

CALENDAR FOR 1922.

Calendar table showing dates for 1922, including days of the week and month names.

Eclipses for the year 1922. I. A total eclipse of the sun, May 17. II. An annular eclipse of the sun, November 10. III. A transit of Venus, December 6.

Morning Stars. Venus and Jupiter, Venus and Saturn, Mars and Saturn, Mars and Jupiter, Saturn and Jupiter, Saturn and Mars, Saturn and Venus, Saturn and Mercury, Saturn and Uranus, Saturn and Neptune, Saturn and Pluto.

Evening Stars. Venus and Jupiter, Venus and Saturn, Mars and Saturn, Mars and Jupiter, Saturn and Jupiter, Saturn and Mars, Saturn and Venus, Saturn and Mercury, Saturn and Uranus, Saturn and Neptune, Saturn and Pluto.

Pinners' Blotches. Saturday, March 25, July 20 and November 18, blanching their faces with flour. Saturday, March 25, July 20 and November 18, blanching their faces with flour.

The Four Seasons. Winter begins December 21, 1881, and lasts 90 days. Spring begins March 20, 1882, and lasts 92 days, 21 hours and 48 minutes. Summer begins June 21, 1882, and lasts 93 days, 2 hours and 5 minutes. Autumn begins September 22, 1882, and lasts 89 days, 16 hours and 30 minutes.

Church Days and Cycles of Time. Epiphany, Septuagesima, Sexagesima, Quinquagesima, Quadragesima, Triduum Paschale, Palm Sunday, Easter Sunday, Ascension Day, Pentecost Sunday, Trinity Sunday, Corpus Christi, Ascension Day, Pentecost Sunday, Trinity Sunday, Corpus Christi, Ascension Day, Pentecost Sunday, Trinity Sunday, Corpus Christi.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

Moses Taylor, worth \$10,000,000, is the richest merchant in the city and State of New York.

The Reel motor stockholders, at their annual meeting in Philadelphia, after an animated discussion, adopted the report of the directors that the inventor should, for the protection of the stockholders, communicate to some other person than himself the secrets he had discovered, and take out patents to cover his invention.

The New York State board of health has issued a memorandum in which it says that "this board views with great apprehension the widespread snail-shell contagion along the routes of travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific and in numerous manufacturing towns in several States." The board requests immediate information from any point in the State where the dread disease may have broken out.

The frigate Constitution, "Old Ironsides," has just been put out of commission at the Brooklyn navy yard. She was built in Boston in 1794 at a cost of \$300,000. She sailed on her last voyage on August 27, 1922, and was decommissioned at the Brooklyn navy yard on August 27, 1922.

Da Isaac I. Hayes, the Arctic explorer and an ex-member of the New York legislature, died a few days ago in New York, aged fifty-nine years.

An important insurance case—Mogargore against the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York—has just been decided in Philadelphia, the jury bringing in a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$16,875.15. In this case it was claimed by the company that Mogargore failed to pay his premium upon the day it was due, but two days later offered it to the company, which refused to accept it. Mogargore then began suit to compel the company to restore his policy for \$10,000, and pending the case he died. The widow continued the suit, and the jury has now awarded her the full amount claimed, with interest.

John Ellis, his wife and child were drowned while attempting to cross a creek in California. Chumo Tsu Yu, the new Chinese minister to the United States, accompanied by his wife, secretary and suite, numbering fifteen persons, arrived the other day in San Francisco.

Miss Nettie Wheeler, inmate of a disorderly house at Coldwater, Mich., was shot dead by her husband, who followed up his crime by killing himself. Jealousy is the supposed cause of the double tragedy.

Three cars containing 250,000 cards of silk-worms' eggs, each card having 30,000 eggs, recently passed through Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, on their way Eastward from Japan, bound for Italy. The eggs are valued at \$250,000, and were in charge of four Italian merchants.

A passenger train on the Southern Pacific railroad was boarded and robbed by desperadoes when near El Paso, Texas.

A body of men known as the "Knights of the Switch," in Harrison county, Ind., took Philip Borden, a respectable citizen, from his bed at midnight, and, after tying him to a tree, flayed him from the shoulders to the hips with hickory switches. They cut large gashes all up until their victim fainting, having received probably fatal injuries.

Thomas Coleman, a colored man, was hanged at Guilford, Conn., for the murder of Alfred Smith.

W. L. Rustin & Co., extensive manufacturers of fertilizers in Baltimore, have failed, owing about \$300,000.

Smallpox has gained a foothold in almost every part of St. Louis.

Ten buildings were burned to the ground at Knoxville, Iowa.

A band of cowboys took possession of Caldwell, Kan., and in the fight which took place between them and the citizens Michael Meagher, marshal of the town, and two cowboys were killed.

Patterson and Mallory, two desperadoes, went through the mining camp of Independence, Colo., firing their pistols promiscuously, whereupon the miners turned out in force and killed the two men with bullets.

FROM WASHINGTON.

HEC. FREDERICK T. WASHINGTON, nominated by the President to be secretary of state as successor to Mr. Blaine, was born in Millstone, Somerset county, N. J., on August 4, 1817. He is a nephew and was the adopted son of Theodore Frelinghuysen, ex-president of Rutgers college. He was graduated from Rutgers college in 1838, and three years later was admitted to the bar. In 1841 he was appointed attorney general of New Jersey, receiving a reappointment in 1853. On the death of United States Senator Wright, in November, 1855, Mr. Frelinghuysen was appointed to fill the vacancy, and the appointment was extended by the legislature to cover the entire term, which ended in 1859. In 1871 he was elected to the United States Senate for a full term, to succeed A. G. Cattell. He left the Senate in 1877. Since that time he has devoted himself to his private affairs. Mr. Frelinghuysen's nomination was promptly and unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

The bill reported by Mr. Logan from the Senate committee on military affairs to provide for placing General Grant on the army retired list read as follows: "That in recognition of the eminent public services of Ulysses S. Grant, late general of the army, the President be and he hereby is authorized to nominate and, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint him to the army, with the rank and grade of general to be placed on the retired list with pay accordingly. All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are suspended for this purpose only." The bill passed the committee by a party vote of five against three.

Mr. GEORGE SULLIVAN, the brother-in-law and counsel of Guiteau, delivered a lecture on the "Guiteau Case" before a small audience, although quite a large number of tickets were sold. The lecturer complained of the hostility of the press and the public, said he was satisfied that the prisoner would not live to see the end of the trial, and expressed the fear that Guiteau would yet be killed by some desperate man.

The President nominated J. C. Danforth, of New York, to be assistant secretary of state.

The Mississippi river commission, which was sent to the Senate the other day, estimates that the total cost of improvements that it recommends will be \$33,000,000.

The Joint Senate and House committee appointed to arrange for memorial ceremonies in honor of President Garfield invited ex-Secretary Blaine to deliver the eulogy before both branches of Congress in the hall of the House of Representatives.

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER, of Philadelphia, nominated by the President to succeed Hon. Wayne McVay as attorney-general, was born in Salem county, N. J., in 1835, graduated from Princeton college in 1853, was admitted to practice law in Philadelphia in 1858, and was appointed attorney-general of Pennsylvania by Governor Geary in 1867, this being the extent of his public official life.

His estimates of appropriation required for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, are as follows:

Table with columns for year (1882, 1883) and amounts for various departments: Legislative, Executive, Department of State, War Department, Navy Department, Interior Department, Post-Office Department, Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Justice.

Grand totals, \$410,452,897 and \$293,922,222. Merchants' packages and letters were sent to Mr. Scoville, Guiteau's counsel, causing him some alarm. It turns out that a letter in the far West was playing a practical joke on an applicant for a postmastership.

It is stated by the Peruvian minister that ex-President Piérola, of Peru, left that country, as he believed, for Europe. This leaves no opposition to the administration of the Peruvian government by Vice-President Montero, while President Callero is retained in arrest by Chili.

GUITEAU gave his views of his trial to the Washington agent of the Associated Press. The assassin-prisoner Judge Cox, repeated his oft-repeated assertion that President Garfield's "removal" was due to the Dolly, and asserted himself as satisfied with his jury and the way in which his trial proceeded. A cast of the prisoner's head was obtained by the sculptor, Muls, although it was only after some persuasive flattery that Guiteau would allow his head to be taken off so that the cast could be taken.

MACCALLISTO, the man who threw a revolver at Signor Depretis, the Italian prime minister, in the chamber of deputies, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a year's interdiction in the island of Ischia, with a fine of 200 francs.

The converts and populace have denigrated several Jewish shops at Kaffa, in the Crimea, Russia.

SEVERAL hundred tenant farmers have plowed Mr. Parnell's farm in county Wicklow, Ireland, and performed all the necessary work there.

A SENTRY guarding the prison at Malaga, Spain, noticed an Englishman walking around the walls, and challenged him five times. The latter, not understanding the challenge, remained silent, whereupon the sentry shot him dead.

PIÉROLA has resigned the presidency of Peru, and left Lima for Europe.

MR. GORTZEL, an Austrian by birth but a naturalized American, has subscribed \$62,500 to the Vienna theater fund.

A BOAT containing fourteen persons left Galway, Ireland, for the Aran islands. Midway of the passage a storm was encountered, in which the boat was sunk and all hands perished.

FIFTY-FIVE lives are reported to have been lost by the bursting of dams on a railroad in Algeria.

A CORNER list of the victims of the Ring street fire, in Vienna, puts the total number at 794.

TEN St. Petersburg police have arrested a large number of nihilists—one dispatch says as many as 200—and captured a great quantity of concealed bombs, some of which were skillfully concealed in oranges.

CONCERNING the trouble in Ireland dispatches say that a quantity of arms, ammunition and dynamite was discovered hidden in a store in Dublin, and four persons were arrested. The constabulary barracks at Croby, county Meath, have been burned to the ground. The occupants were asleep at the time of the fire and barely escaped with their lives. One dispatch says that in Killarney "the situation is growing more and more serious, and that in certain districts the ordinary administration of the government has temporarily ceased."

No man knows what a ministering angel the wife is until he comes home one day, suffering with a dreadful cold, and she happens to have a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house.

GUITEAU'S TRIAL.

Dr. Spitzka was called as the first witness by Mr. Scoville, on the twenty-third day. His specialty is nervous and mental diseases, and he is a prominent member of the medical society and Vienna. His competitive paper on this subject obtained a prize in 1878. He testified that he examined the prisoner on the twenty-third day, and that he might speak intelligently if compelled to testify; his decision was that the prisoner was insane. "Guiteau's tendency is toward mental delusions of the formation of living objects and morbid projects. It is a moral monomania with incapacity of judgment. I judged him insane before I had asked him a question," said the witness in his own defense. "The fact of his face as well marked for insanity as any I ever saw." Mr. Scoville then put a hypothetical question summarizing incidents in the prisoner's history, and asking finally if in witness opinion the prisoner was insane when he shot the President. The doctor thought the man was probably sane at that time. Mr. Scoville opened the cross-examination by asking a definition of insanity. The doctor declined to formulate a definition, but gave an approximate reply. Mr. Scoville then asked a series of questions. Dr. Spitzka's professional record and standing with the intent to throw discredit upon him. This was a passage of words between them in which both sides endeavored to some extent. On October 31 the doctor had, said a fixed opinion that Guiteau was insane, founded on his own observations and on the objective opinions of various lay people who had seen the prisoner; on this account he declined to testify for the prosecution when approached by Judge Foster, and on the same day he had written to the cross-examination by asking a definition of insanity. The doctor declined to formulate a definition, but gave an approximate reply. Mr. Scoville then asked a series of questions. 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