

The so-called Fenian man, planned by an Irish schoolmaster, which has been lying in New York harbor for some time, met with an ignominious end. She was created to annihilate the British navy when the time should arrive for such an exploit, but the other day, when she was to change her position in the harbor, she got up steam and sailed around dutifully looking for better anchorage, but unfortunately she ran into a modest-looking canal boat and sunk, and now the Fenian man vessel lies in the mud on the bed of the river. This is the fondest hope of men and warriors dissipated.

Rutherford B. Hayes, or an ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling, of New York, need to term him, Rutherford B. Hayes, seems to be a man without a friend. He has retired to his old home in Fremont, Ohio, but he has a kind word to say for him. R. B. H. will go down to his grave regretted by no one. Better for him had he rested on the few laurels he won during the war and lived on the handsome income his uncle left him at his death. But some men never know when they are well off, and his ambition was to be President, even though the position were purchased at the sacrifice of manhood and honesty.

Grant's sudden change of mind in the Fitz John Porter matter excites astonishment. It is only a year ago, after carefully reviewing the latest testimony in the case, that he said he saw but one error in the original decision, and that was that it seemed to him that Porter should have been shot rather than fined from the army. It is thought a "deal" has been made by which Porter will be placed on the retired list. It is true, it is certainly very creditable to both Porter and Grant.

Ash Wednesday comes early this year. It occurs on the 23d of February, Washington's birthday. So short a time remains before the Lenten fast that the gay life of the season must come in rapid succession, unless their number and variety are greatly abridged. The holidays are almost here, before Fashion gets fairly started in its round of pleasures and duties, and this year its work had to be done in two months or less.

President Arthur will send Judge Hunt back to the Court of Claims, from whence he came to take the Secretaryship of the Navy under Garfield. He did not want to return to his old position and would rather remain where he is. Judge Hunt has but one alternative, to go back to his old office, or to be left out in the cold. Judge Hunt will probably sit on the Bench of the Court of Claims again.

Brigham Young, of Utah, like William M. Treadwell, of New York, used to boast that he cared nothing for legislative bodies; that he could buy them. His phraseology seems to have adopted his language, and that Congress is contemptuous as Brigham Y. may did, and it looks as if the original boast of the much-married Prophet was not an idle one.

The conclusion of the Guitau case is somewhat indefinite. The lawyers are all long winded and when they begin, no mortal man can tell when they may conclude to stop; particularly Judge Porter for the prosecution, whose remarks, like ex-Secretary of State Everett's sentences are generally as long as the moral law.

Mormon missionaries are having a hard time of it in some parts of England. On Monday, the 2nd inst., while trying to hold service in one of the suburbs of London, two of them were badly beaten and bruised. Mormonism is beginning to become unpopular, even among the European laboring classes, whence most of the converts are drawn.

Without doubt many people were glad to see the case of 1881, and to know that Mother Shipton was dead. But people must not rejoice too much, for here comes a Hartford man who says that the time should be computed under the old style, which would extend the year 1881 to the 24th of March next. That Hartford man is a nuisance.

Edwin W. Slaughter, an eminent lawyer of New York, is dead. He was a man of splendid abilities, but he was not morally perfect as he might have been, and he added nothing to his reputation by assuming his fraudulency Hayes in establishing his claims to the Presidency.

Maine men are provoked when there is cold weather in other parts of the country. No matter how cold it may be in other localities, it is always cold and warm winters elsewhere means a profitable season for them when summer comes.

Ohio is never backward in bringing forward candidates for office, but it is significant just at this time that Mansfield Herald, Senator Sherman's personal organ, has already chosen General Keifer for the next seat in the United States Senate.

The latest news from the Republican camp is that Secretary of War Lincoln will be the Stalwart candidate for President in 1884. Mr. Lincoln's only claim to distinction is that he is the son of Abraham Lincoln.

James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the "New York Herald," will fit out another Arctic expedition party. The handsome expedition cost him over one hundred thousand dollars.

Small-pox is very prevalent in some parts of the country. In the Iowa Medical College a large number of students are down with it.

New York has another pedestrian epidemic. She is entitled to the sympathy of the civilized world.

Boston claims 203 women worth over \$1,000,000 each.

WASHINGTON.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1892.

When Congress re-assembled yesterday, after the holiday recess, there was a pretty full attendance of Senators, and in the House about three-fifths of the members were in their seats. Mr. Davis presided in the Senate in spite of the sore throat from which he has been suffering for a few days past. His presence probably prevented an effort to elect a President pro tem, as there was a possibility that advantage would have been taken of his absence to elect another presiding officer. Shortly after taking his seat and calling the Senate to order he requested Mr. Edmunds to occupy the chair, and then retired for the day. The Senate transacted only routine business and adjourned until today. There were but few speakers in the course of the day when that body met. The popular opinion seeming to center more on the Senate. The principal event of the day was in reading of a protest from the clerk's desk by Mr. Orth, in which he declared that he had been badly treated in his assignment by Speaker Keifer to the three committees on which he was appointed. He spoke of his long and arduous service, and claimed that the Speaker in his action had done him injustice to him and through him, to his constituents. He concluded by resigning his chairmanship of the Committee on Rules. His resignation was accepted.

Of the 293 representatives and the 7 delegates in Forty-seventh Congress considerably more than a hundred of the members are new ones. With few exceptions, this is their first appearance on the stage of national affairs in connection with public legislation. They are generally men who have served in capacities more or less important in their respective States, especially the lawyers and politicians among them; but few, except those whose names were familiar in the past in the matter-roll of Congress, are of a reputation extending beyond their own borders. Best known of the list are Gen. Sherman, of the Union army, who represents the city and county of San Francisco, and Ex-Gov. G. C. Martin, representative from the Twentieth district of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Scoville and O. L. Reed were in conference at an early hour this morning, and will be engaged all day upon the preparation of law points which they will present to the court for its rulings. Neither of these gentlemen appear at all sanguine of obtaining a verdict favorable to their client, yet both of them stoutly maintain not only that Guitau was legally irresponsible for his act, but that he is at this moment an insane man, his own assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Scoville was greatly disappointed at his failure to get before the jury yesterday the additional expert evidence with which he had expected to rebut the very dangerous testimony of the government experts. Counsel for the defense will present their law points to Judge Cox this morning. His honor will rule upon them Monday morning immediately after the opening of the court. Mr. Davidge will then make the opening argument for the prosecution, which will probably occupy the entire day. Mr. Scoville will reply for the defense on Tuesday, and will be followed by Col. Reed and Guitau who will be permitted to address the jury if he desires to do so. Judge Porter will make the closing argument to the jury. Mr. Scoville remarked this morning that he did not think the arguments would consume more than four days. If his expectations are realized the case will probably go to the jury no later than Thursday next. Although but little has been said of the jury in the Guitau case there is now beginning to be some speculation as to what will be their verdict. There are many diverse opinions, and with some it is believed there will be a disagreement. Others again predict that a verdict of guilty will be brought in shortly after the jury shall have retired, and of course there is all manner of bets as to this.

In pursuance of a circular invitation issued by the Commissioner of Agriculture last summer, a convention of delegates from agricultural colleges and societies throughout the country will assemble in this city next week, for the consideration of agricultural questions. The first of the series of meetings will be held on January 10, and will be devoted to the discussion of the general principles of farming, and of those questions which belong to the agricultural education and the organization of schools, colleges and associations, and will continue two days. The second of the series will meet on the 12th day of January and will be devoted to the discussion of the animal industries of the country, and the various modes of breeding, feeding and dealing in horses, cattle, sheep and swine. This meeting will continue two days. The third of the series will be devoted to a discussion of all matters relating to the cereal crops, and will commence the 14th day of January and continue two days. The fourth of the series will commence on the 17th day of January, and will be devoted to the discussion of the management of the vineyards and the manufacture of wines, and will continue two days.

AGRICULTURE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1892.

The New Year was ushered in at the Capital with the usual ceremonial of official receptions, though in a general way the custom of calling and "receiving" appears to be somewhat on the decline. The ceremonial of New Year's receptions at the Executive Mansion has always been a conspicuous feature of Washington social and political life. George Washington first inaugurated them when the Presidential residence was located in New York City, and in those days they were called " levees," a name that is still given to them in some circles. But the receptions of the present day are very different affairs from those of the early period of our National history. The "Royal Airs" which came down from European courts have gradually disappeared. In Washington's time the strict rules of social etiquette and decorum prevailed. No motley crowd could approach the powdered and bejeweled presence. The President of the United States was an equal personage. His receptions were not for the vulgar. No one came who had not the right to come by official station, or who were not entitled to special

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privileges by reason of established merit and character; and one could no more venture into the presence of George and Martha Washington on that day in any other than full dress, than one could in plain clothes obtain an audience with the Queen of England.

But these days have become thoroughly Americanized, beginning with the time of General Jackson, who, to emphasize his Democracy, served a great cheese in the East Room of the White House on New Year's day, fragments of which were trampled upon the floor to the ruin and disgust of those aristocrats who dislike "the rabble." And in those days, too, there was order in the cellar. In our day "citizens generally" are admitted to the White House, and one cannot only see prominent business men and society leaders from all parts of the country, but side by side with them, and sandwiched in among them, are the colored men who open the doors at the Department, and the still humbler class of persons who attend the stalls at the market. The threshold and tattered water-proof of the laboring woman brushes roughly against the silk of the modern belle. No distinctions are made at the President's door. The only discrimination as to hecomer waits in the people's hours is that which prevails in his home—"Drunk and disorderly not admitted." It is doubtful if the founders of our Government, who still cling to some of the ceremonies and dignities of aristocratic Europe, ever contemplated establishing such a thorough Democracy as our American Republic has come to be.

The official part of the reception at the White House is stately enough, however, and this year was no exception to the rule. There was first the grand panorama of foreign diplomats, army officers, Cabinet officers, Supreme Court judges, and officials generally, marching in to the music of the Marine Band, always stationed in the main vestibule on such occasions. The diplomatic corps is a prominent feature in the social life of Washington, and a central figure on all state occasions, is made conspicuous by its tinsel and flunmery. The showy uniforms of foreign courts parade the parlors of the White House with as much ostentation as may be seen in the official presence of Kaiser William or the Czar of Russia. President Arthur passed through his first reception with the same quiet grace with which he does everything. His manner was dignified though agreeable and easy, and to well-known persons or his own particular friends he was very cordial. He impressed every one with the polish of his manners, but as if the rule of state weighed heavily. The household being still in mourning, the occasion was not given the usual festive nature, hence the gaze was not lighted, the blinds being thrown open to admit the sunlight. The floral decorations were the simplest I have ever seen on such occasions.

Congress will not do much for a week yet. Among the first things it ought to do is to provide for the payment of the Census clerks who have been in the hands of the ten per cent. sharks for six months. Most of them have been obliged to get their certificates of time cashed at a heavy discount, because they could not live without the money. Let us still hold them. There is a disposition on the part of Congress to criticize the financial management of the Census Bureau, and to charge that Gen. Walker, the late Superintendent, was too liberal in expending the funds for unnecessary clerks; but if anybody is to blame for this it is the Congressmen themselves who nagged the appointment of most of the incompetents.

A part of Foreigner's circus is in town, travelling as a Humpty Dumpty theatrical show. But the circus the people of Washington are waiting for is Guitau's "Bump and Grind." And it is surely coming. The trial will soon end, and those who have watched its progress are fully convinced that there is no longer any danger of a "bung" jury. The marvellous sounder who has been playing such a desperate part is the one who will surely be hung.

DOM PADO.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Congress re-assembled after the holidays on Thursday last, the 6th inst. The Senate was called to order by President pro tempore Davis. Bills were introduced by Mr. Anthony, to promote the efficiency of the navy, and by Mr. Maxcy, to increase the efficiency of the army. Also introducing some routine business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Orth, of Indiana, rose to "a question of privilege," and, after complaining of his assignment on Committees by the Speaker, asked to be assigned from service as a member of the Committee on Rules. His request was granted. Bills were introduced by Mr. Hank, of Illinois, for the registration of the militia, and for the improvement of the Mississippi river. A resolution offered by Mr. Hewitt, of New York, was adopted for the purpose of giving Mr. Guitau an order of the United States. The House adjourned until Monday.

In the Senate, Friday, Mr. Beck offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury why the resolution of the 21st ult., calling for information in regard to the tariff of the United States, had not been reported. France, Germany and Mexico, was not completed with it. It was laid over. Mr. Sherman moved to take up the Three per cent. Bond bill, but an objection was made. Mr. Hale's resolution for a special committee of the mode of selecting President and Vice President was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Hale said that Committee had already appointed a sub-committee to consider the subject, which would report at an early day. The resolution offered last month by Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, asking information in regard to the tariff of the United States, was adopted. After an executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the Senate, Monday, bills were introduced by Mr. Tilton, of Georgia, to terminate the treaty of 1875 with the Sandwich Islands; by Mr. Taylor, to provide for the deposit of silver bullion in the Treasury, and the issue of certificates therefor; and by Mr. Logan, to appropriate the internal revenue derived from whiskey for the relief of the distressed. A resolution for a select committee on Woman's Suffrage was adopted—35 to 23. Mr. Bayard gave notice that he would report the Morrill Tariff Commission bill Tuesday. Mr. Sherman's Three Per Cent. Funding bill was considered.

In the House, about 615 additional bills were introduced under the call of 7 States. Among them was one by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, identical with the Morrill bill, to provide for a Tariff Commission. Some time was spent in Committee of the Whole referring the Capital Stock bill to the Finance Committee, and on January 14th, 1892, payable on and after January 14th, 1892. A message was received from the President stating that several weeks must elapse before bills

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[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

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for mail contracts can be classified and examined, and the actual letting take place; and if, therefore, Congress should be of opinion that a change in the law is necessary, it might be more immediately applied to the matter was referred to the Committee on Post offices, with power to report at any time.

In the Senate Tuesday, Mr. Bayard, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably the Morrill Tariff Commission bill, and adversely the Garfield bill on the same subject. After debate by Messrs. Bayard, Beck and Morrill, the morning hour being exhausted, the Sherman Funding bill came up as unfinished business.

In the House, the entire session was occupied with the consideration of the Utah consular case, which, finally, was referred to the Committee on Elections.

In the Senate, Wednesday, the House resolution for a recognition of the services of the late Carlisle P. Patterson was considered. A petition from Omaha Indians, asking a grant to each of the full title to the lands which he has worked, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. The Special Committee on Rights of Women was announced, with Mr. Logan as Chairman. Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, which was laid over, directing that Committee to introduce a bill to abolish woman suffrage in Utah. The Sherman Funding bill was discussed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Orth offered a resolution directing the Committee on Civil Service Reform to inquire into the expediency of providing a different mode for the selection of the Committee of the House. The resolution was referred to that Committee.

Mr. Haskell offered, as a matter of privilege, a resolution declaring against the admission of polygamists as delegates or members in the House. After debate the House decided—139 to 109—that the resolution was not a question of privilege. Subsequently Mr. Burrows asked leave to introduce a bill defining the qualifications of Territorial Delegates, so as to exclude polygamists. The motion was made, and he gave notice that he would introduce the bill on Monday.

Mr. Burrows introduced a bill to declare certain lands granted to railroads, forfeited to the United States. Pending a discussion as to its reference the House adjourned.

STATENEWS.

A Jewish synagogue will be at once built in a manufacturing for lawn rakes will soon be started at Williamsport.

The Phoenix Iron Company has added a new foundry to its works at Phoenixville.

The lands in the Reading Railroad shops have been granted a small increase of wages.

A company with \$50,000 capital will soon begin the manufacture of paper at Newcastles, Lawrence county.

A carter named Hahn, while crossing the railroad at Harrisburg Monday, was struck by a train and received fatal injuries.

The Central Railroad Co., of New Jersey, has placed an order with the Wood Car Co., of Cambridgeport for 200 cars.

The glass works will be put in operation at Hill's Station, Allegheny county, April 1 by Ford & Co.

One thousand acres of real land near Salisbury, Indiana county, have been purchased by a stock company at \$26 per acre.

Seth Handy, of Bradford, has suddenly disappeared. He had a large sum of money with him when last seen, and foul play is suspected.

The Potomac Iron Company has put the furnaces at Bechtelville, Berks county, in working order.

Judge Jere S. Black is still without the use of his right arm, which was broken some time ago for the third time.

A dog of policey three-four men, two dogs and a woman—were arrested near Norristown Tuesday and taken to jail.

The Cambria Iron Works' contract for passenger steel for the Sixty-nine bridge will run up to thirty-five million pounds.

Three hundred and sixty-nine soldiers' opinions will attain the age of sixteen this year and be discharged from their schools.

The Harrisburg Record says that on Thursday last 100 tons of Bessemer steel was run out at the Pennsylvania Steel Works.

A new vein of oaking coal has been discovered near Bluffville, Indiana county. A Pittsburgh company will erect ovens on the land.

Judge Simonson has ordered notice to be served on the World Mutual Relief Insurance Company to show cause why it should not be dissolved.

An improved cannon made of an iron axle exploded at Owl Run, Northumberland county, on New Year's day and inflicted serious injuries on Matthias Scoville.

Isabella Furnace, near West Chester, will be blown in again in a few days, after having undergone extensive repairs.

Mr. John Garman, of New Buffalo, Perry county, was reported to be deathly bed-ridden a few days ago, but he has recovered from the spasms of a pipe she was smoking.

John C. Garland, of Anderson Valley, Franklin county, received injuries at Marysville, Dauphin county, Monday from a fall of earth, which resulted in his death Tuesday night.

George H. Hoover, a boy, who had killed his sister, near Suway, Northumberland county, last summer, while in a rage, was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary recently.

John H. Smedley, of the firm of Smedley Brothers, oil producers at Red Rock, McKean county, committed suicide on Saturday last by shooting himself with a revolver. He was married to a lady at Titusville in the cause.

Francis O'Neil, a miner, struck a boy named Richard Wilkins at Johnstown on Saturday and inflicted injuries which may result fatally. A number of boys had been teasing O'Neil, but Wilkins was merely a spectator.

During the past year 4,000,000 pounds of paper pulp were shipped by the American Wood Paper Company of Springfield City, Montgomery county. The hauls at the same place shipped during the year 5,000,000 pounds of castings.

Miss Ida Pratzman, of Lincoln, Nebraska, aged 15 years, is at Hamburg, Berks county, awaiting the arrival of her father. She eloped from Lincoln in December last with Frank Seidel, of Hamburg, and was overtaken at the latter place by detectives.

Charles H. Van Horn, defeated Democratic candidate for Auditor of Dauphin county, residing near Harrisburg, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. He leaves a wife and five children. The reason assigned for the act is the recent death of two of his children.

The Cameron clutch is again round the throat of the Republican party. The Republican State Committee met Wednesday afternoon and fixed upon May 10 as the date for holding the State Convention in Harrisburg. This early date was ordered by the houses to insure their control of the organization.

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