## CALENDAR FOR 1882.

| 1882 | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | 1882 | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | July | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | | 30 | 31 | | | | | |
| Feb. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Aug. | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | | | | | | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| Mar. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Sept | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| Apr. | | | | | | | 1 | Oct. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | 5 | 6 | Nov. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | |
| June | | | | | | 2 | 3 | Dec. | | | | | | | 2 |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| | | | | | | | | | 31 | | | | | | |

### Eclipses for the Year 1882.

There will be two eclipses this year, both of the sun.

I. A total eclipse of the sun, May 17. Invisible in the United States.

II. An annular eclipse of the sun, November 10. Invisible in America.

III. A transit of Venus, December 6. Visible in the United States.

| Morning Stars. | Evening Stars. |
|---|---|
| Venus until February 20, after December 20. | Venus after February 20, until December 20. |
| Mars after December 10. | Mars until December 10. |
| Jupiter after May 30, until September 1. | Jupiter until May 30, after September 1. |
| Saturn after May 6, until August 18. | Saturn until May 6, after August 18. |

### Planets Brightest.

Mercury, March 21, July 20 and November 8, rising then just before the sun. Also February 6, June 1 and September 28, setting then just after the sun.

Venus, November 1. Mars, not this year. Jupiter, December 18. Saturn, November 14.

### The Four Seasons.

Winter begins December 21, 1881, and lasts 89 days, 8 hours and 48 minutes.

Spring begins March 20, 1882, and lasts 92 days, 21 hours and 52 minutes.

Summer begins June 21, 1882, and lasts 93 days, 2 hours and 2 minutes.

Autumn begins September 23, 1882, and lasts 89 days, 18 hours and 30 minutes.

### Church Days and Cycles of Time.

| | |
|---|---|
| Septuagesima Sunday | February 5 |
| Sexagesima Sunday | February 12 |
| Quinquagesima Sunday | February 19 |
| Ash-Wednesday | February 22 |
| Quadragesima Sunday | February 26 |
| Mid-Lent Sunday | March 12 |
| Palm Sunday | April 2 |
| Good Friday | April 7 |
| Easter Sunday | April 9 |
| Low Sunday | April 16 |
| Rogation Sunday | May 14 |
| Ascension Day | May 18 |
| Whit-Sunday | May 28 |
| Trinity Sunday | June 4 |
| Corpus Christi | June 8 |
| First Sunday in Advent | December 3 |

### Chewing Gum.

Forty thousand dollars worth of chewing gum is gathered in the State of Maine every year. In Oxford county is a man who makes it his business to collect spruce gum. Every year he buys from seven to nine tons. The gum is found chiefly in the region about Umbagog lake and about the Rangely lakes. A number of men do nothing else in the winter season except collect gum. With snowshoes, ax and a sheboygan, on which is packed the gum, they spend days and nights in the wood. The clear, pure lumps of gum are sold in their native state, the best bringing $1 per pound. Gum not immediately merchantable is refined by a peculiar process. Sieve-like boxes are covered with spruce boughs, on which is placed the gum. Steam is introduced underneath. The gum is melted, is strained by the boughs, and then passes into warm water, where it is kept from hardening until the packer takes it out, draws it into sticks, and wraps it in tissue paper, when it is ready for market.

The gum meets with a ready sale. There is not a village, town or city in Maine where it is not in demand. One dealer last year sold $1,400 worth. In the large mill cities gum has a free sale. In Biddeford, Lewiston, Lawrence and Lowell the factory girls consume large quantities. It is said that in the lumber camps the gum is used as a means of extending hospitality. After meal time the host fills his own black clay pipe and hands it to his guest. Later, clear lumps of spruce gum are placed before the visitor, and he is asked to take a chew. Maine produces $40,000 of gum in a year, some of which finds its way to this market, from which it is distributed to the various outlying factory villages, where, as stated before, it is in good demand. Spruce gum is adulterated, and those who adulterate take the trouble to fashion the pieces of gum to appear like those taken in a pure state from the forest. The ingredient of adulteration is supposed to be the gum of the pine tree.

### A Turkish Tea-Party.

A correspondent gives the following picture of a Turkish tea-party: Through the open windows that look out on the garden come a scent of roses and the hum of bees, mingled with the laughter of children, who are playing on a well-trimmed lawn, under the eyes of the dark-eyed Circassian nurses. The mistress of the harem, the Buink-Hanum (great lady), to give her full title—dresses much like an English lady nowadays, reads French novels and plays the piano, though she dons native dress upon state occasions, such as the chalvas, when she entertains other ladies. Chalya means a cake, but has come to designate a party at which that dainty is eaten, just as we say tea for tea-party in England. When a Turkish lady gives a chalva her husband is excluded—while the strange women are in the house. These guests begin to arrive toward 5, accompanied by their maid servants and negroes carrying lanterns and bringing their children with them. Closely muffled, they divest themselves of their burnonses and babouches in an antechamber, and put on delicate slippers which they had brought with them in bags. The reception-rooms are brilliantly lighted up with pink candles and scented with fragrant pastilles. There is no kissing or handshaking between the hostess and her guests, but each lady as she comes in lifts her hand gracefully to her heart, her lips and her brow, which means "I am devoted to you with heart, mouth and mind." This mode of salutation, when smilingly performed, is very pretty. The greetings being ended, the company seat themselves on chairs, if there be any Frank ladies present; if not, they betake themselves to the divans and carpets, and the cake-eating begins.

### Firewood.

Wood seasons much more rapidly when split, therefore it is economy not only to fell and haul wood for fuel from the lot before stormy weather and heavy roads are at hand, but to cut it in shape for stove and fireplace at the same time. Wet, sappy wood is not only wasteful, but it is sure of vexation and discomfort. In the burning of dry wood the heat is nearly all of it available, while from one-half to two-thirds of the heat produced during the consumption of green wood escapes latent and useless in the evaporating sap and water.

In selecting wood for fuel it becomes a matter of economy to take for firewood such sorts only as will do best service in range and stove, leaving behind for rails, timber and fence posts the varieties which, while possessing little value as regards their heating qualities, stand in the foremost rank for durability under exposure to the weather, other things being equal. Shell-bark hickory is regarded as representing the highest standard among forest trees for fuel, and calling that 100, other trees will compare with it for real value as fuel as follows: Shell-bark hickory, 100; pig-nut hickory, 93; white ash, 87; white oak, 83; dogwood, 79; scrub oak, 73; white hazel, 72; apple tree, 70; red oak, 67; white beech, 65; black birch, 61; yellow oak, 60; hard maple, 59; white elm, 58; red cedar, 56; wild cherry, 55; yellow pine, 54; chestnut, 52; yellow popular, 44; butternut and white birch, 43, and white pine, 30.

A druggist in New Richmond, Ohio, Mr. E. J. Dunham, writes us the following: "I consider Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup one of the very best things made. I use it altogether in my own family and can therefore recommend it.

## TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

The first witness called for the defense on the nineteenth day was Congressman Charles B. Farwell, of Chicago, who testified that he had had one or two interviews with Guiteau, and regarded him as insane; but on cross-examination he said Guiteau could distinguish between right and wrong. After a short examination of George C. Gorham, editor of the Washington *Republican*, during which Guiteau constantly and violently interrupted and asked questions, at one time saying that his counsel, Mr. Scoville, was "getting cranky on this business," the defense closed, Mr. Scoville saying, however, that he expected some testimony from President Arthur and Dr. Spitzka. Mr. Scoville explained that what he wanted to show by the President's testimony was that in October last Guiteau wrote him a letter on public business, and he implied that he regarded this letter as proof of the prisoner's insanity. It was arranged that he should send written questions to the President. During the close of the session a curious scene occurred when Mr. Scoville proceeded to read from Guiteau's book, "Truth." Mr. Scoville said he would have to read the whole book, and he was beginning to do so when the prisoner called out to him: "Do not read it like a schoolboy. Read it with some spirit." Thereupon Mr. Scoville proposed that the prisoner himself should do the reading, and he proceeded to do so, with rather a poor effort at declamation and with occasional illustrative remarks, such as, "That is the way that Paul got in his work." When a slight disturbance was caused by some of the spectators trying to get out, the prisoner commanded order and said: "Some of this book is interesting. It is good religious talk. It will do people good to hear it read." At the end of three-quarters of an hour spent in this way the district-attorney intervened, representing that this was a waste of the time of the court, and as the result of some discussion it was agreed that Mr. Scoville should the next day mark the portions of the book to which he proposed to call the attention of the jury.

Guiteau began proceedings on the twentieth day by declaring himself dissatisfied with the development of the facts relating to the political situation, wherein lay the gist of the alleged offense, and he renewed his demand for the testimony of Grant, Conkling, Platt, "and those kind of men." He announced also his purpose to make the closing speech for the defense. No answer having been received from the half-dozen questions submitted in writing to President Arthur the court said that the defense should have the benefit of this testimony when obtained. Guiteau disclaimed a wish to bring the President into court, expressing a high regard for him and claiming the credit of having made him President. The prosecution called to the witness stand General P. W. T. Sherman, who identified the letter that was placed in his hands after the shooting written by Guiteau, and said that he suspected at the time that there might be a conspiracy, but afterwards he concluded that the shooting was the act of one man. Guiteau here thanked the general for protecting him with the military, at which the warrior smiled grimly. Testimony then was put upon the witness stand ten citizens of Freeport, Ill., who testified to their intimate acquaintance with the assassin's father, and declared their belief in his perfect sanity, which they never heard questioned until after July 2 last. Their names are Edward P. Barton, a lawyer; A. T. Green, a collector; G. W. Tandy, boot and shoe dealer; Dr. D. T. Buckley, who had been the family physician of Guiteau's father; S. D. Atkins, editor Freeport *Republican*; J. S. Cochran, a lawyer; G. W. Oiler, a justice of the peace; A. A. Babcock, a lawyer; State Senator D. H. Sunderland, and Horace Tarbox, capitalist. While one of these witnesses was being examined, the prisoner took occasion to comment upon the President's message, saying: "I am glad that General Arthur has rapped those miserable Democrats, and I hope he will do it again. I want him to make it a specialty of his administration to destroy Mormonism. The message shows that he is a very fine man in his administration. I expect he will give us the best administration we have ever had. The message has the true ring to it."

Guiteau came into court on the twenty-first day escorted in the usual fashion—an officer walking in front, a second one behind him, holding his left wrist in his left arm, under which there was a bundle of newspapers, and behind still another officer. The day was more exciting than any recent day of the trial, and the mass of evidence taken was exceedingly damaging to the defense. The first witness called was Mrs. Julia M. Wilson, a cousin of the assassin, a daughter of the Mrs. Julia Maynard whom the defense had sought to make out insane. Mrs. Maynard was a sister of Luther W. Guiteau, the assassin's father, and the purpose of the defense was, of course, to show parallel cases of insanity in that generation of the Guiteaus. The witness eulogized her mother with a quivering voice, and testified that she had never seen the slightest trace of flightiness in her conduct. In the course of her testimony Mrs. Wilson stated that her father was insane before he died, and this led to a scene between the assassin and his brother. John W. Guiteau rose, and addressing the court asked that the question and answer be stricken out as irrelevant. He protested against having things of this kind, not affecting any blood relation of the prisoner, go out to the world. The district-attorney contended that the testimony was valuable as showing that if Abby Maynard (one of the two members of the Guiteau family who have been members of insane asylums) was insane, she probably inherited insanity from her father. Mr. Scoville was now on his feet, angrily objecting to any interference by John W. Guiteau. This fired the assassin at once. "I think he's a perfect nuisance," he shouted, leaning over the table in front of him, while his eyes gleamed hatefully. "He'd better go back to Boston. I haven't known anything about him for years. He just crawled into this case, and he's trying to get a little notoriety out of me. I have recognized him as a brother. He's not of counsel in this case and don't know anything." Several other witnesses next gave testimony tending to disprove the plea of insanity. This displeased Guiteau, who accused some of the witnesses of bias, and claimed that the testimony of others was irrelevant. President Arthur's reply to the written questions sent him by Mr. Scoville was read. The President said he had seen Guiteau at least ten and perhaps twenty times, but had no conversation with him except to return the ordinary salutations, and once or twice in answer to his request to be employed as a speaker by the Republican State committee, of which he was chairman. Guiteau had never rendered any political services that the President knew of to the Republican party in the last campaign. There was nothing in the prisoner's relation to himself or to General Grant or Senator Conkling or any other leader of the Republican party, socially or politically, to give him any ground for assuming he would receive political preferment, and he had never given Guiteau any reason to think he could have any political or personal influence with him. The President added that in October last he received a letter from Guiteau, containing some claim to consideration for political services to the Republican party, and an appeal for the postponement of his trial. He did not preserve the letter. The Rev. Dr. McArthur, of New York, pastor of whom Mrs. Guiteau and his wife were members several years ago, described his acquaintance with the assassin and the circumstances under which Guiteau was expelled from the church. The prisoner alternately contradicted this witness outright and addressed him with an air of familiarity.

On the twenty-second day the proceedings began with the continuation of the examination of the Rev. Dr. McArthur, of New York, who testified that he had seen no indications of unsoundness of mind in the prisoner, as usual, constantly interrupted and used abusive language, at one moment showing anger at the witness, at another making an onslaught on a local reporter, and then again attacking District-Attorney Corkhill, saying: "If your record was dug up, colonel, it would stink worse than mine. I understand you are booked for removal. You had better go slow. The President is only waiting to get this thing off his mind before you get your ticket-of-leave. I want the absolute truth about this." Stephen English, of New York, editor and proprietor of the *Insurance Times*, next detailed all the circumstances connected with the prisoner, procuring bail for him while he was in Ludlow Street jail on a charge of libel. He was interrupted at every step of his narrative by the prisoner ejaculating: "That is not true;" "Confine yourself to the facts, English;" "He got me arrested by actual perjury;" "That is absolutely false. I can convict you that you are lying. There is not an insurance president in New York who does not know that you are a first-class fraud;" "That is the biggest lie you have spoken. Why, I would not spit on you in the street, you old scoundrel;" "The insurance presidents of New York would not believe you under oath, you old fraud." In reply to the question whether he had any doubt as to the sanity of the prisoner, the witness said: "Never. On the contrary, he appeared to be a man of remarkable keenness of intellect, because he completely outwitted me. He was a shrewd, active, intelligent lawyer." Several New York lawyers were then examined, and testified either as to the prisoner's sanity or rascality, Guiteau continually interrupting in his usual abusive style. Judge Hawes, of the New York marine court, in whose office the prisoner occupied a desk in 1874, testified that they had never seen any indication of unsoundness of mind in Guiteau. Senator Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, testified that the prisoner asked him in Washington last spring to help him get office, but the witness told him he was already overloaded with applications from his own State. He had never questioned Guiteau's sanity. Guiteau patronizingly said of Senator Harrison: "You are a good fellow, Senator. I remember you very well. Our conversations were generally social." The next witness was Isaac P. Lloyd, of New York, secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance company. He presented applications for insurance—four from John W. Guiteau, two from the prisoner, and one from the prisoner's father. The point made was that those applications contained negative answers to the question whether there was insanity in the family. Upon objection by prisoner's counsel the court excluded the applications of the prisoner's father and brother. But the great sensation of the day was created when D. McLean Shaw, a New York lawyer in whose office Guiteau had a desk ten years ago, testified that the prisoner told him in 1872 that he (Guiteau) was bound to be notorious before he died; that if he would not get notoriety for good, he would get it for evil; that he would shoot some of our big men, and would imitate Wilkes Booth. As the story was told, and the spectators felt how completely it fitted the popular conception of the assassin's character, a profound sensation was visible. The assassin was beside himself with excitement. "You lie," he shouted, shaking his hand at the witness. "You're a mean, low, dirty liar. I never had any such conversation, you low, dirty, low-lived whelp. My wife and you know something of each other. She told me you came up to visit her," he said, with a grin of pure malice; "I'll show you up." The assassin went on to pour out a torrent of abuse on the witness, which lasted almost without a break through both the direct and cross-examination. Mr. Scoville did his best to break the effect of the evidence by showing that Mr. Shaw had not allowed the expression of such sentiments to alter his relations with Guiteau, but the witness explained that he had not really supposed the man would do what he said.

Dr. Spitzka was called as the first witness by Mr. Scoville, on the twenty-third day. His specialty is nervous and mental diseases, having pursued his studies in this country and Vienna. His competitive paper on this subject obtained a prize in 1878. He testified that he examined the prisoner on the previous day, that he might speak intelligently if compelled to testify; his decision was that the prisoner was insane; "Guiteau's tendency is toward mental delusions; the formation of delusive opinions and morbid projects, is a moral monstrosity with imbecility of judgment. I judged him insane before I had asked him a question," said the witness. "His eyes and the expression of his face are as well marked for insanity as any I ever saw." Mr. Scoville then put a hypothetical question summarizing incidents in the prisoner's history, and asking finally if in witness' opinion the prisoner was insane when he shot the President. The doctor thought the man was probably insane at that time. Mr. Davidge opened the cross-examination by asking a definition of insanity. The doctor declined to formulate a definition, but gave an approximate reply. Mr. Davidge made some attempts to probe Dr. Spitzka's professional record and standing with the intent to throw discredit upon him, which led to a passage of wits between them in which both suffered to some extent. As far back as October 31 the doctor had, he said, a fixed opinion that Guiteau was insane, founded on his writings, on his picture and on the published opinions of various lay people who had seen the prisoner; on this account he declined to testify for the prosecution when approached by Judge Porter, and he was unwilling to testify on either side. Witness had examined the prisoner, representing himself to be a phrenologist, that the prisoner might not know him and act a part. Dr. Spitzka thought Guiteau exhibited the usual characteristics of insane people, and narrated the substance of his talk with him. He thought the prisoner knew the ordinary legal consequences of criminal acts, but was morbidly egotistical, with a tendency to delusive opinions and morbid projects. For instance, the prisoner told him the American people would never see him die a disgraceful death; that he would go to Europe for three months and then return and lecture with great success. Witness thought his act of assassination to be a morbid project. Guiteau was unusually boisterous, and denounced the press and district attorney with great violence. He agreed with the witness Spitzka that he was insane and should not be hung for his crime. While being manacled during recess Guiteau broke out with: "I am not afraid to go to the gallows if the Lord Almighty wishes me to go there. I expect an act of God that will blow this court and jury out of that window to protect me, if necessary. I want to thunder that in the ears of the American people." At another time after a particularly boisterous look from Guiteau a voice from the most crowded corner of the court-room exclaimed, "Shoot him now!" The prisoner glanced around in a frightened manner, while there was a good deal of suppressed commotion among the spectators. The deputy marshal endeavored to discover the offender, but was unsuccessful in his search.

### The Vienna Theater Fire.

The destruction by fire of the Ring theater in Vienna, one of the leading places of amusement in the Austrian capital, is one of the most heartrending calamities of modern times. The dispatches say: Researches show that the upper gallery must have fallen into the pit, where the only remains found are small fragments of bone. Beyond a doubt 900 gallery tickets had been issued. One hundred holders of these are known to have jumped from windows. Competent judges fear that the loss of life will be found to be fully 700. Under the circumstances, appalling as is the loss of life, it is almost to be wondered at that so many persons escaped. It is estimated that about 2,000 men, women and children were in the house when the fire broke out, and placing the loss of life at 700, which it is to be hoped is an extravagant estimate, about 1,300 either managed to make their escape, in spite of the panic or the miserable arrangements of the house, and were rescued from the flames by the gallant firemen and soldiers. Of these, about 150 are now lying in the various hospitals of the city, wounded and suffering intensely. Some of them are mangled so severely that they have lost all semblance of humanity. Many will probably die; others will recover, but they will be maimed and disfigured for life. The fire was started at about 6.45, while the curtain was still down. The house, fortunately, was not filled, many of the holders of boxes and the more desirable seats not having arrived. The audience continued to buzz and seat itself, and the lobby was thronged with ladies and gentlemen indulging in a final chat before taking their places in the boxes, when, suddenly, the flames attacked the drop curtain, and burst forth in one large sheet which swept along the curtains in ballooning. The scene which followed can never be adequately described. A loud shriek of "Fire" went up from 2,000 terrified men and women, and an immediate movement toward the narrow doors was begun from all quarters of the house. Women screamed and fainted, men yelled and pushed over the prostrate forms of the weaker, trampling them without mercy in their struggle to gain the passageways. In the midst of the confusion the noise of a terrific explosion was added to the shrieks of the persons imprisoned in the building, which had now become a furnace, and the lights in the house were instantly extinguished. The gas-tank had burst, and the maddened, decapitated messages leading from the galleries were in total darkness. The doorways became jammed with the fighting throng, and soon it was impossible to go forward or retreat. As the gas-tank exploded, the flames received the roof of the theater, and the Schotten Ring was ablaze with light. The interior of the building was now so hot that men and women dropped in their tracks, and lay where they fell from suffocation ended their misery. Despair and frenzy seem to have taken possession of the occupants of the galleries. Cut off from all retreat by way of the narrow staircase, which was clogged by a mass of humanity, and having no windows from which to throw themselves, many of the maddened men and women cast themselves headlong from the fourth gallery to the pit below, where they were either instantly killed by the fall or perished by suffocation. Others gave themselves up without a struggle and calmly awaited certain death in the furnace, which was now at white heat.

The alarm of the fire spread rapidly throughout the city, and in a very short time the neighborhood of the theater was packed with a crowd of eager men, all anxious to extend help to the dying prisoners, but wanting the means. A light snow was falling, and this added to the fearful character of the scene. Within ten minutes after the fire had gained possession of the auditorium the Turner's fire brigade was on the ground, and the work of endeavoring to rescue the sufferers began. The walls near the choked-up entrances were knocked away, and great numbers of people were thus set free. The flames from the burning building, however, soon became so fierce that the firemen were obliged to give up this scheme of deliverance. Then they held large blankets outstretched, and into these the imprisoned men jumped from the windows of the first floor above the pit. In this way fifty persons were rescued without receiving a scratch. Then the heat became so intense that it was impossible to stand near the burning theater, and the brave firemen were obliged to give up the work of rescue. All who remained within the walls of the theater at this time were doomed, and the shrieks of the victims as they slowly roasted to death were agonizing to the great multitude who watched the progress of the fire. By 11 o'clock, in a little more than four hours, the flames had done their work, and nothing remained of the Ring theater but the bare walls and the statues of the three muses and the gilded angel with his trumpet, which ornamented its beautiful front. It was many hours more before it was possible to explore the ruins in search of the bodies.

Additional details from Vienna say that 581 bodies had been recovered and that the number of missing is 917. On the arrival of the fire brigade after the fire broke out it was found impossible to penetrate beyond the first tier of the theater, the rush of suffocating smoke and air extinguishing the lamps and torches. The firemen retired under a momentary impression, because their shouts were not answered, that there were no more people in the theater. Those who escaped on the first alarm, however, soon undeceived them. Another effort was then made to penetrate the parts of the theater which were not actually blazing. In the narrow passage between the second and third galleries a mass of corpses was discovered, some so closely interlocked that it was hardly possible to part them. The first man discovered was got out alive, but all the rest were dead. These were persons who had lost their way in consequence of the turning off of the gas, which, it is now ascertained, was done by some irresponsible person with a view to prevent an explosion. Some men were found with their hands grasping each other's throats. Subsequent investigations showed that in some cases persons finding escape hopeless had committed suicide. It is stated by survivors that women were seen to throw their children from the galleries into the pit. At the time of the outbreak of the flames, the gallery especially allotted to ladies was full. Subscriptions were immediately opened for the relief of the families of the dead, the emperor heading the list with 25,000 florins.

King Kalakaua's first visit on his return to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, was paid to his sister, who had reigned in his absence. He found her sitting in a straw hut, surrounded by natives. Thus informally she listened to his tale of a journey round the world, and told him in return what his ministers had been doing in his absence.

No less than 141,000 children recently presented themselves for the examination for Scriptural prizes in the London Board Schools. Four thousand copies of the Scriptures were given as prizes. The service of presentation was at the Crystal Palace, and presided over by the Bishop of Manchester.

# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## Eastern and Middle States.

A PECULIAR disease in the nature of curvature of the spine, which for want of a technical name has been called "The Bends," has appeared among the laborers in the Hudson river tunnel. It is supposed to be caused by working in compressed air.

THE attorney-general of Pennsylvania has instituted additional proceedings to break up the graveyard insurance business in the State.

JEFFERSON DAVIS arrived in New York the other day on an ocean steamer from Europe. He was on his way with his family to look after his plantation in Tennessee.

A COMPANY is forming in Philadelphia to make glucose from cassava, a tuber which grows luxuriantly in the southern part of the United States.

A NEW counterfeit national bank note has just been put in circulation. It is a good imitation of the five-dollar note issued by the Boyleston National bank, of Boston.

THE recently suspended Pacific National bank, of Boston, is to resume business.

PASQUALE TACCICINO, an Italian ragpicker, living in a squalid New York tenement, quarreled with his wife, aged only fourteen years, shot her dead, then killed his mother-in-law, and followed up his double crime by desperately wounding himself in an attempt to commit suicide.

ONOFRIO MANGANO, a convict at the Sing Sing (N. Y.) prison, quarreled with a colored convict named Williams and stabbed him to death. Mangano was serving a life term for having killed his wife, and Williams was the third person whom he had murdered.

JOHN W. FORNEY, the well-known Philadelphia journalist, died at his home in that city a few days ago, aged sixty-four years. Mr. Forney had been clerk of the House of Representatives, secretary of the United States Senate and collector of the port of Philadelphia, and had a wide acquaintance among the prominent men of the day. At the time of his death he was editor and proprietor of *Progress*.

A BOILER burst in the Keystone rolling mill, Pittsburg, Pa., completely demolishing the boiler house, and killing one man and seriously injuring ten more.

AT Haverly's Fourteenth Street theater, New York, the well-known comedian, J. K. Emmet, is playing in "Fritz in Ireland;" at Niblo's Garden the last nights of the spectacular drama, the "World," are announced, and at Haverly's Fifth Avenue theater the "Bondman," a new romantic drama, is performed nightly, with John McCullough in the leading part.

A TERRIBLE fire which broke out early in the morning in a frame boarding-house occupied by railroad workmen, at Gibson's station, eight miles from Pittsburg, Pa., resulted in the frightful death of ten men and severe injuries to ten others, one of whom died in the hospital the same night, while two or three more were not expected to recover. The fire originated in the upsetting and consequent explosion of a kerosene lamp. An eye-witness says: "Between 2 and 3 o'clock Mr. McCune, the boarding-house keeper, rose and lighted the kitchen fire. Leaving a lighted lamp on a table near the dining-room door, he went to arouse his wife and the servants. In his absence the explosion occurred and the dining-room was in flames. Mr. McCune made his escape with his wife and the servant, and shouted to those upstairs to run for their lives. In another moment the flames had enveloped the stairway, thus cutting off all means of escape for the men above except through the small opening at either end, and from these the sliding doors had to be removed. The loft was filled with straw and combustible material used as bedding, and only those who were nearest the openings could make their escape. A rush was made for these openings by the half-crazed men and a struggle for life took place, each trying to crowd the others out of the way, as only one at a time could be forced through the windows on account of their small size. Some of the poor fellows, seeing that all could not escape in this way, tried to dash downstairs and through the flames, only to meet a horrible death. The men had not even time to clothe themselves, so sudden was the alarm and so quickly did the fire make headway. Those who made their escape seemed so bewildered by the sudden outburst of flame and the cries of their companions that they rushed back into the burning building, attempting to save their property. At this moment a crash came. The frail walls, weakened by the flames, crushed in upon the unfortunate men, and their cries for help were drowned in the roar of the flames. In a few moments the flames were dying away and the scene that followed was terrible. Shrieks and groans went up on every side from the poor unfortunates who had been burned and scorched. Men with great patches of skin and flesh peeled from their bodies rolled upon the ground in their agony. Half a dozen Pittsburg physicians hastened to the scene of the fire as soon as they received word of the sad calamity and did all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the living.

## South and West.

A SPAN of the iron bridge over the Missouri river at St. Charles, Mo., gave way, precipitating an entire train of thirty-two cars into the chasm. The engineer was killed and several other train hands were injured.

HOWARD G. EDMUNDS was executed at Warren, Ark., for the murder of Miss Sallie Watson, his sister-in-law and daughter of a wealthy planter; and on the same day, at Little Rock, Ark., Frank Hall, colored, was hanged for the murder of Paul Saunders, also colored.

A COLLISION between two freight trains at Kismet, Tenn., resulted in the death of an engineer, fireman and brakeman.

GOVERNOR St. JOHN, of Kansas, has issued a proclamation offering reward ranging from $100 to $500 for the arrest, conviction and punishment of persons violating the law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

GENERAL HENRY B. BANNING, ex-member of Congress for Ohio, died a few days ago at his residence near Cincinnati, aged forty-seven years. He entered the war a private, came out a general, in 1872 was elected to Congress as a Liberal Republican, defeating Rutherford B. Hayes, and was re-elected in 1874.

JOHN ELLIS, his wife and child were drowned while attempting to cross a creek in California.

CHUNG TSA YU, the new Chinese minister to the United States, accompanied by his wife, secretary and suite, numbering fifteen persons, arrived the other day in San Francisco.

## From Washington.

DURING the fiscal year 1881 the number of emigrants arrived in the United States was 669,431. The largest emigration during any preceding year was that of the year ended June 30, 1873, when the number of emigrants arrived was 459,803. Of the emigrants arrived during the last fiscal year, 210,485 were from Germany, 153,718 from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 49,760 from Sweden, 22,705 from Norway, 15,387 from Italy, 11,896 from China and 11,293 from Switzerland.

THE state department received news of the death, at Santiago, of General Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, United States minister to Chili. General Kilpatrick was forty-five years old, and during the war was a well-known cavalry leader in the Union army.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that the lady of the White House will be Mrs. John Davis, a daughter of ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, and the wife of President Arthur's private secretary. She is regarded as a very accomplished woman and well qualified for her new social duties.

THE Senate committee on privileges and elections has reported that there is no evidence to sustain the charge of irregularity and fraud preferred against the return of Senators Lapham and Miller, of New York.

HON. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, nominated by the President to be secretary of state as successor to Mr. Blaine, was born in Millstown, Somerset county, N. J., on August 4, 1817. He is a nephew and was the adopted son of Theodore Frelinghuysen, ex-president of Rutgers college. He was graduated from Rutgers college in 1836, and three years later was admitted to the bar. In 1861 he was appointed attorney-general of New Jersey, receiving a reappointment in 1866. On the death of United States Senator Wright, in November, 1866, Mr. Frelinghuysen was appointed to fill the vacancy, and the appointment was extended by the legislature to cover the entire term, which ended in 1869. In 1871 he was elected to the United States Senate for a full term, to succeed A. G. Cattell. He left the Senate in 1877. Since that time he has devoted himself to his private affairs. Mr. Frelinghuysen's nomination was promptly and unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

THE bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Edmunds to provide for defraying the extraordinary expenses incurred in consequence of the assault upon the late President Garfield, authorizes the secretary of the treasury to pay the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred in behalf of the late President, provided the aggregate sum allowed and paid does not exceed $100,000.

## Foreign News.

CORPORAL punishment of negroes in Cuba is to be abolished by the Spanish government. The minister of justice declares that slavery no longer exists in the colonies, but has given place to a system of apprenticeship.

JUST before the beginning of an operatic performance at the Ring theater in Vienna—one of the leading places of amusement in the Austrian capital—a fire broke out through the fall of a lamp on the stage. Immediately afterward there was an explosion of gas and then the audience, comprising about 2,000 persons, was plunged in darkness. A terrible scene of panic ensued. The rapidity of the spread of the flames prevented the audience from using the ordinary means of exit, and many leaped from the third story to the ground. The estimated loss of life is 300. Many of the bodies taken out were fearfully disfigured.

HUGH HAYVERN, a convict, was hanged at Montreal, Canada, for the murder of a fellow convict.

AN EXPLOSION in a Belgium colliery resulted in the death of sixty-six persons.

LATER reports state that 400 bodies had been recovered from the ruins of the Ring theater, Vienna, and that the loss of life might reach 700. It is believed that not a single person escaped from the fourth gallery, and that very few escaped from the third gallery.

SINCE the recent attempt on the life of General Ichevernine, member of the Russian cabinet, a sense of increased danger is felt in Russia.

SEVERE earthquake shocks are reported from New Zealand.

IT was brought out in the trial of negligent Russian police officials in St. Petersburg that there was a fourth assassin named Emilianoff, who stood on the Catharine quay with Russakoff and the others on the day of the late emperor's assassination with a bomb under his arm, ready to complete the work if his fellow conspirators should fail.

FOR attacking the clergy three Spanish editors have been excommunicated.

ONLY one American is reported to have lost his life at the Vienna theater fire.

THE agitation against the payment of rent continues in Ireland. Forty farms seized under execution for rent were offered for sale at Cork. Twenty were purchased for the landlord. In ten cases the tenants settled the rent.

## FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

### Senate.

A large number of petitions and bills that were introduced were tabled to await the formation of committees....Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the Senate, it is inexpedient to reduce the revenue of the government by abolishing all existing internal revenue taxes, except those imposed upon tobacco and distilled spirits. Tabled informally.... Mr. Beck submitted a resolution that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to examine into the provisions of the Constitution concerning the removal, resignation, inability or death of the President and Vice-President, and the laws passed by Congress to carry them into effect, and inquire whether the provisions of said laws are constitutional, proper and adequate in all respects to their purpose and end, or whether any further legislation is necessary or proper, and to report thereon by bill or otherwise....After the reading of the President's message, on motion of Mr. Sherman, his resolution to appoint six Senators, in conjunction with a like committee to be appointed by the House, to provide a means of expressing the deep sensibility of the nation upon the decease of the late President Garfield, and referring to them that part of the President's message relating thereto, was taken up and passed....On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the standing committees of the Senate were continued, the vote on the resolution for them—yea, 52, nays, 20. A party vote, except that President Davis voted with the majority.

Messrs. Sherman, Pendleton, Dawes, Lapham, Bayard and Morgan were appointed by the chair on the joint committee for the presentation of a mem