The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....November 23, 1881.

ROSCOE CONKLING has returned to the practice of law, and has opened an office in New York City.

REPORTS from Washington say that not less than half a dozen plans for a new bankrupt law will be submitted to Congress soon after that body is organized.

JUDGE FOLGER last week entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Windom is busily preparing to again resume his seat in the Senate.

SINCE General Green B. Raum has been Commissioner of Internal Revenue, $600,000,000 have been collected, and not one dollar has been lost by defalcation. This is a record to be proud of.

SECRETARY QUAY announces himself in favor of Galusha A. Grow as the next Republican candidate for Governor. The smart Alecks of the press insist that the brilliant Secretary is taking this method of killing off Galusha.

IN his testimony in the Guiteau case last week, Secretary Blaine stated that he invented the term "Stalwart," that he is one of them, and that all Stalwarts worked for the election of Garfield. We hope the Lah-da-dahs won't faint.

THE only way to get rid of the increasing evil of the circulation of punched and mutilated coin, is for business men to refuse to take it at its face value. The Pennsylvania Railroad has instructed its agents not to take it except at a heavy discount.

SINCE the election, the two Readjuster Congressmen from Virginia have announced their determination to act with the Republicans, and participate in their caucuses. This will give the Republicans 148 votes, or two more than a majority in the House.

MR. MACVEAGH has at last forced himself out of the Cabinet. His apparent anxiety to get out was greater than that of most men to get in. When history is written, it will not have much to show for his eight months' administration of the office of Attorney Ceneral.

THE newspapers of Georgia are calling upon the authorities to drive the Mormon missionaries out of the State. It appears that 800 converts to Mormonism have been made in Georgia within two years, and some of them have returned to their old homes wiser and poorer men.

ALL the Cabinet officers, with the exception of the new Secretary of the Treasury, are preparing to vacate their positions immediately after the meeting of Congress. It is well understood in official circles that the personal relations of these gentlemen with President Arthur are unimpaired.

IT is announced that the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, the Independent-Greenbacker who was elected to Congress from Brooklyn, N. Y., and Brumm, the Pennsylvania Greenbacker, have both pledged themselves to enter the caucus of the Republicans and act with that party. This gives the Republicans 150 votes, or a majority of 4.

THE exports of breadstuffs have materially fallen off during the past year. During the ten months ending October, 1880, the aggregate exports of barley, corn, cornmeal, oats, rye, wheat, and flour amounted to $235,177,847. During the ten months just passed the exports were only $192,292,552. Nearly all the falling off occurred in September and October, and it was no doubt largely due to reports of short crops.

THE best day's political work since the war, was the defeat of the Bourbons in Virginia, at the late election. They are weighed down with grief and are hourly expecting to hear the blast of Gabriel's last trump. All through the South the result is looked upon as the beginning of the end of Bourbon domination. When Virginia turns her face to the morning light, the end of the "Solid South" is at hand.

THE State authorities are moving in the matter of suppressing the graveyard insurance business, and on Saturday Deputy Attorney General Gilbert and Insurance Commissioner Forster appeared in the Dauphin County Court, and asked for writs of quo warranto for the dissolution of a number of mutual insurance companies that did not comply with the terms of their charter. This action has caused great consternation among the sharks engaged in the business, and they are combining to defend their business.

THE *Inter-Ocean* says:

> An editor in New Jersey publishes a daily paper which is Republican in politics, and a weekly which is intensely Democratic. In the daily he pitches into himself as the editor of the weekly, but in the weekly he gets even by bitterly annihilating himself as editor of the daily. It is a question so far which has the better of it.

Pooh! pooh! a Pennsylvania editor, not a hundred miles distant can match the Jerseyman and not half try. He claims to publish a Republican paper, and in it to support his party nominee, while every hour spent out of his office was devoted to electioneering for the Democratic candidate. The result apparently proved that the individual had the better of the journal, as the Democrat was elected.

THE Independent Republicans of this State held a meeting at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday night last. About a dozen counties were represented by gentlemen with a grievance.

It is claimed that the meeting was in the interest of Senator Lee for Governor, Calvin Wells, the owner of the *Press*, for United States Senator, and Editor Smoth, of the same paper, for Congress. The object of the meeting, as publicly announced, is to organize the Independents with the purpose of capturing the next State Convention.

It was agreed to appoint a committee of one from each Senatorial and Legislative district in the State for this purpose. Here is ample notice of the designs of this clique of soreheads. Now let the true Republicans of each county see to it, that the right kind of men are sent to the next Convention, and that the schemes of these kickers are thwarted.

IT is very evident that Guiteau, whose case is now on trial at Washington, is endeavoring to induce the Court and jury to believe him insane. His conduct in the Court room is assumed for the purpose of creating the impression that he is a lunatic. He becomes obstreperous, insists on addressing the Court, on taking charge of the case, and on dismissing his counsel.

It is thought that his absurdities are all assumed. He is entirely too self-conscious, and exhibits cunning rather than lunacy. Although all the material facts in the case are undisputed, the trial will probably drag along for weeks, and will entirely turn upon the point as to whether the assassin was, or was not, crazy, at the time of the commission of the crime. The Court is exhibiting a great deal of forbearance and leniency towards him, evidently determined that he shall have a fair and impartial trial according to law, despite his constantly recurring and irritating interruptions and generally provoking, and bad conduct.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* says: "The Philadelphia *Times* and Pittsburgh *Dispatch* published simultaneously on Thursday morning what purported to be the proceedings of a meeting of some twenty-five persons at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon. As the wording and the errors were the same there is no doubt of the article in one paper being but the copy of the other, and as, according to the *Record*, "Mr. A. K. McClure hung on the outskirts of the conference, seeking whom he might devour or fill with political wisdom," there is not much doubt but he was the inventor of the article though not the writer. In the article the name of Congressman Jacob M. Campbell appeared as being present. General Campbell was in the city at the time in attendance at the session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Pa., but was not in attendance at this meeting, was not given an invitation to be present, and knew nothing of such a meeting until it was over. Upon seeing his name in the *Times* of Thursday morning in that connection, he wrote the following to that paper, which note appeared in the issue of yesterday, with the heading "Congressman Campbell not an Independent."

> In your account of the proceedings of a meeting of Independent Republicans held yesterday in Parlor C of the Continental Hotel I find my name among those in attendance. This is a mistake; I was not present at the meeting.
>
> Very respectfully,
>
> J. M. CAMPBELL.
>
> *Philadelphia*, Nov. 17, 1881.

CULLINGS.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* having intimated that if President Arthur does not throw Grant overboard James G. Blaine will be the next President of the United States, the Cincinnati *Gazette* says in reply: "Arthur is to be intimidated. A whip is to be held over him. If he does not eschew Stalwartism and Grant and Conkling, then 'James G. Blaine will be the next President of the United States.' What an excellent provision to put President Arthur on his good behavior! But if he does behave well, and does cast off Stalwartism and Grant and Conkling, then what? Is he then to be chosen for another term? Is Blaine to be put to the use of a club, to keep Arthur in awe, and to be cast off if Arthur behaves himself? Great Cæsar's clay, that came at last to stop a bung hole, was not put to baser use than this makes of Blaine." *Inter-Ocean.*

THE anti-Bourbon victory in Virginia has created something like a panic in more than one of the ex-slave States. Having ruled so long and so firmly, the Bourbons are appalled at the prospect of losing their power now revealed by the light of events in Virginia. In South Carolina there is consternation over the news, and there are mutterings of revolt among the more liberal members of the Democratic party. The newspaper organ of the South Carolina Democracy, in a moment of extreme depression, has remarked that the Democrats gained wherever a free expression at the polls was possible, as if this were not possible all over a Democratic State. The Arkansas Democrats have taken the alarm, and the Little Rock Democratic organ complains that the Republicans are awaiting an opportunity to try "the Tennessee experiment" in Arkansas. The paper solemnly warns its readers that when the wicked Republicans do get the upper hand of the Democracy they will fasten upon the people every "dollar of the disputed bonds." This is a plea for the repudiators to stand firmly together if they do not want the State to pay its debts. There seems to be just now among the Bourbons of the South a fearful looking for of justice, judgment, and Republicans to come.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE battle over the admission of Dakota as a State is destined to be fought in advance. The Territory of Dakota is very large, embracing upward of 150,000 square miles. According to the census of 1880, it has a population of 135,000, the greater part of which is located in the southern section of the Territory. The proposition will probably be to measure off an area embracing about 45,000 square miles, and admit it as a State. The Democrats are already arraying themselves in opposition to this, chiefly on grounds of economy, of course, since it seems to be conceded that the population is overwhelmingly Republican, and the admission of Dakota under the circumstances would be likely to increase the number of Senators by two, and the Republican membership of the House by one. This would also increase the expenditures on government account somewhat, though without reference to the political complexion of the new State.

We have said that the struggle over Dakota is likely to begin before the State stands knocking at the door of the Union. The Democrats will oppose the project, ostensibly because it will increase expenses, and in some sort tend to decrease Congressional representation numerically in the older States. It may be assumed that at present the case is purely one of political consideration—the Republicans desiring the admission because it promises to strengthen them in the National councils, and the Democrats therefore opposing it. But this is the selfish aspect of the project. It is not the only aspect, nor by any means the most important.—*North American.*

Pennsylvania's Official Returns.

The following are the official figures of the vote of Pennsylvania for State Treasurer, as obtained from the returns on file in the State Department:

COUNTIES.	Silas M. Baily	Orange Noble	Chas. H. Wolf	R. W. Jackson	Jas. M. Wilson
Adams	2348	2871	37	52	2
Allegheny	15679	9860	5048	1015	140
Armstrong	2893	2466	317	208	29
Beaver	2949	2654	340	30	10
Bedford	3163	3370	129	55	.....
Berks	4650	9920	130	108	350
Blair	3275	2435	297	148	20
Bradford	4387	2960	1310	403	199
Bucks	6240	6996	556	43	6
Butler	3517	3327	771	133	178
Cambria	3117	3365	144	202	37
Cameron	519	479	14	24	3
Carbon	2152	2719	103	49	274
Centre	2344	3491	185	151	40
Chester	5636	4298	941	53	237
Clarion	1739	2734	132	422	.....
Clearfield	1841	2394	55	231	20
Clinton	1819	2525	273	33	.....
Columbia	1247	2878	127	156	63
Crawford	4507	3718	390	1245	608
Cumberland	2922	4023	150	83	3
Dauphin	5793	3900	951	135	1
Delaware	3221	2372	1574	12	9
Elk	620	1242	20	93	6
Erie	4656	4130	292	437	195
Fayette	3458	3752	88	276	77
Forest	371	255	3	315	.....
Franklin	4098	4014	147	5	27
Fulton	768	1133	8	2	9
Greene	1530	2976	7	10	69
Huntington	2629	2034	386	224	2
Indiana	3109	1163	161	1204	16
Jefferson	2203	2212	86	126	10
Juniata	1446	1707	29	47	2
Lackawanna	4220	4116	945	.....	92
Lancaster	9899	5770	1495	19	38
Lawrence	2062	1221	932	107	149
Lebanon	3191	1022	65	.....	154
Lehigh	4468	5736	67	27	29
Luzerne	5870	7695	1447	13	214
Lycoming	2751	3629	447	571	41
M'Kean	2477	2192	897	182	40
Mercer	3971	3607	535	428	505
Mifflin	1469	1689	197	74	4
Monroe	649	2338	34	8	.....
Montgomery	8407	8949	944	53	37
Montour	891	1340	136	71	8
Northampton	2714	5178	411	52	25
N'thumbl'd	2948	4410	2084	131	15
Perry	2420	2435	107	.....	.....
Philadelphia	55866	42357	14722	254	67
Pike	236	863	8	25	2
Potter	1236	594	48	384	.....
Schuylkill	4963	8089	2141	1641	47
Snyder	1367	1278	860	4	.....
Somerset	3528	2051	103	2	15
Sullivan	417	677	48	144	.....
Susquehanna	3421	2542	127	159	87
Tioga	2737	1297	695	919	10
Union	638	1134	1720	6	54
Venango	2902	2958	653	933	137
Warren	1927	1390	281	584	79
Washington	5362	4703	112	223	.....
Wayne	1720	2254	748	.....	8
Westmoreld	4398	5222	211	196	6
Wyoming	1559	1793	30	38	14
York	4307	7068	223	1	26
Total	265295	258471	49084	14976	4507

Baily's plurality, 6,824.
Total vote, including scattering, 593,233.

The Hole Mr. MacVeagh is In.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The *Star* announces positively that the President has not accepted Mr. MacVeagh's resignation. It says as the case stands Mr. MacVeagh has unqualified and peremptorily resigned without any saving clause or contingency and has left Washington and taken leave of his duties. He considers himself as severed completely from the office of Attorney General and is now simply a private citizen. But President Arthur has not accepted Mr. MacVeagh's resignation. He has designated Solicitor General Phillips as Acting Attorney General; but such designation can only be for ten days. It was reported tonight that a decision rendered by Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court, has been found, which provides that a Cabinet officer cannot leave his position until his resignation is accepted.

Brutal Beings.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., November 13.—There was a brutal prize fight near this place on Friday, in which Billy Lynch, of this city, and Joe O'Neil, of Vandalia, were the principals. There were no stakes, but the fight was no less sanguinary on that account. It was witnessed by a number of men who, judging from all accounts, enjoyed it thoroughly. Both Lynch and O'Neil fought with desperation and each was badly punished. Round after round was fought and still the men came to time and the brutal contest proceeded. At last, in the twentieth round, O'Neil weakened and threw up the sponge, but not until he was nearly dead. The two men were taken from the field in wagons.

Attempt to Blow Up a Residence.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., November 18.—About three o'clock this morning an attempt was made by unknown parties to blow up the residence of Mr. Merkle, a prominent coal operator at Minersville. A large can of powder was placed on one of the parlor windows and a fuse applied. The inmates though badly frightened escaped injury.

A SHOT AIMED AT GUITEAU,

THE COWARDLY ASSASSIN'S FRIGHT.

A Ballot Sent into the Prisoner's Van While on its Way to the Jail.

While being conveyed back to the jail Saturday, Guiteau was fired at by a man on horseback, who had followed the prison van for some distance after it had left the Court House. The ball grazed his left wrist, inflicting a slight scratch only. The horseman, though pursued immediately after firing the shot, was not caught until late in the evening. He proves to be one "Bill" Jones, a resident of the District of Columbia, and a farmer.

Among those who watched the transfer of the prisoner from the Court House to the van was a man seated on a somewhat rusty sorrel horse. The animal was urged by his rider close to the van, and from his seat an excellent view of the assassin as he hurried through the hooting mob could be obtained. If the man on horseback was given a second glance by any one who saw him, it was only to confirm the idea that he was a countryman, who, having transacted his business at market, wished to combine a little pleasure with his trip to Washington. He was a medium-sized man, about thirty-five years of age, weighing, perhaps, 175 pounds. A brown moustache adorned his somewhat sunburned face, and his hair, it is said, was of sandy hue. The animal which he rode was poorly groomed and appeared to be possessed of more patience than speed. When the van moved off this man rode along a short distance behind it. Occasionally he would urge his animal alongside the van and then drop behind. The officers on the vehicle say his actions were observed by them, but they believed him to be a person having business in the direction of the jail, and who desired to keep beside the van from motives of curiosity.

The vehicle in which Guiteau was riding is of the ordinary "Blackmaria," description, to be seen in every large city. It is about ten feet by four in size, and four feet six inches in height. The box is built of stout wood, lined with extra heavy sheet iron. The vehicle is painted brown and has small circular holes for ventilation at the top and on each side and in front a narrow grating, through which the driver can see what is transpiring within. The van was drawn east along D street, New Jersey avenue to the Capitol grounds, thence in front of the Capitol through the main road leading to East Capitol street at its junction with First street East. Here a mysterious horsemen urged his animal up along the left side of the van as if to pass it. Guiteau was standing up in the front of the van with his hands upon the grating looking out through the bars. Suddenly the report of a pistol was heard by the officer on the front seat. Guiteau screamed in terrified tones "Oh, I am shot!" and fell to the floor of the van. The horse attached to the vehicle pranced with fright, and officer Edelin, drawing his pistol, saw the horseman he had previously noticed in the act of re-cocking a smoking revolver. The officer drew his pistol and the rider, perceiving the motion, wheeled his horse quickly and started down First street in the direction of the Batimore and Ohio Railroad tracks.

Officer Edelin took as good aim at the horseman as possible and fired. The rider threw up one of his hands and in the Indian fashion leaned down over the side of his horse and galloped away. The van was wheeled around as quickly as possible and started in pursuit of the flying man. He had nearly a block's start, but the horses attached to the van were fleeter than the animal he bestrode, and his pursuers slowly gained on him. At the corner of H street, however, the railroad tracks cross the street, and here the van had to be slowed to avoid a possible accident. The rider gained a considerable distance by this delay, and as he turned west into K street the pursuit was abandoned and the van was turned about and driven to the jail. No attempt to ascertain the result of Guiteau's injuries was made. He could be seen by the officers crouching on the floor of the van and seemed to be unhurt. The news of the attempted shooting reached police headquarters long before the van reached the jail, and information was telephoned Warden Crocker. He summoned Dr. Williams, the jail physician, who was in attendance when Guiteau arrived. He took off his coat, the left sleeve of which was cut in two places by the ball,

His shirt which was not injured was removed and the sleeve of his undershirt slit with a penknife over the spot where he averred he had been hit. Examination disclosed a slight abrasion of the skin about the size of a one cent piece where the bullet had touched the arm in its passage. No blood came from the wound and the assassin was given a piece of ice to hold upon the bruise to reduce a slight swelling. The news of the shooting spread through the city with great rapidity. Mr. Scoville, Mrs. Scoville and J. Wilson Guiteau, the assassin's brother, were driven rapidly to the jail and were quickly convinced that no harm had come to their relative.

A Terrible Tale of the Sea.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The bark, Lowwood, commanded by Captain Fritz, from Belfast, Ireland, which arrived this afternoon, brings a part of the crew of the British bark Bendor, of London. The vessel was coal-loaded and was bound from Liverpool to St. John, New Foundland. She was wrecked on October 20, in lat. 49.10., lon. 37.30. Captain Fritz sent his second mate and three men to the rescue, and in doing so the boat was swamped and all were drowned. Then the Lowwood sent her first mate and brought a portion of the crew, when a heavy gale came up and they had to leave the wreck and the other part of the crew to the mercy of the sea.

A Fight About a Woman.

LYNCHBURG, Va., November 17.—Postmaster Staham was attacked on Tuesday night in front of the Arlington Hotel by a young man named J. G. Hicks, of Richmond, and, in defending himself, severely stabbed his assailant in the right shoulder. Hicks refused to prosecute, and the mayor dismissed the case this morning. A woman is said to be at the bottom of the difficulty.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our special correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1881.

I have this hour returned from the Guiteau trial, and will give you my impressions while they are fresh. The court room was so densely crowded that I could not at first see the prisoner, but, pressing within the bar, I secured a seat from which I had an excellent view. As I took my seat, I heard a sharp distinct voice say:—"I want the Court to know I do not come here on my hands and knees as a criminal, but as a representative of Deity!" Looking in the direction of the voice, I saw a pale, thin, excited, gesticulating man; it was Guiteau. Soon the door of the witness room was opened, and all eyes were fixed on the well known form of James G. Blaine. He was conducted to a seat within the bar. Col. Corkhill now arose to open the case for the prosecution. If the reader has seen a verbatim report, I presume he has felt regret and shame that the United States, in so important a case, a case in which the words of counsel will be read in every civilized tongue, should have been so incompetently and weakly represented. The address was a verbose, rambling, irrelevant harangue about the late war, the assasination of Lincoln, our form of Government, and it abounded in sophomorical flights and hackneyed platitudes—all calculated to confuse the jury as to their duty, and to mystify them as to the criminality of the criminal. Considering the cause and the occasion, so much verbal inexactitude has seldom been crowded into so brief a time. When the counsel sat down, I thought a sigh of relief came from a disgusted court and bar. I have no personal ill-feeling toward Col. Corkhill, but if something is not done to rebuff the intrusion of such low grade mediocrity into responsible positions in this country, the public legal service will be in danger of inanity. Owing to his social standing and connexion here, the city press speaks flatteringly of his failure, but the press outside of Washington is free from social embarrassment, and candor to serve God and man by telling the truth. I can now see why the Government would not entrust the Star Route cases to him, but I cannot understand how a sane Government ever entrusted him with anything.

Mr. Blaine was now called to the witness stand. The clerk was proceeding to administer the oath with the Bible, but Mr. Blaine whispered his preference for the other way, and was sworn with his right hand elevated and without kissing the book. A chair was offered him, but he preferred to testify standing. He detailed the incidents of the morning, the hour, and the moments preceding and following the assassination. But little was added to the tragic history with which the public is familiar, but it was exceedingly interesting to hear the story from the distinguished witness. After Mr. Blaine had concluded his testimony direct, Mr. Scoville, the brother-in-law and counsel for Guiteau, arose to cross-examine him. With arms folded across his chest, and with perfect poise and composure, but not without deference to the witness, he questioned Mr. Blaine with great skill and directness. His object was to elicit from a distinguised authority a history of the cause and effect of the bitter dissensions within the Republican party at the time of the assassination, and to impress the jury with the idea that those dissensions were calculated to throw unsound and loosely pivoted minds off their balance, thus shifting the odium of Guiteau's offense to this supposed ulterior cause. Mr. Blaine answered the questions relative to politics within his party with apparent reluctance, and with much adroitness and wit. When the cross-examination was over, Mr. Blaine bowing to the Judge and shaking hands with the clerk who had administered the oath, left the room.

I believe that Guiteau is insane, but not to the degree of irresponsibility for murder, and my opinion has not been formed from what I have seen, more than from his assertion that he was a lawyer, a politician and a theologian. The vanity of those three professions is too much for even a strong mind

C. A. S.

A Desperado in Jail.

MENEMONEE, Wis., Nov. 18.—Ed. Maxwell, *alias* Williams, one of the notorious outlaws who murdered Sheriff Coleman, has been brought here and safely lodged in jail. There was no attempt at violence. He talks freely and acknowledges the murder, but says it was done in self-defense. Lou Williams (his brother) and himself were in the Eau Galle woods about five days. Several times the pursuing party were very close to them.

His story is that immediately after the shooting they crossed the Chippewa river in a skiff found on the bank, using a shingle and fence board for paddles. Both were wounded, Ed. in the right hand, arm, and shoulder, and Lou in the arm, breast and face. Lou was crazy with pain, and twice while crossing the river drew a knife on Ed. After crossing they pursued a westerly course, traveling at night and hiding by day. They were eighty-five hours without food. When finishing they killed a steer, but they had gone without food so long they had no appetite. They had no help whatever in their flight, being afraid to trust anyone with the secret of their identity.

Ed had nothing to say regarding the probability of his capture, but says significantly, he is a good shot.

An Asylum Fire.

COLUMBUS, O., November 18.—The state asylum for the insane was destroyed by fire to-day. It was completed in July, 1877, at a cost of $1,520,980 and has accomodations for 900 patients. A lady attendant was overcome by excitement and for a time was entirely bereft of reason, but by care she was soon restored.

The 614 patients and all employes were safely removed from the building, and the only accident occurred to a fireman, who broke his leg. Dr. Doran is firmly convinced that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Superintendent Rutter has furnished temporary assistance to about 200 sufferers.

The officers, teachers and employés lost everything except the clothing they were wearing. Dr. Doran states to-night that the loss will amount to $100,000 or $150,000. There was no insurance on the property, as the State does not insure its buildings.

Thefts of Stamps.

A subject of the greatest importance to the business community has just been brought to the attention of the Postal Department by the Philadelphia Maratime Exchange. It is an admitted fact that many corporations and firms which have an extensive correspondence lose annually many thousands of dollars through the theft of postage stamps by their employees. Years ago this system of petty speculation was so extensively practised in London that a gang of thieves did a thriving business in purchasing the stolen stamps at a discount of 50 per cent. and reselling them at the suburban post offices for a full value. As a general rule in consequence of the impossibility of identifying the stolen property, detection was out of the question. At the earnest solicitation of many prominent people the then Postmaster General gave the subject his attention, and finally one of the subordinates hit upon a plan which has proved effectual in breaking up the game of plunder. This was to perforate the stamps with the initials of the corporation or firm by whom they were to be put in use. At the present time, when a firm or corporation in Great Britain orders stamps to the value of $400 or $500, or more, the postal authorities, either without additional cost or at mere nominal charge, according to the quantity ordered, perforates each stamp.

By these means the stamps are identified with the purchaser, and are difficult to dispose of dishonestly, although at the same time the partial mutilation does not in any way interfere with the legitimate sale of the stamps in case the original buyer, for any reason—such as going out of business—is desirous of disposing of them to any other reputable concern. The Maritime Exchange is desirous that this system should be introduced on this side of the water, and has accordingly addressed the department to that end. Several members of the institution, in order to give a practical indorsement to the proposition, have intimated their willingness to order stamps to the value of $500, provided the Government will perforate the stamps with such initials as may be indicated. "We believe," say the officers of the Exchange in an official communication, "that the adoption of some such plan would result in important saving to parties who are large users of stamps, and that they would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity thus presented to protect themselves against a small peculation from underlings, which have, in many instances, been traced as the beginning of much larger thefts." Postmaster Huidepoper has addressed a letter to Postmaster General James approving the suggestion and recommending that it be complied with.

Death of Mrs. Edwin Booth.

Mrs. Mary McVicker Booth, wife of Edwin Booth, died at her parents' residence in New York at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. She had been a sufferer from consumption of the throat and lungs for a year, having contracted the disease while in England in 1880. Her condition was not considered alarming until within a few weeks past, when her strength rapidly failed. For two days previous to death she lay in a state of coma and expired without recovering consciousness. Mrs. Booth was the step-daughter of Mr. J. H. McVicker, the owner of McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, and was at one time leading lady for Mr. Booth. For ten years past she has not appeared on the stage. During his wife's illness Mr. Booth expressed a tender regard for her welfare, and the many tokens of love and kindness which he bestowed were the more noticeable to his friends by reason of the estrangement which had existed between them since their visit to England. It was on account of his wife's health that Mr. Booth declined to play for a second season in London, she not being able to endure that climate. Mr. and Mrs. McVicker gave up their Chicago residence and took a house in New York that they might be with Mrs. Booth while she was under medical care. Mr. Booth was called to New York yesterday morning, and will be obliged to cancel his engagement in Philadelphia for the present week. The Lyceum will be closed this evening, but the remainder of the week the supporting company will produce pieces especially prepared for them, none of which are in Mr. Booth's repertoire. Next week the company goes to Baltimore, and it is expected that the tragedian will keep his engagements in that city.

The Three Links.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.—The semi-annual session of the grand lodge of I. O. O. F. of Philadelphia, was here to-day. Grand Master Robert E. Wright, jr., of Allentown, occupied the chair. A lengthy report of the decisions and actions of the grand master during the past few months was read, and after having been referred to a committee the decisions were approved. A communichtion from the bi-centennial association asking grand lodge to take part in the celebration next year, was read and action on same was deferred until annual meeting. Amendments relative to lodges working in third degree were laid over until annual session.

The nominations of officers to be elected in May next, then took place as follows; Grand master, Francis M. Rea, of Philadelphia; grand master, Charles M. Hickock, of Bedford; grand wardens, George Bertraim, Joseph P. Robbins, John Carter, Dr. W. A. Patten, C. G. Simon, Amos H. Hall, Thomas M. Armstrong, John Server, George Hawkens, Dr. Hillyer, Charles N. Ridgway, of Philadelphia, and N. P. Savage of Pittsburgh; grand secretary, John B. Nicholson, of Philadelphia; grand treasurer, M. Richards Muckle, of Philadelphia; grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge, Samuel F. Gwinner, of Taylorsville. Mr. Henry J. Bertil was sleeted trustee of the Hall Association of this city.

Five Huntsmen Poisoned.

Five huntsmen, among whom was Edwin B. McCaulley, cashier of the Philadelphia Bridge Works, whose office is on South Fourth street, went West in September last for elk and buffalo and met a terrible fate, near Rawlins, Wyoming Territory. Among their stores was a package of arsenic for curing skins which the cook, mistaking for baking powder, used in making bread. The party all fell victims to the fatal error and died before medical aid could reach them. Mr. McCaulley's remains have arrived at his late residence in Reading and will be interred at that place.

The Indians.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Secretary of the Interior Kirkwood yesterday completed his annual report to the President. As usual, the Indian question occupies the larger portion of the document. The Secretary strongly recommends that liberal provision be made by Congress for teaching the Indian youth our language; that upon just terms to the Indians the number and area of the existing reservations be greatly reduced; that on such reservations as are not well adapted to farming without irregation, efforts be made to teach the Indians to become husbandmen, instead of endeavoring to try to make them farmers; that the Indians' titles to the reduced reservations be individualized and thoroughly protected by by laws, and that the more civilized reservation Indians be encouraged to abandon their tribal relations by setting up experimental forms of local government among them as nearly alike as may be to the system of county government prevailing in the States and Territories in which the reservations are respectively located.

The Secretary states that there are now in the States and teritories west of the Mississippi river 102 reservations, great and small, on which are located in round numbers 224,000 Indians. The numbers on the different reservations vary from a few hundreds to several thousands. There are attached to these reservations sixty-eight agencies, each with its staff of employes. There are also established near them, for the protection alike of the whites and Indians, thirty-seven military posts, with larger or smaller garrisons. The transportation of supplies to so many and so widely scattered agencies and military posts is very expensive, and our army is so small, that the garrisons at many of the posts are not sufficient either to prevent or suppress outbreaks promptly when they occur.

On the question of these reservations the Secretary says: "In view of the facts stated as to existing reservations, I recommend that Congress be asked to create a commission of three or four eminent citizens to visit during the next year the reservations west of the Mississippi river for the purpose of recommending to Congress, if they shall deem it wise to do so, the concentration of the Indians on four or five large reservations, to be selected in different parts of the West, on which the different tribes shall be located, and if this shall, in the judgment of the commission, not be wise, then to recommend the concentration of existing small agencies where that can be properly done, and the reduction of the area of others to dimensions proportionate to the number of Indians now located thereon."

A Fortune at a Haul.

Chief-of-Police Heisei this morning received a telegram from Jesse Baldwin, of Boardman township, five miles south of Youngstown, O., notifying him that his house had been robbed at three o'clock this morning of between $30,000 and 40,000 in gold, and offering a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the robbers. Baldwin is a crank who recently created a sensation by appearing at the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., and demanding gold for $17,000 worth of Government bonds. He kept his money in an old-fashioned safe under the stairs in the hallway of his residence. The party of burglars were five in number. Four of them gained admittance. The Baldwin family slept up-stairs, and the first intimation they had of the burglary was the furious noise made by blowing open the safe with powder. George Lewis, Baldwin's son-in-law, fired three shots at the burglars as they left the house with the bags of gold in their arms. The burglars returned a volley. No one on either side was injured. The robbers had previously taken two of Baldwin's horses and best carriage and had them standing near the residence. They jumped into the carriage and escaped, going south. The carriage, it has been learned, broke down about four miles south of Baldwin's home.

It is believed that Baldwin was robbed by the gang of professionals that is working the section composed of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, and from some point in which a safe blowing operation is reported nearly every day. A similar robbery was perpetrated at Erie a night or two ago, and there, as at Baldwin's, the thieves drove off the horses and carriage of the man they plundered. The reward is ample to induce the detectives to start upon the trail of the burglars, but no official action will be taken at police headquarters here in Pittsburg, since Chief Heisel holds that the detectives are paid for protecting the city, and cannot be sent away from their post of duty.

A Convict's Escape From Jail.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 18.—On Wednesday evening, about 8 o'clock James O'Brien, a life convict, escaped from Auburn prison. O'Brien is a member of the notorious "sewer gang," which made a bold stroke for liberty in 1880, and he was wearing a ball and chain for hiding away on November 7. On Wednesday morning he complained of being sick, and was excused from work and locked up in his cell. It seems that he had been engaged for some time in digging a hole through the wall of his cell, and on Wednesday evening with the aid of a confederate, fixed up a dummy, with a coat and pair of trousers, and stationed it at the table in his cell, on which he left a lighted candle. O'Brien then slipped through the hole in the wall into the corridor, from which he escaped into the yard. Here he stole two short ladders, spliced them together, and mounted the wall. By the aid of a rope he easily descended on the outside and made his escape. His absence was not discovered until the keeper unlocked the door of his cell to put out the light, when he found the dummy in O'Brien's place. O'Brien was sentenced to Auburn prison in 1879 for arson in the first degree, he having set fire to a jail in Wyoming county. He has served one term at Albany penitentiary and Clinton prison.

Lillie Duer Safely Married.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 14—Miss Lillian Duer, who leaped into notoriety at Pocomoke City two years ago by fatally shooting Miss Ella Hearn, had just been married to a young man of that place. It will be remembered that Miss Duer was tried and convicted and that the circumstances surrounding the death of Miss Hearn were very peculiar. It was said at the time that Miss Duer wanted Miss Hearn to marry her and live as her husband.

An Outlaw Besieged.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—Sheriff Goodall, of Lebanon, relates the following particulars of the recapture of William F. Martin, under death sentence for the murder of Weizer, in Laclede county. Martin had escaped jail by inducing a girl to furnish him a file. Martin's father and mother live on a farm ten miles from Lebanon, and the Sheriff had a close watch kept on the place. Hearing that Martin had returned to his home the Sheriff and posse left Lebanon at night and traveled seven miles to the appointed rendezvous, where they hitched their horses in the woods and walked toward the Martin farm. Arriving at the house the Sheriff and Marshal Estes demanded admittance, which was denied. While Goodall and Estes were parleying at the door with the family and demanding admittance, they heard the sound of clapboards being removed from the roof. Presently Martin's head popped through the roof; but he caught sight of ten guns pointed at his direction, and he disappeared. Parleying at the door was again resumed, and at last Martin responded to the demands and declared he would surrender at daylight. It was then after 12 o'clock, and Mr. Goodall suspected that with daylight would come assistance. A general fight could not be permitted, so he notified the little party within that if they were acting in good faith they must surrender immediately. After consultation they agreed to yield, and young Martin threw open the doors and stepped out into the moonlight. In a twinkling he was handcuffed and shackled by the Sheriff. But the parents were not so easily quieted. The mother rushed out and poured upon the officers a torrent of abuse, which closed by her striking one of the *posse* with a rock. The man threw up his gun and threatened to shoot it the old lady did not immediately return to the house. This enraged the father, and he took down his old Winchester rifle with which his son had murdered Weizer, and threatened death to the entire posse. Goodall's revolver flashed unexpectedly in the old man's face and he gave up the rifle. The house was found to be stocked with ammunition, and all the arrangements for a lengthy siege. William Martin stated he would have surrendered immediately but for fear of being mobbed by the Sheriff's posse, which he knew contained some men who were his mortal enemies.

Punctured With Needles.

READING, Nov. 18.—This morning Katie Hampele, not quite twelve years of age, met with quite a painful accident at Jackson's rope walk where she had been employed only a few days. She was feeding a machine, when her dress caught in an endless chain, and all her skirts were pulled off and torn into shreds. Her screams attracted the attention of another girl, Katie Bauman, employed in the same department, who quickly stopped the machinery, and saved the life of the unfortunate girl. On this endless chain were hundreds of long needles, which tore her garments and punctured her right side and right leg down to the knee, penetrating to the bone, causing excrutiating pain and a severe shock to her system. It is said that the girl was wound up in the machinery and that it is a wonder that the muscles of the side and leg were not tor