



PHILADELPHIA dispatches say that an early State Convention is talked of. June is quite early enough in our judgment.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BREWER announces that he will take charge personally of the prosecution against the Star route swindlers.

The Republican State Committee will meet on the 11th of this month, to fix the time and place for holding the next State Convention.

The Philadelphia Times publishes a long list of suggested candidates for Governor. Among them is our neighbor, General A. H. Coffroth.

It is alleged that gold and silver coins have been discovered in Green county, this State, and companies have been formed to work the mines.

The State of Texas contains 274,356 square miles. It is nearly six times the size of New York—nearly double the size of California. It contains 161 counties.

Words come from Germany that nearly thirty thousand citizens of that country have made all their preparations for emigration to the United States in the early spring.

GUITEAU'S theory, that a man can be insane for a few moments—just long enough to commit a crime—and then recover his reason, will become very popular if the trial ends without a hanging.

This small-pox scourge is reported to exist in eighteen States of this Union. It is said to have been thus widely spread through the immense foreign emigration that is pouring into the country.

A DELEGATION lately waited on ex-President Hayes and solicited a contribution to aid in building a monument in memory of the late President Garfield. Mr. Hayes declined, on the score of poverty.

ACCORDING to the report of Treasurer Butler, our State debt on the 1st of December last, was \$21,140,188.05, of which \$164,888.05 is non-interest bearing. During the year the debt was decreased \$421,801.80.

A WASHINGTON paper hints that Mr. Blaine has already entered upon his campaign for the Presidency in 1884, in which, it is alleged, he will try and form a constituency from "liberal Democrats and Republicans."

THE United States will have a more kindly feeling for Vice Presidents hereafter, and will believe that a Vice President can make a good President. General Arthur has redeemed the name, and already made it honorable.

ACCORDING to a report made at a meeting of the Mormon elders in England, on Monday, fifteen hundred converts have been made since August, and it is proposed to ship this batch of intending law-breakers to Utah early next spring.

An Atlanta paper complains that Assistant Postmaster General Eaton is "destroying the harmony of the South" by turning out Democratic postmasters and putting Republicans in their places. There is not the slightest doubt of it. The Democratic idea of harmony is for the other fellow to give up.

The good people of Greenville, Ohio, have apparently come to the conclusion that because they are temperate, there shall be no more cakes and ale. Accordingly they have been breaking into the taverns of that town, demolishing the bars and other fixtures, and emptying whiskey by the barrel-full into the streets.

THE Hon. D. J. Morrell, of the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, has been advised by his physicians to rest from work for a while, and sailed on Saturday, 23d inst., for Europe by the Germania. He expects to be absent four or five months, mostly in the Mediterranean countries, and Egyptian Palestine.

So neat and wonderful is the railway building movement in this country that the iron mills can scarcely turn out the rails fast enough. The mileage of railways in America at this time must be somewhere about a hundred thousand, and next year it is asserted that this will be increased twenty thousand.

THE popular indignation at the outrageous judicial fee daily exacted at the Guiteau trial in Washington seems naturally enough to extend to England, where the greatest surprise is expressed at the spectacle of an assassin on trial for the murder of a President of the Republic being allowed to usurp the entire control of the court, to insult witnesses, to convert everything into a mere jest, and to conduct the trial to suit himself.

VICTORIA is a good Queen, but she is costly to the English people. Her annual allowance is \$1,925,000. To this must be added \$350,000 yearly revenue from the duchy of Lancaster, which her Majesty undertakes at the beginning of her reign to hand over to the public treasury, but has heretofore omitted to do.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Secretary Dunkel would like to have another term in the Internal Affairs office.

The Lebanon Courier is for State Treasurer Butler for Governor, and says so vigorously.

Representative J. K. Billingsley, of Washington, is a candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Senator John G. Hall, of Elk, is prominently mentioned as a Democratic candidate for Governor.

Ex-Senator Wallace says that he doesn't want to be bothered with the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Senator Greer, of Butler, is making a vigorous fight for the nomination for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

It is said that Senator George Handy Smith, of Philadelphia, has cast an eye on the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Although Senator Eckley B. Cox, of Luzerne, asserts that he is not a candidate for Governor, yet it is intimated that Cesar would not thrust the crown from him.

The Democratic State Convention will be held in Harrisburg this year. The untried have had enough of Williamsport. Probably the water did not agree with them.

GRADUALLY but surely the administration of President Arthur appears to be developing a policy for itself which may be styled distinctly Republican. It is distinctly necessary for any national administration of this government that should be successful at all to adhere generally to the measures and policy of that powerful body of the people whose votes at the polls called it into existence.

OUR State officials are doing good and effective work in crushing out the death-bed insurance companies. Another of the more prominent associations having been cited to show by what warrant its operations were conducted, has chosen to surrender its charter rather than engage in litigation, which its officers must have recognized as hopeless, or to make a public exhibition of its affairs which they probably had cause to fear. It is to be hoped that the crusade against these demoralizing companies will be continued until the last of them has been compelled to abandon its misused privileges, and to discontinue a business which is in so many ways prejudicial to the public interest.

APPOINTED MILD ADAMS, recently appointed Internal Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, is a resident of Garrett, Somerset county. He served during the war of the rebellion as Captain of Company F, Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, and was wounded at the battle of Charles City Crossroads, Va., June 30, 1862, the ball striking him in the right breast and passing entirely through the body. He was left on the field for dead. At daylight the following day the field was occupied by the rebels and he was carried to Richmond, and to the surprise and gratification of friends recovered. He suffers intensely at times from the effects of the wound. The district is to be congratulated on the appointment of so brave a soldier and so worthy and efficient a man as Capt. Adams.

A SINGULAR legal question is being tried in Illinois growing out of the liquor license question as applied to dining-room cars on railroads. Taylorville is a no license town, and an agent for the tectal societies stepped on one of these cars of the Wash road and bought a bottle of beer. The conductor was arrested, taken from his train, brought before a magistrate, and fined \$40 for violating the village ordinance, which fine he paid. Not satisfied with this, the prosecutors then caused his arrest for violating the State law against keeping open a dram shop without license, and the grand jury subsequently indicted him. The railroad company has taken the defense in hand and caused an action to be brought against the village authorities, and there is a fair possibility of the question of so-called "traveling dram shops" receiving judicial interpretation.

In answer to the question of a correspondent, we would state that the term "Stalwart," as applied to a portion of the Republican party, originated during the Hayes administration, and we have the authority of Mr. Blaine for saying that he invented it. It was used to describe that section of the Republicans which opposed the "conciliation" policy of Mr. Hayes, and was generally in antagonism to his weak and vacillating course. One of the leaders of the Stalwarts was Mr. Blaine himself. The term has in a measure lost its original meaning, and is now applied by some who want to make it disreputable, to those who favored the election of General Grant for a third term; but is more generally used to describe members of the Republican party who stand by its principles, its organization and its usages. The term "Half-breed" is used to designate those who are not reliable as party men, but vote the ticket which it suits them, and when it does not, vote against it.—Lancaster Intelligence.

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DOUSED INTO THE DOCK.

GUITEAU AT LAST TREATED LIKE OTHER CRIMINALS.

HE GOES INTO HIS NEW QUARTERS Trembling with Anger and Apprehension, and with the Best He Can Do.

Other Experts testify Against the Insanity Plea.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Guiteau came in this morning looking rather pale than usual. He complained that he had not slept well. Last evening a man was placed in a cell near his who was suffering from the most violent type of mania, caused by excessive use of morphine, and during the whole night his shrieks rang through the jail. Guiteau was very much annoyed, and asked his keeper what was the occasion for such a riot.

The keeper replied: "We've got a crazy man on our hands to-night."

"Well," said Guiteau, "why don't you choke him and make him keep quiet, and not let respectable people be disturbed in this way by a miserable lunatic?"

Dr. MacDonald again took the stand and was cross-examined by Mr. Scoville.

The questions were directed mainly to the subject of temporary insanity, and the witness was asked if in his practice he had not met an instance of temporary insanity. He replied: "Yes, sir. I know of a man who was insane for twenty-four hours."

Mr. Scoville (eagerly)—"And then he got well?"

Witness—"No, sir. He died." [Laughter at Mr. Scoville's expense.]

Witness was asked what he meant yesterday by saying, "I think he (the prisoner) has been playing a part in court," and replied: "I believe he has been feigning what he believed to be insanity, not really insanity. I believe he has been attempting to give the impression in court that he is insane, and with that idea has been acting a part."

Mr. Scoville then asked the witness in a discussion with counsel on the pertinence of a question, when Guiteau shouted: "You had better let him go. You are making altogether too much of him. If you have not got sense enough to see it, I'll have to tell you."

Mr. Scoville then put a hypothetical question, which embraced the "suppose the prisoner believed himself to be a partner with Jesus Christ."

Judge Porter arose and protested against the question, and the court decided that it would be referred to a court of justice and a Christian nation to allow it to be entertained for a moment.

Mr. Scoville replied that if no allusion could be made as to what was claimed by the prisoner when he turned around and snarled at one of them: "Well, you may ruin your business, or I'll slap you in the face, you fool you."

Judge Porter continued his remarks, and Guiteau again interrupted him, and shouted out: "Well, you had better mind your business."

Judge Porter—"That is my business, and you had better mind your business. I must now insist upon my motion of Saturday, that the prisoner be removed to the dock."

Mr. Scoville arose to speak, when Judge Cox said: "Let me know first if counsel desire to be heard upon the motion to remove the prisoner to the dock, and then proceed."

Judge David, then proceeded to speak of the motion. He believed the present was satisfied that the prisoner was perfectly sane in respect of his behavior and amenable to the same rules as other prisoners.

Mr. Scoville said he would assert upon a proposition which might be made in this court, that the prisoner suffered more than he had from the prisoner's behavior.

Guiteau (interrupting)—"Well, it's because you are a jackass in this case. If I had decent counsel I shouldn't have any occasion for remarks. You are doing well enough for a lawyer, but your theory is altogether too narrow. You have not brains enough for this case."

Col. Reed denied the assumption that the prisoner's sanity had been established. No human knowledge could fathom the workings of the insane mind, and humanity would dictate a reasonable doubt about the extent to which he had extended towards him. He thought an admission from the court would suffice.

Col. Corkhill insisted upon the removal of the prisoner to the dock, and the removal from around him of the special policemen who were not regular attendants of the court.

Witness visited the prisoner in jail and examined his head and face; found the head somewhat unsymmetrical, but the lack of symmetry was not more than is frequently found in sane people.

Witness gave his definition of insanity as a mental disturbance resulting from bodily disease; that all bodily diseases, more or less, sooner or later, affect the brain and the nervous system. Insanity was the evidence of disease of the brain, and not merely of the material thing, the mind.

Witness did not believe in moral insanity or hereditary insanity, save only in the idea of a great susceptibility to the development of insanity in children of insane parents.

Col. Corkhill—We have had a young man on the stand here who considered the prisoner a "moral maniac." (Can you tell us what such a monster, if such exists, is?)

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A Hypothetical Question.

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A Novel Strike.

DR. CITY, December 23.—A rather novel strike was made by some drillers for oil in this city the other day. The Derrick says: "Any one familiar with the heavy oil developments knows that a goodly part of the drilling is done on the hill known as the 'Point.' It is a very abrupt manner. Philip Grossman's brewery is situated at the foot of South Park street on the west side of the creek. His beer vault is on the left side. It is an immense vault blasted out of the solid rock, and penetrates into the hills nearly one hundred feet. In this is stored large quantities of lager beer. The casks that hold the beer contain on an average about ten barrel each. One cask in the rear end of the vault is used as a supply cask. All the others are connected with this one by pipes, and the supply pipe being sunken, is always kept full of beer. The hill on this side is so steep that it cannot be ascended."

"Above this vault on the hill top, Rial & Son own a lease. They drilled a number of wells on their lease, and they were all profitable. Some time ago they located No. 9 directly over the beer vault. The rig was built and things ran along in the usual manner, about a week. When they had reached a depth of 490 feet, 200 feet less than where they usually find the sand, the drill struck a crevice and dropped away several feet. The tools were drawn from the hole and the boiler run. It came up seemingly full of oil. But as they tried to pump, they exhausted the supply. They decided to tube the well and were ordered to do so by Mr. Rial. The next day the well was tubed without being shot. They commenced to pump it and it threw the fluid out at a good rate. Noticing something queer about the oil, one of the men tasted it. He found it so good that he put his lips to the pipe and took long gulps of the delicious stuff. First one then another drank. They became what is known as drunk. The owners visited the well, drank and were overcome. Operators came to see it, drank and were overcome. The people of the town also heard of it, and went to the hill, and drank and were overcome."

"Little by little they came to realize what they had been drinking. One man was found in the crowd who had tasted beer before. He affirmed that it was beer, but they laughed at him. How would this be? Van Winkle's was the name of the bottle of the earth? At length they determined to call in undoubted authority on the beer question, and sent for Philip Grossman, Grossman came. He tasted it once, twice, and then he said: 'Is it beer?' they asked."

"Yes, it is mine own make, Mine Gott in Himmel, you are pumping mine beer vault dry."

Such was the fact, and the way that well was shut down was a caution. They visited the vault and found it to be so. Three of the large casks were empty. The supply cask had been penetrated by the drill, and that was why it continued to pump. The whole thing would probably have remained a secret among the sold if it had not been for Grossman. We are informed to-day that he had instituted proceedings against Rial & Son, and following up the case this is what we discovered."

CHRISTIANSBURG, Pa., Dec. 23.—About midnight a west-bound freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad, running slowly, was run into by another freight train at a point called North Bend, one mile east of Christiansburg. In the ensuing confusion an east-bound freight train struck the train, and the flying engine was pitched on its side and the flying engine set fire to the train. Two locomotives and seven cars loaded with glassware, grain, shingles and nails, were destroyed. The glass became a molten mass and spread over the remaining cars and surrounding tracks. The body of Charles Frowder, a brakeman, of Harrisburg, aged twenty years, was entirely consumed in the flames. Engineer George Diefenderfer, married, and Fireman Samuel Kirk, single, were both badly burned and sent to the hospital with their injuries. In addition to the cars wrecked, six others were totally wrecked. Five engines have arrived from Lancaster and are now playing on the ruins, and hundreds of people are flocking in from the surrounding country to witness the scene. Both tracks are completely blocked, passengers are being transferred.

Butler's Statement.

The annual report of State Treasurer Samuel Butler has just been issued by the press. The statement speaks of the operations of the treasury department:

Balance in treasury first December, 1880, \$1,345,046.90; total receipts from ordinary sources for the year ending thirtieth November, 1881, \$7,901,782.43; total, \$9,246,833.33.

The total payment for the year ending November 30, 1881, was \$6,925,810.20; balance in the treasury, \$1,890,019.13. Of this balance \$551,124.05 is applicable to the sinking fund reserve, and \$911,037.02 to the general fund.

The public debt of the commonwealth, December 1, 1880, was \$31,561,983.67, of which \$21,801.00 was redeemed, leaving a total debt December 1, 1881 of \$31,140,188.67. Of this latter sum \$164,888.05 is non-interest bearing.

The state treasurer goes on to say that the increase of revenue over the estimate made at the commencement of the fiscal year has entirely relieved the treasury from the heavy floating indebtedness existing at that time, and at the same time has enabled the department to meet promptly every obligation falling due during the year.

MONUMENTAL MARKS.

The lately surveyed line between the states of Pennsylvania and Ohio is being marked by stone monuments. They are about five feet high, and are placed at intervals of one mile on the ground, and are marked with the number of the mile from the point. On the east side the letter "P" is cut on the west side the letter "O," while the north side records the number of mile distant from Lake Erie and south the year of their erection. The new line, which is made of any body to distinguish, will prove of great value in settling disputes of property holders as to the state in which their taxes are due, and may also compel the changing of some roads which are either directly on the line or run backward and forward over it.