme. A reporter called the attention of a prominent official of the Garfield Hospital association to this statement. He said: "Great Scott! why the hospital has more money than \$30,000 now, and if there is any consolidation I think that the hospital should be the absorbent. We are selecting a site, and propose to begin building very soon. There is going to be a Garfield hospital, and don't you let that fact slip your memory."

MORMONS RETALIATING.
The Mormons, whose influence in the far west is by no means small, are working for the defeat and disincorporation of some of the congressmen who voted to declare Cannon's seat vacant. One of the men selected for destruction is Representative Cassidy, of Nevada, who worked for Cannon's removal. A prominent Mormon writes: "We will beat Cassidy for congress, and thus show that it is dangerous for outsiders to meddle in our matters. It will take considerable money, but we will spend it freely enough to cover him so thoroughly that he will never be heard of again. A republican congressman from California will share the same fate. We must protect ourselves, and to do so we will use the same things they have used against us. Jere Black is confident, our friends say, that he will knock the bottom out of the Edmunds outrage on us."

READING'S FIVE MILLION PENALTY.
Several representatives of the Penalties

Railroad company have been some time trying to compromise the claim of government for about \$5,000,000 against that company. The statutes of the United States provide that no person or company, save national banks and the federal government, can lawfully issue a circulating medium. During the financial trouble of the Reading company its manager asked if the authorities could allow script to be issued without violation of the law. The reply was negative, but the company went to work and issued script in such quantities that the penalty fixed by law amounted to \$5,000,000. Litigation followed, but the penalty was never paid. The amount which the government now wants to pay is so small that the offers have been spurned.

DEMANDING THE SETTLEMENT OF AN OLD CLAIM.

A demand is to be made upon the Secretary of the Treasury in a short time by an item of the Statute of 1862, more than a demand will be for the distribution of \$9,000,000 pro rata among the states which were in the union in 1862. It will be remembered that in that year Congress passed a law that the surplus revenues then in the Treasury be distributed among the several states. The money was to be paid in allotments; three allotments were paid, but payment of the last, which amounts to \$9,000,000, was postponed by Congressional act. Mr. Secretary in his brief cites these facts, and further that the original act never having been repealed, it is the plain duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the same upon demand. He proposes to make that demand at an early date. He says no further legislation is necessary to distribute the \$9,000,000.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S BELIEFS.

At the autumn meeting of the New York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Churches, Tuesday, Mr. Henry Ward Beecher formally withdrew from membership. He explained that he did so because he could not as a Christian gentleman afford to lay on the responsibility of his views. He could not afford especially to put the association in a position where it would have to defend him. Mr. Beecher defined his belief as to some length, saying he represented to the world of God as he laid down in the Westminster confession of faith, compared with the representation of God as made by Christ, was as a frightful Gorgon compared with Apollo. It represented him as a monster instead of a loving master. He regretted it with an impetus that touched the very foundation of his soul. He also rejected the representative future punishments, which were gross and absurd, and made from the same material school. He believed in a future punishment, but held that the suffering was not of the body, but mental, according to the laws of moral sensibility and affections—not a machine of suffering and the work of devils. He regarded also the whole doctrine of original sin as the foundation of the fall of Adam as barbaric and the conception of men as yet ignorant on the subject.

ADDITIONAL HELP ASKED FOR.

In his annual report Secretary Teller will ask for the appointment of two more assistant secretaries. His is the largest department under the government, and the work is not great in amount, but it is complicated and diversified in character. The pension, land, and patent offices are each larger than some of the executive departments, and there is too much work for one secretary and one assistant. The postmaster-general has three assistants; the secretary of state, who has less to do than any other member of the cabinet has three assistants, and assistant secretaries of war and navy have been authorized though not yet appointed. The interior department needs three assistants, and patent offices need one each. If the two additional assistant secretaries are authorized there will be a general reorganization of the interior department, dividing the three large offices of lands, pensions, and patents, the interior department contains the offices of Indian affairs, education, commissioner of railroads, geological survey, and census.

The secretary's report for the three assistants will revive the effort to divide the interior department by making the commissioner of agriculture a cabinet minister and attaching the land office and geological survey to his department.

THE NEW GOLD CERTIFICATES.

A modification of the order in relation to the issue of gold certificates will be made within a short time. When Secretary Folger was first considering the form to be used Assistant Treasurer Acton, of New York, made a special request to be allowed to have his signature go on the certificates. Mr. Folger consented, and after the certificates were finished at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing they were forwarded to New York for Mr. Acton's signature. The increased demand for these certificates, however, makes it impracticable for the government to wait for Mr. Acton to sign them. It is estimated that if he should work night and day for the next three months he could not succeed in signing all the certificates that have been issued. He has done his best toward it, however, and has neglected duties and worked nights in order to keep up with the demand. Evidently Mr. Acton desires to perpetuate his memory in some substantial way, not believing in the fickle notoriety of every day life. An order will be issued authorizing the different sub-treasurers to issue the gold certificates. The issuing of silver certificates will be discontinued, the gold certificates taking their place.

BANK OVERDRAFTS.

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, succeeded in getting injected into the bank-chapter bill of the late session of Congress a provision punishing by a fine not to exceed \$5,000 or imprisonment not to exceed five years, or both, any national bank officer who shall violate the act of March 3, 1869, forbidding the overdrafting of checks. The practice of overdrafting checks has been confined, for the most part, to a few New York banks that have the bulk of the stock exchange transactions. Though a risk is incurred in doing it, it has been done for years with entire safety, and might be regarded as one of the details of banking that should be left to the discretion of bank officers. The banks that overdraft are well known, and the business community regarded the practice as vicious; but Senator Beck is "agin" banks and suspicious of all they do, and he secured the amendment of the Crapo bill as mentioned. It was thought that a special stock exchange clearing-house would have to be opened in New York, but this was obviated by the discovery of an ingenious bank officer that an accurate check of more money than the drawer had on deposit answered every purpose of the certified check; but the penalties of the Beck amendment were denounced not only against those who violated the law against overdrafting, but against everyone who shall resort to any device in order to evade the provisions thereof. The matter has not yet reached the grand jury and the federal courts, but to-day Acting-Secretary of the Treasury New, on behalf of the Comptroller of the Currency Knox, submitted to the attorney general, or rather to his department, for his opinion on the matter. The attorney general, on the Beck amendment on the "acceptance" instead of certification of checks. These questions are as to the legal right of a national bank to "accept" checks in excess of the amount of money the bank has on deposit, whether if acceptance is permitted it becomes a liability of the bank, and whether such acceptance can be allowed to amount more than the capital of the bank.

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