Trial of Garneld's Assassin.

The trial of Charles James Guiteau for the murder of President Garfield began in the District supreme court at Washington at 10 o'ctock. The court-room, capable of seating 500 or 600 people, was well but not uncomfortably filled. The arrangements for preserving order were excellent, and the decorum and propriety of the occasion were unbroken by the spectators. Immediately surrounding the judge's deak were the seats and tables, and close to the marshal the newspaper correspondents. Beyond them were piaced tables and chairs for counsel and for the prisoner and his friends. The remaining space within the bar, which comprises about two-thirds of the area of the room, was reserved for members of the of the room, was reserved for members of the bar and for ladies. Outside the bar a platform three feet high had been erected, and about 200 chairs were placed upon it for the accom-modation of the general public. Correspondents and members of the bar were

Correspondents and members of the bar were admitted as they arrived, but the doors were not open to the general public until a few minutes before 10 o'clock. There was an exciting scramble for seats by the motley crowd which rusited in, but it lasted only a few moments. Several special deputy marshals, wearing broad rea ribbons as badges of authority, were stationed at different points in the room to preserve order, while two policemen well-armed took their seats directly behind and close to the chair reserved for the prisoner. Mr. Scoville, the brother-in-law and counsel of the prisoner, entered the room about 10 o'clock the prisoner, entered the room about 10 o'clock and took one of the chairs reserved for the counsel. His eye had its habitual merry twinkle and his face were a smile. Mes, Scotwinkle and his face wore a smile. Mrs. Sco-ville, the prisoner's sister, a portly woman neatly dressed in black, accompanied by her brother, John W. Guiteau, of Boston, a good-looking man of about forty or forty-five years of age, followed Mr. Scoville after an interval of a few minutes, and took their seats beside him, leaving, however, an empty chair between Mr. and Mrs. Scoville. District Attorney Corkhull, accompanied by Judge Porter and Mr. Davidge, associate com-sel for the government, and by Mr. Smith, of the attorney general's department, came next, seating themselves in a group at the left of the row reserved for the counsel. The entrance of Judge Cox, the formal opening of the court, the calling of the roll of the impanied jurors and the entrance of the prisoner were the inciand the entrance of the priconer were the inci-dents of the next fifteen minutes. Guiteau's air and general appearance were in contrast with what they were when he was indicted. He was clad in a new suit of dark material, and he were a standing white collar, and his pol-ished cuffs were fastened with imitation gold cuff buttons. He swaggered as he came in, enff buttons. He swaggered as he came in, soowling instead of cringing as on the former occasion, and very evidently deemed himself a personage, to honor whom the assemblage had been gathered. He walked around to the sent reserved for him, and stood for a minute or more while his manneles were being unlocked and removed, at the same time giving some directions to the officers who were performing the services. Seating himself he looked at the judge and at the people in front of him for a few seconds, and then turning to his left he shook hanes rather partenizingly with his sister and brother. As the three sat side by side it was easy to trace a family resemblance in the features of the three, but the face of the prisoner seemed to be a distorted semblance in the features of the three, but the face of the prisoner seemed to be a distorted caricature of the regular features of the others. He was less frowzy than on the former occasions, but not less repellant. His large cold gray eyes seemed to be incapable of wearing an expression except of cracity and selfishness. He smiled as he grooted his sister, but the expression was more devilish than his customary arregant frown. There were no other persons of note present except those whose duties called them there. Perhaps a dozen women occupied seats at the rear within the bar.

The first proceeding was a plea made by Leigh Robinson, the counsel assigned to Guiteau by the court, for delay. This proceeding was an evi-

Robinson, the counsel assigned to Guitean by the court for delay. This proceeding was an evident surprise to Mr. Scoville, who, with something of indignation in his voice, made a spirited protest against being ignored by Mr. Hobinson. He said that he represented the prisoner both as relative and counsel, and that he would refuse to have anything to do with the case if counsel whom he did not know and laid not approximately area broads in the case if counsel whom he did not know and

he would refuse to have anything to do with
the case if counsel whom he did not know and
had not approved were brought into the case.
He was ready to proceed with the trial and
did not wish for delay. Mr. Robinson protested that it was for want of time alone that
he had not consulted Mr. Scoville.

When Mr. Scoville concluded, Guiteau areas
and with emphasis signified his approval of the
sentiments uttered. He did not want delay.
From time to time during subsequent proceedings he got up and with increasing emphasis
asserted that he was his own lawyer; that Mr.
Scoville was his assistant, and that he did not
want Mr. Robinson in the case at all. He was
allowed to talk considerably, but was usually
pulled down at last by the policemen, at whom
he growled and whom he commanded to mind
their own business. Once he peremptorily ordered Mr. Robinson to take his seat. When
Judge Cox commanded him to desist he acquiesced readily, saying he would heed the commands of the judge, but not of policemen.
There was throughout a willingness on the
part of his counsel that he should exhibit
himself at his worst; but the prisoner
himself scemed to be inspired by his
own domineering cotism alone. It was finally
decided to proceed and draw the jury, reserving the question of delay until another occasion.
The drawing for jurymen occupied the remainder of the session. Mr. Scoville questioned ing the question of delay until another occasion. The drawing for jurymen occupied the remainder of the session. Mr. Scoville questioned the jurymen, inquiring generally regarding their religion, business, place of residence, and the depth of their conviction of the guilt of the trisoner. The greater number had convictions too strongly fixed to be shaken by ordinary evidence and were dismissed. Finally five jurors were qualified and it was announced that the panel was exhausted. The following are the names of the jurors selected on the first day: John P. Harlin, restaurant-keeper, traderick W. Brandenberg, cigar-maker (harles G. Stewart, flour and feed dealer; Henry J. Bright, retired from business; Thomas H. Langley, grocer. II, Langley, grocer,

At the suggestion of the district attorney, are order was issued for the drawing of seventy-five additional names from the box. The prisoner at this point slowly rose and in-formed the court that he would like to make a

speech the court that he would like to make a speech the next morning, but he was ordered by the court to take his seat. He then passed the manuscript of his speech to a newspaper reporter, but before the latter could leave the court-room Mr. Scoville called him tack and compelled him to return it. This aroused the anger of the prisoner, who excitedly declared that he was not under the control of his countal of his countal that he was not under the control of his countal. sel; that he was not under the control of his coun-sel; that he was a lawyer, and knew the law himsel; that when he wanted help he would ask for it, and that he desired his speech to be published for the purpose of influencing public opinion. He was again silenced by the court, and it having been agreed that the sittings of the court should be from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. daily, allowing half an hour for recess, the

court, at 1:05, adjourned.

The manuscript which Guiteau passed to a reporter is a long and rambling document, in which he declares that he was inspired by the Lord to bill the President, and that the latter?

death was caused not by the bullet-wound, but by malpractice on the part of the doctors. He says, further, that he is not an assassin but a patriot, and appeals to the press for justice and to the people for pecuniary aid to help him conduct his case. He refers also to the claim that insanity is hereditary in his family, saying his father had two sisters and a nephew and a neces in the insans saylum. and a niece in the insane asylum.

The second day of Guiteau's trial was occur pled in obtaining Jurors. Seventy-five men were examined as to their qualifications and only four of them were acceptable to counsel on both sides and added to the five jurymen ob both sides and added to the five jurymen ob-tained on the first day. The jurors obtained on the second day were Michael Sheehan, Samuel F. Hobbs, a plasterer, G. W. Gates, a machinist, and Ralph Wormley, a colored plasterer. When the prisoner left the court-house to return to the jail he was conducted through the crowd, which stood close by upon either side, and hooted and jeered him as he passed. He was probably made to feel for the first time something of the abhorrence and defirst time something of the abhorrence and de-testation in which he is held by the public. He grew pallid and oringed like a hunted animal as he hurried along toward the waiting van, reaching which he jumped nimbly its sheltering inclosure and was shut out from the crowd. A parting jeer was sent after hin as he drove away. E. B. Smith, of New York ex-assistant attorney-general, was appointed assistant counsel for the government in the

prosecution of Guiteau. On the third day the jury was completed by the selection of the remaining three jurymen necessary to make up the tweive. The names, occupations and characteristic features of this historical jury are given by a correspondent as follows: John P. Haulin, a tall, silver-haired, thoughtful-faced, American, a restaurant follows: John P. Hamlin, a tall, silver-haired, thoughtful-faced American, a restaurant-keeper; Frederick W. Brandenburg, a little, excitable, black-haired German, a cigar manufacturer; Henry J. Bright, a broad-shouldered, bright-faced, comfortable-looking American, a retired merchant; and Charles J. Stewart, merchant; Thomas H. Langley, grocer; Samuel F. Hobbs, plasterer; George W. Gates, machinist; italph Wormley, laborer; W. H. Brawner, grocer; Thomas Heinlein, machinist, and Joseph Prather, commission merchant, all of whom, with the exception of Wormley, are men of a similar stripe. Wormley is a character. He is a man of natural ability, very quick-witted and well-balanced.

He was, years ego, active in politics, and acquired self-confidence and the courage of his He was, years ago, active in politics, and acquired solf-confidence and the courage of his convictions. He is square-headed, his hair is slightly silvered, and he wears a perpetual smile. All the jurers are intelligent, educated, thinking men. They are all Ohristians. There are no effice-holders or office-seekers among them. Most of them are men of family, and all of them are respectable residents of the Diatrict. Taken as a whole it is one of the best juries ever impaneled here. The jury is satisfactory, alike to the prosecution and defense, and from it an impartial verdict may be expected. In choosing the jury the defense challenged in all twelve men and the prosecution five. During the morning Guiteau dashed off one of his characteristic "statements," and insisted that it should be copied and given to the press. He became furious when he caught his brother endeavoring to suppress the document, and scolded him harshly. Mr. Scoville took no special notice of his client's action, but before the adjournment of the court for the day he took occasion to make a personal explanation, in which he repudiated the statement and similar performances of his client, and an

day he took occasion to make a personal explanation, in which he repudiated the statement and similar performances of his client, and announced that henceforth he should communicate with the press only through the regular proceedings of the court. He had no sooner taken his seat than Guiteau rose, and shaking off the bailiffs, addressed the judge to say he was himself in principal charge of his own case, and as such had sent out his statements. He declared in the course of his remarks, which the court permitted him to make, that he had no assistant but Mr. Scoville, thereby rejecting Mr. Robinson; but expected to get aid from several lawyers of standing through his appeal. "I want the court and everybeapt to understand," he exclaimed, "that I am in charge of Nils case myself," "Very well, I understand," replied Judge Cox, dryly. This is Guiteau's appeal dated in court:

To the Legal Profession of America: I

is Guiteau's appeal dated in court:

To the Legal Profession of America: I am on trial for my life. I formerly practiced law in New York and Chicago, and I propose to take an active part in my defense, as I know more about my inspiration and views in the case than any one. My brother-in law. George Scoville, Esq., is my only counsed and I hereby appeal to the legal profession of America for aid. I expect to have momey shortly so I can pay them. I shall get it partly from the settlement of an old matter in New York and partly from the sale of my book, and partly from public contribution to my defense. My defense was published in the New York Herald on October 6, and in my speech published November 15 (vesterday). Any well-known lawyer of criminal capacity desiring to assist in my defense will please telegraph, without delay, to George Scoville. Washington, b. C. If for any reason an application be refused, the name will be withheld from the public. "Charles Guitfeat." "CHARLES GUITLAU."

the name will be withheld from the public, the name will be withheld from the public. "Charles Gurriag."

Immediately after the court opened on the fourth day Counsel Scovillo arcse to make a personal explanation in which he said that there had been no disagreement between himself and Mr. Robinson, the associate counsel, as would appear from certain publications, and in conclusion said that Mr. Robinson would render all the aid possible in the case, and that they would work in hatmour. At the spoint Guiteau rose to his feet and objected to Mr. Robinson taking part in his defense. He said he would manage his own case, we'll not trust Mr. Robinson with aughburg, as he had no brains. He wished the court to understand him on this point, and if counsel were forced upon him he would make a noise about it to the country. He represented the Peity in this case and wished the court to understand it. Cantinuing, he said two or three blanderbass havyers would lose the case for him, and he did not propose to submit to suything of the kind. The court informed the prisoner that if he did not remain quiet he would be removed from the room. District Attorney Cerkhill then made the opening speech for the prosecution. He reviewed the croumstances of the shooting and of the President's death, detailed the conduct of Guiteau, and showed by his letters that he had way back in 1880 began testay plans for getting an office from President Garfield, and how in his disappointment he plotted the President's leath. Mr. Corkbill declared that Guiteau's claim of acting in vindication of some great principle, and taking advantage of the dissension in the Republican party to close his real motive, was only a shrewl proteuse. The address was eloquent, and it at times drew tears from the auditors. After Mr. Corkbill that the defense would reserve their opening. Secretary Blaine was then called to the stand by the counsel to the government, and testified that the head known James A. Garfield from 1863 to the time of his death. He said, on reachin and testified that he had known James A. Garfield from 1863 to the time of his death. He
said, on reaching the depot, on the movining of
the assassination, the President turned to say
good-bye, but he in-isted upon accompanying
him to the car. He heard a pistol shot, followed almost immediately by another, and
thinking there was some trouble, touched the
President for the purpose of hurrying him onward. At this moment the President threw up
his arms, exclaiming, "My God! What is
this?" The secretary, continuing, detailed the
eircumstances of the removal of the President this?" The secretary, continuing, detailed the circumstances of the removal of the President to the White House and other matters pertaining to the shooting, all of which have been published heretofore. In response to Colonel Corkhill, the secretary testified that Guiteau visited the department many times seeking the appointment of the consul-general-ship at Paris. He informed Guiteau that there were no prospects of his receiving the appointment, and requested him to discontinue his visits. Secretary Blaine was cross-examined, and testified tary Blaine was cross-examined, and testifled as to the locality of the shooting, pointing out on a diagram of the Baltimere and Potomac on a diagram of the Baltimore and Potomic depot the spot on which the shooting occurred. He said he had received numerous letters from the prisoner persistently urging to be assigned to speak in the Maine campaign; the letters were doubtless destroyed with other campaign delars. Regarding Guiteau's visits to the state department the secretary said he was one of perhaps forty applicants on the days he came, and that he suffered the disappointment of the rest in his endeavors to obtain an appointment. He at no time noticed anything which would He at no time noticed anything which would indicate any derangement of Guiteau's mind. Mr. Scoville in questioning Mr. Blaine referred to the difficulty which arose in the Republican party in New York after the appointment of Collector Robertson and requested the secretary to explain the situation as it existed. Secretary Blaine answered a number of questions on the subject of the resignations of Senators Conk-ling and Platt and the controversy in the New subject of the resignations of Senators Confiling and Platt and the controversy in the New York legislature, and upon being further questioned suggested that he would make a political speech for the defense if it was desired. Mr. Scoville explained his reason for putting the questions, saying that he desired to show the feeling of butterness in political circles with a view to proving the bearing it had upon the prisoner's mind. At this point the prisoner expostulated with Mr. Scoville, stating that he desired him to comply with his (Guiteau's) wishes in the case, and if he did not do so there would be a big row. He was removed by the balliffs with difficulty. He desired to continue the conversation. Mr. Scoville paid no attention to his client. In reply to further questions the secretary stated that after the assassination of the President he paid little or no attention to the conflict in the New York legislature, and, in fact, thought nothing of politics. He said he invented the term "Stalwart" himself in 1875. Secretary Blaine, after further He said he invented the term "Stalwart himself in 1875. Secretary Blaine, after further questioning, left the stand at 12:20 r. m., and was followed by Mr. Simon Cemacho, the Venezuelian minister; Mrs. Sarah B. White, who was in charge of the ladies' waiting-room at the depot when President Gartield was shot; Robert A. Parke, ticket agent at the depot; Judaway W. Wheeler

At the opening of the court on the fifth day, and before the prisoner was brought in, Mr. Soville addressed the judge, asking him to enforce quiet on the part of Guiteau. He was continuing with a request that an order be issued prohibiting any official at the jail or elsewhere from giving to the press anything which Guiteau might write, when the prisoner entered and caught the purport of the remarks. Guiteau, with flashing eyes, and with extreme entered and caught the purport of the remarks. Guiteau, with flashing eyes, and with extreme anger displayed in every feature, arese and denomeed his counsel as a double-dealer. Mr. Scoville tried to quiet the prisener, but his anger seemed to increase. When Judge Cox commanded the prisener to be silent, and proceeded to say something, Guiteau continued his angry declamation, interrupting the judge, and asserting that he did not care for the rulings, and that if he was excluded from the ings, and that if he was excluded from the court during the trial, he would have a new trial by the court in banc. When he was scized by the efficers he shook them off, snarled at them in a flurry of passion, called them scoundrels, and bade them mind their own business. He made remarks at times during the remainder of the session, but with the exception narrated he session, but with the exception narrated he session, but with the exception narrated he called the papers and writing. Occasionally he looked up at witnesses and smiled good-humoredly as the circumstances surrounding the assaysination were alluded to, occasionally interjecting explanatory remarks of his own into the testimony given by witnesses. "I might observe ngs, and that if he was excluded from the

that to-day I have had the first square meal since July 2," he said, as a witness expressed the opinion that he was deshifer on the shooting than now. He cajoyed his own sallies and laughed heartily at them. The witnesses who testified on the fifth day were Joseph K. Sharp, assistant train mester of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad; Miss Elia M. Bidgley, who was present at the depot on the morning of the murder; Joshus Davis, gateman at the depot; William S. Crawford, who drove some of President Gardield's hangage to the depot; John B. Scott, a special officer at the depot; John Barry, a civil engineer; Policeman Patrick Kearny, who arrested Guiteau; T. H. Alexander, present at the depot; John Taylor, a colored hackman; A. Brown, chief clork at the state department; Adolphus, Eckloff, a police Hontonant; J. Stanley Brown, President Garfield's private secretary, who testified to Guiteau's frequent calls at the White House, and James L. Denny, in charge of the news stand at the depot. None of the evidence of these vitnesses contained anything that has not already been made public. On the sixth day the first witness examined

On the sixth day the first witness examined was George C. Maynard, an electrician, who testified to having loaned Guiteau \$25-\$15 at one time and \$10 at another. The prosecution desired to prove by this witness that Guiteau forrowed the \$15 with which he bought the revolver to shoot the President. Guiteau interrupted the witness several times in an excited manner. Joseph N. Burkart, clerk to Mr. Maynard, also testified to the loan of the \$15 and thought Guiteau's walk and the way he held his head a little peculiar. John O'Meara testified to selling the pistol to Guiteau. He couldn't identify it, as there were thousands just like it. The charges were then drawn from the revolver, at the suggestion of counsel and much to the relief of the audience. Pending the examination of the pisiol, Guiteau desired to announce to the court that he invited John D. Townend, of New York, and Leonard Swett and A. S. Trude, of Calcago, to assist him. There was plenty of Calcago, to assist him. There was plenty of brains on the other side, and he desired as much on his in the interest of justice. "Another matter," he continued, "I desire to call to the attention of the court. There are a number of disreputable characters about the court, and some threats of violence have been made durated by the court of the court. disreputable characters about the court, and some threats of violence have been made during the week past. I have no fears for my personal safety. The chief of police has kindly furnished me a bedy-guard, and I wish to notify all evil-disposed persons that if they attempt to barm me my body-guard will shoot them down, that's all there is about it." Then nodding to the reporters' tables he added: "Reporters, put that down!" Colonel A. L. Rockwell was the next witness, and proceeded to detail what be observed at the time of the shooting. Mr. Scoville interrupted to inquire whether it was worth while to go into the details, adding, "We do not deny the killing?" Guiteau here broke in with: "We do deny the killing, your honor. We admit the shooting." General D. G. Swain, the next witness, testified that he was the last person to whom Mr. Garfield spoke—his last words being "Oh, Swaim?" Dr. D. W. Bliss was the next witness. He pointed out on a pertion of a harman skeleton the course which the ball had taken, and the manner in which death had been produced. The wound made by the ball was the immediate cause of death. On cross-examination Mr. Robinson required that Dr. Elies should deate cause of death. On cross-examination air.
Robinson required that Dr. Bliss should describe the varying symptoms of the President's
case from the time when the doctor saw General Garfield at the depot on July 2 until his
death at Elberon, describing the symptoms of
each day separately. This made a reference to
the medical diary of the physicians necessary,
and Dr. Bliss Segan to read from the records.
Dr. Reyburn, who wrote them, was sworn and
placed in the witness box to act as an inter-Dr. Reybarn, who wrote them, was sworn and placed in the witness box to act as an interpreter of his handwriting. This had been going or for some time and it was apparent that it would require one or two daily sessions of the cent to complete the reading. Counsel for the prosecution, therefore, protested and offered to piace the record in the hands of the defence, from which they could frame such questions as they nught desire, which offer was accepted. A section of the vertebral column of the late breeident, showing the track of the bullet through it, was handed to Dr. Bliss and identified by him. Afterward this piece was picked up by Mr. Scoville, and while he held it Guiteau leared over it and for several minutes examined it. There was no expression except one of it. There was no expression except one of curiosity in his countenance as he gazed upon the relic of the man he had murdered,

The annual report of Secretary Kirkwood relates largely to the Indians. He says, that "when the Indian shall have learned to speak and write our language, to carn his own living by his own labor, to obey the law and aid in making and administering it, the Indian problem will be solved, and not until then." The secretary recommends the following method of solving the Indian problem: "There are now in the States and Territories west of the Mississippi river 102 reservations, great and small, on which are located, in round numbers, Report of the Secretary of the Interior. 224,000 Indians. The numbers on the differ-out reservations vary from a few hundred to several thousand. There are attached to these convertations sixty-eight agencies each with its staff of employes. There are also established near them for the protection alike of the whites and Indians thirty-seven military posts with larger or smaller garrisons. The transporta-tion of supplies to so many and so widely scatered agencies and military posts is very ex-ensive, and our army is so small that the gar-isons at many of the posts are not sufficient either to prevent outbreaks or to suppress them remptly when they occur. It is my duty to ay, and I say it with great pleasure, that the allitary authorities have, when called upon by this department, always responded with promptuous and efficiency; but it must be ap-parent to all who have had occasion to note their operations, that they have been seriously embarrassed in their efforts to concentrate speedily at particular points sufficient force to meet emergencies. The peculiar conditions attending the transaction of public business for some menths have prevented me from giving this subject the attention that in my oxinion it deserves have prevented me from giving this subject the attention that in my opinion it deserves, but I am strongly inclined to believe that it all the Indians west of the Mississippi were gathered upon four or five reservations our Indian affairs could be managed with greater economy to the government and greater benefit to the Indians. In view of the facts stated as to existing reservations, I recommend that Congress be asked to create a commission of three or four eminent citizens, to visit during the next year the reservations west of the Mississippi next year the reservations west of the Mississippi river for the purpose of recommending to Con-gress, if they shall deem it wise to do so, the concentration of the Indians on four or five large reservations, to be selected in different parts of the West, on which the different tribes shall be located; and if this shall, in the judg-ment of the commission, not be wise, then to recommend the concentration of existing small agencies where that can properly be done, and the reduction of the area of others to dimensions proportionate to the number of Indians now located thereon." In regard to the work of the patent office the report says that 15,175 patents were granted ext year the reservations west of the Mississipp In regard to the work of the patent office the report says that 15,175 patents were granted during the last fiscal year, and the receipts of the patent office were \$759,395. The report of the commissioner of education is quoted as showing that the progress of education during the year has been substantial and satisfactory. It is specially noted that in the Southern States the income derived from the Peabody fund has had the effect of stimulating the work of education in a marked degree. Secretary Kirkwood also quotes, but without comment, Commissioner Eaton's recommendation that the net proceeds of all sales of public lands be devoted to educational purposes and divided among the several States and Territories in proportion to their liliterate population. son W. Wheeler, a young man who was in the ladies' waiting-room at the time of the shoot-ing; George W. Adams, publisher of the Washington Star, who witnessed the murder, and Jacob T. Smith, janitor of the depot. All these witnesses testified as to the shooting and gave such facts as were made public at the time of

A Carious Castom. The Japan Weekly Mail states that in the province of Rinkin it has always been the custom to disinter the dead at the end of every three years for the purpose of washing and otherwise paying homage to the skeletons, prompted by the same policy that leads rural coleges to confer the degree of A. M. on their alumni of three years' standing, on the supposition that wherever they are, their intellectual march will be onward and upward. As Rinkin was ravaged by cholera in 1878, the government of Japan naturally objects to the resurrection of the dead for cleansing purposes, and has issued an edict forbid-ding the ceremonial. The Rinkinans, however, are obstinate, and to wash or not wash is the question now agitating the minds of the living, and possibly the dead, subjects of the mikado.

The coming holidays will be more generally observed than any for many years, and we would remind our readers that a bottle of Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup will prove a most acceptable holiday present.

A Mental Freak.

A Dayton (Ohio) correspondent of the incunati Gazette tells this queer story: Many of the citizens of Cincinnati will recollect that some time during the year 1860 a professor connected with the Mount Auburn female seminary was murdered on Main street, near the canal orilge. In company with two ladies ie was returning home from some place

of entertainment, near midnight, and there being no street cars at the time and the omnibus having ceased to run, they were walking to the hilltop. Just after they crossed the bridge a couple of roughs made use of some vulgar and insulting lan-guage in reference to the ladies, which the professor stopped to resent, when the ruffians stabbed him to death and immediately ran away, and we think were never apprehended. A full account of the murder and all the particulars were published in the Gazette and other dailies the next morning, giving the names of the professor and adies, all of whom were unknown personally to the writer of this article

At the time of the murder I was living in Piqua, Ohio, and the Cincinnati dailies reached the city then as now, near noon time. Reaching my residence about 12 o'cleck I stepped into the yard to see if the paper bad arrived, and not finding it I threw myself on a lounge in the dining-room to wait for dinner, and soon fell asleep. While thus dozing I dreamed I had in my hands the Commercial, the paper I was then taking, and on opening the paper my attention was attracted to the headlines calling attention to the murder, which I read through quite carefully, reading all the names and circumstances as there given deeply interested. As soon as I awoke, being called to dinner, I stepped out into the yard and found my paper had arrived. Judge of my surprise on opening it to find the exact ac-count of the murder just as I had read t in my dream, and so far as I could recollect giving the same language I had read in my sleep, and occupying just the same amount of space in the paper that I had found in my dream rending. While sleeping, I had read correctly the name of the professor and the ladies, although I have no recolection of ever having heard of them before. This has over been to me a mystery which I could not comprehend, unless the theory be true, sometimes advanced, that the mind took a step outside of the body and went down street to hear the news, as similar occurrences have been related.

Tattooing.

Dr. Lacassagne, a French physician, has published a book on the habit of tattooing as practiced in the French army. There are professional tattooers in Paris and Lyons who charge half a franc for each design. Generally the tattooer begeartoons on paper, and reproduces this on the skin by a mechanical process. Large designs cost a good deal; oas a representation of an Indian holdng up the flag of the United States cost decorated person fliteen francs. China ink is the coloring substance preferred, touched up with vermilion. Dr Lucassagne has collected 1,338 designs, tattoord on 378 members of the Second African battalion, or on men under ararrest in military prisons. Many were tattoed on every part of the body, except the inner side of the thighs. Patriotic and religious designs and inscriptions amounted to ninety-one. There were 280 "amorous and crotic devices," irawings are best left undescribed, the magination of a dissipated soldier being quite savage in its impurity. Among patriotic and religious emblems are cited two devils, nine theological virues, six crucifixes, two sisters of chariy, three heads of Prussians, not flatered, and five portraits of ideal girls of Alsace, with no fewer than thirty-four busts of the republic. Among animals the lion and the serpent are the favorite totems. Among flowers the pansy is generally preferred. The esthetic classes will grieve to hear that not a single lily appears, and there was only one daisy. Among mythological subects the sirens are the greatest favorites; next come Bacchus with his pards, Venus, Apollo and Capid.

"The Smallest We've Got,"

An English paper tells this good story: By virtue of certain capitulations with the Sublime Porte, the United States, in common with other governments, are entitled to keep a gunboat in the Sea of Marmora for the carrying of dispatches, the protection of their citizens domiciled at Pera and Galata, and so forth. In the winter of the conference year, 1876, there arrived in the Dardanelles a magnificent American corvette-English sailors would call her a frigate-called the Vandalia. The pasha of the castle of Europe was terribly disconcerted. He went on board the corvette and politely pointed out that under the capitulations the gunboats only of foreign powers were permitted to pass through the straits. "It's the smallest we've got," calmly replied the gallant commander of the Vandalia, and away steamed the big ship for Constantinople.

An Indianapolis exchange mentions that St. Jacobs Oil cured Mr J. H. Mattern, a letter-carrier of that city, of a severe sprain, contracted in the war - Detroit (Mich) Western Home Journal.

Believers in the favorable influences exercised by comets on the grape have their faith confirmed by the reports that the vintages of this year will be of exceptionally fine quality.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Republican; Mr. J. M. Scott, corner Third and Madison streets, had a remarkably fine horse cured of the scratches by St. Jacobs Oil-

The small farmers in Germany cannot hold their own. Nearly 4,000 farmers were offered for sale last year, and 1,000 found no purchasers.

FOR DYSPERSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the Franco Phosphorated Elixin of Calisaya Bark, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no count. it has no equal.

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15c. box "Rough on Rats" keeps a house free from flies, bed-bugs, reaches, rats, mice, etc.

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William J. Compilin, of Somerville, Massa, says. In the fall of 1870 I was taken with bloeding of the lungs, fallowed by a severe cough. I lead my appetite and leads, and was comined to my bed. In 1877 I was rabultfed to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half-dollar. All one time aroport went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told ma of Dn. William Hall's Baleau con the Luxos. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years goat. I write this hoping every that for three years past. I write this hording every one afficted with diseased lungs will take for Wil-Lass Hain's Bansas, and be convinced that con-sumerton can be continued and positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have

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The Illuminator.

Treedom holding orch of Liberty. with usefulness, is com-bined in this immens-work of art, as the bright blazing torch will serve

work of art, as the bright, blazing torch will serve the purpose of a benevous that the third the harbor of New York. There is another figure which will chain be with the harbor of New York. There is another figure which will chain be with the will chain be with the will chain be with the will great work above referred to. It is illustrated here with guide aright all salling upon the sea of life, whose waters abound with the sheats and dangerous places of sickness and disease. The light it easts is designed to show that \$T. Jacons Oil is the true and trusted means of keeping the body on its proper course, and of cathing and "righting it should it be unfortunately cart upon the sheats of rheumatism or other painful athrents. Thous ands of grateful ones throughout the world have proved the value and felt the good of this Great German Remedy, and are glad to recommend it to all needing the services of Just such a remedy. In this connection Mr. John S. briggs, a well known cilizen of Gmaha, Neb., told a newspaper man that he was terribly afflicted with ment attack of rheumatism in his back. The disease, which had been preying upon him for years had drawn him out of shape. He reserted to every remedy known to physicians, but found no relicuntil he tried \$T. Jacons Oir, one bottle of which effected a complete and radical care. Another case may justify reference:

A VETERAN SEAMAN'S TROUZLE.

**Editor Inter-Ocean, Chécago, II. I send you this, feeling that the information of a service of a service will be of

A VETERAN SEAMAN'S TROUGLE.

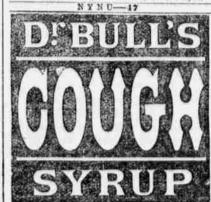
A VETERAN SEAMAN'S TROUGLE.

Editor Inter-Geran, Chicago, IR.: I send you this, feeling that the information conveyed will be of material benefit to many of your readers. One of our oldest citizens, Captain C. W. Boynton, the Government Light-house keeper at this point, is probably one of the oldest seamen in America, having sailed twenty-six years on talk water. After this forty-six years' service his cyesight failed him and he kept the Light at Chicago until the Government built the Gross Point Light here, when he was transferred. While scated in my store this morning the Captain volunteered the following written statement: "This is to certify that I have been afflicted with rheumatism for twenty (20) years, both in my side and limbs. I am happy to say that, after using less than two bottles of the Sr. Jacons Ott., I am entirely free from pain, though still limping somewhat when walking from long force of habit. C. W. Boysynon."

Referring to the foregoing facts, I might allude to numerous similar cases that have come to my notice, but "a word to the wise is sufficient."

John Goerel, Pharmacist, Evantion, Ill

NYNU—17



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Lank forms, hollow cheeks and lack-luster eyes plainly mark the debilitated. They show that the blood lacks richness and the frame vigor, that digestion and assimilation, twin functions, without the vigorous discharge of which there can be no auch thing as stamina, are disordered and weak. To the feeble, infirm and lean, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters specially commends itself. Proofs, were such necessary, might be multiplied ad infinitum, to show that waning vitality is but the preface to exhausting disease, and that, in order to interpose a bulwark against the latter, rigor must be increased, not only by judicious nutrition and the selection of easily assimilable articles of diet, but by removing that not easily surmounted obstacle to health—imperfect digestion. For faulty digestion the Bitters is the most popular and amply tested of remedies, strengthening the stomach, fertilizing the blood and banishing every dyspep is symptom. Moreover, it is a standard remedy for chilia and fever, rheumatism, constipation and biliousness.

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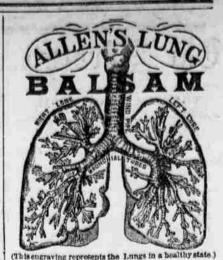
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