The Trial of Guiteau.

On the tenth day Judge Cox, at the opening of the proceedings, warned the spectators, under penalty of having the court-room cleared, that there must be no manifestation of feeling. The judge also threatened to have Guiteau gagged unless he behaved himself. The assassin apparently paid little heed to the threat; and constantly interrupted the proceedings with his comments and observations, and was not gagged. Guiteau read a statement in which he repeated his blasphemous assertion respecting his partnership with the Deity. He said in his statement that certain newspapers which abused President Garfield must share with him the odium of the assassination, and he threatened to expose the record of his former wife if she appeared as a witness against him. Further testimony was taken in support of the theory of insanity, the following witnesses appearing: Joseph E. Smith, of Freeport, Ill., aged seventy-one years; Charles H. Reed, a Chicago lawyer; H. B. Amerling, a lawyer of Williamsport, Pa., and Thomas North, a Chicago lawyer. All these witnesses were examined with the view of establishing the insanity of the assassin and his father.

On the eleventh day of the trial Guiteau improved the opportunity of a lull in the opening proceedings by attacking Henry Ward Beecher, saying: "I notice my friend, Henry Ward Beecher, is doing some cranky work on this case. I used to attend his church and prayer meetings, and if your honor knew him as well as I do you would not pay any attention to him," etc. General John A. Logan then took the stand, and was asked: "Do you know the prisoner?" "Oh, yes; of course you do, general!" broke in Guiteau. "You know me very well; I'm very happy to meet you again." Witness said he had frequently been besieged by Guiteau to indorse his application for office, but had invariably declined, for the reason that the prisoner did not seem to be such a man as he would care to recommend for any office. He had never known him in Chicago. The first time he ever saw him was when he (Guiteau) called upon him to secure his influence. The general impression that he formed of Guiteau was that there was something wrong in his mental organization. Witness saw Guiteau eating at one of the tables of his own boarding-house. Asked the landlady if she knew him. She said he had told her he was a constituent of his. Witness then told her he did not think Guiteau was the kind of a man she wanted in her house, for he thought he was "a little off in his head." George D. Hubbard, a farmer who had worked with Guiteau in one of the shops of the Oneida Community, was the next witness, and testified that he had always considered the prisoner erratic and quick-tempered. Edmund M. Smith, of Chicago, the next witness, testified that he had been a clerk of the Republican National committee in New York during the last campaign; that Guiteau was frequently in the committee rooms and wanted to be put on the roll of speakers, and that the prisoner was flighty in his conversation and could not put two sentences together connectedly. John A. Morse, a colored lawyer, next testified that he saw Guiteau frequently at the White House, perhaps fifteen or twenty times, and took him to be a crazy man. Never spoke to him or heard him spoke, but the general impression he formed from Guiteau's appearance was that he was insane. Mrs. Frances Scoville, forty-five years old, sister of the prisoner and wife to his counsel, was next called to the witness stand. She testified that she was twelve years old when her mother died; remembered her mother well since she was three years old; her mother's health was good, though she was not strong. She seemed pretty well until about a year and a half before the prisoner was born. She was sick a long time, and so sick that she was kept in a very retired room. While she was in this condition and in this room the prisoner was born, and it was several months afterward before she was able to resume her place in the family. Witness remembered seeing her mother bled during this sickness, and also saw her head closely shaved before the prisoner was born. After that she always wore a cap with false curls. Witness never saw her go out after that. Two children were born to her after this sickness. One of them had a crooked foot and died at the age of two years, and the other died at the age of twenty months of consumption, and only shortly after its mother. The first the witness remembered of her brother, the prisoner, was that they said he had been born in consumption. He was very smart and troublesome. He could always make noise enough, but until he was six years old he couldn't talk much. His father used to whip him for this defect, but it did not do any good. He didn't seem to understand what was wanted of him. He lived with friends in Michigan after his mother died until his father married again; then he returned to Freeport, Ill. During these years witness knew little about him, except that he was of a very affectionate disposition. After another while he was sent to witness to see if she could not induce him to give up his idea of going to the Oneida Community. She tried to, but found that he was "crazy" on that subject, and she told her friends he was "clean gone daft." He went to the community, and she called on him there, but he refused to talk freely with her, and she could not learn how he liked it. She next remembered him when he was admitted to the Chicago bar. He was very much elated, and said that his friends need not worry about him any more. Then he married and witness did not see much of him again until after he was separated from his wife. He was around Chicago for several years after that, and also visited her home in Wisconsin. At that time he seemed to have a greedy clutch since before he was married. He was very hard to get along with, seemed willing to work, but did it in such a way that he was more bother than he was worth. He was easily overcome by heat and was rendered very irritable. On one such occasion when he refused to help at field work she let him lie down on a sofa. Presently she asked him to cut a little wood. He did so, but laid the wood in the path to the gate, so that when she had to go to the butcher's wagon she had to kick it out of the way. Upon this the prisoner raised his ax at her and she ran in the house. She was not so much afraid of the ax as of the look in his face. He looked like a wild animal. He continued looking crazy during the day, and she locked herself in her room until one of the men could be summoned to keep an eye on Charlie.

At the opening of court on the twelfth day Mrs. Scoville resumed the witness stand and described Guiteau's appearance and actions during his visit at her house in 1878. Frequent objections were raised by the counsel for the prosecution to the character of the questions propounded by Mr. Scoville, and a continual discussion ensued between counsel upon the admissibility of certain evidence. Upon the conclusion of Mrs. Scoville's direct examination, at Mr. Scoville's request her cross-examination was postponed to allow Mr. George D. Burroughs, of Chicago, to testify, as he desired to leave the city the same afternoon. He testified that he boarded with the Scovilles at the time of Guiteau's visit in 1878, and made up his mind that the prisoner was either a fool or crazy. Before the next witness could be called Guiteau suddenly broke in with: "I desire to tell all these crank newspaper men that I appear here as my own counsel. That is my answer to all the silly stuff they have been delivering themselves of for some days past. Some of these newspaper men have gone crazy. I appear here in part as my own counsel, as I have a right to under the law and Constitution of America." The next witness, C. S. Jocelyn, of Lenox, N. Y., stated that he was the business manager of the Oneida Community while that institution had an existence; that he knew Guiteau during his stay with the community; he thought his mental characteristic was his intense egotism. John W. Guiteau, brother of the prisoner, was next summoned. He had not been on good terms with his brother for some years, but had not doubted his sanity until he received some letters in October. Since he had come on here and had seen his brother in jail, he had become satisfied that he was insane. On being cross-examined the witness admitted that before he came to Washington he had always, in talking of the case, said that he believed his brother was responsible. He believed him responsible but not sane; responsible, because, as he thought, at some period of his life the prisoner had voluntarily surrendered himself to evil practices rather than good. Guiteau winced under these statements, evidently fearing that his brother's candor was injuring his case, and with considerable bitterness interrupted: "My brother and I have not been on good terms for fifteen years. He always sympathized with my father in that Oneida Community business, while Mr. Scoville and my sister sympathized with me. The last time I saw my brother in Boston we had some angry words, so that he does not come here to testify for me with the ordinary force that a brother usually does come. I'm glad to find he has changed his views, however, in my case. I want the public to understand about this." Guiteau continued to interrupt, explain and correct the witness. Once Judge Davidge attempted to stop him, but he waved his hand imperiously, saying: "You keep quiet, judge, if you please." On further cross-examination John Guiteau admitted that he did not believe his father insane. This witness' testimony was rather opposed to the theory of the defense, that a strong hereditary taint of insanity existed in the family. Mr. Scoville tried to bring out that that theory had always been repugnant to him, and that he was prejudiced against it, but this line of examination was ruled out on an objection. Mrs. Sarah W. Parker, of Chicago, the widow of Augustus Parker, one of the sons of the prisoner's Aunt Anna, next testified that her husband died in the insane asylum at Elgin, Ill. She had requested the prisoner to cease visiting at her house because he had proposed to educate her daughter, aged thirteen years, so as to marry her. The witness considered that Guiteau was cracked. Next Mr. Scoville asked that the prisoner be sworn. Guiteau nervously walked to the witness stand in the custody of two deputy marshals, and the oath was administered to him. He then whispered a few words to a policeman, who was standing near the witness-box, and immediately the three deputies ranged themselves shoulder to shoulder behind the prisoner, who, apparently more at ease, said, inquiringly, to the judge: "I can sit down?" "Yes," replied the judge, and the prisoner seated himself. Guiteau then identified about twenty letters, dating from 1857 to 1868, which he had written to his relatives.

On the thirteenth day Mr. Scoville began by putting in evidence a copy of an extract from the record of the Bloomingdale lunatic asylum as to the admission and death of Francis W. Guiteau. The district attorney admitted the fact that F. W. Guiteau died there insane at the date indicated. The prisoner was then directed to take the witness-stand. At first he demurred to the suggestion of Mr. Scoville that he should testify. He was led around to the stand by his guards, who ranged themselves behind him in a stiff row, but once seated on the chair which he so earnestly craved his lips were closed. He was willing to identify letters or papers, but he did not want to testify to anything which would subject him to a cross-examination. He said that he was "sick," or at least "indisposed." Mr. Scoville humored him. He read the two dozen letters from the assassin to his father and brothers, identified by him on the previous day. Then the assassin, at his own request, was allowed to return to his seat. When Mr. Scoville had finished reading the letters, which excited little interest, he called the assassin to the stand and kept him there until the adjournment. The assassin was allowed to tell the story of his life in his own way. At 3 o'clock he had brought it down to 1878. Throughout he received the strictest attention. His story, so far as he unfolded it on the first day, was the story of a blasted and vagabond life. He said that he had, so far as influence went, no mother. From a child he met opposition. He quareled with his father until after several bitter years of strife his weaker will gave way, and he accepted the beliefs imposed upon him. He found no joy or rest, however, in fanatical faith. His years of young manhood were odious to him, and finally his slavery, for so he called it, in the Oneida Community became intolerable. He separated himself from their union, but remorse and religious terror drove him back again. He could not endure a life which grew daily more repulsive, and summoning up his feeble courage he fled secretly back once more into a world he believed to be forever cursed. He tried to turn his mind to business, in vain. Day and night he walked the streets of New York, haunted by the fears of retribution. At last he threw these terrors off and felt a desire for worldly success. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. While his success was small he earned a living, and mingled as a fellow man and citizen with other men. But he soon broke down. His clients left him, he drifted to New York, sank lower and lower, till he was seized by the police for some petty offense and thrown into the city jail. Here he lived days and nights of wretchedness. He was in a rage at the very recollection. He returned to the West filled with extravagant schemes for revolutionizing the world with newspapers. No one fell in with his projects, and they failed utterly, as had all his plans before. He could do no work, make no money. He sought the shelter of his sister's home. There he loitered weeks and months in idleness till one day, in a moment of passion or frenzy, he attacked his sister, who had taught him his letters and had befriended him through all his unprofitable and wayward life. To keep his liberty he fled, and essayed the part of a latter day evangelist, journeying from town to town to instruct a dark world in the hidden meanings of Scripture. Seedy and famished he wandered through the country, stealing rides, food and shelter. To his topsy-turvy mind this was as honest practice as his teachings were sound doctrine. He felt no shame. "I was happier," he testified, "when I was selling my lecture here in Washington in the departments and up and down Pennsylvania avenue than ever before in my life. People would now and then buy a book, and then I would say, 'Well, perhaps I'm saving that man's soul.'" Guiteau's looks and manner on the stand, says a correspondent, attracted close attention. He looked haggard and sick. His face was gaunt and pallid. His eyes flickered, his lips were colorless, and every movement was sudden and restless. He began calmly, but as the memories of his hateful past were revived he grew more nervous and demonstrative. The recollection of his life at Oneida made him furious, and his denunciations of the leaders in that community were violent. Some of his descriptions were very graphic. He is a good mimic, and as he showed the jury by voice and gesture his treatment by railroad officials and others the audience could not, at times, help laughing in spite of the grim earnestness of the speaker. Now and then his own features would relax into a smile that was nearer a grimace. Perhaps he never looks worse than when he grins. He talks at a speed which is the despair of stenographers. A shorthand reporter in court estimated the rate at 250 words a minute. His utterance is very nervous and fervid and his gestures quick and bold. His manner is that of a man wholly and deadly in earnest. He speaks without premeditation, and in all his windings and turnings never contradicts himself or gets names, dates or places wrong. His accurate and ready memory was noticed by all. Timid as he evidently was when first put upon the stand, he soon gained courage and appeared at ease.

The Internal Revenue.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Green B. Raum has submitted to the secretary of the treasury his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881. The receipts of internal revenue for the fiscal year 1879 was $113,449,621.33; for 1880, $123,981,916.10; for 1881, $135,229,912.30, and the receipts for the first four months of the present fiscal year have been $50,876,970.11, being $7,061,722.85 in excess of the receipts for the corresponding months of the last fiscal year. The commissioner says: "If this increase should be maintained during the remaining eight months of the fiscal year, the receipts for 1882 will be fully $157,000,000." The total amount of collections from tobacco was $42,854,991.31. General Raum says that whenever the wants of the government will allow a reduction of internal taxation, his opinion is, it will be wise to confine these taxes to distilled spirits, malt liquors, tobacco and its products, and to special taxes on manufacturers and dealers in these articles, and to fix the taxes at such rates as will yield the amount of revenue necessary to be raised from these sources. He recommends additional legislation for the protection of the lives and persons of officers of the United States from the assaults of those who resist their authority. He is of opinion that there should be a law for the trial and punishment in the courts of the United States of persons who kill, or make assaults with intent to kill, such officers while in the performance of their lawful duties. The subject of pensioning the widows and orphans of officers of the revenue service who have been killed is discussed. General Raum shows that the attempt for the past five years to suppress illicit distilling has resulted in the killing of twenty-eight and the wounding of sixty-four officers and employes, and suggests the propriety of legislation authorizing suitable pensions to be awarded to the widows and dependent families of those killed, and directing proper provisions to be made for those wounded or disabled in the service.

General Raum makes various recommendations concerning the appointment of employes. He recommends a term of office of four years for subordinate officers, clerks and employes; all applicants for appointment to be well recommended as to character, and to stand a proper examination as to attainments, their appointments at first to be temporary.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the belief is current that the Pope has authorized the members of the dispersed religious orders to assume the dress of the secular priests, or even that of laymen, and has empowered the French bishops to give them appointments as parish priests.

Never try to raise a family without a good newspaper, provided it contains the advertisement of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; for this valuable medicine is necessary to keep your children in good health.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL arrived in New York the other day from Europe, where she has been for some years.

FIRE at East Cambridge, Mass., totally destroyed the works of the American Rubber company, consisting of five buildings, together with valuable machinery and stock, causing a loss of $500,000.

BY the caving in of a stone quarry at Rondout, N. Y., two men were killed and two others seriously hurt.

A NUMBER of girls employed in the rag room of a paper mill at Holyoke, Mass., have been taken down with smallpox.

South and West.

FOUR murderers were hanged the other day in different parts of the South, as follows: Henry Johnson, a mulatto, at Sumter Court House, S. C., for the murder of John Davis, a negro; Richard James (colored), at Marvin Court House, S. C., for murdering James Harrell, a prominent citizen; Sang Armor, also colored, at Crawfordsville, Ga., for the murder of Amos Ellington, an aged white man, and Joseph Harris, at Rogersville, Tenn., for the murder of two men.

A CLEVELAND (Ohio) dispatch says that Mrs. Garfield has placed the literary estate of the late President in the hands of Colonel A. F. Rockwell, United States army, who is charged, under her direction, with its care, preservation and disposition. Mrs. Garfield receives from thirty to sixty letters a day from all parts of the country in which requests from all sorts of people for money are made.

HENRY LADD, of Oil Trough, Ark., wound up a dispute with his wife about a passage in the Bible by shooting her, inflicting a mortal wound.

A MORTGAGE for $18,000,000, the largest mortgage ever made in Ohio, was filed the other day in Cincinnati by a railroad company.

AT Waterloo, Iowa, Mrs. Miller killed two of her children, one an infant of three months and the other five years old. The woman had been made insane by her husband's death a fortnight previous.

THE business part of Kosciusko, Miss., has been burned down.

FOUR men in a wagon passed through Aberdeen, Miss., stating that they were from a point near the Alabama line and going to Arkansas. They encamped three miles west of Aberdeen, and next evening some persons passing by found them lying dead on mattresses, covered with quilts, each with his head split open as though with an ax.

A BOILER in James Henry's shingle mill, Grand Rapids, Mich., exploded, killing the engineer and another man. The mill was destroyed, and a residence adjoining badly shattered.

THE Osage City (Kansas) savings bank has suspended. The Danford bank at Hunnewell, Kansas, has also suspended.

CRAIG JORDAN and Parker Jordan (colored) were lynched in Lefloro county, Miss., for the assassination of Robert Calina, a white man, and James Holland met a similar fate at Dardanelte, Ark., for a murder committed two years ago.

TWENTY-two States were represented at the National Butter, Cheese and Egg convention, held in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

MORE than fifty buildings, comprising the business portion of Augusta, Ark., were destroyed by fire, entailing an estimated total loss of $200,000.

THE cashier, president and directors of the broken Citizens' bank of Fulton county, Ga., have been indicted.

From Washington.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, who was secretary of state for the Confederate States, in a letter dated London, explodes the story that there is a large amount of Confederate gold in England. He says: "There are no funds in England for the account of the Confederate States. The assertions to the contrary emanate from speculators on the stock exchange. The bonds are intrinsically worthless."

THE total population of the United States, as nearly as can be determined, is 50,155,783, the increase of population since 1870 being thirty per cent. The census by States and Territories, as finally determined upon, is as follows:

Alabama,	1,262,505	Missouri,	2,168,380
Arkansas,	802,521	Montana,	39,159
Arizona,	40,440	Nebraska,	452,402
California,	864,694	Nevada,	62,266
Connecticut,	622,700	New Hampshire,	346,991
Dakota,	135,177	New Jersey,	1,131,116
Delaware,	146,608	New Mexico,	119,565
Dist. of Columbia,	177,624	New York,	5,082,871
Florida,	269,493	North Carolina,	1,399,750
Georgia,	1,542,180	Ohio,	3,198,062
Idaho,	32,610	Oregon,	174,768
Illinois,	3,077,871	Pennsylvania,	4,282,891
Indiana,	1,978,301	South Carolina,	995,577
Iowa,	1,624,615	Tennessee,	1,542,359
Kansas,	995,096	Texas,	1,591,749
Kentucky,	1,648,690	Utah,	143,963
Louisiana,	938,946	Vermont,	332,286
Maine,	648,936	Virginia,	1,512,565
Maryland,	934,943	Washington Ter.,	75,116
Massachusetts,	1,783,085	West Virginia,	1,618,457
Michigan,	1,636,937	Wisconsin,	1,315,497
Minnesota,	780,773	Wyoming	20,789
Mississippi,	1,131,597		

A. K. TINGLE, supervising special agent of the treasury department, in his annual report says that it cost $6,501,037.05 to collect $200,079,150.98 in customs revenue last year; that twenty-two ports of entry did not collect a dollar on duties, and that thirty-two other ports did not collect enough to pay expenses. An increase in the sugar duty has resulted in a gain of revenue amounting to nearly $2,000,000.

Foreign News.

A CORONER'S jury at Kilkenny, Ireland, rendered a verdict of willful murder against two sub-inspectors of police who had ordered the officers under them to fire upon a crowd, and which firing resulted in the killing of a man.

THE Spanish steamer Jovellanos, from Liverpool, foundered with all hands while entering the harbor of San Sebastian. It is believed that there were fifteen persons on board.

THE decree prohibiting the importation of American pork into France is about to be annulled.

AN unusually heavy storm in England has done great damage to property, and many wrecks along the coast are reported.

AN attempt has been made at St. Petersburg to assassinate General Tcherevine, Russian minister of the interior, by a youth who was admitted to an audience and then fired upon him, the ball tearing through the general's clothes. The general secured and disarmed the youth, who said he was merely the instrument of another person. General Tcherevine's assailant proved to be a nobleman named Sankowski, who, while contemplating suicide, was persuaded by a Nihilist named Melnikoff, who was also arrested, to commit political murder.

DURING the recent storm in Great Britain fifty barges were sunk in the Thames and many vessels went ashore. In London forty persons were injured by falling walls.

THE Bank of Prince Edward Island, a small institution, has suspended payment. The cashier, Mr. Brecken, who has fled, is said to have permitted worthless overdrawals to the amount of $300,000.

ELEVEN persons have been sentenced to imprisonment in England for bribery in parliamentary elections.

ARTHUR LEFROY, whose murder of an old merchant in an English railway carriage last July created great excitement throughout England, was hanged at Lewes, Sussex.

One Meal a Day.

Dr. C. E. Page sends to the *Journal of Chemistry* an account of experiments made to show that one meal a day is enough for a man:

"S. N. S., twenty-eight years old, resolved to adopt the one-meal system, and did so, leaving off meat and all condiments, as salt and pepper, and eating chiefly wheat-meal bread and fruit, the bread made from unsifted meal and mixed with water only, no salt or bread-raising devices—unleaven ed bread. Within seven months his weight increased from one hundred and forty-five pounds to one hundred and seventy pounds, and his strength of both body and mind had increased in proportion. His labor had been severe; he is a machinist and an inventor, working ten hours every day, and doing a good deal of practical and profitable thinking at the same time. It is now a full year since he came to one meal, and the weight gained has been maintained, and his health is perfect. During the last winter, for the purpose of testing the sufficiency of one meal of pure food for the most trying labor, he worked in an iron foundry for three months, and notwithstanding the extreme and frequent changes of temperature incident to the work, on cold mornings, with the mercury below zero, and in the afternoon at 120 degrees above, and all hands sweating like rain, he had not a 'cold' for the winter, and was the only employe thus exempt. He had formerly been subject to frequent attacks of the above disease. His daily ration consists of six ounces to nine ounces (according to labor)—in Graham flour, beside fruit sufficient of supply all the liquids necessary half a dozen apples or their equivalent to other fruit. He is rarely thirsty, but sometimes, if too little fruit is taken at meal time, he takes a small draft of water in the course of the day. This meal is taken at night, after entire recovery from fatigue, usually at about seven o'clock. During the month of May, 1881, just passed, he gained sixty hours, or six full days, working extra hours at his bench, sometimes working right through to midnight, and taking his 'breakfast' after a short rest, before retiring. No man in his employ had gained so much time. He has occasionally made a trial of bolted-flour bread, but has invariably experienced a loss of weight and strength.

"My own experience goes far to prove the efficiency of the above regimen for either the brain or muscle worker. I am now taking but one meal a day, and find myself perfectly nourished, weight and strength maintained, on about fourteen ounces of unleavened wheat-meal bread, to the mastication of which I devote an hour or more. I find that six cold gems, weighing about fourteen ounces, without either butter or milk, chewed deliberately and thoroughly dissolved by the juices of the mouth, will sustain me much better than when eaten warm with butter or milk, or both together added, and eaten as fast as one naturally eats hot rolls and butter or bread and milk. Considering the manner in which people in general bolt their food, it is not strange that a large proportion of it fails of digestion. Starchy food cannot be transformed into pure blood entire, except as far as the change is begun in the mouth.

"Until a few months ago I took my food in the morning, but I find the evening a better time. During the day the brain and muscles can have everything their own way, without interfering or hindering digestion, and at even e ing, after sufficient rest, there is perfect tranquility of body and mind and 'leisure to digest.' I had never been a 'good sleeper' until I adopted this system of diet. People who eat several meals a day do well to take the least on early, and the lighter they make it the better, but dyspeptics may rest assured that, of itself considered, the evening meal is not the cause of their wakefulness or troubled dreams. When I ate three meals of a mixed diet, I could not make the last one simple enough to give me complete rest at night, but now, when rested from my day's labor, I can eat my full vegetarian meal and sleep like a well-fed babe. I could give quite a number of examples like the foregoing, of one-mealers, did space permit, all tending to prove the superiority of vegetable over animal diet, and of the entire wheat over the most scientifically impoverished article."

An Elkton, Md., paper mentions the case of Mr. T. Deenen, of that place, who suffered severely with rheumatic pains until he tried a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which completely cured him.—Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal.

The aggregate of income liable to income tax in England has arisen from $2,225,000,000 in 1870 to $2,890,000,000 in 1880.

Cited by the Washington (Ind.) Gazette is the fact that the colts in that locality have a sort of lameness in the joints. J. F. Myers cured his by anointing it with St. Jacobs Oil.

The Oregon Improvement company at Colfax exhibits at its office, six turnips of 102 pounds aggregate, the largest weighing 26 pounds.

Mason & Hamlin Organ Company.

At the great Italian Industrial Exhibition just closing in Milan, Italy, the highest awards for musical instruments, a silver medal and diploma, were taken by an American manufacturer, the Mason and Hamlin Organ Company, whose cabinet organs were judged to be so superior that they were the only reed organs of any manufacture, European or American, which were awarded a medal. It is a great honor to these makers that in Italy itself, the very home of music, their organs should receive such distinction. They excited much interest among musicians, and were by special order repeatedly exhibited to the royal court by Carlo Ducci, the distinguished artist of Rome.

The early sheriffs of London had before their door two posts, upon which were exhibited public edicts.

It is expected that the increase in railroad construction this year will exceed that of last year, as large as that was. The total number of miles of the railroads of the United States was 93,671, an increase for the year of, 7,174 miles against 4,721 miles the previous year and 2,687 miles in 1878. The gross earnings of the railroads for 1880, were $615,401,931, against $5[illegible],012,999 in 1879. The dividends paid, aggregate 77,115,411 against $61,681,470 in 1879.

The word tobacco is from the Indian tobaco, the tube used by the Indians for inhaling the smoke, which by them is called petunier cohiba.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

NEXT to an effeminate man there is nothing so disagreeable as a manish woman.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the seashore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Rats, cats, mice, ants, flies, insects, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c., druggists.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed.

VEGETINE.—It extends its influence into every part of the human organism, commencing with its foundation; correcting diseased action, and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving Nature to perform its allotted task.

Baldheaded men are informed that there is but one avenue of escape from their affliction, and that is CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the great hair renewer, being recently improved, is more efficacious than ever.

A. BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES.—Magnificent holiday presents; square grand pianofortes, four very handsome round corners, rosewood cases, three unisons, Beatty's matchless iron frames, stool, book, cover, boxes, $224.73 to $297.50; catalogue prices, $800 to $1000; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, after one year's use; Upright Pianofortes, $123 to $255; catalogue prices $300 to $800; standard pianofortes of the universe as thousands testify; write for mammoth list of testimonials. Beatty's Cabinet ORGANS, cathedral, church, chapel, parlor, $30 upward. Visitors welcome, free carriage meets passengers; illustrated catalogue (holiday edition) free. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half-dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will try this, Dr. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

Vegetine.

I Made up my Mind to try the Vegetine.

BUFFALO, Dec. 27, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I reside at No. 745 Niagara street, of this city. I am 60 years of age. For several years past I have been in feeble health. My complaint is what the doctors call GENERAL DEBILITY of the system. At times I suffered severe pains in my side and back. I used a number of remedies without receiving any relief. My attention was called to your advertisement of VEGETINE in our paper. I made up my mind to try the VEGETINE, sent and bought some. It seemed to help me from the first, and in a short time my health improved. I have used a number of bottles, and am now enjoying better health than I have for a number of years. I have recommended the VEGETINE to my sister and also to several acquaintances, and they have used it with equally good results. It is the best medicine for weakness and general debility of the system that I know of, and I do with great confidence recommend it to all my friends as a good medicine. I would also state that for a great many years I have been a sufferer from rheumatism, and VEGETINE removed it entirely. The VEGETINE I have had but very little trouble from it.

Yours, very respectfully,

MRS. SAMUEL GREENE.

I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Greene, and know her as a reliable and honest lady, and also know that the above statement is true.

Yours, respectfully,

DR. B. SMITH,

Dispensing Druggist, 989 Niagara Street.

Vegetine Has Not Its Equal.

Lung Disease.

SELMA, Ala., May 12, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

I take great pleasure in recommending your Vegetine. I have been suffering for a long time with *Lung Disease*, trying every kind of medicine that I could get, but none seemed to do me any good until I tried your great Vegetine remedy. I had used it only a short time before I could discover a very great change in my health for the better. I don't consider that your medicine has the virtue of all diseases which you propose to cure, especially the disease that I have been afflicted with. JOHN THOMAS.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

D. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

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These beautifully-executed reproductions of costly engravings, printed on beveled plate paper (19x24 inches each), are now very generally in use for the adornment of library and parlor walls. There are now upward of 350 subjects, including the masterpieces of ancient and modern art. The price of the engravings is fifty cents each.

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Any Living Person can learn to play Piano or Organ in 15 minutes. Musical talent or previous practice unnecessary. Guide by mail, 50c. (stamps taken.) Send for circulars. L. W. TUMANS, 658 B'way, N.Y.

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GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address, Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Resident Agents wanted in every town. For particulars address Jas. Crosher, 62 Vesey St., New York.

Vennor's Almanac for 1882. 30 cts. G. Frye, Flushing, N.Y.

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The Effects of Climate.

A climate not necessarily unhealthy often proves so to those unaccustomed to it. The acclimating process seems unusually slow in some constitutions. There is, however, a medicinal means of acclimating it of which residents and sojourners in unaccustomed or malarious climates have not been slow to avail themselves. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicinal safeguard and acclimating tonic of standard reputation, which travelers, emigrants, tourists, mariners and others whose tastes and pursuits entail exposure, subjection to changes of temperature, unusual or unwholesome diet or water, and the fatigue attendant upon long journeys by land or sea, concur in pronouncing it reliable, agreeable and safe. As a remedy for disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels, very prevalent in malarious regions and the tropics, as a preventive of fever and ague, rheumatism and kidney troubles, and as a restorative of vigor, it is also held in the highest estimation.

FEAR of punishment and hope of reward move cowards and sycophants. Virtue is independent of either.

What Physicians Say.

SAN LEANDRO, Cal., January 6, 1877.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I have employed your "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" in my practice for the last four years. I now use no other alterative or cathartic medicines in all chronic derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. I know of nothing that equals them. J. A. MILLER, M. D.

TAKE a true view of life; be proud that you have work in the world's busy path, and do it well and honorably.

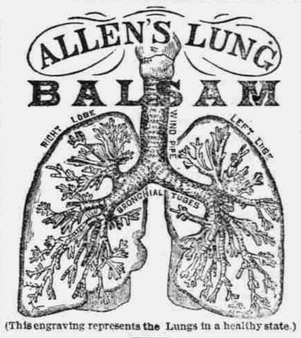
Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has become so thoroughly established in public favor that were it not for the forgetfulness of people it would not be necessary to call attention to its power to cure consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, and other blood diseases, as eruptions, blotches, pimples, ulcers and "liver complaint."

WHEN death, the great reconciler, has come, it is never our tenderness we repent of, but our severity.

How Women Would Vote.

Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. By druggists.

LIFE is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy. Self-command is the main elegance.



(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

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For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

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It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL! IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM!

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, CINCINNATI, O.

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BEWARE OF FRAUDS. Bogus garments are on the market. The "WILSONIA" is studded with metallic eyelets, showing the metals on the face. All others are frauds. Send for pamphlets containing testimonials from the best people in America who have been cured after all forms of medicine had failed. Note our addresses:

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NO. 1337 BROADWAY, }
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