# WEEKLY REWS REVIEW.

THE World Mutual Relief Association, graveyard insurance concern of Pennsylvanis en dissolved by judicial process. It had olicies representing over \$13,000,000, e largest companies in that State had The three largest companies in that State had previously been swept away by the counts...John Kean, the champion bicycle rider of England, won a race with John S. Prince, the champion of America, at Boston....Jindge Gilbert, of Brooklyn, sent fifteen of the Aldermen of that city to jail for contempt of count in refusing to obey an injunction restraining them for overriding the Mayor's voto of a series of resolutions conferring on the Brooklyn. Elevated Railway Company the right of extending its route so as to take in Fulton avenue. Myrite avenue and other of the principal me, Myrtle avenue and other of the principal reets of the city.

OSCAR WILDE went to Philadelphia last week, where he was tendered a reception by Robert Stewart Davis, an sesthete. Two hundred leading citizens were in attendance. The house was profusely decorated with roses and calla likes, and supper was served in two parlors throughout the evening.

A GRAND Jury at New Haven found indictments against the Malleys and Blanche Donglass for the murder of Jennie Cramer. They will have a joint trial... Ex-Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts, died suddenly of apoplety, at Worcester... Samuel Cobb, an old resident of Bellows Falls, Vz., was frightened to death by the wild antics of a drunken son.

In the inquest on the Spuyten Duyvil disaster the conductor of the unfortunate Wagner coach testified that he believed some pass engers applied the air-brakes, as a party of Senators, Assemblymen and Aldermen were passing around bottles of whisky and smashing hats.

THE WEST.

GEN. CARR, the gallant officer who was reported to have been massacred with his entire command by Indians at Fort Apache last summer, but whose bravery and ability found summer, out whose navery and ability round a way out of the persions situation and averted a sickening horror like that of the Custer butchery, is under arrest at Fort Grant, by order of Gen. Wilcox, commanding the Department of Arizona, for trail by court-martial.... Two freight trains on the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad collided on the bridge at La Crossa bresking away one stan and preand 5c. Paul rantouc coinced on the bridge at La Crosse, breaking away one span and precipitating five cars into the Mississippi river. The damage to the bridge is estimated at \$50,-000...The wholesale grocery firm of Sibley, Dudley & Co., of Chicago, has made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Liabilities about \$200,000, and it is said they will be able to pay 75 per cent of them. will be able to pay 75 per cent, of them.... Bishop Gilmour, of the Catholic diocese of Cleveland, who has heretofore opposed the Land League, declares himself in sympathy with the unovement, with the exception of the

THOSE admirable artists, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, are playing a remarkably-successful engagement at McVicker's Theater, appearing in a number of their favorite roles to large and delighted audiences. ADVICES are received by way of

Tombstone, Arizona, of an Indian battle near Yanyni river, in Mexico. A body of Mexican Yanyni river, in Mexico. A body of Mexican troops were pursuing a band of Apaches, by whom they were ambushed. After a desperate attempt to dialodge the enemy, the troops were compelled to retreat. They lost five men killed and everal wounded....The Illinois Supreme Court, in a case against the Board of Education of Quincy, decides that colored children have the right to attend the public schools and receive the benefit of the school fund the same as white children.... A serious accident occurred on the Dubuque division of the Chicago. Milwankee and St. Paul on of the Chicago, Milwankee and St. Paul coad, near Lansing, Iowa, caused by the sking of a wheel. The smoking and ladies' cars were precipitated down an embankment, and the occupants were all more or less injured, some seriously. One child was killed, and it is feared several of the injured will die. The train was running at a speed of only about afteen miles an hour, and no blame is attached to any one concerned....

he old railray bonds of Faul, in presence of Gov. Hubbard and ex-Gov. Pillsbury. As hey bore interest for twenty-turee years, it required \$4,103,000 in cash and new bonds to epiace them... The daughter of Cell Gilsepie, of Lodi, Col., was fatally wounded by a han usmed Leyden, who fired through the rindow. He then went to a haystack and shot simself dead. He had been discharged for awing her attention.

IT is stated in a dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, that Gen. Carr was placed under arrest by order of the President. The cause is not definitely ascertained, but it is reported on good authority that it was en ascount of certain facts brought out at the recent trial of the Indian scouts...

The product of precious metals last year in the region west of the Missouri river is estimated by Wells, Fargo & Co. at \$31,869,686 in gold and \$45,077,829 in silver... A very destructive fire occurred at Abilene, Kan. It originated in the business part of the town, and owing to the intense cold and the inadequate water supply the fiames raged for two hours, destroying property to the amount of about \$80,000...

Two failures in the wholesale trade are announced in Chicago, of Meyer Bros. & Co., dry goods, with liabilities amounting to about \$170,000, and of H. B. Lockwood, dealer in tes and tobacco, who owes \$130,000. Bad rest by order of the President. The cause in tes and tobseco, who owes \$130,000. Bad collections and inadequate capital seem to have been the cause of the disaster in both thistances.

JUDGE ZANE, of the Sangamon County (Ill.) Court, has delivered an opinion of great importance and significance. He pronounces pooling contracts between railroad companies violations of law and contrary to the public in-terests, and declares them null and void. The case is a test one, and will, of course, be car-ried to the higher courts.

GEORGE LADD, of Elmore, Ohio, sued Gov. R. K. Scott for \$10,000 damages to his wife, whose son, Warren G. Drury, was killed by Gov. Scott at Napoleon, Ohio, on Christmas, 1880. The case has just been compromised by Scott paying costs and \$5,600.

THE SOUTH AFTER battling with the small-pox for thirteen days, Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard died at Richmond, Va. She positively refused to be vaccinated. She was born in London forty-nine years ago, but came to the United States when an infant... It is proposed to establish locomotive works at Louisville, Ky.

company with \$1,000,000 is to be organi NEAR Little Rock, Ark., five colored convicts were crossing a stream in a boat, when it was caught in the current and overturned. throwing the men into the water. All of the unfortunate men were drowned before assistance could be rendered. The bodies were re-covered and buried....Jesse Williams, a negro, was hung at Savannah, Ga., for the murder of Taber Line.

RAILROAD officials in Texas report a very heavy immigration from the Pacific slope. California capitalists are purchasing large tracts of land between the Rio Grande and the Staked Plains, for wheat-rising and grape-culture....

A Petersburg (Va.) merchant was sentenced to receive twenty stripes for receiving stolen manufactured tobacco.

WASHINGTON PHEBE COUZINS and several other advocates of woman suffrage appeared at Washington before the House Committee on Rules

to urge the appointment of a special commit-tee to correspond with that ordered by the Sen-ate on woman's rights... Public notice is given that all persons having claims, for services ren-dered or materials furnished during President Garfield's illness and burial should present them to the special House committee for audit-ing on or before Feb. 10. CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER thinks his bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for the improve-

ment of the Mississippl will go through, and will have the undivided support of the South and West...It is believed that Secretary Kirk-wood will be appointed to one of the first-class foreign missions.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BREWSTER has desided to revive the practice of appearing before the Supreme Court in all cases involving im-

Ar a meeting in Washington to co memorate the centennial birthday of Daniel Webster, at which addresses were delivered by Senator Blair and S. J. Bandall, it was an-sounced that a sufficient sum had been sub-ioribed to crest a statue to the Massachusetts

POLITICAL. Mr. Keres has been rejected by the President for re-appointment as Postmaster of Madison, Wis., because he is a member of the

SENATOR LAMAR was elected by both houses of the Mississippi Legislature to be his own successor as United States Senator from Mississippi....In the Iowa Legislature, James F. Wilson was chosen Senator for the long term, and Judge McDill for the Kirkwood va-

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that "J. A. Emerson, formerly a clerk in the Tnird Auditor's office, was examined by the Treasury investigating committee. He is from Arkansas, and swore that ex-Secretary Sherman, in the spring of 1889, gave him a roving commission, estensibly to visit the offices of Collectors of Internal Revenue and other Treasury officials in Arkansas, and to inspect the operations thereof. The real object of his visit was to work up the Sherman boom. Mr. Emerson says that he had a perfect understanding with Mr. Sherman, having repeatedly conversed with him on the subject at his house in Washington, and the witness produced a number of letters written to him by Mr. Sherman's confidential advisors said to corroborate his statements. Emerson testified that he found all the leading Republicans of Arkansas and the South for Grant, and that he saw it would be impolitic for him to antagonize that sentiment; that, Auditor's office, was examined by the Treasury to for him to antagonize that sentiment; that, instead of working for Sherman, he gave his support to Grant, and went to the Chicago Convention in Grant's interest; that on the very day of his return from Chicago to Washington and the west of the control of the ington he was discharged from a position in the treasury which he had acceptably filled for three years."

LEADING stalwarts of New York avow their intention to nominate ex-Senator Conkling for Governor next fall. GENERAL

THE Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Michigan Central railways have advanced the rate on grain and flour from Chicago to New York to 15 cents per 100 pounds.

THE New York Central and Eric roads and the fast freight lines at Boston have reduced freight rates to Chicago nearly one third, the tariff on first-class goods being fixed at 30 cents per 100 pounds...The Mexican National railroad has been completed across Tamaulipos, and is being laid at the rate of ene mile a day.

Seven lives were lost by the wrecking, of the British schooner Weathergage, in the Gulf of Mexico....While a bull fight was in progress at Matanzas, Cubs, the fall of a scaf-folding precipitated 300 persons into the stables, one being killed and many injured.

LIEUT. McDONALD, of the Fourth United States Cavalry, has been scouting with twenty Indians in Southern New Mexico, Having crossed the border into Chihuahua after Apaches, he was arrested for the invasion by the Mexicans and will be tried. The War De partment at Washington has been apprised o partment as washington has been appropriate while situation....Peace between Bolivia and Chili has been secured by the former surrendering her coast territory and breaking away from Pera.

For the better protection of American interests at Aspinwall, the United States steam-ship Yantic has been ordered thither from Ja-maica.

THE steamship City of London, with a crew of forty-two men, which sailed from London for New York Now 13, is believed to have been wrecked, as is also the Henry Edye, which sailed from Antwerp for Boston Nov. 21, with a crew of thirty-five men. The cargo in each ship was worth \$200,000... Gov. Torrassas, of Chihuahua, caused the release of Lient. McDonald, of the Fourth United States cavalanteed for invading Mortaneed ry, who was arrested for invading Mexican territory.

FOREIGN.

GAMBETTA ascended the tribune in the French Chamber of Deputies and read his bill for the revision of the French constitution. It.

provides for the election of life Senators by separate votes of the company of the provider for the priving the Senate of the power to restore to the budget items stricken out by the Deputies, and for the abolition of public prayers at the opening of the Legislature... Prominent men in England are about to arouse public sympathy in that country in behalf of the Russian Jews, and to organize a scheme for their immigration. A well-known Israelite will bead the -known Israelite will head the

THE German Ecclesiastical bill to be presented to the Landtag is entirely favorable to the resumption of their power by the German Catholic hierarchy. All the dispossessed Bishops will be allowed to return to their sees, and the Government grants to the church will be continued

A Sr. Petersburg dispatch states that an American circus-rider, of the Jewish persuasion, who was about to be expelled persuasion, who was about to be expelled from the country on account of his creed, was allowed to remain after he had joined a Christian sect which most nearly resembled the faith of his fathers.... A serious insurrection has broken out in the Balkan peninsula. It commenced in Herzegovina, and is extending to the border districts of Dalmatis, Bosina, Albania, and, probably, Montenegro. It has been determined to dispatch an army corps to crush the insurrection....The St. Gothard tunnel will be opened for railroad traffic July 1. railroad traffic July 1.

A DECISION of importance under the new Land act in Ireland was rendered in Belfast by three Commissioners of the Land Court rast by three Commissioners of the Land Court sitting as a Court of Appeal. The case was that of an appeal from a decision of the Land Court reducing a tenant's rent from £36 10 shillings to £30, the chief claim of the dissatisfied landlord being that he was entitled to rent for improvements made prior to the expiration of the lease. Another point was that the landlord was entitled to rent for all improvements prior to the lease. lord was entitled to rent for all improvements prior to the lease, and to some rent for improvements made during the lease. On all the points the decision of the court was against the appealing landlord and in favor of the tenant... Flames broke out in the Gircus Kremster at Bucharest, and spread with such rapidity that many men and horses were burned to death. Some wild beasts in a menagerie opposite the inclosure made desperate efforts to escape, and were terribly scorched by the heat.... A conspiracy to rise and massacre the British residents of Nipaul, East Indies, has been discovered at Katmandu, the capital, and twenty-one officers concerned therein have been twenty-one officers concerned therein have be twenty-one omeers concerned therein have been executed... Vienna dispatches report the insur-rection gradually spreading in Southern Herze-govina. The movement is attributed to for-eign agitators... Schlagintweit, the Bavarian traveler and naturalist, is dead.

## Patrons of Husbandry.

ILLINOIS.—The annual meeting of the Illinois State Grange was held at Mattoon, Coles county. A large number of delegates and county. A large number of delegates and visitors were present. The full number of delegates is 106, ninety-three of whom were present, quite a number being women. Senator Horace H. Clark delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Mattoon; the response was given by Maj. E. Miller, of Green county. Mortimer Whitehead, Past Master of the New Jersey State Grange, made an eloquent and lengthy address explaining the "Alms and Objects of the Order." The next meeting will be held in December, 1832, at Belleville.

WISCONSIN.—The yearly meeting of the State Grange of Wisconsin convened at Milwaukee. The annual report of the Treasurer showed the total receipts during the year were \$4,432.93; disbursements, \$4,002.87; leaving a balance of \$420.06 in the treasury. The Secretary's report shows that 121 granges are in existence in the State, having a membership of 3,960. Four subordinate granges were organized during the year, and 393 members acquired by initiating. The following officers were elected: Master, C. F. Carr, Beloit; Steward, A. Sprague; Chaplain, L. Brainerd; The annual report of the Treasurer showed the Steward, A. Sprague; Chaplain, L. Brainerd; Treasurer, J. Cochrane; Secretary, C. L. Hux-ley; Gatekeeper, E. Wood; Correspondent, Mrs. C. Sherwin; Executive Committee, C. F. Carr, R. D. Forrest; Trustee, J. E. Williams; State Purchasing Agent, K. Niffin.

A Boy who takes his bow and arrow and shoots off the heads of a dozen English sparrows, is greater than the man who makes a Fourth of July oration.

THE QUITEAU TRIAL

PORTY-FOURTH DAY. we worthless, and that he

he had thirty checks, representing about \$15,000, some of which were worthless, and that he wanted up more of the latter kind. When Mr. Stoville saked if the prisoner would be allowed to speak to the jury, the assassin exclaimed that he wouldn't krut his case in the hands of the best lawyer in America. Judge Cox said it was safe to assume that Guiteau would abuse the privilege of arguing in his own defense, for which reason it would not be greated. Mr. Reed then commenced an argument which consumed the day, and was subjected to frequent interruptions by the assassin. There were portions of the speech which seemed to considerably impress the jury—notably the very pathetic passages in which Mr. Reed denounced the crime for its atractity, and pictured the widow nightly praying that the murderer of her husband might be pronounced insane. Those who closely watched the jury observed that there were tears in the eyes of some. Reed's method was earnest and deliberate. His expression was always serious. He fought to prove that, from the time of his birth, Guiteau was a victim of mental disease. Commencing with the period of his mother's maternity, he showed that all through the weary months she was an invalid, and argued that Guiteau was a hie sufferer from this. The boy could not talk till he was 6 years old, and was whipped by his father because he could not—whipped from boyhood, Reed argued, because the band of God was on him. He led a blameless life from that hour; it was maintained, to the age of 19, when he struck his father. That, the counsel claimed, was an act of madness. Then Luther Guiteau, worthy man as he may have have been in all other respects, was insane upon religion, and he forced young Guiteau to enter the Oueida Community, which was the vestibule of hell. From that hour, Reed endeavored to show by Guiteau's letters, which the prosecusion had introduced, and by the testimony of the Government witnesses. show by Guitean's letters, which the pros-sion had introduced, and by the testimony the Government witnesses, the prisoner insane. The circumstances surrounding insane. The circumstances surrounding the shooting he dwelt upon with great emphasis, as indicating this. Reed drew a parallel favorable to Guiteau from the various prominent political assassinations of history, ending with William Lawrence's attack upon the even quoted the case of euding with William Lawrence's attack upon Andrew Jackson. He even quoted the case of Charlotte Corday as one of insanity.

Reed quoted Guiteau against himself to prove his insanity, and mildly characterized his outrageous outburst as "to some extent a boisterous manner." When Reed went so far as to predict that Guiteau would become a divisiling idjut the latter from the dock hisself.

driveling idiot, the latter from the dock hissed out an indiguant "Pish!" driveling idiot, the latter from the dock hissed out an indiguant "Pish!"

In conclusion, Reed said: "Gentlemen of the jury, you all said, when you were sworn, that you would be governed by the evidence and stand up to it, without regard to the effect it might have upon you and your business. I adjure you to keep that cath. Falter not in the performance of the duty which shall save you and this fair land from eternal disgrace. I assert that the conviction of this man to the gallows, and his execution, would be an infamy beyond description—an indelible stain on American jurisprudence and American juries. Taink of the scene if you condemn him to the gallows! Though not present in body to see the sight you cannot but be there in mind. It such a day shall ever come (and I do not believe it ever can come under this evidence) thirk of this man brought out from his ceil with the same pale face and same weary, wandering eyes! The officers of the law gathering round him, pinning him with cords as the this brought out from his ceil with the same pale face and same weary, wandering eyes! The officers of the law gathering round him, pinioning him, binding him with cords so that his muscles stand out, covering him with the black hood, shutting out the light of day from him, and leading him to the scaffold. Think of him—s lunatic—condemned to the gallows—a lunatic whom the Savior, if He were on earth, would heal! The picture is not overdrawn! I am very much obliged to you for your attention. I only ask you, Prsy do that which shall not, in after years, bring a blush of shame to your checks."

George Scoville began his argument for the defense, and consumed the day without firshing. He started by charging that there was a onspiracy to hang the prisoner. He then proceeded to mame the conspirators: The District Attorney, Judge Porter, Mr. Davidge and sive of the Government experts, namely, Drs. Gray, Hamilton, Kempster, MacDonald and Wooster. The counts of this indistment, twenty in number, are:

First—They have perverted the law in this same.

Scoville, in illustration or support of this count, alluded to the introduction by Judge Porter of the decision of Indea Data and Indea Data Indea

Scoville warmed up with his subject, and us nounced in severe language the extra-judical act of Judge Davis. "Had a newspaper been guilty of such a bold-faced attempt to influence the decision in a pending cause, the editor would have been subject to arrest for con-

Judge Porter—"Don't let us turn this court-room into a town meeting."

room into a town meeting."

Scoville resumed, but was soon interrupted by Davidge, who, with some impatience, said:

"Oh, no, no, Scoville; that's not so."

Scoville—You may interrupt as much as you please; I shall not be deterred from saying just what I believe to be the truth.

Davidge—Well, well, I'll not interrupt again, and say what you may.

and say what you may.

Gweau—That's right, Davidge; you keep quiet. You talked for two days and didn't say anything either; now give some one else a show, Scoville centinued: When Judge Porter comes before this jury and undertakes to pervert evidence, I shall not keep quiet, as I did with Davidge, but I shall stop him.

Guiteau—So shall L

Scoville—I shall stop him, and I shall correct him, if I find he is misstating evidence. Guiteau—Never mind; I'll attend to him. Judge Porter—There will be two Guiteaus then to attend to me.

Scoville continued: "The prosecution states

Scoville continued: "The prosecution states that if the prisoner knew the fact was wrong on July 2, then he should hang. Now this is not by any means the whole of it, or a correct statement of the law. The court has added in substance as follows: 'Yet if in this act he was substance as follows: 'Yet if in this act he was overpowered by a consciousness coming through his diseased mind that what he was doing was necessary for the good of the country and was specially approved by God, then you cannot convict him of murder.'" then you cannot convict him of murder."
Scoville proceeded to point out to the jury what he termed the perversions of evidence by Davidge. He attacked the theory of the prosecution that it was the prisoner's own innate or acquired depravity that naturally led up to the killing of the President, and discussed at some length the evidence introduced by them to show instances of the prisoner's meanness and depravity. "This evidence," said Scoville, "has in almost every instance been perverted. Counsel parade here the debts owed by the prisoner, and attempt to make much of them in this chain they are weaving."
Guiteau—I owe about \$1,000, and I suppose that ought to hang a man. If these people

that ought to hang a man. If these people will send in their bills now, I'll give them checks for them, and get them out of the way. I suppose I've got some money now. I'll get rid of these people, and then I won't owe any-

body. Scoville then alluded to the incident sworn to by Shaw of Guiteau pawning a worthless watch Guiteau shouted: "Oh, you better stop on Shaw—'pshaw,' I mean." And added: "That was meant for a pun, but they don't seem to see it."

Scoville denounced the witness Shaw. He believed he had deliberately perjured himself in this case, as had also the contemptible little Jew clerk who came down here to help Shaw eut.
Guitean screamed out: "This whole testi-

mony of Shaw is false, and no decent would believe it for an instant." 1 FORTY-SIXTH DAY. Scoville resumed his argument for the defense, and was at once interrupted by Guiteau, who made one of his characteristic speeches, asking the court to instruct that if it appear that he was forced by the Deity to remove the President he may be acquitted on the ground of transitory mania. Sickles, McFarland and Hiscock, he said, were acquitted on the ground of transitory mania.

of transitory mania.

Scoville began with a general complaint of the alleged unfairness on the part of the prosecution, particularly of the Prosecuting Attorney. He had from the beginning prescribed who should visit the jail and who should not. He had introduced persons into the prisoner's cell under false guise, to worm out his secrets, and when the prisoner said anything which might inure to his benefit the Prosecuting Attorney has been very careful to let it become known. He complained of Corkhill's unfairness in destroying the notes of Stenographer Bailey, so that the defense could not have the benefit of them. The conduct of the prosecution in the court-room, he alleged, was not only unfair to the defense, but was often discourteous and more befitting a police court than this. of transitory mania.

by the prosecution, and in a spirit of unrakness.

Davidge (smiling)—"Oh, just assume that
ene of the conspirators cut it out."

Corkhill—"I suppose what you are driving
at is that you want the jury to think I cut a slip
out of that letter."

Scoville—"I believe it was done by you, or by
your direction, for the reason that you believed
it for the interest of the prosecution."

"So do I," shouted Guiteau.

Scoville then proceeded to give the jury his
views upon Judge Porter, and to instruct them
as to how much weight they should attach to
his utterance, and as to the best means of
counteracting the influence of his oratory.
Porter, he said, was prostituting his fine attainments in an effort to hang an insane man.
Scoville then reviewed the prisoner's life, and
said: "When he left the Oneida Community,
he sought out Beecher's church, the Young
Men's Christian Association, and the society of
Christian people. His tendencies at this time
were not immoral, nor had he shown any indication of that awful (with sarcasm) crime of not
paying his board-bills, for which this prosecution are trying to hang him."

Corkhill—"Oh, no. If he is hung at all, it

Corkhill—"Oh, no. If he is hung at all, it will be for murder—not for owing boardbills."
Guiteau called out: "I guess there ain't much chance of my being hung, anyhow."
Sewille continued, up to the hour of adjournment, his review of the life of the prisoner, explaining his acts in the light of counsel's (Scoville's) theory upon the case. Guiteau eccasionally commented, but never seriously disturbed the eccase of the argument.

Scoville spoke of the monumental assurance I should tay a pretty fine quartette," ex

Later on, Scoville read from Guiteau's speech, when Guiteau again called out: "You better not read any more, Scoville; it goes dead against your fool' theory."

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY. Scoville resumed his address, taking up and discussing insane statistics introduced by the prosecution. Discussing the horrors of crime. as often shown in the acts of insane criminals, as often shown in the acts of insane criminals, Scoyille said there was nothing in this act to compare with some of these acts of insane criminals; "and, gentlemen of the jury," he said, "in my opinion, if there were not reasons, and powerful ones, at the back of this prosecution, this prisoner never would have been brought to trial. But I tell you, gentlemen of the jury, back of this prosecution is an influence which I have felt, and which you may feel, configure to the felt and which you may feel, configure to the feel realization. you, gentiement of the jury, one of this and cution is an influence which I have felt, and which you may feel, gentlemen, before this trial is concluded. There are politicians who seek to hide their own shame behind the disgrace of this poor prisoner and make him a scapegoat for their crime. I did not intend, gentlemen of the jury, to take up this feature of the case, but when I find the power and influence of this Government used against me in denying the small pittance that I have asked for a fair and impartial trial, and the small facilities needed for a proper defense, I do, not propose to keep quiet. I say that such men as Grant and Conkling and Arthur are morally and intellectually responsi-Arthur are morally and intellectually responsi-ble for this crime. Mr. Conking shall not escape, shall not shirk the responsibility of the state of things that led to the act, and he shall not escape the condemnation of the the state of things that led to the set, and he shall not escape the condemnation of the American people, if I can help it, for his share in this diagraceful scramble for office that led to a conflict with the chosen ruler of this great nation, and led this poor insane man to compass—what they would have hailed with satisfaction, as would, probably, hundreds of other politicians, if it could have occurred other than however the street of the same of the state. faction, as would, probably, hundreds of other politicians, if it could have occurred other than through assassination—the removal of Garfield, who stood in the way of their unrighteous and disgraceful struggle for office. Neither shall Grant escape that condemnation to which he is so justly, subjected, when, coming from Mexico, and coming with undue haste to throw his own name into this petty quarrel about a small office in the Republican party, he sought to foment differences that had sprung up. I am not going to see the musdeeds of these men, high in power, visited upon the head of this poor insane man if I can help it. This clamor for his blood is not for the purpose of avenging Garfield or of satisfying justice. Their theory is that: If it can be shown that this was the act of a same man, then these politicians in high place will say. Of course we are not response for the same man. The same man act; but, on the contrary, gentlemen of the jury, what is the effect of your verdit if you acquit him as an insane man? Why, people will say, 'Some one is at fault.' "Any will say, 'We will fix the blame upon the heads and hearts of those man who waged the war upon our poor dead President until it drove this poor insane man, from reading daily in the papers what Grant says, what Conkling says, and from constantly thinking upon it, to his insane act of killing the President; and there are men in high places, the really culpable ones, who will go down to posterity with the stigms upon their names and the detects.

there are men in high piaces, the really culps-ble ones, who will go down to posterity with the stigma upon their names and the detesta-tion or their countrymen fastened upon their

memories."
Scoville's denunciation of Conkling and others created a profound sensation in the

The prisoner, who had been looking over the New York papers, called out: "I see the New York Court of Appeals has just decided in fa-

Nork Court of Appeals has just decided in fa-vor of our theory on the insanity question. I thank you, Messrs. Jndges."
Sooville discussed the conduct and actions of Guiteau at the time and immediately after the shooting, and contended that they were entire-ly in keeping with the theory of insanity—that his coolness, his quietly going to bed and peace-fully sleeping the night after the murder were characteristic incidents of crime such as would be expected from an insane man and insane men.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Guiteau opened proceedings by thanking the New York Court of Appeals for its timely desision on the law of insanity. "Hitherto," said the assassin, "the law has been that the burden of proof was on the defendant, but the Court of Appeals, with grand magnanimity, says that the burden of proof is on this prosecution, that the burden of proof is on this prosecution, to prove that the man not only committed the act, but also that he was sane at the time he committed it." After the prisoner had delivered himself of this little speech, Scoville resumed his argument, reading from the evidence of several witnesses who were at the depot and saw the shooting and subsequent arrest of Guiteau, his object being to show that the prisoner was perfectly calm and cool, and in a condition of herves and intellect at and in a condition of perves and intellect a variance with the hypothesis of sanity unde

As Scoville proceeded, Corkhill made frequent and, as the speaker evidently thought, slighting comments, unal, finally becoming irritated, he turned to the District Attorney and denounced in seathing terms he unfer conduct ritated, he turned to the District Attorney and denounced in scathing terms his unfair conduct, and instanced his presentation as 'evidence in this case of a letter written by the prisoner, and which he (Corkhill) had intercepted and mutilated by cutting off 'the signature and such portion as he thought might benefit the prisoner, "a thing," said Scoville, "which was never before permitted in a court of justice, not even upon the trial of a civil suit."

Corkhill (eneringly)—"That's your opinion merely, Mr. Scoville. It amounts to nothing as merely, Mr. Scoville. It amounts to nothing as

Scoville—"Well, let it be my opinion. I presume I am entitled to one, and so is the jury."
Guiteau (with energy)—"It was a friendly allusion to President Arthur that he cut out—the mean distriction. he mean, dirty whelp."

As Scoville continued, counsel for the prosecution frequently interrupted him, and a running fire was kept up between counsel for some time. The speaker disclaimed as his main motive the desire to shield the prisoner for the honor of the Guiteau family. His greatest desire was to save the American people and the American judiciary from the disgrace of hurrying to the gibbet an insane man. ying to the gibbet an insue man.

rying to the gibbet an insane man.

Commenting upon, as he claims, the absence of motive on Guiteau's part, Sooville read:

"You cannot find a case in history—you cannot suppose a case where a man 40 years of age, who has never committed crime, who has never for an hour associated with criminals or bad people; who, on the contrary, has always sought the society, not only of the better class of people, but of Christian people; you cannot conceive of such man's committing such a crime without metive. Nothing but the theory of insanity can possibly account for such an act as Guiteau's."

Scoville then discussed the assumption that

an act as Guiteau's."

Scoville then discussed the assumption that Guiteau might have been actuated by desire for revenge, and argued the improbability of such assumption, from the fact if any ground for ill will existed on Guiteau's part it was against Secretary Blaine, and according to the inexorable laws of mind it would have been executed against him. There cannot possibly be shown, said Scoville, any ill-will ea his part toward President Garfield.

Scoville next took up the hypothesis that the crime was committed from an overpowering desire for notoriety, and claimed history failed to point out a case where such a crime was committed purely and simply from such motive, and that it was incompatible with reason and impossible for the human mind to conceive such motive as sufficient to induce any same man to commit such crime.

### Habit of Untruth.

Some men seem to have a constitutional inability to tell the simple truth. They may not mean to lie or tell an un-truth. But they are careless—careless in hearing, careless in understanding, careless in repeating what is said to them. These well-meaning but reckless people do more mischief than those who intentionally foment strife by deliberate false-There is no firebrand like your well-meaning busybody, who is continu-ally in search of scandal, and by sheer habit misquotes everybody's statement.

This carelessness is a sin of no small nagnitude. A man's duty to his fellows requires him to be careful—for what else were brains and common sense given him? Of course that other class, the malignant scandal mongers who take a fiendish pleasure in pro-moting strife, who deliberately garble men's words and twist their sentiments, is in the minority, and people have a very decided opinion regarding them. Most men misrepresent because they don't seem to think that care in speak ing the truth is a pre-eminent duty.

The effects of this careless misrepre senting of others are seen everywhere. Its effect on the individual is to confirm him in a habit of loose, distorted and exaggerated statement, until telling the truth becomes a moral impossibility. No other thing causes so many long standing friendships to be broken, so many dissensions in churches, so much bitterness in communities and so much evil everywhere. It is an abuse that calls for the rebuke of every honorable man; a retuke that shall be given not only in words whenever occasion demands, but in example. The Persians were said to teach their youth three things: to ride, to draw the bow, and to speak the truth. A little more instruction on this latter head would do no harm to our "advanced civilization Examiner and I hronicle.

Guiteau's Suppressed Speech. Guiteau, the assassin, furnished the Associated Press with a brief of his proposed address to the jury. It is like his usual drivel about the Deity having inspired the dastardly act. It is a combination of bombast, egotism and blasphemy. He starts out by saying:
"If the court please, gentlemen of the jury,
I am a patriot. To-day I suffer in bonds
as a patriot. Washington was a patriot;
Grant was a patriot. Washington led the
armies of the Revolution through eight years
of bloody war to victory and glory;
Grant led
the armies of the Union to victory and glory;
and to day the netter in previous production. The armies of the Union to victory and glory; and to-day the natien is prosperous and happy. To-day—Christmas, 1881—I suffer in bonds as a patriot because I had the inspiratio. and nerve to unite a great political party, to the end that the nation might be saved from another devastating war. To-day I suffer in bonds as a patriot. There is not the first element of murder in this case."

der in this case."

After harping at considerable length upon the old plea of inspiration, quoting Beecher, Talmage and other clergymen, and declaring that when he became Freeident in 1884 he would clean out the Mormons right speedily, he closes thus to the jury:

"To hang a man in my mental condition on July 2, when I fired on the President, would be a lasting disgrace to the American records." r in this case.

The mothers and daughters of the republic are praying that you will vindicate my inspiration. I beg you do not get the Deity down on you by meddling with this case. I beg, for your own sake, and for the sake of the American received. American people, and for the sake of the American people, and for the sake of generations yet unborn, that you let this case alone. You cannot afford to touch it. Let your verdict be that it was Deity's act, not mine. When the President was shot his Cabinet telegraphed to foreign nations that it was the oct of a 'madthat is be officially decided that it was the act

Lynch Law in Washington Territory. A telegram from Seattle, in Washington Territory, says: James Sullivan and William Howard were arrested here to-day on a charge of the murder of George R. Reynolds, a young man whom they waylaid and last night. The prisoners were brought efore magistrate for preliminary examination. Evidence of their guilt is most conclusive. The feeling was intense, and at the close of the examination a Committee of Safety forced its way into the court-r and, overpowering the officers, took the prisoners. Sullivan and Howard were taken a short distance and hanged. Their bodies were loft suspended, and a crowd numbering 4:0 then proceeded to the county jail, and, overpowering the guards and breaking down the doors of a cell, took out Benjamin Payne, who was confined for the murder of Ponce-Officer Sears. He was taken to the place where the bodies of Sullivan and Howard were supported, and heaved

where the bodies of Sullivan and Howard were suspended, and hanged.

The bodies were left hanging some time, and then given over to the Coroner. The Committee of Safety continues its organization, and have issued a notice that persons guilty of highway robbery in the city will, if ar ested, receive the penalty of death in a summary manner.

A Madman's Butchery. A blood-curdling tragedy was cuacted near Lancaster, Gerrard county, Ky. James A. fulfilled in every case, and in all cir-Wilmot, a farmer in good circumstances, was cumstances; the soldier who kills an-Wilmot, a farmer in good circumstances, was rendered temporarily insane by brooding over a debt of \$400 which he owed to a neighbor. His insanity assumed the homicidal type, and culminated in the wholesale slaughter of the members of his family. Getting out of ped during the night, the maniac sought an ax, and with this, weapon slew his aged mother, his wife and two daughters, and wound up by hauging himself in his barn. A son, aged 20 years, escaped by outruning the maniac father. He alarmed the neighbors, who maniac father. He alarmed the neighbors, who repaired to the Wilmot mansion and found the body of James A. Wilmot hanging in his barn, the dead bodies of Etizabeth Wilmot, his mother, aged 89 years; Mattie and Mary Wilmot, his daughters, aged 19 and 15 years, lying in their beds, with one awful cut across the neck and blows from a new, sharp ax, found lying on the floor of the room, also ax, found lying on the floor of the room; also the body of Elizabeth Wilmot, his wife, lying on her face on the floor, with three or four gashes in her head and back, made with the same death-dealing ax. The deadly blows had evidently been dealt while the victims were sleeping.

Horrible Fate of a Missouri Family. A dispatch from Clinton, Mo., says the house of George C. Smith, at Lewis, five miles north of there, burned at 3 o'clock in the morning, and five of the inmates perished, viz.: Elizabeth Smith, aged 17; Rachel, aged 13; Ellen, aged 6; Theodore, aged 16, and the mother, aged 43. The fire is supposed to have started from clothing hanging by the kitchen stove, or from a coal-oil explosion. Mrs. Smith was first to awaken, when she aroused her hasband, who made his escape with the little girl of a neighbor who was staying there for the night, and one of his own daughters, aged about 8. Smith and his daughter were seriously burned. The house was a story and a half, and the family were all sleeping in the second story. A Mr. White, who was the suitor of Elizabeth Smith, was at the house until after 1 o'clook, and thinks the fire caught in the kitchen from clothing by the stove. Miss Smith was to have been married in a few weeks. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. Mr. Smith was employed by the Osage Coal and Mining Company. aged 6; Theodore, aged 16, and the mother

A STORY is told of a member of a certain theological seminary who was so sensitive as to any suspicion of plagiar-ism that he never allowed himself to make the slightest quotation without giving an authority. On one occasion commenced grace at breakfast thus Lord, we thank Thee that we have awakened from the sleep which a writer in the Edinburgh Review has called 'the image of death.'"

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Logan introduced in the Senate, on the 16th inst, a bill to pay Mrs. Abraham Lincoln \$15,000 as arrears of pension for five years, and it was referred to the Pension Committee. The House bill appropriating \$540,000 for the census deficiency was passed. The feature of the day was a debate on the resolution for the sepan of the Pension-Arrearages act. Mr. Voorbees declared the measure an honest one; Mr. Beck argued against the scheme at great beek argued against the soneme at gree length, and Mr. Ingalis expressed his willing ness to vote \$1,000,000,900 to the soldiers. If the House, a bill was introduced by Mr. Cullen of Illinois, to appropriate \$100,000 for the cor struction of locks and dams so as to insure si of Illinois, to appropriate \$100,000 for the construction of locks and dams so as to insure six feet of water in the channel of the Illinois river at low water, and also for the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan eanal to a breadth of not less than 159 feet and a depth of not less than eight feet from Jolie to Cheago. Representative Townsend introduced a new national bankrupt law, which he claims is in every way superior to the old one. Mr. Wheeler presented a bill to prevent the introduction of infactions diseases, and Mr. Farwell an act to sweep away bank taxes. Mr. Hazeltine handed in a measure for the issue of fractional currency, and Mr. Williams a proposition for the erection of a monument over the grave of Zachary Taylor. Mr. Garrison moved to pass the bill for the erection of the Garfield Memorial Hospital in the District of Columbia, but a debate of half an hour developed strong objections, and the House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Garland introduced a bill in the Senate, Mr. Garland introduced a bill in the Senate,

on the 17th, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the Freedmen's Bank property, and Mr. Davis offered a measure for the retirement of Justice Ward Hunt. Mr. Blai presented a bill granting a pension of \$5,000 per year to Mrs. Garfield. Mr. Plumb present per year to sits. Gathed. Mr. Pumb presented a petition from citizens of Kansas favoring woman suffrage. Mr. Beok continued his criticism of the Ingalls resolution touching the Pension-Arrears law. He showed that in 1879 the Pension Commissioner had reported that frauds on the Pension Bureau had resulted from the Arrears of Pension bur. that frauds on the Pension Bureau had resulted from the Arrears-of-Pension law. The Sherman Funding bill was discussed. Mr. Plumb argued that the redemption fund for United States notes ought to be diminished, and all bonds redeemed up to the limits of \$100,000,000. He advocated currency versus bank circulation. Mr. Teller was opposed to the bill because he disliked this "everlasting tinkering with the finances," and was in favor of silver coinage. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters—Thomas C. Moore, Metropolis City, Ill.; Robert Huston, Braidwood, Ill.; Joha B. Hay, Beileville, Ill.; Warner L. Vestal, Storm Lake, Iowa; Lorenzo D. Myers, Columbus, Ohlo; William S. Lunge, Lafayette, Ind.; Milo Blair. Lake, Iowa; Lorenzo D. Myers, Columbus, Ohio; William S. Linge, Lafayette, Ind.; Milo Blair, Sedalia, Mo. To be Indian Agents—Cyrus P. Luse, of Illinois, White Earth Agency, Minn.; Jacob B. Mitchell, of Kansas, Western Shoshone Agency, Nevada. In the House, Mr. Armfield offered a resolution for a committee to investigate internal-revenue abuses in the Sixth district of North Carolina. Mr. Belmont presented a resolution calling for the correspondence relative to efforts to secare peace between Chili, Peru and Bolivia. Mr. Harris called for similar information in re-Mr. Harris called for similar information in re Mr. Harris called for similar information in regard to the Chiriqui coaling stations. Mr. Robeson called up the report of the Committee on Rules, and stated that the thirteen committees whose membership it was proposed to increase had before them nearly 99 per cent. of all the business of the House. A prolonged debate took place, after which a motion to table the report was lost. the report was lost.

A favorable report was made in the Senate.

on the 18th inst., on the bill to permit the retirement of Justice Hunt. A resolution was adopted that the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the administration of the land laws and report recommendations. On his resolution against the withdrawal of silver certificates, Mr. Brown argued at great length in favor of binetallism. The Sherman Funding bill was taken up, and Mr. Morgan insisted that the Government can in eleven years take up the continued bonds without drawing a cent from the surplus fevenues. Mr. Ferry introcontinued bonds without drawing a cent from the surplus fevenues. Mr. Ferry intro-duced a till to fix the compensa-tion of letter carriers. In the House, Mr. Haskell announced that the Commit ee on Claims had 600 tills under consideration. Mr. Neal offered a resolution for printing 3,000 copies of the report of the Guiteau trial, for the use of members. In the course of a debate on rules, Mr. Horr said that one-fifth of the ses-sion had been frittered away on technical

The bill to retire from the United States Su prome Beach Justice Huns, who has for a long time been totally incapable of discharging the duties of the position, passed the Senate, on the 19th, by a vote of 41 to 14. The President pro tem. submitted the response of the Secretary of the Interior to the resolution of inquiry as to the lapsing of the Northern Pacific land grant, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Resolutions from the Legislature of West Virginia were presented, asking that producers of leaf tobacco be not required to take out a license. After prolonged debate on the 3-percent. Funding bill. Mr Ingalla property to here nt. Funding bill, Mr Ingalls moved to lecent. Funding bill, Mr Ingalls moved to lay the measure on the table. Almost the entire day in the House was spent in discussing the report of the Committee on Rules contemplating additions to numerous standing committees, and the end of it was that the report, along with the amendments that had been offered, was recemmitted to the same committee. A bill to appropriate \$5,000 for transporting agricultural and mineral executers from the agricultural and mineral specimens from the Atlanta exposition was passed. Monday after-noon was set apart for eulogies upon Senator Burnside. The Speaker announced that two additional volumes of the specches of President Theirs had been contributed to the library. Mr. Baype reported a bill for a home for indigent soldiers and sailors at Erie, Pa.

### The Death Penalty. Any man who kills another by acci-

dent, without intention to harm him, must be killed. No matter what be the extenuating circumstances of any kill ing, no man or government is authorized pardon, but the strict law must be other in war must die; the insane man who sheds blood, and the man who in self-defense kill his assailant, forfeit their lives, etc., etc. Do you object and say, "Oh, no; we must construe the command, not as it was construed then, but as the circumstances of our day and our light demand?" Exactly; well, we will meet you on that ground, and cheer fully give the supposed command all the weight in present legislation which we think it ought to have. Do you remind us that Moses allowed one who had shed blood accidently, or without malice, to flee to a city of refuge—and as long as i he stayed there the "avenger" could not harm him? Very true. Moses then felt justified in making exceptions to this command, if it were such, after the lapse of a thousand years, and wher change of condition and established gov ernment, and improved civilization, allowed it. Moses set us a good example and now, after 3,500 more years of growth, and a still more entire change of condition, and the opening of a new dispensation, which abrogates the "eye for eye and tooth for tooth," we take example by the great Hebrew reformer. and conform methods to our day and needs, seeking only to keep sacredly to the idea and spirit which underlie the wise and humane records of inspiration. - Wendell Phillipi in the North Amer ican Review.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer gives the following reminiscence of Buchanan and Forney: "The old Pennsylvanian, at Philadelphia, when edited by John W. Forney, was always considered the personal organ of Mr. Buchanan. Forney was poor and extravagant, and, as his paper was principally supported by politicians, he was always hard up for money, and was a standing pensioner upon the bounty of his political friends. He was constantly porrowing money-borrowing from Peter o pay Paul. In the year 1846 the wrir hereof, then editor of the Pittsburgh Morning Post, on his way to Philadelphia stopped off by invitation of Mr. Buchanan to visit him at his Wheatland home, near Lancaster. One day, in opening and reading his large mail, he spoke out and said: 'Here is the same old story: Forney is again in financial

trouble; his creditors have called a meeting and wish me to attend, but I will not go. He owes me \$5,000, and I know he cannot pay it. Poor Forney! If his income was \$1,000 or \$10,000 a year he would spend it all. I will send to him at once a receipt in full for all demands. That is the best I can do for him at present."

# Woman's Press.

Under the head of "Hints, Questions and Experiences," Beecher's Christian Union remarks: Few subjects have been more fre

quently discussed than the healthful

dressing of women. Where the weight of the clothes should come is at last decided without question. But how few, even of those who admit that the weight of the clothing should come on the shoulders, wear their clothing of a pattern that makes it possible. Every year witnesses greater improvements in he undergarments made for women, but few avail themselves of the relie and comfort to be gained by their use. Look at the young girls on our streets, with waists so compressed that no artist, or any other person with a full realization of the true beauty of the female form, could behold without a feeling of impatience if not disgust. How many of those girls when they compress their waists in this unnatural manner know that they entirely destroy their freedom of walking; and that, while they appear to themselves to have freedom of motion, to others, who watch them, they present a very comical combination of freedom and stiffness? The upper part of the body being in a vice is perfectly stiff from the waist up. The shoulders are held in position far above where they should be, and the elbows are at sharp angles two or three inches behind the line of the shoulders. Loss of grace is not the only penalty paid. Many girls destroy good voices by this vicious man-ner of dressing. The waist being so unnaturally compressed, it is imposbreathe from the right sible to To test this for yourself, place place. your hand on your chest and take breath from below the belt, and sing the syllable, La. Then sing it breathing from the chest, where you are compelled to breathe if the clothes are worn tightly at the belt, and note the difference in the sound. Try, for a short time before rising, to breathe from below the belt without moving the chest. In short, try all the time to breathe as low down possible, and watch how the hard, disagreeable head tones—for which American women are famous—will disappear. You will sing without half the effort, you will be able to walk without getting out of breath" and lose altogether the tired feeling from the chest that so many complain of when walking. This can be tried by all. It is not for the young alone. Many of the fretful, nervous women can hold their imperfect breathing responsible for much of their fretfulness and nervousness. Think of it when sewing, and breathe below the belt. At first, it will seem hard, but if persisted in will finally become as it should have been from the beginning, nature itself. Watch your husband and brother, and you will see their chests make no perceptible movement when breathing, because they breathe naturally. They have not worn their clothing so tightly belted that lungs and other organs of the body have been deprived of room for growth.

## Peculiar Weddings.

Numerous peculiar weddings are happening nowadays. A girl at Coulters-ville, N. C., was locked in a room by a father, who chained a savage bull-dog under the window; but her lover poisoned the dog, pried open her window, and carried her to a clergyman.

Mrs. Reeder, on the death of her husband, in Baltimore, received the following letter from Franklin Broillar, of Caroll, Mo.: "I have just heard the news. Will you marry me now? Enclosed find \$100 to bring you and your children here." Broillar and Mrs. Reeder had been engaged before the war; but an uncontradicted report that he had been killed in battle, led her to marry another man. When he learned that he had lost her he went West and

and waited twenty tears to renew the courtship. She said wes.

Old Edgerton, of Bellevue, Iowa, decided to get rid of his wife and marry a younger woman. This he accomplished by means of an irregular divorce and with the consent of the original who remains in the Edgerton establishment as housekeeper, while the bride

plays the idle lady.

A Nashville girl being forbidden to marry her lover, promised obedience, but one day requested herfather to hand their pastor a note on his way to business. Thus he was unsuspectingly led to deliver an invitation to the clergyman to call at once and perform the prohibited ceremony; and the latter, presuming that parental consent had been obtained, readily obeyed the summons.

A LIBATION is better than a potation; wine is often better spilt than drunk.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK. BERVES. \$8 75 @11 75
HOGS. 6 75 @ 9 50
COTTON 12 @ 124

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