Guiteau's Trial. At the opening of court cu the twelfth day Mrs. Scoville resumed the witness stand and described Guiteau's appearance and actions during his visit at her house in 1878. Frequent objections were raised by the counsel for the prosecution to the character of the questions propounded by Mr. Scoville, and a continual discussion ensued between counsel upon the admissibility of certain evidence. Upon the conclusion of Mrs. Scoville's direct examination, at Mr. Scoville's request her cross-examination was postponed to allow Mr. George D. Burroughs, of Chicago, to testify, as he desired to leave the city the same afternoon. He testified that he boarded with the Scovilles at testified that he boarded with the Scovilles at the time of Guiteau's visit in 1878, and made up his mind that the prisoner was either a fool or crazy. Before the next witness could be called Guiteau suddenly broke in with: "I de-sire to tell all these crank newspaper men that I appear here as my own counsel. That is my answer to all the silly stuff they have been de-livering themselves of for some days past. Some of these newspaper men have gone crazy. Some of these newspaper men have gone cray. I appear here in part as my own counsel, as I have a right to under the law and Constitution of America." The next witness, C. S. Jocelyn of Lenox, N. Y., stated that he was the business manager of the Oneida Community while that institution had an existence; that he knew Guiceau during his stay with the community; but the community; Guiteau during his stay with the community; he thought his most marked characteristic was his intense egotism. John W. Guiteau, brother of the prisoner, was next summoned. He had not been on good terms with his brother for some years, but had not doubted his sanity until he received some letters in October. Since he had come on here and had seen his brother in jail, he had become satisfied that he was insune. On being cross-gamined the witers. instanc. On being cross-examined the witness admitted that before he came to Washington he had always, in talking of the case, said that he believed his brother was responsible. He believed him responsible but not same; re-sponsible, because, as he thought, at some period of his life the prisoner had voluntarily surrendered himself to evil practices rather than good. Guiteau winced under these state-ments, evidently fearing that his brother's cendor was injuring his case, and with considerable bitterness interrupted: "My brother and I have not been on good terms for fifteen and that he could put with great suddenness and force a question which would be likely to startle the prisoner. He led up through a long series of questions about Guiteau's law career to the question whether or not he had been guilty of vices or had been truthful, and then, taking up a libte book, he pus a question to him which would indicate that Guiteau had lied. Judge Porter's manner as he approached this courter was affective. years. He always sympathized with my father on that Oneida Community business, while Mr. Scoville and my sister sympathized with me. The last time I saw my brother in Boston we had some angry words, so that he does not come here to testify for me with the ordinary force that a brother usually does come. I'm glad to find he has changed his views, however, many case. I want the public to understand this question was effective. Throwing aside his insinuating voice and manner, he re-minded Guiteau of the discrepancies in his statements, and of the discrepancies between his statements and those of other witnesses, and attempted to show that Guiteau's state-ments that he was trutful were incorrect grad to find he has changed his views, however, in my case. I want the public to understand about this." Guileau continued to interrupt explain and correct the witness. Once Judge Davidge attempted to stop him, but he waved his hand imperious y, saying: "You keep quiet, judge, if you please." On further cross-examination John Guileau admitted that he mente that he was truthful were incorrect. But he did not frighten Guiteau, who became very angry when Judge Porter spoke to him of the murder of the President. He would not have that word murder used. He said it was not a murder. "I have never looked upon it in that light," he said. It was something that he was not personally responsible for. Judge Porter at once tried to soothe the excited prisoner, smiling pleasantly at him and seeming to take his view of the subject, and then led up to the matter of inspiration. He got Guiteau somewhat confused as to his statements that he was in pired on May 16 by God, and was not satisfied that it was an inspiration until June 1. ments that he was truthful were incorrect, did not believe his father insane. This witness' testimeny was rather opposed to the theory of the defense, that a strong hereditary taint of insanity existed in the family. Mr. Scoville tried to bring out that that theory had always been repugnant to him, and that he was prenurced against it, but this line of examination gained against it, but this line of examination was ruled out on an objection. Mrs. Sarah W. Parker, of Chicago, the widow of Augustus Parker, one of the sons of the prisoner's Auni Anna, next testified that her husband died in this insane asylum at Eigin, Ill. She had requested the prisoner to cease visiting at her house because he had processed to educate her faughter, aged thirteen years, so as to marry her. The witness considered that Guiteau was cracked. Next Mr. Scoville asked that the prisoner has sworn. Guiteau nervously satisfied that it was an inspiration until June 1. He asked Guiteau then the terrible quostion whether his detay during those two weeks of his doubt was not due to the fact that he knew that the act he contemplated was murder in human law. Scoville, the counsel for the prisener, the jury, and even Judge Cox leaned prisoner be sworn. Guiteau nervously walked to the witness stand in the cu-tody of two doputy marshals, and the cath was administered to him. He then whispered a few words to a policeman, who was standing near the witness-box, and immediates the three deputies raped forward in some excitement to catch the answer. For a moment Guiteau said nothing; then starting up, he said, with great force, that he never thought of the question of murder at all. He was simply striving to find out whether the Deity really demanded of him to do the act which was of itself horrible to him in his personality. All through the day insentity experts and immediately the three deputies ranged themselves shoulder to shoulder behind the prisoner, who, apparently more at ease, said. sonality. All through the day insanity experts watched Guiteau with the closest attention. Dr. Thew, of the Consecticut asylum, D. Gooding, of St. Elizabeth, Dr. Nichols, of Bloomingdale, and other eminent experts were grouped in seats very close to the witness, studying his face and listening to his statements. inquiringly, to the judge: "I can sit down?"
"Yes," replied the judge, and the prisoner scated himself. Guiteau then identified about twenty letters, dating from 1857 to 1868, which face and listening to his statements.

twenty letters, dating from 1807 to 1808, which he had written to his relatives.

On the thirteenth day Mr. Scoville began by putting in evidence a copy of an extract from the reard of the Bloomingdale Insane asylum as to the admission and death of Francis W. Ghijean. The district atterney admitted the fact that F. W. Gulteau died there interests the had been deather than the control of the present of the control of the present of the control of the co insane at the date indicated. The prisone was ther directed to take the witness-stand At first he demurred to the suggestion of Mr. Scoville that he should testify. He was led around to the stand by his guards, who ranged themselves behind him in a stiff row, but once seated on the chair which he so carneatly craved his lips were closed. He was willing to identify letters or papers, but he did not want to testify to anything which would subject him to a cross-examination. He said that he was "sick," or at least "indiposed." Mr. Scoville humored him. He read the two dozen letters from the assassin to his father and brothers, identified by him on the previous day. Then the assassin, at his own request, cursed. He tried to turn his mind to business and lower, till he was seized by the police for some perty offense and thrown into the city jail. Here he lived days and nights of wretched: He was in a rage at the very recollection. He returned to the West filled with extravagant There he loitered weeks and months in idloness till one day, in a moment of passion or frenzy, he attacked his sister, who had taught him his

other day stating that he would appear in my defense if Mr. Scoville wished him. Mr. Sco-ville notified me that he had telegraphed Mr. Townsend that his services were desired. I have not heard from him since. I would be very glad to see him on this case. This money can be sent to George Scoville, Washington. The name may be withheld if the parties so decise." day. Then the assassin, at his own request, was allowed to return to his seat. When Mr. Scovillo bad finished reading the letters, which excited little interest, he called the assassin to the stand and kept him there until the adjournment. The assassin was allowed to tell the story of his life in his own way. At 3 o'clock he had brought it down to 1878. Throughout he received the strictest attention. His story, so far as he unfolded it on the first day, was the story of a blasted and vagabond life. He said that he had, so far as influence went, no mother. From a child he met opposition. He quareled with his father until after several bitter years of strife his weaker will gave way, and he acby Mr. Porter, the prisoner being in a very nervous and excited state of mind. Although excited, and at times violent in his manner, the prisoner-witness was too alert to be easily He refused to be frightened when Mr. Perter pointed his fluger at him and asked questions in a dramatic style, and often he declined to be led upon ground that had been gone over before. Through it all he stuck to his text that it was the Delty who inspired his act. When asked if he thought Mason and Jones did wrong in shooting at him, he replied yes, unless they could show they acted as agents of the Delty. He became angry whenever it was suggested that he was guilty of murder, and decrared that his shooting of Garfield was no more murder than his father until after several bitter years of strife his weaker will gave way, and he accepted the beliefs imposed upon him. He found no joy or rest, however, in fanatical faith, His years of young manhood were odious to him, and finally his slavery, for so he called it, in the Oneida Community became intolerable. He separated himself from their union, but removes and religious terror drove him back again. He could not endure a life which crow delly noor repulsive and summoning up grow delly more repulsive, and summoning up his feeble courage he fled secretly back once more into a world he believed to be forever der. He could not be driven from his position that he had no malice, and that his failure to get the Paris consulsing had nothing to do with the assaszination. In fact, he said, after the let of June, when he became fully possessed of his inspiration, he would not have accepted the office if it had been tendered to him. He even appeared to be indignant at the way in which Mr. Porter spoke of his inspiration, which was a sacred subject, not to be lightly treated. When pressed closely in vain. Day and night he walked the streets of New York, haunted by the fears of retribution. At last he throw those terrors off and felt a desire for worldly success. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. While his success was small he carned a living, and mingled as a fellow man and citizen with other men. But he soon broke down. His clients left him, he drifted to New York, sank lower not to be lightly treated. When pressed closely on the question of malice he replied that, of course, he had no malice, for if he had, Blaine his back, and he expected there would be an act of God, if necessary, to protect him from either shooting or hanging. The assassin displayed remarkable quickness of perception and much shrewdness. In spite of cunning, however, he was involved in many contradictions, and was fairly brought to bay more than once, At such times he either became angry and violent or insolent and defant. The scene was a remarkable one. Judge Porter was practically schemes for revolutionizing the world with newspapers. No one fell in with his projects, and they failed utterly, as had all his plans before. He could do no work, make no money. He sought the shelter of his sister's home. he attacted his sister, who had taught him his letters and had befriended him through all his unprofitable and wayward life. To keep his liberty he fled, and essayed the part of a latter day evangelist, journeying from town to town to instruct a dark world in the hidden meanings of Scripture. Seedy and famished he wandered or insolent and defiant. The scene was a remarkable one. Judge Porter was practically on the stand nearly as often as Guiteau, and Guiteau's finger was shaking at Porter about as often as Porter's at him. The assassin was more than ever master of ceremonies. He scolded Judge Porter, abused him, mocked him, stopped him, refused to answer his questions whenever he felt so disposed, called upon the stenographer to read his notes at intervals, and, after four hours f this extraordinary exhibition, himself adjourned the court.

The cross-examination of Guiteau by Judge Porter was continued and brought to a conclusion on the sixteenth day. The assassin of Scripture. Seedy and famished he wandered through the country, stealing rides, food and shelter. To his topsy-turvy mind this was as honest practice as his teachings were cound doctrine. He felt no shame. "I was happier," he testified, "when I was selling my lecture here in Washington in the departments and up and down Pennsylvania avenue than ever before in my life. People would now and then buy a book, and then I would say, 'Well, perhaps I'm saving that man's soul,' Guiteau's looks and manner on the stand, says a correspondent, attracted close attention. He looked haggard and sick. His face was gaunt and pallid. His eyes flickered, his lips were Porter was continued and brought to a conclusion on the sixteenth day. The assassin spoke of himself as a man of destiny. He described the "delightful and cozy fellowship" he witnessed between President Garfield and Secretary Blaine, and which he said, intensified his conviction that the President must be "removed" in order to avert the evils of Mr. Blaine's influence over him. He showed the same cunning and quickness as before; the same promptness to see the drift of a question still unfinished, and the same readiness in wriggling out of it, and the same monstrous vanity and brutal malice. And while he was involved, as he was on the previous day, in a looked haggard and sick. His face was gaunt and pallid. His eyes flickered, his lips were coloriess, and every movement was sudden and restless. He began calmly, but as the memo-ries of his hateful past were revived he grew more nervous and demonstrative. The recol-lection of his life at Oneida made him furious, and his denunciations of the le ders in that ocumunity were violent. Some of his de-scriptions were very graphic. He wriggling out of it, and the same monstrous vanity and brutal malice. And while he was involved, as he was on the previous day, in a number of contradictions on minor points, he nevertheless adhered with singular tenacity to his theory of the defense. Two admissions of considerable importance were made, however, in the course of the day. One slipped from him when he was brought up by Judge Porter's harassing cross-examination to a fit of anger. The other was only worried out of him by persistent questioning. The first came when Judge Porter pressed him to tell why he should have hired a carriage to take him to the jail after the shooting when he knew he was acting under Divine inspiration and believed the Lord would take care of him. The assassin had already been in a dozen rages because Judge Porter persisted in dwelling upon the incidents of the murder, and when he insisted upon an answer to this question Guiteau bloke out angrily. "Why," said he, shaking his right hand toward Judge Porter, "I wasn't going to be torn to pieces by a mob. I knew they'd say: 'He's a disappointed office-secker; hang him at once." "Oh, you expected that, did you?" said Judge Porter, in his blandest and most insinuating tone. Guiand his denunciations of the le ders in that occumunity were violent. Some of his descriptions were very graphic. He is a good mimic, and as he showed the jury by voice and gesture his treatment by railroad officials and others the audience could not, at times, help laughing in spite of the grim carnestness of the speaker. Now and then his own features would relax into a smile that was nearer a grimace. Perhaps he never looks worse than when he grins. He talks at a speed which is the despair of stenographers. A shorthand reporter in court estimated the rate at 250 words a minute. His utterance is very nervous and fervid and his gestures quick and bold. His manner is that of a man wholly und deadly in earnest. He speaks without premeditation, and in all his windings and turnings never contradicts himself or gets names, dates or places wrong. His accurate and ready memory was noticed by all. Timid as he evidently was when first put upon the stand, he soon gained courage and appeared at ease. Guiteau resumed his narrative on the fourteenth day, telling how he traveled about selling and delivering his locture till he became thoroughly discouraged and disgusted. Then he tried law for a few weeks in Milwaukee, but

could not keep his mind from theology, and he drifted back to lecturing. Again he failed and returned to law, only to go back once more to the rostrum. Then he oscillated between law, insurance and theology for several months. He finally left Chicago for good in the summer of 1879. All his other careers—theology, law and business—making him no satisfactory return, in 1880 he decided to go into politics. He offered his services to the National Republican committee, and they were declined. However, he started out on his own hook, trying to find audiences for his lecture, "Garfield against Hancock." He related his campaign services, bringing the story up to his arrival in Washington on March 5. He entered on the last dark chapter in his autobiography by stating comphatically that his getting or not getting office had nothing to do with his attempt to remove President Garfield. That, he said, was a political necessity to which he was urged by Divine pressure. He then recounted his efforts to gain the ear of public men; they fulled. Then, he declared, came the inspiration. Suddenly on the evening after Conkling's resignation, he thought that if President Garfield was out of the way all would go well. He tried to hake it off but it green. In a formical this discussion, he thought that it green.

The cross-examination was then continued

entangled in the nets of the cross-examiner

n a dramatic style, and often he declined to

shooting of Garfield was no more murder than the shooting of a man by a soldier in war. It was the doctors, he said, who were guilty of mur-der. He could not be driven from his position

was the man for him to have shot. He con-fessed that he was physically a coward, but yet he was morally brave when he had the Deity at his back, and he expected there would be an

had been questioning the assassin upon the in-cidents of the shooting. Then folding his arms and fixing his dark eyes full upon him, arms and fixing his dark eyes full upon him, Judge Porter said, with slow, impressive uttersnee: "And from that day to this you have never felt remorse for the deed?" Guiteau tried to escape from the query. He shifted about restlessly in his seat, and his eyes, which were lowered, ran backward and forward slong the top of the witness-box. He seemed to shrink from looking at Judge Porter. Being press of hard for an answer he finally replied, throwing angry and furtive glances at the cross-examiner, "Why, of course, I felt remorse so far—" "That is all," said Judge Porter, gravely, sitting down. "The cross-Porter, gravely, sitting down. "The cross-commination is ended." Guiteau had seen the mistake as soon as he had made it, and hudge Porter did not get his words out of his mouth before the assassin was pounding on the front of the witness-box and hotly explain-ing that his remova was on an expert for the tion, he thought that if President Garfield was out of the way all would go well. He tried to shake it off, but it grew. In a fortnight's time it had become a fixed resolve. He doclared he never has doubted since that time—about the first of June—that he was inspired. He prayed and prayed, asking God if Garfield were not to be thus removed to get rid of him in some other way. The removal, he said, was necessary to save the nation-from ruin. He said that he felt relieved of a burden and happy after be had fired upon the President. He also stated that for twenty years he had entertained the expectation of being at some time elected to be President or the United States, and he had not given up that expectation yet. The spectators laughed at this declaration, When he had finished his cross-examination was at once begun by Judge ing that his remorse was only a regret for the necessity of the act. It was an impressive and significant ending to the long cross-examination Guiteau was followed on the witness stand by Dr. Alexander Neil, of Columbus, Ohio, who testified that when he saw the prisoner three or four years ago he thought him a lumntic. The first withess called the seventeenth day cross-examination was at once begun by Judge Porter, of New York. He began in the most pleas-ing, insinuating tone to question Guiteau as to his age and as to his law experience. He asked him with the skill of a great cross-examiner such questions as would tend to so divert his mend that he could put with great suddenness

The first withess called the seventeenth day was Colonel J. O. R. Burnside, distursing officer of the postoffice department, who testified that he was a frequent visitor at the Guiteau residence in Freeport, Ill., and that he then understood that Mrs. Guiteau was insane. Charles G. Allen, of Carthage, Mo., United States marshal for the western district of Missey of the Carthage of the court was decreased that he resided the Court souri, next deposed that he visited the Gui-teaus at Freeport, Ill., and before Julius was teans at Freeport, III., and better Julius was born Mrs. Guiteau was a confirmed invalid. Hen. Emory A. Storre, of Chicago, next testi-fied that he knew the prisoner by sight; the prisoner approached him in New York on the street and handed him his business card; saw him at various times during the presidential campaign around the Republican headquarters in New York. Prisoner had given witness cop-ies of his (Guiteau's) sweeth, which witness has to this (Guiteau's) speech, which witness copies of his (Guiteau's) speech, which witness had read, and thought a curious production. The next time witness saw Guiteau was in Washington in April last, when he told him he was going to have the Paris consulship. Witness was impressed that prisoner had an illy-balanced mind, or what is usually called "lack of most common again." Mr. Socielle they balanced mind, or what is usually called "lack of good, common sense." Mr. Scoville then took witness over the ground about which he questioned Mr. Blaine, namely, the trouble in the Republican party. Mr. Storrs said his faith in the rank and file of the Republican party was such that the "trouble" would not have disrupted that party. Mr. Ed. Daniet, of Virginia, then testified to Guiteau's peculiar religious views, and the impression was that ho was crazy; didn't think much of that, as he (witness) had been called insane. The names of Speaker Randall, Senator Bayard and Presiof Speaker Randall, Senator Bayard and Presi-dent Arthur were next called, but none of these witnesses appeared, and Mr. Scoville, to those witnesses appeared, and Mr. Scoville, to save time, read a number of newspaper slips found on the prisoner at the time of his capture. Guiteau, who had remained quiet all the moraing, here broke out "That these extracts confirmed his inspiration," "It is said the Brocklyn Eagle used to publish about a column and a half cach day in the same strain," broke in Guiteau, while Mr. Scoville was eading an interview with General Grant in the Chicago Inter-Ocean, of June 12. The prisoner then fell back in his seat, and, with his head resting on his left hand, listened attentively to the reading. During the reading of an extract from the Christian Union, the prisoner said; "At that time Beecher was supposed to be in favor of Garfield." Vice-President David Davis was the next witness. In answer to a question, he said he did not belong to either party. He had general knowledge of the political situation last year, but did not go into the caucases of either association. not go into the caucuses of either association. He could not say he was acquainted with the trouble in the Republican party last year; had not heard of the disruption of the Republican party, and did not believe it would be disbanded until the Democratic party died. Continuing, the witness said he did not believe the success of either party would did not believe the success of either party would When the court opened on the fifteenth day When the court opened on the fifteenth day Mr. Porter rose to continue the cross-examination, but the prisoner interposed—"Before Judge Porter commences," said he, "I want to speak of a personal matter. Some weeks ago I sent out an appeal for money. It was on my own account, and Mr. Scoville said that it was done without his consent. I again desire my friends throughout the nation to send me did not believe the success of either party would imperil the republic. As the witness left the stand he asked if there were any more quesstand he asked if there were any more questions, and being answered in the negative, walked out with a puzzled air—Mr. Scoville saying that the object of his testimony would appear in the argument. Mr. E. A. Balley, stenographer of Cotonel Corkhill, testified that he took the notes from which the Herald interview was published, and received \$500 for it; was introduced to the prisoner by Colonel Corkhill as a friend. Guiteau here broke in: "You got the interview under false pretense that you was a Herald reporter, or you would not have got it." Guiteau here addressed the court and money for my defense. I presume that I have some friends interested in the cause of justice, and I desire them to send whatever they think they ought, \$5, \$10, \$50, \$100, \$1,000 if they want. The money will be used in my defense. We need money. Another matter: I received a very hind letter from John D. Townsend the

The court, without intimating whether the wit-nesses would be subpanaed or not, told Mr. Sco-ville to proceed with his letters.

Guiteau here addressed the court and

read a list of witnesses whom he desired subprenaed, as follows: President Arthur, Secre

tary Blaine, Senatora Logan, Conkling, Platt, Dorsey and Jones, of Nevada, Governor Jewell, General Grant, James Gordon Bennett, White-law Reid, George Jones, Charles A. Dana, W. H. Huriburt, George C. Gorham, Stilson Hutchins, W. P. Nixon, of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, and files of his paper of May and June. The court without intimating whether the vit.

The Internal Revenue. Internal Revenue Commissioner Green B. Raum has submitted to the secretary of the Raum has submitted to the secretary of the treasury his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881. The receipts of internal revenue for the fiscal year 1879 was \$113.449, 621.33; for 1880, \$123,981,916.10; for 1881, \$132,229,912.30, and the receipts for the first four months of the present fiscal year have been \$50,876,970.11, being \$7,961,722.35 in excess of the receipts for the corresponding months of the last fiscal year. The commissioner says: "If this increase should be maintained during the remaining eight months of the fiscal year, the receipts for 1882 will be fully \$157,000,000." The total amount of collections from tobacco was \$42,854,391.31. General Raum says that whenever the wants of the government will allow a reduction of internal eral Raum says that whenever the wants of the government will allow a reduction of internal taxation, his opinion is, it will be wiss to confine those taxes to distilled spirits, malt liquors, tobacco and its products, and to special taxes on manufacturers and dealers in these articles, and to fix the taxes at such rates as will yield the amount of revenue necessary to be raised from these sources. He recommends additional legislation for the protection of the lives and persons of officers of the United States from the assaults of those who resist their authority. He is of opinion that there should be a law for the trial and punishment in the courts of the United shift of the Unite States of persons who kill, or make a-saults with intent to kill, such officers white in the performance of their lawful duties. The subject of pensioning the widows and orphaus of officers of the revenue service who have been killed is discussed. General Raum shows that the attempt for the past five years to suppress illicit distilling has resulted in the killing of twenty-eight and the wounding of sixt, four officers and employes, and suggests the propriety of legislation authorizing suitable pensions to be awarded to the widows and dependent families of those killed, and directing receive reversions to be made for those wounded

roper provisions to be made for those wounded r disabled in the service. General Raum makes various recommenta tions concerning the appointment of employee. He recommends a term of office of four years for subordinate officers, clerks and employes; all applicants for appointment to be well recommended as to character, and to stand a proper examination as to attainments, their ap-

cointments at first to be temporary.

Report of the War Department, The annual report of the secretary of war is chiefly devoted to the consideration of the recommendations contained in the annual reports of his subordinates. General Sherman's recommendation that the army be increased to 30,000 men receives Secretary Lincoln's approval. The attention of Congress is called to the need of legislation to prevent intrusion upon Indian lands, especially from Kansas into the Indian Territors Secretary Lincoln invites Indian Territory. Secretary Lincoln invites special attention to that part of the report of General Wright, chief of engineers, which refers to sea-coast defenses, and says that it seems simply a matter of common prudence that we commence without delay, and under liberal appropriations to put our coasts in a liberal appropriations, to put our coasts in an efficient condition of defense. He thinks that it would not be well to raise the standard of adnission to West Point.

The actual expenditures under the war department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, were \$42,122,201. The appropriations for 1882 were \$44,889,725, and the estimates for 1883 call for \$44,541,276.

Never try to raise a family without a good newspaper, provided it contains the advertisement of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup ; for this valuable 'medicine is necessary to keep your children in good health. The National Banks.

teau seemed to see that he had made a fatal a'tp. "But I knew it would be all false!" he shouted, angrily. "But you expected it?" persisted Judge Porter, still bland, yet with a sacre menacing intonation.

"Ya—as, I expected it," said Guiteau, with his favorite snarl, now angrier than ever.

The other arimission referred to was a statement which closed the cross-examination. Judge Porter gave to it a dramatic effect. He had been questioning the assassin upon the in-The National Banks.

The following facts regarding the national banks are from the annual report of Mr. Knox, comptroller of the currency: Eighty-six national banks were organized during the year andional banks were organized during the year anthorized capital of \$2,651,050, to which \$5,233,580 in circulating notes have been issued. This is the largest number of banks organized in any year since 1872. Twenty-six banks, with an aggregate capital of \$2,020,000, and circulation of \$1,245,530, have voluntarily discontinued business during the year. National banks are located in every state of the Union except Mississippi, and in every Territory except Arizona, the total number in operation on October 1 last being 2,132. From the establishment of the system to November 1 last, 340 banks have gone into voluntary liquidation by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of their respective capitals, and eighty-six have been placed in the bands of receivers for the purpose of closing up their affairs. The total amount of claims proved by the creditors of these insolvent banks is \$25,066,602, and the amount of dividends paid to creditors is \$18,566,608. The estimated losses to creditors from the failures of national banks, during the eighteen years since the passage of the act, is \$6,240,000, and the average annual loss about \$346,000. There were no failures of national banks during the period from June 19, 1890, to November 1 of the present year. Sincs that date the Mechanics' National bank of Newark, and the Pacific National bank of Peccivers.

The amount of legal-tender notes has re-

The amount of legal-tender notes has re The amount of legal-tender notes has remained the same since May 31, 1878, in accordance with law. The increase of national bank notes during the year ending November 1 last was \$16,510,143. This, together with the increase of the gold coin, \$108,686,279, and of silver coin, \$27,716,454, makes a total increase of coin and bank notes of \$152,912,876.

The gold in the treasury, including bullion in process of coinage, has increased during the year \$34,102,500, and in the banks \$7,170,498. The paner currency in the treasury has increased

The paper currency in the treasury has increased \$4 553,004, and in the banks it has decreased \$13,727,914. The increase of gold outside of the treasury and the banks is \$67,413,221, and

of paper currency \$23,494,061. The total amount of silver dodars coined up to November 1, 1881, was \$100,672,705.

There are in the United States 3,038 private bankers, with a total capital of \$93,323,855. \$241,845.554 in deposits, and holding, as security \$16,670,494. rity, \$16,670,494.

rity, \$16,670,494.

The total number of banks and bankers in the coun'ry May 1 1881, was 6,796, with a total banking capital of \$670,966,043, and total deposits of \$2,667,343,595.

The Navy Report. Secretary of the Navy Hunt in his annual report starts out by declaring that the condition of the navy imperatively demands the prompt and earnest attention of Congress. Unless some action is taken it will soon dwindle into insignificance. Calls for vessels to protect American citizens from aggression upon their rights and shield them in time of civil commotion in forcing balls are made her recommendation. tion in foreign lands, are made, he says, and it is to be deplored that in many instances it has proved impossible to respond on account of the lack of vessels. This should not be so. the lack of vessels. This should not be so. While the navy should not be large, it should be in a conditon to be promptly expanded, whether to protect our coasts, to guard our commerce, or to shield our citizens abroad. He then refers to the report of the naval advisory board. He says the department recommends, as entitled to the entire approbation of Congress, the adoption of the views of the majority of the board. The difference of opinion in the board was so slight, he avers, that these views may be regarded as the unanimous judgment of the board.

The report states that the appropriations

The report states that the appropriations available for the current expenses of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, were \$10,020,301; the expenditures were \$14,450,789. The estimated amount needed to defray the expenses of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, is \$20,013,716.

A French physician advises composiors and others who have to stand all lay at their work to wear elastic stockings, which will prevent the formation of varicose veins; and when the sight fails the following lotion may be used to the eyes, several times a day, with advantage: Water, 100 grains; table salt, 10 grains; cognac, 12 grains.

An Elkton, Md., paper mentions the case of Mr. T. Deenen, of that place, who suffered severely with rheumatic pains until he tried a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which completely cured him.-Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal.

Professor Owen, in an article lately published, questions whether man ever receives a third set of teeth. He ascribes alleged cases to the reappearance of old and wora stumps in consequence of the shrinkage and absorption

Cited by the Washington (Ind.) Gazette is the fact that the colts in that locality have a vert of lameness in the joints J. F. Myer cared his by anointing it with St.

Some idea of the magnitude of the railroad interest in the United States can be had from the fact that 860,000 peor le are employed in its service.

Mason & Hamlin Organ Company. At the great Italian Industrial Esti bition just closing in Milan, Italy, the highest awards for musical instruments, a silver medal and diploma, were talled by an American manufacturer, the Ma son and Hamliu Organ Company, whose cabinet organs were jud ed to be as superior that they were the only reed organs of any manufacture, European or American, which were awarded a medal It is a great honor to these makers that in Italy itself, the very home of music. their organs should receive such distinction. They excited much interest among musicians, and were by special order repeatedly exhibited to the royal court by Carlo Ducci, the distinguished artist of Rome.

The new five-cent postage stamps to be issued in a few days contain an a 1mirable portrait of the late President Garfield that has been commended by all who have seen it.

What Physicians Say.
San Leandro, Cal., January 6, 1877.
Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. V.: Dear Sir—I
have employed your "Piessant Purgative Pelhers" in my practice for the last four years. I now use no other alterative or cathartic medicines in all chronic derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. I know of nothing that equals them.

J. A. MILLER, M. D.

Is Hanover college, Indiana the admission of women has been followed by several cases of matrimony among he stud nis.

Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has become so thoroughly established a public favor that were it not for the lorgetalness of pe p'e it would not be necessary to call attention to its power to cure consumption, which is serofula of the lungs, and other blood diseases, as eruptions, blotches, pimples, ulcers and "liver complaint."

In his diary of European travel the shah of Persia says that an Englishman who disobeys policeman is instantly put to death

How Women Would Vote. Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Proscription," would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. By druggists,

ALPRED O'CONNELL, of Helena, Mont., had a sneezing fit lately, one of the most enthusias-tic efforts enapping a rib.

VEGETINE .- It extends its influence into every part of the human organism, commencing with its foundation; correcting diseased action, and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy for-mation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving Nature to perform its allotted task.

Baldheaded men are informed that there is but one avenue of escape from their affliction, and that is Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the great hair renewer, being re-cently improved, is more efficacious than ever.

A BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES,—Magnificent A boliday presents; square grand planofortes, four very handsome round corners, rose wood cases, three unisons. Heatty's match less iron frames, stool, book, cover, boxes, 82-22-75 to 8297-750 (catalogue prices, 8200 to 81000; astinfaction guaranteed or money refunded, after one year's use; Upright | Planofortes, \$120 to \$255; catalogue prices \$500 to \$500; standard planofortes of the universe, as thousands testfit; write for mamment is to write, as thousands testfit; write for mamment is to.

rerse, as the pands testify; write for mammeth imorbals. Beauty's Cabinet ORGANS, burch, chapel, parlor, \$36 upward. Visitors day edition, free. Address of call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY. RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lings, followed by a severe cough. I leaf my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half-dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dn. While Mind, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take Dn. William Hall's Balsam, and be convinced that consequence of the control of the convergence of the consequence of the consequence of the convergence of th done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness,

THE MARKETS. Beef Cattle - Med, Nat live wt. Calves-Good to Prime Veals. . Sheep.....

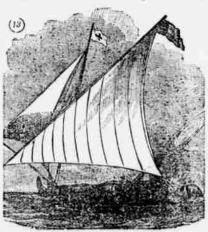
0 1134 31

Beef-Extra plate and family, 11 50 @15 00 | Beel - Extra plate and lamity, 11 59 631 50 |
| Hogs - Live ... 63 66 7 |
| Hogs - City Dressed ... 85 66 9 |
| Pork - Extra Prime per bid ... 16 50 62 17 00 |
| Flour - Spring Wheat Patents ... 8 00 65 0 00 |
| Corn Mixed and Yollow ... 72 62 75 |
| Oats - Extra White ... 55 66 58 |
| Rye - State ... 10 6 1 10 62 1 10 |
| Wool - Washed Comb & Delaine 44 66 46 |
| Unwashed ... 31 66 32 |
| WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET. |
| Beef - Extra quality ... 6 55 62 7 25

Petroleum—Crude.....

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.] PERILS OF THE DEEP.

"During my trip down the River Tagus, in Spain," said Captain Boyton to a representative of this journal in a recent conversation by the tea shore, "I had to 'shoot' 103 waterfalls the largest being about eighty-five feet, and immunerable rapids. Crossing the Straits of Messina, I had three ribs broken in a fight with sharks, and coming down the Somane, a river in France, I received a charge of shot from an excited and startled huntsman. Although this was not very pleasant and might be termed dangerous. I fear nothing more on my trip than intense cold; for, as long as my limbs are free and easy and not cramped or benumbed I am all right. Of late I



carry a stock of Sr. Jacons OH, in my little boat—
[The Captain calls it "Baby Mine," and has stored therein signal rockets, thermometer, compass, provisions, etc.]—and I have but little trouble flefore starting out I rub myself theroughly with the article, and its action upon the muscles is wonderful. From constant exposure I am somewhat subject to rheumatic pains, and nothing would ever benefit me until I got hold of this Great German Remedy. Why, on my travels have met people who had been suffering with rheumatism for years; by my advice they used the Oil and it cured them. I would sooner do without food for days than be without this renedy for one hour. In fact I would not attempt a trip without it." The Captain became very enthusiastic on the subject of Sr. Jacons On, and when we left him he was still citing instances of the curative qualities of the Great German Remedy to a party around him.

N Y N U-19 DEBUILES

These beautifully-executed reproductions of costly engravings, printed on beveled plate paper (19x24 inches each), are now very generally in use for the adorument of library and parlor walls. There are now upward of 350 subjects, including the master-pieces of ancient and modern art. The price of the engravings is fifty cents each.

Our Books are for sale by all booksollers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price. Catalogues of our Books and Descriptive Catalogues of our Heliotype Engravings are sent free to applicants.

| JAMES | R. | 08 | G000 | & (| CO., | Boston |
|-------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 0 | ATE | Disco fin Disco s entil NTS arran cirs a for ounty | housand ager, toe use. Ti tled to I procur is procu- pply for The Ci laws. b | sycten eye or homan NCRE red for red, box your r itizen- lanks | rupture, is of per ASE and Inventor ights at cooling, and instruction of the cooling of the cool | mothers of ensions give raricons vein rainers and BOUNTY rs. Soldier cold. Soldier mcc. Send and Pension cutions. Wand Cliente, Pension, ingten, D. C. |
| SIX I | HY W post to hiskars sada, e E the Bpan end O: to, Bos | ASTE | MONEY Largeriant harry RICKES, anywhere anywhere in Canto | Toung monetas of hearth for he hear No. 1 to Dr. | man er old. cts. flowing air on hald THEN and hundhugged. EVER TET J. GONEA. imitations | 30 cts. Unhing, N. |

Resident Agents wanted in every town. For particulars address Jas. Crosher, 62 Vesey St., New York.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free

A climate not necessarily unhealthy often proves so to those unacoustomed to it. The acclimating process seems unusually slow it some constitutions. There is, however, a medicinal means of acclimating it of which residents and sojourners in unaccustomed of malarious climates have not been slow to avail themselves. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicinal safeguard and acclimating tonic of standard reputation, which travelers, emigrants, tourists, mariners and others whose tastes and pursuits entail exposure, subjection to changes of temperature, unusual or unwholesome diet or water, and the fatigue attendant upon long journeys by land or sea, concur in pronouncing it reliable, agreeable and safe. As a remedy for disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels, very prevalent in malarious regions and the tropics, as a preventive of fever and ague, rheumatism and althey troubles, and as a restorative of vigor, it is also held in the highest estimation.

Or over 760,000 square miles of timber lands in this country, the South embraces 460,000, or nearly two-thirds.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The English requirement of wheat is about 190,000 000 bushels per year.

On Thirty Days' Trial. The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeins complete restoration of vigor and manhood.

Address as above without delay.

P. S. - No risk is incurred, as 30 days' trial is

Bed-Bugs, Ronches, Rats, cats, mice, anis, flies, insects, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c., draggists. Purse Cop Liver Oil made from selected livers, on the sesshore, by Caswell, Hazaed & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

Vegetine.

I Made up my Mind to try the Vegetine.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Freede at No. 745 Niagara street, of this city. I am 69 years of age. For several years past I have been in feelid health. My complaint is what the decrease all General Diminity of the system. At those I suffered severe pains in my side and lack, I used a number of remedies without receiving any roled. My attention was called to your advertisement of violetins in our page. I made up my mind testry the Violetins, sent and bought some. It seemed to help me from the first, and in a short time my health insprayed. I have used a number of bottles, am an unor enjoying better health than I have for a number of years. I have recommended the Violetins to my sister and also to several asymmetriances, and they have used it with equally good results. It is the best medicine for weakness and general adulting of the system that I knew of, and I do with great confidence recommended the with great confidence recommended to lainly felonds as a good medicine. I would also state that for a great many years I have been a sufficer from it. Yours, very respectfule.

I am personally accumanted with Mrs. Greene, and how her as a reliable and hows her as a sufficer. BUFFALO, Dec. 27, 1876.

I am personally accombined with Mrs. Greene, and know her as a reliable and honest lady, and also know that the above statement is true. Yours, respectfully, pp. B. SMITH. Dispensing Druggist, 989 Niagara Street

Vegetine Has Not Its Equal.

Lung Disease.

Selma, Ala., May 12, 1872.

If, R. Stevers, Boston;
I take great pleasure in recommending your Vegetine. I have been suffering for a long time with Lung Discove, trying every kind of medicine that I could get, but non-seemed to do me any good until I tried your great Venetine remedy. I had used it only a short time before I could discovers very great change in my health for the better. I don't consider that your medicine has its equal for the discovered that your medicine has its equal for the discovered that I have been affacted with.

JOHN THOMAS.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. PENSIONS. ARE PAID every soldier disabled by accident or otherwise. A WOLND of any kind, loss of discretion of eye, RI PITER, if but slight; discusses of Laines or Various Veins give a pension. Under new law thomsends are entitled to an increase of pension. Widows, or plans and dependent fashers for mothers or children ret a pension. Kend 2 stamps for conficulties ret a pension. Kend 2 stamps for conficulties ret a pension. Acts. Address. dismission. Unusapension. Unusapinsion in increase of preserved in the phase and dependent faithers for an
phase and dependent faithers for an
phase and departs Acts. Address.
P. H. Fitzgerald & Co. Claim Arents.
Latin majories hold. Before to hid. Hanking to
and Pres's Central Hank, Bullet Indianage.

SWISS BALSAM

and the laces a new growth. SI a bottle.

Ray Old rethronole your drangest.

WANNER & CO. S Barcley St., N. Y.

GARFIELD It contains the full history of his noble and eventful life and distardly assassination. Surpleal treatment, death, funeral obsequies, etc. The best chance of your life to make memory. Beware of "catchesiny" imitations. This is the only authentic and fully li-instructed life of our Martyred President. Fine steed pertraits. Extra terms to agents. Circulars free Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Phila., Pa

FLORIDA Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co. of Fia.

Issue of 50,000 Shares of \$10 each at par.

With bones of 40 acres for each 10 shares, from charles of the "Distan purchase."

OFFICES.-Third and Chestnut Step. Philadelphia: 115 Broadway, N. Y.

Detailed prospectus with descriptive maps mailed iree to applicants.

HEAPEST BOOKS IN THE WORLD Takes Instory of Sulfaceules's History of England Sulfaceules, Literature, I Tage Sulfaceules Sulfaceules, Literature, I Tage Sulfaceules, Sulfaceu MANHATTAN BOOK CO. 16 W. 14th St., N.Y. P.O. Box 468 HAIR RESTORER PACKET Gray Hair restored to natural color. Harm less preparation. By mail, 50 crs. Stamps taken HULON'S Pharmacy, 224 7th Ave., New York 25 CHRISTMAS CARDS, 10c.; 3 Autumn Boquets, 10c.; 12 Perforated Mottocs, 10c.; 5 Fine Chromos, 10c.; 3 Oil Pictures, 10c.; 2 Eugravings, 10c.; 2 Lithographs, 12xi8, 10c.; All for 50c, postpaid, J.W. FRIZZELL, Baltimore, Md. Sure relief ASTIMA.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. by mail. Stowell & Co.

CTS. pays for the Star Spangled Banner 3 mos.

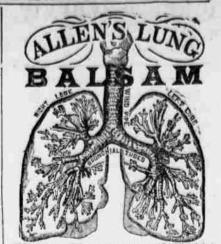
Nothing like it. 79th year. 8 pages, ill'd. Specimens free. Add. S. S. Bassen, Hinsdale, N. H.

rede, without fail. Address for

Marriages made without fail. Address for AGENCY, Postoffice Drawer 191, Futfale, N. Y. AGENCY, Postoffice Drawer 191, Futfale, N. Y. AGENTS, Outfalt free, Address TO AGENTS, Outfalt free, Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Mc. AGENTS WANTED for a book of great dress Alden & Hazen, 31 Milk St., Boston, Mass \$225 A MONTH - AGENTS WANTED - 90 best relibing articles in the world. Tample free Address Jay Bronson, Detroit. Mich. YOUNG MEN If you would learn Telegraphy in four months, and be certain of a situation, address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis. A GENT'S WANTED for the Best and Fastest-A Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Add's H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

WATCHES Catalogue free. Address, Standard American Watch Co., Pittaburgh, Pa. GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address, Great West. Gun Works, Phituburgh, Pa \$72 AWEEE, \$12a day at home easily made, Costly
Outfit free, Add's Thure & Co., Augusta, Maine,
Resident Agents wanted in every town. For particulars address Dr. Fuller, 429 Canal St., N.Y.

Improvements---New
Styles---New Catalogue.



STANDARD REMEDY

IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all ther affections of the Thront and LUNGS, it sands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL! IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TRUTH!

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH!

DR. TOBIAS Venetian Liniment

Has given universal satisfaction since it has been be freduced into the United States. After being tried by millions it has been proclaimed

The Pain Destroyer of the Age!

Thousands of Physicians recommend it as an External Remedy In cases of Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Tooth-ache, Mosquito Bites, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Old Series, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, Pim-ples, Blotches, Freckles, Stiffened Joints and Con-fracted Muscles.

Its Wonderful Curative Powers are Miraculous.

Taken internally in cases of Dysentory, Diarrhea, Sevsschness, Cholera, Croup, Colle, Craups and Sick Headache, its spothing and penetrating qualities are immediately felt. It is perfectly innocent TO TAKE INTERNALLY.

READ THE CERTIFICATES. Warranted for Thirty-four Years and Never Failed.

No one once trying it will be without it; over 600 in fichans use it. Thousands of certificates have een received and a few are given below; \$1,000 will e paid it any one is false.

CHOUP---Children's Lives Saved. Hayme-maw, N. Y.—This is to certify that I have used for ton years. In: Totals, Vinerias Lismest, and during that time I have not juid at lor doctor brills. I have used it for juins and aches, desentery, sore throats, cuts and burns, and by its use have saved several children's lives when attacked by crops. To the judic I say, only lift in an anomalified its value.

JOHN T. ROBERTS. Two Rivens, Morrison Co., Minn.—Many years ago I received a severe injury by a heavy blow usen my back. I tried many things without any relief, and was alvied to use your VENETIAS JASTISSEY, It made a most (omplete cure. Macos, Ga.—I was laid up with Chronic likeuma-ism for near four months and used various reme-dies without any good. One five-ounce bottle of our VENTIAX LINKENT CURE dies and I do most sincerely recommend it for likeumatism.

w Yong, September 11, 1881.—A short time contast medicines were brought to my not senfering from an affection of the throat suffering from an affection of the throat, outwardly his VENETIAN LASIMENT and tool donably during the day his Pilmoste Lasi P, which made a perfect cure. In luture I will se without his medicines. I.P. FERGL, D. D.

What Horsemen Want. A GOOD RELIABLE HORSE LINIMENT AND CONDITION POWDERS.

Such are to be found in Dr. Tobias Horse Lini ment in pint bottles and Drang Constrain Powdens FROM COL. D. McDANIEL.

Owner of Some of the Fastest Running Horses in the World. Herees in the World.

Jehome Pair, June 21.—This is to certify that I have used Dr. Toblas' Venerian House Lindment and Debuy Condition Powders on my face horses and found then to give perfect satisfaction. In fact they have used; the Liniment when rubbed in by the hand inverbilisters or takes the hair off, it has more penetrative qualities than any other I have tried, which I suppose is the great secret of its success in curing sprains. The ingredlests from which the lightly Condition are made have been made known to me by Dr. Toblas. They are perfectly harmless.

10. McDaniel.

The Family Listment is 25 and 50 cents, the House 90 cents, in pint bottles; the Denny Pow-Dens 25 cents a box.

SOLD BY THE DRUGGISTS.

Depot: 42 Murray Street, N. Y. PEERLESS

WILLIAM WILSON. Medical Electrician, 465 Fulton St., Brooklyn,

May be consulted daily from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. free of charge. "THE WILSONIA" MAGNETIC GARMENTS will care every form of disease, to matter st how long standing. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURES in Broceiva and New York. WINTER IS UPON US. PROTECT YOUR-SELVES against asthma or consumption by wearing. "WILSONIA" solos and avoid such danger. TARE MEDICINE AND DIE. WEAR "WILSONIA" Solos and avoid such danger. TARE MEDICINE AND DIE. WEAR "WILSONIA" Solos and avoid such danger. BEWARE OF FRAUDS. Bogus garments are on the market. The "WILSONIA" is studded with metallic oyelets, showing the metals on the face. All others are frauds. Send for pamphlets containing testimonials from the best people in America who have been cured after all forms of medicine had failed. Note our addresses:

. Note our addresses;
NO. 465 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.
NO. 695 BROADWAY,
NO. 1937 BROADWAY,
NO. 2316 THORD AVE
NO. 416 FURTH STREET, NEAR SOUTH
EIGHTH STREET, BROOKLYN, E. D.

BALLOU'S Monthly Magazine For 1882 Illustrated. 100 Pages Entertainment a Month (1,200 a Year) for \$1.50 Per Annum, Postpaid. Charming Romences, Humorous Sketches, Love Stories, Travels and Adventures by Sea and Land, Illustrated Poems, Music, Juvenile Department, Editor's Drawer, Puzzle Page, Ladies' Department, House-keepers' Department, Comic Illustrations, &c., all forming a

Most Complete and Popular Serial, and Oldest in the Country. rial, and Oldest in the Country.
Do not subscribe for any publication until son have
sent 10 cents to the publishers of this popular
monthly, and received a copy of the issue for June
ary, 1862, with its many NEW 197 First June
MENTS. Then, if you wish to continue, will
only be necessary to remit \$1.40 for the balance
of the year. No notice taken of postal cards calling
for samples,
For Sale by all Newsdealers at 15c, a copy,
THOMES & TALBOT, Pubs.,
23 Hawley St., Hoston, Mass.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. Whose cabinet of parlor organs have won RIGHEST HONORS AT EVERY ONE of the GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS for FOURTEEN YEARS (being the only American organs which have been found worthy of such at any), have effected more and GREATER PRACTICALLY VALUELE DEFROVEMENTS in their Organs in the LAST YEAR than in any similar period since the first introduction of this instrument by them, twenty years since; and are now offering one-mest of Highest Registrations and ENLARGED CAPACITY; also popular MEDIUM and SMALLER STILES Of IMPROVED QUALITY, and at LOWER PRIORS ST. \$40. \$45, \$40 and number! A NEW HILLSTHATED CATALOGUE, 36 pp. 4to.; is now ready (October, 1881), fully describing and illustrating more than 100 styles of Organs. This, with set proces, and circulars containing such information about organs generally, which will be useful to every one thinking of purchasing, will be sent free and postpoid. Address MASON & HABILIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON: 45 East 14th Birect, NEW YORK; or 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.