ST, PAUL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1881.

CONGRESSIONAL.

BOTH HOUSES OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE IN SESSION.

ate Debate on Civil Service Reform Participated in by Pendletor, Dawes and Hill-The Republican Record on the Question Shown up by Hill-A Purely Business Session in the House-After the Reference of 756 Bills it Adjourns to Friday Next.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- Senators Maxey, Vest, Groom and Ferry presented petitions for

Senator Hoar, from the committee on rules. reported back the resolution for a select committee of seven to be appointed by the chair, on the extension of suffrage to women or the removal of their legal disabilities. He asked unanimous consent for the present considera tion of the resolution. Vest objected.

Senator Ransom submitted a resolution con Senator Ransom submitted a resolution constituting a select committee of five to inquire into and report as to the condition of the Potomac river from the city of Washington, the navigability of said river, the effect of bridges across the same upon navigation, floods, and health of the city, and what action ought to be taken in the premises, etc. Adopted, and Senator Ransom, Jones, (Nev.), Kellogg, constituted such committee.

Senator Ransom, Jones, (Nev.), Renoge, constituted such committee.

At the close of forenoon business, Pendleton took the floor upon his bill to regulate and improve the civil service. He defined the spoils system thus: The universal rule (if there be any exception, it only emphasizes the walls) is that service in office was partisan. there be any exception, it only emphasizes the rule), is that service in office, was partisan work and official salary as pay, and a change in office holders. As soon as the salary shall have been paid for the work, or a better or newer worker appears. He traced Guiteau's motive in shooting President Garfield, and the fact is potent that he wanted an office and did fact is potent that he wanted an office and did not get it, and he believed the president was responsible for his failure. He wanted a new deal a new distribution of offices. He believed a new president would make a new distribution and that he would have another chance. His desire for office and the belief that he had earned it, the belief that the president could and sought to divide the spoils among the vic-tors, the brutality of our politics which tra-duces character and vilifies motives wherever a difference of onlying or action exists these a difference of opinion or action exists, these made his crime possible. For the assassin to assert that he thought he was doing his

to assert that he thought he was doing his party and his country a service, these are festering beds in which such fools are born into such madness, and such schemes of wicked deviltry are hatched. The act of Guiteau is exceptional. The causes which contributed to it are imbedded in our system and are ever present. Of the effect of the spoils system on public men and public service Senator Pendleton said: "This system drives senators and representatives into such a position that not only do they neglect the chief duties of legislation, but too often they are tempted by their friends and supporters and are almost coerced to make support of the administracoerced to make support of the administra-tion, conditional upon their obtaining offices for their friends. Nor is this all nor even the worst. His appeal to love of money and love of patronage as stimulants to exertion creates a fierce and brutal party spirit which stops at no wrong in the accomplishment of its end. It makes an intelligent exercise of the closive franchism improssible. It

cise of the elective franchise impossible. I makes a free election and fair count impossimakes a free election and fair count impossible. It levies contributions on the salaries of all officers and expends a vast sum thus collected in corrupting voters. It lowers the tone and degrades the sentiment not only of public men, but, more important *still, of a whole people behind them. We must supplant this system. We must chase it out with hue and cry. In its place we must put another and better system, founded on the idea that public offices and public trusts, to be administered solely for public good; that the fittest man shall administer them until a still fitter and better man shall be found; that offices have no right to

shall be found; that offices have no right to be, except that a faithful execution of the duties attached to them is necessary to the public welfare, and the maximum of efficiency and minimum of cost is the constitutional condition on which they should exist. We must establish the idea that the business of fifty million of recovery must be a place feer. Grant on the army retired list. transacted by business men, upon business principles, and all the more rigidly and faithfully because it is the business

fully because it is the business of the people."
Pendleton then explained at length the scope of his bill, saying he invited criticisms and discussion of it. He closed as follows: "I and discussion of it. He closed as follows: "I appeal to the senators on the other side of this chamber. You have the administration. You have the offices. You are enjoying the power and emoluments. This bill does not disturb you in the possession of them. I appeal to the senators on this side of the chamber. We are in the minority. We have no offices now. The chances of time will sooner or later put them in our grasp. Let us now declare that we will have none of those offices, except those which may be won by merit clare that we will have none of those offices, except those which may be won by merit. Let us give this earnest of our sincerity in this great reform. Let us give this token of purity and patriotism of our coming administration of the government. Let us convince the people, even our opponents, that we contend for power, not that we may enjoy the elements of office, but that we may enjoy the elements of office, but that we may lead the country in the pathways of advancement and beneficence under the inspiration of true Democracy. Patronage, however pleasant for the moment, is a curse to any man. Let us put it behind us now. Let us do the right now. Let us destroy it now, and we will in future reap our full inestimable reward in having disengaged our party and our president from the influences of which will surely plant seeds of early defeat in our coming victory, and in having saved our country from the perils which now environ it."

matic agents in Peru and Chili since Arpil 1, 1879, touching public affairs in or between these states, and also such correspondence on the subject as may be in possession of the department. Agreed to without dissent. A resolution was also adopted instructing the committee on military affairs to inquire what legislation is needed to enable the widows and heirs of soldiers to secure the benefits and bounties of said soldiers while living, and remaining unpaid at the time of their death. The report of the committee on privileges and elections, upon removals affecting the title of the New York senators to their seats, was laid on the table. After a statement by Garland that upon examination he saw noth-Garland that upon examination he saw noth-ing to dissent from in the report, this action was regarded as a final disposition of the mat-

Voorhees gave notice of his intention to speak to-morrow upon his resolution referring to the committee on finance, that portion of the president's message in regard to the repeal of the silver acts authorizing silver columns and the issue of silver contributes. which now environ it."

After Pendleton's remarks, Dawes, replying to the criticisms upon his position on the subject by Pendleton, said they were due to his own inability, both now and in the last congress, to support that feature of the senators measure providing for the establishment in Washington of a board of examiners, or imcoinage and the issue of silver certificate.

Davis (Illinois) offered a bill for a second circuit judge for the Seventh judicial circuit of the United States. in Washington of a board of examiners, or imperium in impero, with no prescribed tenure, who are to superintend and control all examinations in all departments and places in the civil service covered by the bill. The senator now argued that he (Dawes) for this reason, did not want to have any legislation on the subject. His own effort had been to awaken a public sentiment out of which would be evolved legislation of practical utility and he had stated and reiterated that for ten years the statute books had contained authority enough to accomplish everything the most ardent reformer desired to have accomplished. He believes a board, such as is proposed, would depend for its efficiency, solely upon the spirit of the executive who appointed it. His own conviction was that the remedy After a short executive session the senate

Taylor offered a resolution, which was un animously adopted, for the appointment of a select committee of eleven members to audit all claims for services and expenses growing out of the illness and burial of the late Presi dent Garfield. Also, to consider what allow ance of pension or privilege be granted the widow and family of the late president.

widow and family of the late president.

Roberson offered a resolution for the appointment of the following select committees:
On census, reform in the civil service, law respecting the election of president and vice president, epidemic diseases, inter-oceanic ship canal, payment of pensions, bounty and back pay. Knott objected to the resolution on the ground that a majority of the committees were unnecessary. The resolution for the appointment of a committee on census was adopted. ficiency. solely upon the spirit of the executive who appointed it. His own conviction was that the remedy for abuses in the civil service was in the people of the country, and could only be applied in full by them.

"Hill, of Georgia, said in his judgment the "Hill, of Georgia, said in his judgment the difficulty was not in want of legislation, and therefore it was very difficult to see how the remedy was to be applied by legislation. One great difficulty, he thought, was that while

great difficulty, he thought, was that while everybody was preaching very earnestly on civil service reform, nobody was practising it, and it did not seem to make any difference to the people whether their representatives were practicing it or not. While the country was weeping over the tragic end of the president, a federal judge was soiling his ermine by indicting a letter to the successor of that president; one who by reason of the corrupt civil service complained of, had succeeded to office, appealing to him to make appointments on purpose to please that judge and "cementiag our coalition." In Virginia to control the state election. What was that coalition? It was to secure to the Republicans the offices of the state. The senator from Ohio had said that much, but had not told the country that the president to whom that letter had been addressed, while yet the morning sobs of the people were echoing around him, sat down and made the very appointment which that

essary in the construction, equipment or repair of any vessel built, equipped or repaired in the United States engaged in either foreign or domestic trade. Also, making the patent office a separate department. Also, for the appointment of a commission of colored men to enquire into the intellectual condition of the colored people in the South. Also making the trade dollar a legal tender. Also, abolishing the tax on deposits in savings' banks. Also for repeal of the tax on bank checks. By Cook, to utilize the surplus waters of the hot springs to Arkansas. By Marshall, authorizing taxation by states of United States legal tender notes. Also, to tax the manufacture of oleomagarine. By Sherwin, to apportion the representatives in congress according to the tenth census. It fixes the number of representatives at 225. Also, to regulate the exportation of oleomargarine. By Townsend (Ills.) in relation to the admission of terrirories as states in the union. It prohibits their admission until their population is equal to that required in a congressional district. Also, fixing the time for assembling of congress on the first Monday in November. By Mr. Calkins, relative to civil service reform. By Sherwin, proposing a constitutional amendment for the elsejudge had designated as "cementing our coali-tion," and then perhaps with the same ink had written a homily on civil service reform, to be introduced into his message to congress. to be introduced into his message to congress. This was the way we were expressing civil service reform, Was the president to be blamed for this? Had he not the right to assume that everybody in this country who talked about civil service reform was merely playing with the people? Were there not scores of men now present in the senate who had heard read from that very desk of the clerk a communication from a former secretary of the treasury, and a former president of the United States, insisting upon the removal from the New York custom house of the man who was now that very president, upon the ground that he had made it the headquarters of a political party, and that his removal was necessary to insure an honest administration of public office? yes, that very man who was removed it the headquarters of a political party, and that his removal was necessary to insure an honest administration of public office? yes, that very man who was removed from the New York custom house, on the grounds that an honest administration of his office required his removal was the man who was nominated for the next highest office in the gift of the people, and the men by whom those comunications were sent to the senate took the stump for his election. This was the civil service reform practiced by the leaders of the Republican party. And why should not such things be done? Did not everybody know that every man, high or low, black or white, who was charged with connection with the returning board frauds, of 1876, received office from the administration, which obtained the presidency by virtue of those frauds? Had not members now before him heard witnesses testify under oath in relation to that matter, that they had purposely committed perjury for the sake of obtaining office? The Senator from Mass., (Dawes), uttered one great truth when he said the trouble in all this was with the people. If the people would visit their condemnation on the political party, or the members of that party, that thus degraded and bebauched the civil service the abuses would soon cease.

Voorhees said he had no speech to make, but would ask for the reading of a joint resolution he had prepared on the subject. The joint resolution was read and referred to the committee on judiciry. It proposes an amendment to the constitution providing that all postmasters, revenue collectors, judges, marshals, and United States district attorney for district courts of the United States shall be elected by the people of the state in which their duties are to be performed, and in such manner as the legislatures shall provide.

Pendleton's bill was then informally laid on the table and Beck's presidential succession bill was taken up in order to have precedence to-morrow. Beck temporarily yielded the floor. day in November. By Mr. Calkins, relative to civil service reform. By Sherwin, proposing a constitutional amendment for the election of postmasters by the people. By Brown (Ind.) proposing a constitutional amendment fixing the number of representatives of the house at 350. By Carpenter, for the protection of settlers on public lands. Also, proposing a constitutionat amendment fixing the term of office of civil officers at four years. By Anderson, reducing

Bills introduced and referred: To incorpor

Bills introduced and referred: To incorporate the inter-ocean ship railway company. Also, for commissioners to ascertain what just claims for services by officers and privates of military organizations in Missouri, in the suppression of the rebellion, in concert with and subject to the orders of the United States authorities, still remain unpaid and not assumed by said state.

Davis (West Virginia), submitted a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to

sumed by said state.

Davis (West Virginia), submitted a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to furnish as early as possibly a statement showing, first, what frauds, if any, been discovered in the department of pensions, the nature and character thereof, under the various pension acts, whether in the pension office, by pension agents, or in any bureau of any department in which information relative to the granting of pensions is obtained, and what legislation, if any, he recommends to protect the government from such fraudulent blaim and honest pensioners from fraud and extortion; second, what amount of arrearages has been paid under the "arrears act" of 1879 up to Jan. 1, 1881, with the number of cases added to the pension roll, and the applications now pending under said act; third, the estimated amount required annually to pay settlers and pending cases under said acts, the estimated total cost of arrearages of pensions, the annual amount after arrearages have been determined of the regular pension roll, and the total cost. Tabled and ordered printed.

By Windom authorizing the construction of the north branch of the Union Pacific railroad and the telegraph line. It empowers the Missouri & Niobrara Valley Railroad company to construct and operate said north branch from Sioux City, Iowa, westward so as to connect with the Union Pacific west of Cheyenne under the conditions of the original Union Pacific charter of 1864, except the company is to receive no subsidy in bonds.

Logan, from the committee on military af-

ace Gen. Grant on the army retired

Maxey, of the committee said the report just made was not unanimous, and he would indi-cate his objections to it at the proper time.

cate his objections to it at the proper time.

On motion of Edmunds, the committee on library was instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing for the congressional library the printed records and briefs of cases in the supreme court of the United States, now the property of the estate of the late M. H. Carpenter.

Edmunds submitted a resolution, requesting the president, if, in his opinion, not incompatible with public interest, to communicate to the senate all the correspondence between the government of the United States and its diplomatic agents in Peru and Chili since Arpil 1, 1879, touching public affairs in or between

By Carpenter, for the protection of settlers on public lands. Also, proposing a constitution at amendment fixing the term of office of civil officers at four years. By Anderson, reducing the rate of letters and letter matter at two cents. Also, amending the timber culture act. By Haskell, for the allottment of lands in severalty to Indians. Also, to establish an educational fund for the education of the people. It provides that the net proceeds of patents, and all sums hereafter reported to the United States government by railroad corporations on loans of money or credits, and five per cent. of the net proceeds of collections under internal revenue, shall be set apart for the education of the people. By Regan, for the appointment of a Missouri river commission. By White, appropriating \$10,000,600 for supplemental aid to free public schools, to be distributed among the states and territories in proportion to the degree of illiteracy. Also, to lesson crime and human suffering from alco hol by restricting its use to scientiffic mechanical and medical purposes. By McKenzie, abolishing the duty on salt. Also, to permit tobacco growers to sell \$1,000 worth of their own growth free from internal revenue tax. By Turner, to abolish the duty on trace chains and all agricultural implements. By Knott, to repeal all laws imposing a tax on tobacco product within the United States. By Ellis, to abolish government directors on the Union Pacific railroad. Also, to secure from loss depositors in the Freedmen's Savings & Trust association. Also, requesting the president to notify Great Britain of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Also, to establish an ocean mail service between certain ports of the United States. It appropriates \$5,000,000 for carrying the mails of the United States on the high seas. By Gilson, authorizing the Mississippi River commission to make a survey and report as to the best way and by what method of connecting the authorizing the Mississippi River commission to make a survey and report as to the

From St. Pau! to Minneapolis-A Magnificent Entertainment and Ride Tendered by Colton, the Bonanza Book, Stationery and Bazsar Man.

This morning at 10 a. m. the Colton excursion train will leave St. Paul for Minneapolis. This excursion is free to all and is tendered to the citizens of St. Paul in order that they may have an opportunity of visiting the magnificent establishment of Colton & Co. at the corner of Sixth street and Nicollet avenue.

corner of Sixth street and Nicollet avenue.

This edifice, constructed by the firm during the past fall, is probably the finest and showiest structure west of New York, and is a standing monument to the energy, grit and enterprise of the firm and presents a street frontage of nearly 250 feet, and all of French plate glass.

A full brass band will accompany the excursion and form one of the most interesting features of the day's pleasure.

features of the day's pleasure.

As soon as the excursion party shall reach
the building of the Messrs. Cotton & Co. they
will be taken in charge by gentlemanly attendants and the lady clerks and introduced
throughout to the most costly and extravagant display of stationery, books, papers,
toys, dolls, knick-knacks and Christmas goods

toys, dolls, knick-knacks and Christmas goods everoffered at retail under one roof.

Inorder to give the public a fair understanding of the magnitude of the business represented in this establishment we will state-that on Mr. Colton's late visit east he purchased at one invoice and shipped to Minne apolis forty carloads, nearly or quite 400 tons of goods in their line of trade.

By reason of these princely purchases Mr. Colton is enabled to obtain figures never before given to merchants, and giving as he has received, the firm offers this immense stock, from a china doll to an outfit for an orphan asylum or a church fair, at from 25 to 50 per cent. below what any other merchant can afford to sell.

orphan asylum or a church fair, at from 25 to 50 per cent. below what any other merchant can afford to sell. Every body come. Train leaves Union depot, St. Paul, at 10 a. m. to-day.

The Coltons are doing a business that warrants all and more than can be said for them, and believing that when people see their stock and learn their prices, that they will become patrons, they again say come.

Mr. R. S. Munger, Duluth, at the Metro Dr. S. S. Wallbank, Duluth, is in the city of his way south to spend the winter. Hon. M. S. Chandler, of Red Wing, wa among the visitors to St. Paul yesterday.

Gen. Jas. H. Biker, Mankato, railroad com-missioner elect, is in the city with headquar-ters at the Merchants.

Capt. M. L. McCormick, one of the wide awake master spirits of Grand Forks, D. T., is visiting St. Paul with headquarters at the Merchants.

Gov. Pillsbury, following the instructions of his physicians, remained quietly at his residence yesterday. He expects to be at the

capitol to-day.

At the Merchants: J. Goldsmith, Brainerd; W. Lyon, Winona: D. Shotwell, Fargo; W. Sargent, Duluth; W. Wilkes, Winnipeg; S. Peterson, New Ulm.

Hon. Fred. Von Baumbach, secretary of state, was in his office yesterday, though still not fully recovered from the indisposition confining him to his home for two weeks neat.

Hon. W. H. Gale, Hon. C. H. Berry, Hon. Thomas Simpson, and Hon. J. J. Randall, are among the Winonians in the city in attendance upon the sessions of the claims commis-

Col Wm. Crooks and bride arrived h

yesterday morning. During the day the Colonel was the recipient of hearty congratulations of friends, and especially from his brother senators, called together by the impeachment proceedings in the case of Judge Cox.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13,-All the roads have re luced rates and now carry wheat to Baltimore for 12 cents, Philadelphia 13 cents, New York 4 cents, and Boston 20 cents.

Policeman here are to be paid hereafter six, eight and ten hundred dollars, according to

grade.
A gang of roughs attacked R. E. Smith, corner of Sixth and Halsted streets, and robbed him. He fatally shot one of them.
The small pox is increasing.

The 99-cent Store is full of elegant Christmas goods. Go at once and avoid the great

GARRULOUS GUITEAU.

HE DID MOST OF THE TALKING IN COURT YESTERDAY.

Testimony of Dr. Spitzka Concluded-And is the Best Yet Produced for the Defense -The Assassin Tries to Choke Off Other Witnesses by Abuse --- Also Pays His Usual Compliment to Corkhill. .

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Spitzka resumed his testimony in the Guiteau case to-day. Corkhill handed to the witness slips of papers on which were drawn diagrams of the human head, and said: "Now, doctor, supposing this to be the prisoner's head, will you please point out the inequalities to which you reerred yesterday?"

Before any reply could be made, Guiteau raised a laugh by saying: "That accounts for it. A hatter came to see me this morning and offered me a hat if I would let him take my head. I got the hat but you don't pay for it, Corkhill. Oh, no. The government will

it, Corkhill. Oh, no. The government winhave to do so.

Witness went on giving his reasons for considering the prisoner insane. Again a question being asked by Corkhill, Guitean broke in with, "I have been looking up your record, Corkhill, and I'll show you up." Subsequently Guiteua again therrupted the examination and shouted: "I see that crank, "Palmage, has been doing some sensationalism examination and shouted: "I see that crank, Talmage, has been doing some sensationalism business in this case: He had better go slow. He has been before the synod several times for lying, and has a reputation in New York for running for houses of prostitution. I have got my eye on several of these cranks, and if they don't go slow I'll give some of them some free advertising. The enlightened portion of the American people are beginning to take a right view of this case."

Scoville endeavored to introduce as evidence

ing witness to state to the jury what he (Scovila) had told him.

Witness—"He said he had learned in relation to Shaw—"

Objection was made and sustained, when Guiteau shouted out: "We have found out that Shaw was guilty of perjury in New Jersey, and was told by the judge from the bench that he ought to be convicted and sent to prison. We also know that English was convicted of a low crime in Ireland. The jury ought to know what kind of witnesses you are bringing here to ruin my reputation."

Witness thought the proper way to summon experts would be for the court to summon them, irrespective of the chances what their testimony might be. Corkhill insisted that witness had attacked the character and honesty of experts who were supposed to en-

that witness had attacked the character and honesty of experts who were supposed to entertain an opposite opinion from himself on the prisoners sanity.

Guiteau interrupted in his worst angry mood, and, shaking his head at Col. Corkhill, shouted: "It is the unanimous judgment of the American people that you are a consummate jackass, Corkhill. This gentleman is an honest man, and if your skull was not so thick you would see it."

Witness desired to explain his position, and said: "I do not hesitate to reiterate my opinion that an expert, who will in this court testify that the prisoner is sane is in my opinion is no expert, or a dishonest one."

Dr Fordece Barker, of New York, was next examined. The audience listened intently as

Dr Fordece Barker, of New York, was next examined. The audience listened intently as the distinguished physician defined insanity and the general phases thereof. Dr. Barker's comprehensive and positive conclusions were all in accord with the theory of the prosecution. Judge Cox requested witness to explain to the jury what he meant by "Irresistible impulse," and the answer was: "Perversions of emotion to such a degree as to produce conduct entirely at variance with the individuals former life, and to such a degree as to completely control the will power, would constitute an irresistible impulse."

Let's have recess. I'm getting hungry."

Mrs. Scoville desired to ask a question.
Guiteau (impatiently)—"Oh, you keep still.
Its all they can do to put up with me."
Judge Cox assented and Mrs. Scoville asked:
"Can a man be born insane?" Ans.—"No,
madame; he could be born an idiot, or an imbecile. Insanity is an acquired state after.

becile. Insanity is an acquired state after pirth." Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After recess L. S. Gobell, of New York, ook the witness stand. Guiteau-"If your onor, please, I would like to know what they honor, please, I would like to know what they expect to prove by this witness? I think we have had about enough of this kind of testimony. I only know this man slightly."

Judge Cox—"It is no necessary to state in advance. Go on Mr. witness."

Witness was in the life insurance business. Prisoner decided to solicit for him.

Witness pand him \$200, but never realized any business from his efforts.

Prisoner told witness he was about to marry a wealthy lady and was to have the Austrian mission, and wanted to borrow \$200. Prisoner did not evince evidence of unsound mind.

W. P. Copeland, journalist, callnd, and identified some newspaper slips.

oner did not evince evidence of unsound mind.

W. P. Copeland, journalist, callnd, and identified some newspaper slips.

Guiteau—'You are no lawer, Copeland."

H. L. Ketcham, of New York, attorney a law, knew prisoner in 1873, when he occupied a desk in the office of Judge Hawes. Witness related the instance of Guiteau's obtaining money under false pretenses.

Scoville objected to all testimony going to show the commission of any other crime or misdemeanor by the prisoner.

Guiteau (indignantly)—"I never got a cent from this man in my life. He was only a poor clerk. I didn't consider him a proper associate for a high-toned lawyer like myself."

The prisoner continually interrupted, and insisted the evidence was entirely irrelevant. Finally turning to Scoville, he said: "You are getting badly cranked on this matter. If you had any sense you would know it doesn't do our case any good. You'!I be on trial as a crank yourself if you don't look out. Why, you are getting worse than Corkhill."

Henry Wood, of Philadelphia, had known prisoner some yeur?. Never saw anything to indicate he was of unsound mind. Always thought he was possessed of good intelligence. Witness knew Guiteau's wife, some of his family having rendered her service. Guiteau called upon him to thank the family for their kindness.

Guiteau here took occasion to slander his wife in the most outrageous terms. "This man," he said, "knew her before I did. You

wife in the most outrageous terms. "This man," he said, "knew her before I did. You can draw your own inference."

Samuel B. Phelpe, of New York, had known the prisoner since 1868. First knew him in

the prisoner since 1868. First knew him in Chicago.
Guiteau became extremely angry at statements made by witness, and rattled a perfect tirade of abuse. Several minutes elapsed before the examination could proceed. Witness in past years had known the prisoner, and never saw anything to indicate he was of unsound mind.

The cross examination was continued till adjournment, and was frequently interrupted by Guiteau with contradictions and denials. When witness said Guiteau had desired him (witness) to act as editor-in-chief of one of his newspaper projects, Guiteau laughed immoderately for some minutes and shouted: "Oh, Phelpsi that is certainly a down right absurdity. You for chief editor."

Adjourned.

Chicago Scale company platform scale, en-tirely new, will be sold cheap. Apply at

54-inch Cloaking, \$1.28 a yard, at H. E. Mann, 422 Wabashaw street.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ened With Indictment for Conspiracy-English Viewson Blaine's Diplomacy Latest From the Vienna Holocaust-Gen eral Foreign News.

IRELAND

Lendon, Dec. 13.-The World says it is reported in Irish legal circles that the law officers of the crown have been considering the advisability of indicting T. P. O'Connor and Healy for conspiracy on their arrival in England. The part they took in the proceed-ings of the land league convention at Chicago is relied upon as sufficient to insure convic-

DUBLIN, Dec. 13,—The Marquis of Hartington, visited Ireland, it is supposed to obtain information in regard to the condition of the country for the benefit of the cabinet.

Four arrests under the coercion act were made yesterday in Ireland.

Earl Dunrovens tenants paid their arrears in rent and have accepted the offer of 33 per cent. reduction conditional upon a revaluation of the land.

Fishermen from North Island report are

Fishermen from North Island report an earthquake yesterday and thousands of fish thrown on the beach.

The treasurer of the Ladies' Land League

announces the receipts of the past week for the prisoner's fund amounted to £1,150, and for the general fund £264. The men arrested in connection with Land movements, are committed for trial on the charge of treason, felony and conspiracy.

ENGLAND.

BLAINE'S DIPLOMACY.

LONDON, Dec. 13 .- The Standard, in a leadng article on Blaine's instructions sent to the American minister at Lima, says: It may be absurd, but it is only carrying the Monroe doctrine to its legitimate conclusion, to assume that by and by, we shall see representatives deputed from Washington to control the relations of the Emperor of Brazil with the European powers, and the sayages of Patagonia, invoking the aid of the United States commission to compose these differences. What is the temper of the cabinet at the present moment? We can only infer from the growth of the Chauvinist sentiment which has confused the discussion of the canal question as well as Peru. It is not wholly perhaps a matter of sentiment. It is true Blaine has resigned and the Americans will have no longer to admire the glowing period in which he has maintained the pretensions of his country, but American diplomacy is uniform. It will be much the same whether the dispatches are penned by Frelinghausen or Blaine. It is not improbable that President Arthur may soon announce that peace is restored and a new protectorate be established.

Maitland, one of the propreletors of the Liverence was a state of the Research of the American minister at Lima, says: It may be

Maitland, one of the proprietors of the Liverpool Mercury, and president of the Press Association is dead.

sociation is dead.

The absence of news from the balloon in which Walter Powell was carried to sea Saturday causes a great sensation. Powell had a project to cross the Atlantic in a balloon.

At a meeting of the royal geograpical society last night a proposition was made that a ship be sent next summer to aid in the search for the Jeannette.

A meeting will be held at Chapter house, Westminster abbey, to day, to consider the

Westminster abbey, to-day, to consider the subject of creating a fund for a memorial of the late Dean Stanley. The Prince of Wales will move the resolutions which will be seconded by Lord Granville and supported by Lowell, American minister.

AUSTRIA.

Judge Cox requested witness to explain to the jury what he meant by "Irresistible impulse," and the answer was: "Perversions of emotion to such a degree as to produce conduct entirely at variance with the individuals former life, and to such a degree as to completely control the will power, would constitute an irresistible impulse." Guiteau—"Doctor, I want to ask you, when a man is impelled to commit a crime by an impulse he cannot resist, is he sane or insane?" Ans.—"When that fact be proved, sir, it is insanity."

Guiteau—"That's just my case, sir," with an air of perfect satisfaction. Then turning to Scoville, "come, that's the whole case. Let's have recess. I'm getting hungry."

Mrs. Scoville desired to ask a question. Guiteau (impatiently)—"Oh, you keep still. Its all they can do to put up with me."

Judge Cox requested witness to explain to the jury limpulse," and the manual by the police authorities, is intended to examine persons who have communicated to the fire.

A Floed of Novale.

A Flood of Novels.

Why do so many people write novels? Are they moved by a desire for fame? Who reaches fame nowadays by the path of fiction? Two or three in a generation, perhaps, and the most that the others gain is a little notenisty—such a little! All the dozens of ladies and gentlement who produce three-volume novels cannot in their wildest dreams believe themnot in their wildest dreams believe themselves Austens or Thackersys. Is money the bait? Alas! a commodity so very abundant cannot be etherwise than cheap; and novels are like fish in one respect at least—the profit made on them goes chiefly to the middle-men. Is there, then, a veritable charm to many people in seeing themselves in print? Perhaps that may account for it. Whatever the motive may be, it must surely be a pretty in seeing themselves in print? Perhaps that may account for it. Whatever the motive may be, it must surely be a pretty strong one that induces anybody to go through the mere manual labor of writing five hundred pages er so; and there are floods of novels being poured upon us every month, every week—every day, almost a perfect see ef literature, in which wit and wisdom are coming nearer and nearer to the meagre preportions of Falstaff's pennyworth of sack. Things have already reached such a pass, that the critic is thankful when he finds a book not very dull er very vulgar—a tissue of impossibilities, or a farrago of foolishness. One amusing chapter refreshes his spirit, one natural chapter makes him feel that he has found a spring in the desert. If he neither goes to sleep over the second volume nor throws it away from him in uncentrolable exasperation, he is so pleased at the end that he says, "Really that is a very good story, not at all bad company for an hour or two," and straightway sets to work to inform the public that they cannot do better than to read Mr. So-and-So's last book. So's last book.

"Boy, do you know what that con-sains?" said a tramp to a lad who was surrying along with a tin pail full of ger. "Beer," responded the stripling, very

promptly.

"Exactly, that is beer," continued the tramp, "and that beer contains glucose, occulus indicus, cornstarch, rice meal and raw grape sugar, all deadly poisons, and enough to kill any man."

any man."

The lad set the pail down and moved off a little from it, whereupon the tramp picked it up and was raising it to his lips when the boy interrupted him to

"Ain't you afraid of it?"

"Yes; it is dreadful to die this way, but I don't cere to live," and draining it empty, handed it back.

"He's a goner," muttered the boy, as he walked thoughtfully off. "Lord, what a narrow escape dad had!"

ALL ABOUND THE GLOBE.

Arthur B. Dean, of Louisville, Ky., died of yellow fever at Havana yesterday.

Gen. John H. Martindale, ex-attorney general of New York state, died at Nice, Italy.

eral of New York state, died at Nice, Italy.

Hon. J. W. Clayton, presiding judge of the Oldham county (Ky.) court, died Monday evening, aged 80,

At the municipal election in Boston yesterday, the vote was nearly 2 to 1 in favor of granting license.

The creditor's committee of the A. W. Sprague estate report the total liabilities at \$8,921,872, and the assets at \$5,262,131.

Geo. W. Hinchman, of New Brunswick N.

Geo. W. Hinchman, of New Brunswick, N., was sent to prison for ten years for in-numanly beating his two little daughters,

The Cincinnati & Eastern narrow gauge road is to be changed to a standard range and extended to Portsmouth, with a branch to

extended to Portsmouth, with a branch to Gallipolis.

The sterage tank of the Standard Oil company, Chicago, sprung a leak yesterday, and before it could be stopped a loss of oil occurred amounting to \$12,000.

amounting to \$12,000.

James Walker and Thomas Bogg were killed and three others wounded, by the felling of a shelf of cement in the Esmeralda mine yesterday morning at Deadwood.

The machine shops and other property of the New Brunswick & Canada railroad company 8t. Andrews, N. B., were burned yesterday.

Loss \$60,000; insurance slight.

The sale of reserved seats for the oratorio of "The Messiah," at Cincinnati, is unprecedented. In two days over 2,700 seats have been sold at an average of \$5 a seat.

A New York dispatch states that at a meet-

been sold at an average of \$5 a seat.

A New York dispatch states that at a meeting of railroad presidents Monday a system of rates was agreed on, in order to ternainate the existing war between the companies.

Returns from all but two wards in the Boston municipal election yesterday, indicate the election of S. A. Green, Republican and citizens nominee, by 582 mrjority, over Albert Palmer, Democrat.

Martin Pachette, who shot and killed James Barnes in January, 1880, was found guilty of murder in the first degree yesterday, at New Madrid, Mo., and sentenced to be hanged the 20th of January.

A bill was submitted in the French cham-

A bill was submitted in the French cham-ber of deputies yesterday, embodying the for-mer prohibiting decree against the importa-tion of American pork, which the govern-ment had withdtawn.

Lambertus Voskamp was found guilty, at Kalamazoo, Mich., yesterday, of the murder of Lyman Cody, in Ottowa county, in May last. He was given the extreme penalty in that state, penitentiary for life.

J. W. Dixon, the man arrested on the charge of murdering W. J. Phillips, a drover, in Sanilac county, Mich., died yesterday morning in the jail from the effects of laudanum taken early Monday morning.

taken early Monday morning.

At the Atlanta exposition yesterday, D. Moulton, president of the International Dairy Fair association, spoke in opposition to making the United States commissioner of agriculture a cabinet officer.

Receiver Hunter informed the commission investigating the frauds in Philadelphia, that he would show that one clerk, in the month of March, in various years, had realized from \$5 to \$500 by sheriff's sales.

In the session of the Spenish senate vester-

In the session of the Spanish senate yester-day, the minister of finance said the excom-munication of editors for criticisms of the clergy, would be inquired into. The treasury department sends iffteen millions pestas to

The eighth annual session of the Iowa Improved Live Stock Breeders' association was opened at Iowa City yesterday. Addresses were made by Hon. James Wilson and Dr. J. M. Shaffer. After appointing committees the session adjourned till to-morrow.

A Dayton, O., special says that Mason P. Hamilton shot himself yesterday and cannot recever. In a letter to the coroner he stated he was unable to longer enjoy life. He was a captain of Indiana cavalry during the war, and for the last two years had been an inmate of the Soldiers' Home.

RICHMOND, Dec. 13 .- The caucus of read

uster members of the general assembly to night nominated H. H. Riddleberger for United States senator to succeed Senator J. W. Johnston. Every readjuster member present Riddleberger received the unanimous vote No other candidate was mentioned. Riddle berger was sent for, and when he entered the hall was greeted with prolonged cheers. He briefly addressed the prolonged cheers. He briefly addressed the caucus, expressing how ready and how willing he was to accept, but he couldn't express how grateful he was for the honor bestowed. He promised to carry out the will of the people of Virginia, as he knew it from the most intimate association with them during the last canvass. Everything enunciated in the platform of the Readjuster party should be his guide in all things that he would undertake for the welfare of the state. The election takes place Tuesday next.

Relapses in Typhoid Fever.

Some people depend wholly on domestic treatment in typhoid fever. They seem to be successful; for, in the large majority of cases—eight out of ten—the system throws it off wholly apart from medicine, especially if there is a strong circulation of pure air in the room, and the body is frequently sponged with cold water, or better, with a weak solution of common soda. The fact, however, that one cannot know beforehand the character of the case, makes it always safest in the hand of a faithful physician who can watch it and care for it according to the

This seems the more important in view of the discovery recently made by the late Dr. Irvine, of England, respecting relapses of typhoid fever, of which the London Lancet says, "To most of us it comes like a revelation."

He has shown that these most trouble-

He has shown that these most troublesome contingencies are much more frequent than is generally supposed by the
profession; that, in fact, there are often
several, the first predisposing to a second, that a real relapse may set in without any interval of covaniescence; and
that many cases of the disease, when
they first come under the notice of the
physician, are relapses, following upon a
mild primary attack.

The fever normally lasts twenty-sight
days A first relapse where there are

mild primary attack.

The fever normally lasts twenty-sight days. A first relapse, where there are no complications, lasts twenty or twenty-one days; subsequent relapses are each shorter than that immediately preceding. The interval of convalescence between the first attack and the first relapse, averages about five days, during which the temparature is natural, or nearly so. The onset of the relapse is marked by a sudden rise of temperature, which

The onset of the relapse is marked by a sudden rise of temperature, which reaches its height by the fifth day, maintaining a high level until the eight or ninth, when it falls decidedly, but again rises and gradually declines to the end on the twentieth or twenty-first

When Disraeli first came forward a Wycombe as a parliamentary candicate he was opposed by a territorial magnate Of course the friends of the latter mad Of course the friends of the latter made much of the cannection of the magnate with the county, etc., at the hustings. "On what de you stand?" shouted a man in the crowd to Disraeli. "I stand," he replied, "on what you never will—on my head."

NATIONAL DOINGS.

Sherman's Three Per Cent. in Favor-Retai iating on the South for Rejecting Curtin -A Clip at Blaine-Decision for Preemption by Secretary of Interior.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-The senate commit. tee on finance approve Sherman's bill for the issue of 3 per cent. bonds. Secretary Folger will appear before the committee on Thursday

and give his views on the subject. Chief of naval construction, John W. Elzley,

was to-day placed on the retired list.

Vest to-day introduced Eads' bill for the construction of a ship railway across the Isthmus

of Tehuantepec. THE CONTESTED CASES

There was quite a talk among some of the Democrats of the house, in connection with the coming contested cases, about a report that Curtin or other Democratic members from Pennsylvania threatening to retaliate upon the rebel brigadiers for voting against Curtin in his contest for Yocums seat in the last congress. Curtun and friends allege that the exconfederates voted against him because of his record as the war governor of Pennsylvania and his services in putting down the rebellion. Chalmers voted against Curtin, and now it is whispered that Curtin, Beltzehoover and other Democrats will, in retaliation, vote against Chalmers when the contest for his seat comes up. There have been open threats indulged in, and some of the southern Democrats, are stirred up about the matter, and if retaliatory action of that begins, they will keep it up. A southern member said this morning that the time for northern Democrats to dictate to southern was passed, and that dictation drove Mahone out of the party and would drive more out. Democrats of the house, in connection with

The introduction of a resolution to-day in the senate, calling for copies of the correspondence between the state department and the ninisters to Peru and Chili, in relation to the ministers to Peru and Chili, in relation to the affairs of those governments, is said to be a strike at Blaine from the stalwart quarter. It is claimed that Blaine has only given out such of this correspondence as tends to relieve the state department from the responsibility for any misunderstanding, but that the entire correspondence will show that the best advices of the United States were against the course adopted by Blaine, and that the state department is to blame for the trouble.

NOMINATIONS. The president nominated to-day Pay Birector James G. Watmough to be chief of bureau and provisions and clothing, and paymaster

and provisions and clothing, and paymaster general; Paymaster John H. Stevenson pay inspector; Wm. W. Postlewaite, chaplain and professor of history at West Point. The postmasters nominated number over 100.

The secretary of the interior decided that the mere filing a declaratory statement by an alleged preemptor cannot be considered of itsself sufficient to defeat the entry of a prior settler who has failed to offer his final proof within the statutory time required, but who, in all other respects, has complied with the requirements of law.

The governor of New York has respited strander, who was to be hung at Rome

Thursday. CITY NOTICES. Black Alpacca 25 cents a yard at H. E.

Mann, 422 Wabashaw street.

Great reduction on dolmans and cloaks at Fischbein Bro's, 7 Corners. Black Silk Velvet, 25-inch, at \$3.85 a yard,

worth \$5, at H. E. Mann, 423 Wabashaw street. At Mrs. Herwegen's can be found a large variety of fancy goods suitable for Holiday

gifts. Winter Shawls, Hoods, and all winter goods old at reduced prices at Fischbein Bros., 7

Wedding Cards and Party Invitations, written, printed or engraved to order, at Sherwood Hough's, corner Wabashaw and Third streets.

Turkey-Red Table Cloth, 45 cents a yard, at H. E. Mann, 422 Wabashaw street.

Elegant Holiday Goods at Sherwood Hough's, corner Wabashaw and Third streets

One thousand cords of dry slabs, retail price \$4 per cord, delivered. John Dowlan, Corner Fifth and Wabashaw streets. Silk Piushes in all shades at \$2.95 a vard at

H. E. Mann, 422 Wabashaw street. Dr. Talbot Jones is to give a lecture on "Sleep and its Derangements," to-morrow

evening at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Go to C. A. Dibble's for Holiday Presents You will find there an elegant assortment to

select from. Scarlet Flannels 34 cents a yard at H. E. Mann, 422 Wabashaw street.

At Fischbein Bro's, ladies will find the finest line of Papetrie in the city. Hand-knitted and crocheted articles of all kinds, shawls, silk hoods for ladies and children, and a variety of children's garments at Mrs. Herwegen,s, 28 West Third street.

Beautiful Goods Real Point and Duchese Laces. Silk and Lisle Hose for Ladies and Misses. Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers.

Newest Styles in Neckwear.
New Laces and Ruchings.
Spanish Lace Scarfs and Fischus.
Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs.
Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs.
Kid Gloves, Knit Mittens, Wristers,
And many other Articles suitable for Pres-

C. A. DIBBLE's, 75 East Third Street. Holiday goods of all kinds, for ladies, gents and children, at Fischbein Bros., 7 Corners.

A large line of the latest styles of fancy jewelry, in plated and jet goods, at Mrs. Her-wegen's, 28 West Third.

If you want a really first-class heater or ook stove, wood or coal, go to Wolterstorff & Moritz, 183 (new number) East Seventh slreet, and examine the elegant "Invincible" heater, and the "Early Breakfast" cook stove, which this firm for the next ten days are going to offer at remarkably low prices. Now is the chance to buy the best stoves made for lowest figures ever offered.

Headquarter's for Kid Gloves.

The genuine Foster patent-lacing Kid Gloves in all colors and sizes, for both Ladies and Gentlemen. Also, the Charlotte Kid Gloves, in four, six and ten-button lengths for Ladies, and two-buttons for Gentlemen. Children's three-button Kid Gloves. All Kid Gloves neatly fitted to the hands of purchasers, at

A good seller are the ladies and gents' re ersible mitts, at Fischbein Bro's, 7 Corners.

Dressmaking done in the latest styles at Miss Peterson's, 32 West Third street. En-trance in Woman's Art Exchange.

Brocaded Dress Goods at 9 cents a yard at H. E. Mann, 422 Wabashaw street.