GUITEAU'S TRIAL.

At the opening of court on the forty-seventh day Guiteau arose, and in a pretentious, oratorical manner read the following statement: "I intend no disrespect to this honorable court. I desire no controversy with this honorable court. In general I am satisfied with the law as proposed by your honor. But I have a still broader view of the law, which I ask your honor to follow, to wit, that if the jury believed that I believed that it was right for me to remove the President because I had special Divine authority so to do, and was forced to do it by the Deity, they will acquit me on the ground of transitory mania. Sickles, MacFarland and Hiscock (meaning Cole) was acquitted on the ground of transitory mania. In my speech, published yesterday in all the leading newspapers of the country, and which, I presume, your honor has read, I gave my reasons for asking your honor to charge. Mr. Reed made a brilliant and lawyerlike plea for the defense, and Mr. Scoville is making a strong argument on his theory. But neither Mr. Reed nor Mr. Scoville represents me in this defense. I am here as my own counsel, and have been from the beginning. No one represents me to this jury. I know my feelings and inspirations in removing the President, and I have set it forth in my speech yesterday; and I ask your honor in the name of justice, in the name of the American judiciary, in the name of the American people, to allow me to address that jury of my countrymen in a case where my life may be at stake. If a man upon that jury has a doubt as to his duty to acquit me, my speech will probably settle it in my favor. Therefore, in the interest of justice, it is of the greatest importance that the jury should hear what I have to say in defense." Judge Cox said he would consider Guiteau's request to address the jury. Mr. Scoville continued his speech for the defense. He contrasted Guiteau's plea that he act was right because it was inspired by God with what he called the real defense, namely, that Guiteau never had any inspiration of any kind, and that it was a delusion all through, and a proof of the diseased condition of the assassin's mind. Mr. Scoville contended that the prosecution, in objecting to the introduction of certain evidence by the defense, had not shown a spirit of fairness. He sharply criticised Lawyer Porter and District Attorney Corkhill for the manner in which the case for the prosecution had been conducted. Porter, he said, had prostituted his mind for money to hang an insane man. Guiteau suffered from chronic insanity, and during his lecturing tours he was simply a peripatetic madman. He had got the idea that another civil war was imminent from Senator Chandler, of Michigan. The way he was affected by that idea showed that he was insane, and the steps by which his mind was led from that to the conception of the assassination further proved his lunacity. Guiteau occasionally interrupted his counsel, among other things saying that he had received several checks for large sums on New York banks, and was in a position to pay his board bills.

When court opened on the forty-eighth day a crowd was present which filled every seat and occupied all the standing room. The court having been called to order, Guiteau said in a quiet tone, different in every respect from the one which he uses when he makes his usual morning speech: "I hope your honor will allow me to address the jury after Mr. Scoville gets through." Judge Cox replied that he would consider the request of the prisoner after Mr. Scoville had finished his speech. Mr. Scoville then began the third day of his address to the jury. Nearly the whole of his address bore the stamp of a discussion of the influence of the political situation upon the prisoner's mind before the assassination. He averred that but for certain reasons back of this prosecution Guiteau would never have been arraigned in a court of law, but would have been taken to an insane asylum after the assassination of Garfield and kept there until he died. Continuing, he said vehemently: "Back of this prosecution is something which I have had to contend against, and which you may now or will feel the pressure of before you get through with this case. It is not merely the efforts of this man (pointing to the district attorney). Back of him is the United States government; and I arraign before you, gentlemen, as those who are crowding the prisoner to the gallows, persons high in authority. I say, and I say it without fear, that the movers of this prosecution are those who seek to hide their own infamy by casting the blame on this insane man. I say that such men as Conkling and Grant and Arthur—those who made war without justification—that the dead President whom they have since lauded to the skies—instituted that state of things and manufactured that degree of public excitement and political feeling that preyed upon this insane man, until reason left its throne, and he did that which he considered to be perfectly in accordance with his counsel and their conduct." Mr. Scoville went into this subject at considerable length, remarking that he did not intend to say all this when he opened the case, because he then expected a fair and impartial trial, but now he had concluded not to spare the men who fomented this strife or permit them to make a scapegoat of Guiteau. He said this without any feeling, unless of regret that men so high in power should descend to the ignominious scramble for office which was exhibited against Garfield. He said that the men, who since his death had been so profuse in their admiration of him, were ready before the second of July last to trample him in the dust, to see him go down in obscurity and disgrace to the grave if it could be done without the aid of an assassin's hand. Referring to the statement that the defense had injured their case by placing the prisoner upon the witness stand, Mr. Scoville called attention to the fact that frequently the faculties of insane persons were as sharp and shrewd as those of sane persons. That had been shown by the testimony of the experts. He pictured the growth of the delusion on the prisoner's mind. It was just as impossible to get rid of the idea that he must kill the President as it was for cried: "How shall I deliver me from the body of this death?" He believed that the prisoner had tried to shake off the idea but had failed, because he was sick and weak. Mr. Scoville further reviewed the evidence, and particularly commentated, adversely upon that of Dr. Gray. The prisoner made comparatively few interruptions. He twice called out that the New York court of appeals on the preceding Tuesday had rendered a decision that favored the theory of the defense in his case as to insanity.

The proceedings at the opening of court on the forty-ninth day of the trial and fourth day of Mr. Scoville's address were opened by the prisoner, who, in a declamatory tone, said: "The decision of the New York court of appeals comes with so much force at the present moment that I desire to call attention to it. It comes with great grace from the Empire State, from that grand old State of the republic, the State that sends forth the brains, the money and the commerce of the nation. It is a great step forward in the law of insanity. Hitherto the law has been that the burden of proof was on the defendant, but the court of appeals, with grand magnanimity, says that the burden of proof is on this prosecution, to prove that the man not only committed the act, but also that he was sane at the time he committed it. In the name of justice, and in the name of the American people, and in the name of the American judiciary, I desire to thank those gentlemen of the court of appeals of the State of New York." Mr. Scoville then resumed his position opposite the jury box, and in his customary conversational tone, and without any apparent weariness from his efforts of the past three days, again addressed the jury. He quoted from the testimony of Policeman Kearney, who arrested the prisoner, to show the incidents which followed the shooting of the President—the arrest, the removal to police headquarters and the search of the prisoner's person for papers. These incidents, Mr. Scoville claimed, showed that the prisoner was perfectly composed at the time of the arrest, and entirely free from excitement—a state of mind which was inconsistent with the idea of sanity. He denounced Colonel Corkhill with great bitterness several times, declared that if Guiteau had been of a revengeful spirit he would have done to John H. Noyes, of the Oneida Community, many years ago, for wrecking his life, what he did last July to James A. Garfield, and insisted that neither revenge nor love of notoriety would account for the crime, because there was no proof of the one and the other was inconceivable. He dwelt also on the fact that Guiteau had made no attempt when visited by the experts at the jail to feign insanity. Mr. Scoville said that he was not speaking so much to save Guiteau's life, to do his duty to his wife, Guiteau's sister, or to save the credit of the Guiteau family, as to prevent an injustice being done that would be a lasting disgrace to America. If it were possible for the jury by their verdict to stay the tide of revenge and of mob law, let them do so. He urged that the prisoner had no possible ill-will toward the President, and no motive for shooting him, and all the circumstances showed he was insane. He defied the prosecution to show a case in history in which a man had committed such a crime merely to gain notoriety. During the day several wordy encounters took place between Mr. Scoville and Colonel Corkhill, and the prisoner also kept up a running fire of comment.

Mr. Scoville concluded his address, which occupied five days in its delivery, on the fiftieth day of the trial. He exhibited diagrams to show that one of the doctors who testified for the prosecution lied when he told the jury that a diagram representing Guiteau's head as symmetrical was correct. He averred that the list of homicides committed by lunatics which was introduced by Dr. Gray had been prepared for this case, and he read from the official tables of the Utica asylum to show that four cases, which had a direct bearing on the case, had been omitted from Dr. Gray's tables. In conclusion, he argued that the crime of a lunatic must not be punished in the same way as that of a sane man. He asserted that capital punishment had a demoralizing influence, and, in his opinion, crimes would be diminished by its abolition. As on the previous day there were several altercations between Scoville and Corkhill. There was some applause in the court room when Mr. Scoville concluded his speech. Guiteau tried to strike one of the officers in charge of him while leaving the court-room at the recess. He stopped to speak to Mr. Scoville, when the bailiff attempted to push him along. He grew angry, and when the pressure was removed he drew back his hands, locked as they were in handcuffs, and tried to strike the officer. Another officer caught his hands and he was then quickly hurried out. Judge Cox consented to let Guiteau deliver his speech to the jury, saying that some of his brethren had very serious doubts whether in a capital case the prisoner could be denied the right to address the jury. Guiteau declared, when he gave out his speech for publication, that the refusal to let him deliver it in court would not be approved by Judge Cox's associates. He said he would deliver the same speech that he had already given to the press, but he wanted to wait until the next morning, as his mind was not clear. The prosecution withdrew their objections to his speaking, and Guiteau seemed mollified by what he called the unexpected courtesy of Corkhill.

A tremendous crowd was present to hear Guiteau speak in his own behalf on the fifty-first day of the trial. Upon entering the room Guiteau took a seat in the witness box, remarking, as he laid out his papers: "I sit down because I can speak louder; not that I am afraid of being shot. This shooting business is getting played out." At an intimation from Judge Cox the prisoner carefully arranged his glasses, and, with a flourish, began to read from manuscript as follows: "The prosecution pretend that I am a wicked man. Mr. Scoville and Mr. Reed think I am a lunatic, and I presume you think I am. I certainly was a lunatic on July 2, when I fired on the President and the American people generally, and I presume you think I was. Can you imagine anything more insane than my going to that depot and shooting the President of the United States? You are here to say whether I was sane or insane at the moment I fired that shot. You have nothing to do with my condition before or since that shot was fired. You must say by your verdict sane or insane at the moment the shot was fired. If you have any doubt of my sanity at the moment, you must give me the benefit of that doubt and acquit me. That is, if you have any doubt whether I fired that shot or as the agent of the Deity. If I fired it on my own account I was sane. If I fired it supposing myself to be an agent of the Deity I was insane and you must acquit. This is the law as given in the recent decision of the New York court of appeals. It revolutionizes the old rules and is a grand step forward in the law of insanity. It is worthy this age of railroads, electricity and telephones, and it well comes from the progressive State of New York. I have no hesitation in saying that it is a special providence in my favor, and I ask this court and jury so to consider it. Some of the best people of America think me the greatest man of this age, and this feeling is growing. They believe in my inspiration and that Providence and I have really saved the nation another war. My speech setting forth in detail my defense was telegraphed Sunday to all the leading papers and published Monday morning, and now I am permitted by his honor to deliver it to you. Only I have desire to express my indebtedness to the American press for the able and careful way they have reported this case. The American press is a vast engine. They generally bring down their man when they get open upon him. They opened upon me with all their batteries last July because they did not know my motive and inspiration. Now that this trial has developed my motive and inspiration their bitterness has gone. Some editors are double-headed. They curse you to-day and bless you to-morrow, as they suppose that public opinion is for or against you, which shows the low grade of their humanity. I desire to thank my brother and sister and my counsel, Scoville and Reed, for their valuable services. I intend to give my counsel ample fees, especially Scoville. He is a stanch man and a hero, and I commend him to the great Northwest as a fine lawyer and a Christian gentleman. We have differed as to this defense. He has his theory and I have mine. I told him to work his theory as he thought best, and he has done it in a splendid way, and I commend him for it. Considering his slight experience as an advocate he showed himself as a man of marked resources. In other words, you cannot tell what is in a man until he has a chance. Some men never have a chance, and go down in obscurity. Nearly the whole jury of brains in this world. Not every man has a chance to develop his brain. It is brain and opportunity under Providence that makes a great man. I return thanks to the marshal and his aids, to the superintendent of police and his force, to the warden of the jail and his keepers and to General Ayres and his forces for services rendered me. I return thanks to this honorable court and bright jury for their long and patient attention to this case. I am not here as a wicked man or a lunatic. I am here as a patriot, and my speech is as follows: I read from the New York *Herald*: The prisoner then proceeded to read a speech as already published. In a declamatory manner he rolled forth his sentences, holding the paper in one hand and with the other gesticulating and emphasizing his utterances. The words "Daly cannot hang this jury" he repeated in a singsong tone, waving his arm in the air above his head. "And for this I suffer in bonds as a patriot," he quoted, in an oratorical manner, and then repeating the sentence he allowed his voice to drop until the last of the words were nearly inaudible. The trembling in his voice continued till he spoke about his mother and declared that he had always been "a lover of the Lord," when he broke down completely, and, applying his handkerchief to his eyes, wiped away the tears which, naturally or forced for the purpose of exciting sympathy, coursed down his cheeks. However, he immediately recovered himself, and in his usual tone of voice proceeded with his address. When he came to his description of the attempts made upon his life by Mason and Jones, he stood up for the purpose of the more vividly pointing out to the jury the narrow escapes which he had had. With something of pride he held up his arm and showed the rent made in his coat by the bullet fired by Jones, and made his old declaration that it was a proof that the Lord was watching over him. A laugh ran through the audience as the prisoner read and reread his declaration that it would be perfectly safe for him to walk the streets of Washington or New York. Coming down to the extracts from his mail he read them with extreme unction, particularly the rhyming one dated Philadelphia, New Year's day, 1882, which he read in a sing-song way, which caused a laughing by the audience. He evidently enjoyed the strictures upon the counsel for the prosecution, and his pleased smile was too much for the district attorney, who joined in the laugh which followed the reading of the extract. He concluding that portion of his speech where an abstract from his address to the American people is inserted, he folded up the paper, took off his glasses and squaring himself in his chair proceeded to read the extract from memory. In doing this he assumed his most oratorical style, modulating the tones of his voice, using both arms to aid him in emphasizing his dramatic utterances and as far as possible acting his words out. Coming down to his quotation from "John Brown's Body," he threw back his head and sang a verse from that old song, much to the amusement of the spectators. He read from his speech: "Put my body in the ground, and I will that is all you can do. But thereafter comes a day of reckoning. The mills of the gods grind slow, but they grind sure, and they will grind to atoms every man that injures me," and supplemented it with the remark: "As sure as a hair of my head is injured this nation will go down in the dust, and don't you forget it." He then proceeded to read his speech to a close, his final sentence being: "When the President was not able to read a telegraphed to foreign nations that it was the act of a mad man, and it would be far better every way that it be finally decided that it was the act of a madman."

Guiteau began the proceedings on the fifty-second day by saying: "I spent yesterday in examining my mail—several hundred letters—a good many of them from ladies, and several of them very tender. I desire to express my sympathy and thanks for those tender letters received from American ladies. One letter suggests that President Arthur give me a Cabinet appointment. I do not desire any office from General Arthur. It would not be proper, and if it would I don't desire it. I also wish to say to Judge Porter that he is to have the final close on this case, and that if he attempts to mislead that jury about the law or about the facts my counsel and myself will stop him. He came into this case last October at the instance of General Arthur under a misapprehension, and Judge Porter doesn't represent the American people or the government of the United States. In this case he represents himself." Judge Porter then began the closing address to the jury in presence of an audience that crowded the court-room to suffocation. In a voice that was rather weak—for he had been sick several days—Mr. Porter said: "I deal only with the evidence and the facts and the law." During most of Mr. Porter's address Guiteau either read a newspaper or wrote autographs. Mr. Porter said he would say, in justice to the prisoner, that, of the three arguments which had been made for the defense, the one most free from objection was that delivered by the prisoner himself. Aside from the impiousness of his statements, it was free from the deliberate misstatements and perversions of testimony that ran through the arguments of his associate counsel, especially of Mr. Scoville. Describing Guiteau's characteristics, Mr. Porter said: "This man showed his idea of mercy to others when on one occasion he turned to you and said that that God, whose name he has so often blasphemed, would interfere to strike down one of your number before you should be able to convict him. This is the man who invokes the tender and merciful consideration of his case—a man brutal in his instincts, in ordinate in his love of notoriety, eaten up by a thirst for money which has gnawed at his soul like a cancer, a beggar, a hypocrite, a canter, a swindler, a lawyer, who with many years' practice never won a case. Would you know why? No court, no jury failed to see that he was a dishonest rogue, and such men cannot win cases—a man who has left his trail in various States; a man who has lived on other people's funds and appropriated them to his own use in breach of every trust; a man who is capable of aping the manners of a gentleman; a man who as a lawyer had this notion of morality, that when he had taken debts to collect and collected them by dunning the debtor, held them against his client, and chuckled over the success of his scheme: a man who sold crooke watches or pawned them to get money through falsehood and misrepresentation." (The prisoner—"That lie seems to stick in your throat, Porter.") Mr. Porter continued his denunciation of Guiteau, calling him a coward and a fiend. Then he highly eulogized President Garfield. Mr. Porter reviewed the history of the case, the purchase of the pistol, the prisoner's practicing by the river side, and the various occasions when he was deterred from the murder. In regard to the incident of the practicing at the river side, he said: "Who was it that was practicing—the Deity or the prisoner at the bar? Who fired at these osiers? Who sent them swerving down as Garfield swerved? Who hit them? Who fired twenty times in order to accustom himself to the noise of the report of the pistol, to the end that it should not stun him when it murdered the President?" As to his being restrained from the murder by the presence of Mrs. Garfield on one occasion and that of the two boys on another occasion, Mr. Porter remarked that there was no diabolism so complete on this side of the infernal regions that it has not some remaining twinges of conscience; and yet he firmly believed that this statement of the prisoner was as false as anything else he had said. He had been restrained by nothing but cowardice on all such occasions. Mr. Porter also referred to the vanity which made the prisoner choose a white-handled pistol rather than a black one, that it might bear his name and fame "thundering down the ages," and be more conspicuous in the patent office. He accused Mr. Scoville of making deliberate misstatements and perverting the testimony. Mr. Scoville interrupted him at one point, saying he desired to correct the speaker on the evidence. Mr. Davidge objected to interruptions, and Mr. Scoville retorted that he had been interrupted 147 times. When Mr. Porter touched upon the question of public opinion concerning Guiteau, Mr. Scoville objected, and took an exception to statements of the speaker denying what Guiteau himself had asserted as to the tone of the press and the public. There was a lively tilt, in which Guiteau took part, and Judge Cox said Mr. Porter could deny what Guiteau had said, but could not make positive statements as to what is contained in newspapers or private letters. Mr. Porter was not well and was obliged to suspend his speech early in the afternoon.

As Mr. Porter rose to resume his argument on the fifty-third day Guiteau shouted from the dock: "Some crank signed my name to a letter in one of the papers this morning. I repudiate that kind of business. I also understand that two cranks were arrested this morning, and that two of them have been arrested since Saturday. I give notice that I am in charge of officers of the court, and if anybody attempts any violence against me he will be shot dead. Let the people understand that." Judge Porter then continued his address to the jury. He asserted that the defense was founded on shams and impostures; on brazen falsehood, which was supposed to acquire force and strength by polished reiteration. "The disciples of the school of Guiteau," he said, "have great confidence in a maxim of Aaron Burr, that falsehoods are to be verified by persistency and reiteration." He said that Guiteau was a liar, a swindler and a murderer in heart from the beginning; that he had grown worse every year that he had lived; that he was a disobedient child, lawless and ungrateful to his father, and an unkind brother; that he was every man who was a benefactor to his youth; that he had inordinate desire for unholy notoriety, and that he grew worse and worse until his career culminated in cold-blooded assassination. He became, not by disease, but by culture, a moral monstrosity—the most cold-blooded and savage murderer of the last six thousand years. Guiteau interrupted this torrent of denunciation, remarking that it was all bosh, and that Porter knew it. He continued his interruptions all day, sometimes declaring that the speaker was telling falsehoods, and at other times ridiculing him. His assertion that Mr. Porter was a wine bibber reminded the speaker of a verse, which he repeated for the jury. Another interruption led Mr. Porter to say he was afraid the prisoner had not the latest intelligence from heaven. Referring to Guiteau's assertion that he made Arthur President, Mr. Porter said General Arthur was made President by the voice of his country-men, the same voice that made Garfield President, and that Millard Fillmore was just as truly elected by the people as the President whom he succeeded. Guiteau declared that this was false, for Arthur and Fillmore were nominated for Vice-President, and would not have been nominated for President at the time. Speaking of the statement made by Guiteau to the district attorney's stenographer soon after the assassination, and which the defense claimed was destroyed because it contained the prisoner's claim to inspiration, Mr. Porter said he had read that statement, and it contained no such thing. Mr. Scoville at once objected, saying that Mr. Porter was trying to get indirect and unsworn evidence before the jury. Mr. Porter defended his course on the ground that he was only contradicting what the prisoner had said. Judge Cox said the statement was objectionable, as the prisoner was under oath as a witness, and Mr. Porter was not. Mr. Porter, nevertheless, attempted to go on with what he wished to say, but Mr. Scoville stopped him again, and Judge Cox said he could not allow any thing more to be said by Mr. Porter on the contents of that paper. Mr. Porter declared that he had practiced law longer than Judge Cox, and intimated that he needed no ruling from him. Judge Cox listened to this unmoved, but Colonel Reed declared that Mr. Porter ought to be punished for contempt. Once when Judge Porter was saying that although the prisoner had sworn that he prayed to God, there was no person in the assembly who shrank from meeting his Maker as he did, Guiteau was enraged, and frantically shouted: "That's absolutely false, Porter, and you know it, too, and you are an infernal scoundrel. God Almighty will put you below with Corkhill."

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

The bill to retire Supreme Court Justice Ward Hunt was reported favorably....Mr. Pendleton offered a resolution instructing the committee on public lands to inquire into the administration of the land laws and systems, their operations in the practical disposition of the public lands, and any abuses and hardships which may exist in their administration, and to report facts and recommendations. Adopted.... Mr. Brown made a speech on the currency question, his text being his resolution declaring the inexpediency of contracting the currency by the withdrawal of the silver certificates, or the discontinuance or further restriction of silver coinage, and that gold and silver coin, based upon a proper ratio of equivalence between the two metals, and United States paper predicated upon and convertible into coin on demand, constitute the proper circulating medium of this country....The Sherman refunding bill was further discussed by Messrs. Morgan, Sherman, Beck and Bayard....Mr. George introduced a bill to encourage agriculture and manufactures. It proposes to repeal all duties and imposts now laid on machinery for the manufacture of cotton or woolen goods or goods composed of hemp or jute; also on all tools of mechanics which are used solely in manual labor; also on all agricultural implements and on all iron cotton-ties.

A lively debate took place on the Sherman funding bill, the participants being Messrs. Saulsbury, Windom and Hill....The bill retiring Supreme Court Justice Hunt was passed by a vote of 41 yeas to 14 nays.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Senator Burnside were presented by his colleague, Mr. Anthony. Speeches eulogizing the dead senator were made by Messrs. Anthony, Hampton, Edmunds, Maxey, Ransom, Hawley, Harrison, Jones, Hall and Aldrich, after which the resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the Senate, as an additional mark of respect for the deceased, adjourned.

The bill for the relief of Mrs. Lincoln, widow of President Lincoln, was passed. It appropriates $15,000 for her immediate relief and increases her present pension to $5,000 per annum from and after the bill's enactment.... James W. McDill was sworn in as Senator from Iowa....Bills were introduced to amend the revised statutes for the punishment of bigamy, to make the agricultural department an executive department, to punish the unlawful certification of checks by the officers of national banks, for the better protection of the mails of the United States, and to prevent discriminations as between shippers and consignees by railroads engaged in inter-State transportation.

House.

A bill was introduced for the sale of the United States court-house at Boston....A bill was reported for the sale of the land of the Miami Indians in Kansas, and a report was made on the subject of metric weights and measures....The report of the committee on rules, proposing an increase in the membership of certain committees, was further discussed.

The day was chiefly occupied in the discussion of the report of the committee on rules in regard to enlarging the committees of the House; the report was finally recommitted by a vote of 159 to 90.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Clements, to apply the proceeds of sale of the public lands to the education of the people; by Mr. Farwell, for the publishing of a list of all persons receiving or claiming pensions to whom pensions have been refused; by Mr. Carpenter, to grant pensions to all soldiers engaged in Indian wars prior to 1840, or to their widows; by Mr. Wellis, to regulate and limit Chinese emigration; by Mr. Gibson, to amend the national bank act and to establish a national currency; by Mr. Cassidy, to establish a bureau of mines and mining; by Mr. Hazeltine, to establish a uniform paper currency to be coined, issued and regulated directly by the United States government; by Mr. Geddes, proposing a constitutional amendment whereby the appointment of public officers (except cabinet officers) shall be invested in a commission of three, two of whom shall be appointed by the President, and the third shall be head of the department to which the business of the appointee belongs. The appointment must be confirmed or rejected by the Senate, and when confirmed the officer shall hold his office for four years, unless removed for cause; by Mr. Harmer, granting a gratuity to persons having served faithfully twenty-five continuous years in the postal service of the United States, or who, after ten years' of faithful service, shall become physically or mentally disabled; by Mr. O'Neil, to admit free of duty a monument to General Washington; by Mr. Warner, to reduce the salaries of heads of departments—it fixes them as follows: President, $50,000; members of Congress, $5,000; heads of departments, $7,000; Chief Justice (United States supreme court), $9,500, and associate justices, $9,000; by Mr. Beltzhoover, proposing a constitutional amendment authorizing the supreme court of the United States, upon its attention being duly called thereto, to declare what constitutes presidential inability, as under the Constitution, to perform the duties of the office; by Mr. Brumm, to facilitate the payment of the public debt and to establish a uniform paper currency....Mr. Robinson, of New York, discussed the arrest of five American citizens in Ireland under the coercion act.

Mr. Orth, chairman of the committee on civil service reform, reported a resolution calling on the President for information as to what action has been taken by him to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress appropriating $15,000 to enable the President to promote the efficiency of the different branches of the civil service, and if said sum is insufficient what further amount is necessary for the purpose. Adopted....The fortification appropriation bill was passed. It appropriates for preservation, repair and protection of fortifications, $175,000; for armament of sea coast fortifications, $100,000, and for torpedoes and their preservation, $100,000.

Who ever saw a woman use a hammer to drive a tack when a flat-iron was handy?—*Rochester Express.*

There is something soft and tender in the fall of a single snowflake, but it always reminds us to look after our bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, our old standby in the days of coughs and colds, for we have always found it reliable.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

The Hon. A. A. Pettengill, for twenty-five years editor and proprietor of the daily *Standard*, died at Bridgeport, Conn. He had been a State Senator, Congressman and United States marshal, and was census commissioner of Connecticut.

Ex-Governor Alexander H. Bullock, of Massachusetts, dropped dead on the sidewalk in Worcester, Mass., of apoplexy. He was born in Worcester in 1816, and had been successively a member of the Massachusetts legislature, mayor of Worcester, speaker of the State house of representatives, and governor, to which latter office he was elected in 1866, and twice re-elected.

William H. Vanderbilt gave a reception to his friends at his new house in Fifth avenue, New York, which cost $3,000,000 to build and furnish, and is considered the finest private residence in the city. More than 600 men were employed for a year and a half on the interior decorations alone, while sixty sculptors were brought from Europe and kept at work two years. The house is 84 feet front by 115 feet deep, and four stories high.

While blasting at a stone quarry near Reading, Pa., three men were frightfully injured by a premature explosion, two of them having their eyes blown out.

The one hundredth anniversary of Daniel Webster's birth was celebrated at Boston by a banquet, and at Salisbury, N. H., his birthplace, commemorative exercises were held.

The Pennsylvania board of pardons, in session at Harrisburg, decided against the applications of six murderers for a commutation of their death sentence.

A bill has been introduced into the New Jersey assembly to provide whipping-posts for wife beaters.

At Jeanesville, Pa., the coal breaker operated by J. C. Hayden & Co., one of the largest breakers in Luzerne county, was totally destroyed by fire, together with about 200 tons of coal. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Governor Cornell has sent to the New York legislature a special message, called forth by the recent railroad slaughter at Spuyten Duyvel. The message calls attention to the need of stringent laws for the prevention of accidents on railroads.

Mrs. Sarah Milton died a few days since at Kittanning, Pa., aged 106 years.

An explosion on board a steam tug at Haverstraw, N. Y., resulted in the death of the second engineer, fireman and cook, and the total destruction of the tug.

Charles Dana & Co., wholesale provision dealers of Boston, have failed with from $100,000 to $150,000 liabilities.

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, the prominent New York lawyer, best known to the country as chairman of the "Potter Congressional Committee," charged with inquiring into alleged frauds connected with the presidential election of 1876, died suddenly the other day at his home in the metropolis, aged fifty-six years. While arguing a case before the court of appeals at Albany he was taken sick, and his symptoms assuming an alarming phase he was conveyed to his house in New York, where he lingered but a few days before death relieved him of his sufferings. In 1879 Mr. Potter was defeated for lieutenant-governor of New York by only 290 votes in a poll exceeding 900,000. In August last he was elected president of the American Bar association.

The Hartford (Conn.) high school has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $120,000; insurance, 270,000.

A Philadelphia lawyer was fined $50 for not reporting a case of smallpox which proved fatal.

Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, has signed the death warrants of six men and fixed the 24th of March for their hanging.

In New York and vicinity the thermometer recorded all the way from forty degrees below zero—at Lake Saranac—to three degrees below zero—at New York city—and many cases of prostration caused by the intense cold were reported. Three men were found frozen to death—one in New York, one in Greenpoint, Long Island, and one in Newark, N. J.

South and West.

Fire broke out in the house occupied by George C. Smith and family at Clinton, Mo., and Mrs. Smith, with four daughters, ranging in age from six to seventeen years, perished in the flames. Mr. Smith, with an eight-year-old daughter and a neighbor's child, escaped.

At Seattle, Washington Territory, James Sullivan and William Howard, who had murdered a young man named Reynolds, were taken out of court by a crowd of 400 men and hanged. The crowd then proceeded to the jail, overcame the guards, took from his cell Benjamin Payne, under arrest for killing a policeman, and strung him up in company with the other two men.

Anderson Jones (colored) was hanged at Augusta, Ga., for murdering a young merchant named Haralson, and at Franklin, Idaho, Michael Mooney met a similar fate for the murder of J. Hinckley, a station agent.

John Waggoner, in jail at Ironton, Ohio, on the charge of having murdered Dr. Joseph A. Beggs, bookkeeper and chemist for the Etna iron works, was taken from his cell by a body of masked men and hanged to a tree in the court-house yard.

A boom in wheat is reported from Chicago, where in one day over 20,000,000 bushels were sold, the price advancing from 1.33½ to 1.36¾.

A commercial traveler named Hudgins was being driven by a colored man in a buggy from Roxboro to Oxford, N. C. While crossing a swollen stream on a raft the horse jumped overboard, capsizing the raft, when Hudgins, the driver and the ferryman were drowned.

From Washington.

Colonel Dudley, commissioner of pensions, in an address to the House committee on pensions, said if he had 400 men to place in the field as special agents he could eliminate all pension frauds within three years' time. He thought such special agents should receive about $1,400 per year and expenses.

The national board of health has at its meeting declared smallpox to be epidemic in the United States. The inspection has been ordered of several of the most important quarantine stations, to determine if the rules and regulations of the board, approved by the President November 18, 1881, are being properly enforced.

The secretary of the navy has received the following dispatch, date I Irkutsk, Russia, from Engineer Mellville, of the lost Jeannette: "Melville, Danenhower and eleven men all well. Melville returned to Arctic ocean; found log books, instruments and four records left by De Long. No tidings of second cutter, Lieutenant Chipp. Search continued during the winter by Cossack commandant of Bolun and Jakutsk, under directions of General Tehernaieff. Word from Kolyma river that no boat had arrived to date, November 19. I am acquainted with the country where De Long and party are, and request orders to remain, with two men, to renew the search in March, Danenhower and nine men to return to the United States. Danenhower's sight partly recovered." Secretary Hunt replied, giving Melville the orders he asked.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck a special train on which Jay Gould and party were going northward toward Sedalia, Mo. The obstruction placed on the track was discovered a few minutes before it was reached by the train. A farmer was arrested for the act, and stated that some of his stock had been killed by trains, and that he attempted to wreck the train in revenge.

Heavy rains caused an increased rising of the Cumberland river at Nashville, Tenn., and the inundation hemmed in the city on nearly all sides. Ten thousand families were driven from their homes. In many instances the people were imprisoned in their houses by the flood and had to be rescued by boats. Many acres of business houses and private dwellings were inundated, and the pecuniary damage is very heavy.

The bark F. L. Carney, from Navassa, West Indies, to Baltimore, loaded with guano, sunk three miles south of Hatteras inlet, N. C., and eight of the ten men on board lost their lives.

A large candy and cracker factory and seven adjoining buildings in Atlanta, Ga., have been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $500,000. One man was burned to death.

Mrs. Rebecca Rankin, a wealthy old widow, living near Newcomerstown, Ohio, becoming possessed with the idea that she would die in poverty, arose in the night and hanged herself.

A collision between two trains on the Charleston and Savannah railroad, twenty-seven miles from the former place, resulted in the death of two men and serious injuries to several more.

Commissioner of Agriculture Loring asks $160,000 for collecting and distributing monthly crop reports. Last year the appropriation for this purpose was $10,000.

Comptroller Knox has authorized the Hudson, Mass.; the Springfield, O., and the Merchants', of Dunkirk, N. Y., national banks to begin business. Each has a capital of $100,000.

Foreign News.

The English schooner Weathergage capsized off Honduras, and eight passengers were drowned.

A fire in a theater at Rotterdam, Holland, created a panic, and several persons leaped over the balconies and were injured.

The London *Times*, in its financial article, says that a break-up of the excessive speculation which has been going on in Europe is now taking place.

An insurrection against Austria has broken out in the Balkan peninsula. The rising commenced in Herzegovina, extending to the border districts of Dalmatia, Bosnia, Albania, and probably Montenegro. An Austrian army corps will be dispatched to crush the insurrection.

There has been a heavy financial panic on the Paris Bourse, and many cases of bankruptcy are reported.

Many men and horses were burned to death and much property was destroyed by the burning of a circus in Bucharest, capital of Roumania.

The Holy League, a society formed to counteract nihilism, will be recognized as a branch of the Russian police.

The insurgents in the Balkan provinces have slaughtered a detachment of ten Austrian soldiers and defeated another body of Austrians near Bledagora.

A tribe occupying a region near the South African diamond fields and which is allied to Great Britain has suffered a loss of 150 men from an attack made by another tribe which was aided by Boer mercenaries.

Many small engagements have taken place between the Austrian troops and the insurgents in the Balkan provinces.

Three thousand French troops are reported to have died in Tunis, North Africa.

The panic in Paris financial circles has spread to Vienna, and many cases of suicide are reported.

There are 70,000 claims for the fixing of fair rent before the Irish land courts.

Two hundred revolting Arabs were killed in an engagement with Turkish troops in Arabia.

A Calcutta dispatch says that the ameer of Afghanistan has executed Mahomed Jan and several other state prisoners.

Copies of London *Punch* have been confiscated in Berlin in consequence of a cartoon obnoxious to the authorities.

A New York Newspaper at Night.

"Hermit," the New York correspondent of the Troy *Times*, writes: The morning papers do much of their work at night, and few more active scenes can be found than at one of these establishments. Stand, for instance, in the business room of the *Herald* and see the hurried groups of advertisers who are rushing their slips in so as not to lose the next issue. Many of these people have just got through their day's work, and improve this chance of making their wants known to the world. Here are clerks and porters looking up situations, contrasted with cooks and housemaids who are offering their services to the public. Here is a delicate-looking lass, who with a modest blush hands in an advertisement, asking for a place, perhaps to tend baby. Her history is that common one in city life of poverty, driving families once rich and exalted to seek bread by hard labor. Such misfortune is illustrated by the painful history of sewing girls, music teachers, governesses, etc., which one can readily understand when reading the advertising column. Here, too, is some finical youth inserting a "personal" to some girl he has met, who will probably never see the advertisement, while he will wait day after day, vainly expecting an answer.

In the vault beneath the mighty engine is resting from its labors, having just worked off one side of the paper, and is being prepared for the labors of the night. The engineer is giving it a thorough examination. Its machinery must be in perfect order, for a breakdown at midnight would be a costly damage. Go up to the second story where editors and reporters are hard at work preparing matter, and every little while jerking the bell and sending "copy" up the elevator to the composing-room. These men will be on duty until after midnight, and such work as this tells upon the system in the most exhausting manner. Ah, little does the reader, as he lolls over a newly-printed sheet, damp from the press, think of the close and trying effort of combined intellects, poorly paid and worked hard, and the sacrifices of health and comfort which gave it existence. We may ascend still higher to the "composing-room," where the types are set and the paper got ready for the press. Here 100 men are hard at work, and amid the general silence one hears the incessant click of type. One great difference between night and day duty in such an office is that in the last hours of work all "copy" is in manuscript. The "clippings" have been cut up during the earlier part of the day, and now comes the thoughts from the feverish brain. Most of these men, after the paper has gone to press, put on their coats hastily and go home, first taking their accustomed drink at the porter house, which is ever ready to entrap the victim of appetite. Some of them, however, remain at work until morning. The reason for this is they are out-of-town men, living in Orange or Morrisania, and by working all night they can go home by 6 o'clock in the morning and stay all day. There was a time when it could be said with truth, "Man goeth to his labor until evening." Now, however, the rule is to a large degree reversed, and men work by night and rest by day. The day, however, is never a proper time for rest, and the slumbers taken at this unseasonable hour are far less restorative than those of nights. Our newspapers reach their present perfection through the incessant sacrifice of health and comfort on the part of editors and craftsmen, and again we exclaim how little is this considered by those who dawdle over a morning paper and sip their coffee at ease, while criticizing the labors of that unfortunate class referred to.

Floating-Island.—Make a cake with a cup of sugar, cup sweet milk, a well-beaten egg, a piece of butter size of an egg, little salt, two teaspoonfuls cream-tartar, and one teaspoonful of soda sifted in two cupfuls of flour. Beat all together several minutes, and pour the batter, half an inch thick, into a common, long, square-cornered tin. The remainder of the cake will make a small Washington pie. Bake quickly. Make a soft boiled custard by heating four cupfuls of milk in a pail set in a kettle of hot water; when scalding hot, pour a cupful on to three eggs