

TIMELY WARNING.

CONSUMERS, BE CAREFUL.

Some dealers are trying to take advantage of the demand for the DUKE OF DURHAM cigarettes to work off some hard stock which they bought some time ago. They have offered them to us, not knowing who we were, and represented them as just as good as the DUKE OF DURHAM. The striking similarity of name is calculated to mislead the unwary. To say the "DUKE" cigarette is not sufficient, as in either case there is a cigarette on the market calculated to create confusion; but ask for the "DUKE OF DURHAM," and see that it bears the trade-mark of a DUKE in military costume and the firm name of W. DUKE SONS & CO., and take no other, as this is the genuine, pure article, and you will at all times find the quality uniform and unsurpassed by anything on the market. Don't let anyone persuade you that anything else is as good.

The DUKE OF DURHAM Cigarettes and Tobacco are pure. They are made from the very best North Carolina tobacco. They contain no drugs, and in giving you the above timely warning we protect ourselves as well as you.

Some say this is a temporary spurt which will soon die out, and then there will be no demand for the goods. This would be the result if the goods had no merit, for consumers can test our claims for 15 cents. We should deem ourselves very stupid and careless observers not to have profited by the bitter experience and misfortune of such manufacturers as have attempted to palm off a poor article on an intelligent consuming public. Let such croakers croak; the demand for the DUKE OF DURHAM is rapidly increasing, and everybody is pleased who has tried it.

For sale by all the leading jobbers of tobacco and groceries in St. Louis.



The Bill to Put Grant on the Retired List.

National Associated Press.
CHICAGO, December 15.—A Washington special says the democratic senators have some positive views on the bill to place General Grant on the retired list. Senator Maxey, speaking of it, said: "It will not do. Why should I? General Grant is not poor, nor is he disabled in any way, but he is strong, healthy and very rich. He was a good officer and did his country great service, for which the American people are not only proud but thankful, but have not his services been recognized? Has he not been fully remunerated? The people made him president for two terms and in every other way that was proper rewarded him for all he has ever done. No, sir, the bill will never become law and should not."

Marine Intelligence.

National Associated Press.
NEW YORK, December 15.—Sailed—The Gallier for Hamburg, the State of Nevada for Glasgow, the City of Montreal and the Scotia for Liverpool.
Arrived—The Amsterdam from Rotterdam, the Alaska from Liverpool, the France from London, the Ethiopia from Glasgow, the Arabia from Liverpool.
HAMBURG, December 15.—Arrived—The Silences from New York.
ANTWERP, December 15.—Sailed—The Plantyne for New York.
LONDON, December 15.—Sailed—On the 14th, the California and England for Rotterdam.
Arrived—The Schotten from New York.
LIVERPOOL, December 15.—Arrived—The Nova Scotia from Boston.

The Ticket Commission System.

National Associated Press.
CHICAGO, December 15.—About one hundred railroads have responded to the call of Commissioner Dixon for a meeting at the Grand Pacific hotel to consider the vital question of how to contract and prevent the ruinous abuses of the commission system. The meeting was called to order at noon, Dixon in the chair. All persons not delegates were excluded. The meeting is evidently in favor of the proposed abolition of the commission system, and will doubtless accomplish something. The Pennsylvania is the only eastern line trunk represented. With this exception the delegates all represent western roads.

New National Banks.

National Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, December 15.—The Garfield National bank, New York City, capital \$200,000; the First National bank, Wallingford, N. Y., capital \$100,000; the Lancaster National bank, Lancaster, N. H., capital \$125,000, were authorized to-day to commence business.

Returning Courtesies.

National Associated Press.
CINCINNATI, December 15.—The delegation of citizens of Atlanta, Ga., who arrived in this city this morning in company with the Cincinnati delegates to the cotton exposition, were given a reception by the chamber of commerce this afternoon.

ONE GUN SPIKED.

The Shrewd Practice of Guiteau's Attorney Yesterday.

The Assassin's "Fix-Wife" Led Into Admitting Marriage With Him.

But Not Having Legal Proof of Divorce Her Testimony is Objected to.

And the Court is Compelled to Sustain the Objection by the Defense.

Substance of One of Guiteau's Suppressed Statements.

HIS WIFE TESTIFIES.

National Associated Press.

BUT SHE IS OBJECTED TO BY SCOVILLE.
WASHINGTON, December 15.—Guiteau opened proceedings by saying: "I want to make a little speech. It is very important in the interest of justice that the jury should be taken good care of. It would be a great misfortune to everybody if this thing should slip up. The jurors are bright, conscientious, intelligent men and I want good care taken of them. I suggest they be allowed to walk one to five miles before breakfast every morning. Some of them are not used to such rich food as they are now getting."

The laughter that followed this last remark greatly pleased Guiteau, and he added: "I have two or three more little speeches to make, but will defer them to future occasions."

The examination of H. M. M. Collier, of New York, was resumed. Witness said that all his observations of Guiteau's conduct convinced him that he was perfectly sane.

When Scoville was about to cross-examine Collier, Guiteau said: "You have no sense, Scoville, if you question this witness."

The cross-examination was fruitless. L. M. Justice, a lawyer of Logansport, Ind., being sworn, said he had known Guiteau several years ago when he was selling lives of Moody. Guiteau broke in with: "You infernal whelp, don't you call me a book agent."

Witness said he always regarded Guiteau as sane but unprincipled. The only change in Guiteau was in the expression of the face which now showed fear in court.

Guiteau got furious, and said: "I am not afraid. God Almighty will protect me. I dreamed last night I was shot through my right eye, but I woke up and found myself all right. The first thing you know, God Almighty will take that fellow Corkhill and put him down below. (Laughter.) He is a low, dirty whelp and the Lord will get even with him for stirring up my record and putting the American people against me by his infernal testimony."

Rev. Mr. Shippen testified he met Guiteau at his boarding-house last spring. He acted as other people; but was more reticent than of late.

"Yes," said Guiteau, "I was not abused then."

Witness said Guiteau talked about the Albany deadlock and showed much interest in Conkling. He was self-possessed and had nothing offensive in his manner.

Guiteau said he went to Shippen's church because the music was good there.

Mrs. Dunmore, Guiteau's divorced wife, was then sworn. The marshal exhorted the audience to keep perfectly silent and there was a death-like stillness when the witness, a quiet looking woman of modest demeanor, took her place on the stand.

Her testimony was cut short by her inability to produce the record of divorce. Guiteau turned his face among his papers, and the crowd stretched their necks. Mrs. Dunmore testified she first met Guiteau in Chicago in 1868, while she was employed in the library of the Young Men's Christian association. She was married to him in July, 1868.

Corkhill asked where they resided after marriage, and Scoville objected to further testimony of the witness on the ground that she had admitted that she was Guiteau's wife, and no proof had been presented of a divorce. The objection was sustained by the court.

Corkhill then asked the witness if she had been divorced.

Witness handed Corkhill what she said was a record of the same.

Scoville examined it and said it was not legal proof. The court sustained him and the witness left the stand.

The next witness was Dr. Young, physician at the jail. The principle point in the testimony was that Guiteau once said if Garfield should die he would be confirmed in the belief that his act was providential, but if Garfield lived he would have his doubts.

The doctor asked him why if he was willing to attribute Garfield's death to the physicians, Guiteau replied that things must take a natural course. Witness considered the prisoner perfectly sane.

"I wish to ask a question of vital importance," said Mrs. Scoville, arising and addressing the court.

"I object to your interference," shouted the prisoner, excitedly. "You are not counsel and must keep still."

The court suggested Mrs. Scoville should submit his question to her husband.

and they were presented by her husband. One asked if it was possible to administer medicine so as to make an insane person appear more quiet or subdued. Witness answered that he had for so long a time nothing to do with insane people he preferred not to give an opinion on that point.

"That is the best you have said, doctor," said Guiteau, "you can go."

The question was not pressed, although Mrs. Scoville was anxious to elicit a direct answer. The prisoner told her to shut up, and the witness left the stand.

General Reynolds, of Chicago, said the prisoner in conversation with him remarked that when people knew just why he assassinated Garfield there would be a great reaction in his favor.

Witness said the prisoner's next remark was that in such an event he would go abroad for a year or two.

"That is erroneous," exclaimed Guiteau, and he continued interrupting the proceedings in an excited fashion during the remainder of the testimony, calling the witness a sneak and spy in the employ of the government, and continually reiterating the remark about the pressure upon him, and that God would take care of him.

Witness, continuing, said the prisoner told him the situation in Albany prompted him to act.

"Yes, that is true," shouted Guiteau; "that is what I've been thundering from the start."

Reynolds said that in conversation the prisoner further stated that as the political fight became more bitter he became more decided to remove Garfield. It would help Conkling into the position of secretary of state and help the disappearance of the Blaine element.

Arthur would surround himself with such men as Logan, Conkling and Storrs, and justice would be done to the Blaine men by giving them good positions remote from the president.

"I did not," said the prisoner, "during this conversation tell any one what my motives were. If I had done so the detectives would have had me at once. I did not want any one else mixed in this matter. If I had not seen the prisoner doing a great wrong to the republican party I would not have assassinated him."

The prisoner shouted at this point, "I would not have removed him. There would have been no inspiration to do it."

Witness further read from his notes of the conversation that the assassin said the people who were benefited by his act would not see him punished. They would have the best reasons for doing this, especially when they discovered there was no malice in the shooting.

Scoville objected to this evidence. "I don't," said Guiteau, "I want it to go on."

Scoville insisted that it was improper at this stage inasmuch as the court overruled the objection.

Witness, reading again from his notes, said Guiteau declared there was no malice in his act. It was patriotic and the sentiment would change in his favor when Garfield was dead.

Witness handed the prosecuting counsel a paper, prepared by the prisoner, which he wanted published on the ground that the government attorneys were deceiving him, keeping back his letters and preventing an important statement being published in the newspapers.

Judge Porter read this document in an impressive tone to the jury. It was addressed to the American public; denounced the prosecution in strong terms, and apologized for the removal of the president in the usual manner. It was inspired by the political situation and was done solely for the good of the nation.

"I appreciate," he wrote, "the sentiment of horror connected with the removal of a president. No one can surpass me in this, but I put away all personal sentiment and did my duty to God and the American people. Not a soul in the universe knew of my purpose to remove the president. It was my own inception and execution, and whether right or wrong I'll take the entire responsibility."

The prisoner exclaimed that this was a mainly document, and the court took a recess.

When court assembled Guiteau was excited and broke out with: "There is a quiet large demand for my autograph and it has been suggested that I should charge twenty-five cents apiece for them. I don't want to make any money out of this business, but I wish to say something to officeholders who have been benefited by my act and ask them as men of liberality to send money for the defense. If they will come out I will call out their names in meeting. (Laughter.) The rich men of New York gave two or three hundred thousand dollars to Mrs. Garfield and it was a splendid thing and I want these officeholders who have been benefited by my act to give me something. My relatives are poor but good people and they ought to be assisted in conducting the defense. Money can be sent by express to George Scoville, Washington. These fellows who are ashamed to send it under their own names can do it on the sly but we want their money."

Witness being further questioned about conversations he had with Guiteau reported that he had said before.

Col. Corkhill again read the letter of Guiteau to the American people and Judge Porter in deep tones called the attention of the jury to the fact that this letter was written on the 19th of July and contained the first declaration ever made by Guiteau that his conduct was inspired.

Scoville objected to any address to the jury by the opposing counsel and desired the remarks withdrawn.

"I shall withdraw no utterances I make in this case," said Judge Porter.

"It is of no consequence whether you do or not," shouted Guiteau.

The court called Guiteau by saying that perhaps Judge Porter's remarks were a little previous, in fact decidedly so.

"The Lord and the American people do not agree as to the necessity of

the removal of President Garfield. The mills of the Gods grind slow, but they grind sure and they will grind you yet, Corkhill."

Several letters written to Corkhill by the prisoner were identified by Gen. Reynolds and read to the jury. They related to Guiteau's anxiety for protection in jail and on the way to the court room; to the publication of his biography, which he thought would have an immense sale as it was short but graphic and romantic, and made demands for money from acquaintances.

Guiteau broke in every now and then with annoying remarks of denunciation of the witness, calling him a low, dirty scoundrel who elicited statements under the guise of friendship.

He declared: "I don't wish to withdraw a single remark that I made to him, but I object to the low way in which he obtained his information."

In cross-examination Reynolds said that he visited Guiteau at the jail at the request of the attorney-general and Corkhill.

"For what purpose did you go?" asked Scoville.

"To see Guiteau," said the witness. "For what purpose?" pressed Scoville.

"It was a matter of curiosity, to some extent," was the answer. "I wished to see if he looked like he was when I knew him before."

"Yes," said Guiteau, "you came to see what you could see. You were on the look." (Laughter.)

"Do you expect pay for your services?" questioned Scoville.

"I do not," responded Reynolds. "Neither in this world or the next?" asked the counsel.

"Oh," shouted Guiteau, to the intense amusement of the audience, "he will get his reward in the next."

Witness stated that his conversation with Guiteau was not confidential, but admitted he was alone in the cell with him at the time.

"You gave me your word as a gentleman," said the prisoner, "that our remarks should not go farther."

Witness declared that Guiteau never appeared insane to him. When he was in his office he was gentlemanly in deportment and dressed well.

"Drop this fellow," said Guiteau, "and let's go home."

He appeared restless and worried over this part of the testimony, folded up his papers anxiously and partially rose from his seat. Scoville, however, paid no attention and witness went on to say that Guiteau was a man of peculiarly constituted mind.

The prisoner, noticing that the clock was getting toward 3, again demanded that the proceedings stop, and denounced Scoville for wasting so much time on Reynolds. "You want to take some lessons of me and make your questions sharp and pointed."

Continuing as to the ability of the prisoner to manage The Inter-Ocean when he conceived his journalistic enterprise, witness answered that Guiteau had a shrewd intellect, which, with proper training, might develop into something.

Scoville asked: "Then you think if he had the ability he would have been able to conduct The Inter-Ocean?"

"Oh, pshaw!" hurriedly interrupted the prisoner, "that is like asking if your aunt was your uncle would such a thing be true. Let's go home."

Court afterwards adjourned and Guiteau was taken to jail amid the usual demonstrations of the crowd outside.

The present husband of Mrs. Dunmore said that the record of Mrs. Dunmore's divorce from Guiteau will be forthcoming and her testimony would be given in a few days.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT WITNESS.

PITTSBURGH, December 15.—John A. Foster, of Beaver, Pa., on his way to Washington to testify in the Guiteau case, in response to questions, said that in June Guiteau said to him: "I expect to get the Paris consulship. I don't. I will make the biggest mistake in this country that has been since 1865. 'Why you wouldn't shoot anybody, would you?' asked Foster. 'I can't say what I would do if I got excited,' answered Guiteau."

Southern Pacific Train Robbers.

National Associated Press.
LAS VEGAS, December 15.—The west-bound passenger train on the Southern Pacific fell among phillitines in the shape of train robbers. It had not proceeded far from the station when hard looking characters suddenly appeared in the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s car. The first move was to hit Messenger Barndt over the head with a revolver and render him insensible. They also took the precaution to blind and gag the poor fellow before going through the safe. The banditti then took out \$30,000 in hard cash, and other valuables to the amount of \$12,000, and it is supposed as the train was near Dodge Station it slowed up for a switch and a bridge, thus allowing the robbers to drop off and leave with their easily secured booty. It is supposed they cut across the country and sought refuge over the border line in old Mexico.

The Supreme Court Changes.

National Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, December 15.—The American Bar association are still considering what is to be done with the press of business on the supreme court docket. Members state to-day that there is no probability of anything being done immediately; that the entire subject would be canvassed and the committee probably be in session several days, and that the utmost cordiality and unity of sentiment exists between the supreme judges, the committee, and the senate judiciary committee; and that all realize the necessity of early action, and it is probable that a new court will be established with jurisdiction over cases of such character as may properly be taken from the supreme court; that the docket of the supreme court will then be overhauled and all cases properly belonging to the new court will be transferred to it.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Senator Garland's Opinion of the Presidential Succession.

He Believes the Secretary of State the Heir After the Vice President.

More Rumors in Connection With the Formation of the New Cabinet.

The Instruction Blaine Sent Lowell Regarding the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Miscellaneous Notes From the National Capital.

CONGRESS.

National Associated Press.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—Mr. Sherman, from the finance committee, reported his 3 per cent. bonds bill, and gave notice he would call it up immediately after the holidays. The amendments authorize the exchange of bonds for 3 per cent. bonds, reduces the gross amount to \$200,000,000, and provides not more than \$25,000 shall be on deposit at any time.

Mr. Merrill offered resolutions directing the committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of the law protecting the sale of lottery tickets in said District. He learned this was growing to be an evil, seriously affecting employees in the departments, both male and female.

Mr. Plumb introduced a bill providing for the issue of silver certificates and standard silver dollars on the deposit of silver bullion.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua.

Mr. Hoar's resolution for a select committee on woman suffrage came up as unfinished business of the morning. At 1 o'clock the resolution went over and Mr. Garland addressed the senate on the presidential succession.

He argued that it would oppose the sense of the constitution to take a successor to the president from any but the executive departments, and asked who so proper to succeed the executive in case he was stricken down as his selected confidant, the secretary of state, who would, he said, administer the office in accordance with the verdict of the people until that verdict was reversed.

The president sent to the senate the nomination of J. C. Bancroft Davis to be assistant secretary of state, and a long list of postmasters.

THE CABINET.

WHAT AN INTIMATE FRIEND SAYS.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—An intimate friend of the president to-day that he had never heard him mention the name of Brewster for the position of attorney-general, and that he thought a selection would be made from that position from Messrs. Howe, Boutwell or Phillips. If it goes west, Howe, if east, Boutwell, if south, Phillips, if Wisconsin, New England or North Carolina, Howe's friends think he will get it, inasmuch as Secretary Kirkwood is expected to stay, and Elley, some of the postmaster generalship. It is now thought also that Secretary Hunt will take the place of Bancroft Davis on the bench of the court of claims, and that thus the cabinet business will be settled. It is stated here to-night that ex-Governor Davis, of Texas, has been telegraphed to come to Washington, and it is generally believed his coming will have something to do with the navy portfolio, as much as it is given to the south and Secretary Hunt is to return to the bench.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

National Associated Press.

BLAINE ON THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—In answer to the resolution of the senate offered by Mr. Edmunds, the president today sent to the senate a copy of the correspondence between this country and Great Britain in relation to the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The correspondence consists of a single letter from Secretary Blaine to Minister Lowell, as follows: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, November 29, '81. JAMES B. LOWELL, Esq., London. SIR:—In pursuance of the promises laid down in my circular note of June 24th of this year, touching the determination of this government with respect to the guarantee of neutrality for an inter-oceanic canal at Panama, it becomes my duty, to call your attention to the convention of April 11th, 1850, between Great Britain and the United States, commonly known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. According to the articles of that convention the high contracting powers, in referring to an inter-oceanic road through Nicaragua, agreed that one or the other shall neither nor will ever obtain or maintain for itself exclusive control over said ship canal, and that neither will ever erect or maintain fortifications commanding the same or in the vicinity thereof. In the concluding paragraph the high contracting parties agreed to extend their protection by treaty stipulations to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus, which are now proposed to be established by way of Tehuantepec or Panama. This convention was made more than thirty years ago under very exceptional and extraordinary conditions, which have long since ceased to exist, conditions which at best were temporary in their nature, and which

can never be reproduced. The remarkable development of the United States on the Pacific coast since that time has created new duties for the government and developed new responsibilities upon it, the full and complete discharge of which requires, in the judgment of the president, some essential modifications in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The interests of her majesty's government involved in this question in so far as they may be properly judged by the observation of a friendly power, are inconsiderable in comparison with those of the United States, that the president proposes readjustment of terms may be reached in a spirit of amity and concord and respect due to her majesty's government demands. The objections to the perpetuity of the convention of 1850, as it now exists, should be stated with direction and with entire frankness. [Blaine then points out that the restriction against military operation practically gives to Great Britain with her formidable navy any isthmus (anal in a struggle for that object, and says:] If no American soldiers are to be quartered on the isthmus to protect the rights of his country in an inter-oceanic canal, surely, by the fair logic of neutrality, no war vessel of Great Britain should be permitted to appear in the water that controls the entrance to the coast. [Blaine then discusses the Monroe doctrine with much force, asserting the right and long established claim of the United States to priority on the American continent. Pointing to the example of England in matters relating to India and her other dependencies, the importance of isthmus transit to the eastern and western extremes of country are strongly set forth, and the declaration made that the United States will always insist upon treating the great water-way which shall connect the two oceans as part of her coast line. He points out with clearness the relative changes in the commercial positions assumed by other nations. When the treaty was negotiated Great Britain and the United States were the nations prominent in the commerce of Central America; since then, France and Germany have become largely interested. Modification of the treaty sought would enable the United States to negotiate with other nations seeking a foothold on the isthmus. The following is a summary of changes necessary to meet the views of this government:] First. Every part of the treaty which forbids the United States to take control of it in conjunction with the country in which it is located to be cancelled.

Second. Every part of the treaty in which Great Britain and the United States agree to make a question of territory in Central America, to remain in full force as in the original proposition. This government would not admit that Great Britain and the United States should be put on the basis even negatively with respect to territorial acquisition on the American continent, and would be unwilling to establish such a precedent without full explanation, but the treaty contains that provision with respect to Central America and the United States should seek its amendment. It would give rise to erroneous and mischievous apprehensions with a people with whom the government desires to be on most friendly terms. The United States has taken special occasion to assure the Spanish-American Republic to the south of the United States that we do not intend and desire to cross their borders or in any way disturb their territorial integrity, and we shall not willingly incur the risk of misunderstanding by annulling the clauses in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which forbids such a step with Central America. The acquisition of military and naval stations necessary for the protection of the canal and voluntarily ceded to the United States by the Central American States, is not to be regarded as a violation of the provision in the foregoing.

Third. The United States will not object to maintaining the clause looking to the establishment of a free port at each end of whatever canal may be constructed if England desires it to be retained.

Fourth. The clause in which the two governments agreed to make treaty stipulations for the joint protection of whatever railway or canal that might be constructed at Tehuantepec or Panama, has never been perfected. No treaty stipulations for the proposed end have been suggested by either party, although citizens of the United States long since constructed a railway at Panama and are now engaged in the same work at Tehuantepec. It is a fair presumption, in the judgment of the president, that this provision should be regarded as obsolete by non-action and common consent of the two governments.

Fifth. The clause defining the distance from either end of the canal when in time of war captures might be made by either belligerent or the high seas was left incomplete and the distance was never determined. In the judgment of the president, speaking in the interest of peaceful commerce, this distance should be made as liberal as possible and night, with advantage, as a question relating to the high seas and common to all nations, be a matter of stipulation between the great powers of the world. [The letter closes as follows:]

In presenting the views containing herein to Lord Granville, you will take occasion to say that the government of the United States seeks this particular time for discussion as most opportune and auspicious. At no period since the peace of 1783 have the relations between the British and American governments been so cordial and friendly as now, and I am sure her majesty's government will find in the views now suggested and propositions now submitted additional evidence of the desire of this government to remove all possible grounds of controversy between the two nations which have so many interests in common and so many reasons for honorable and lasting peace. You

will, at the earliest opportunity acquaint Lord Granville with the purpose of the United States touching the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and in your own way you will impress him fully with the views of your own government. I refrain from directing that a copy of this instruction be left with his lordship, because in reviewing the case I have been compelled in drawing illustrations from British policy to indulge somewhat freely in the argumentum hominum. The course of reasoning in an instruction to our own minister is altogether legitimate and pertinent and yet might seem discourteous if addressed directly to the British government. You may deem it expedient to refer this explanation to Lord Granville and if, afterward, he shall desire a copy of this instruction, you will of course furnish it.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) JAMES G. BLAINE.

CAPITAL NOTES.

National Associated Press.

PRIVATE DALLIES.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—Private Dallies is here pressing claims for a position of some kind.

TRY HIM ONCE.

Paddock, of Nebraska, will not accept the place of Assistant Secretary Upton.

LOTS OF FUN.

President Arthur and Secretaries Reed and Phillips will keep bachelor's hall at the White House for the present.

A DEAD NEBRASKAN.

Jonathan Seymour, a stock jobber from Nebraska, died suddenly on the street last night. His death was the result of a protracted spree.