# THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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## WILDE'S BUNCOMBE.

SINGLE ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

**Lincoln Hall Crowded With People Anxious to Get Away Ten Minutes After the Æsthete Appeared—His Wishy-Washy Taffy on "English Renaissance."**

The apostle of æstheticism, who has created more of a craze than anything since "Pinafore," made his debut before a Washington audience at Lincoln Hall last evening. Since Mr. Wilde has been in the city his movements have been followed with creditable accuracy by THE REPUBLICAN, and through its columns has the hero of the sunflower and lily uttered some bits of æsthetic eloquence that were fresh and new. The curiosity to see and hear the great Oscar was such that nearly every seat in the hall was secured before the opening of the doors, and the audience assembled was exceptionally brilliant, including the representatives of our most

FASHIONABLE AND CULTURED SOCIETY.

Many went from Mr. Wilde's lecture to the Spanish Minister's reception, and so their appearance in the hall was in full evening costume, which added to the brilliancy of the scene. When the hour of eight arrived Colonel W. F. Morse and Mr. Wilde stepped from behind the heavy curtains and in a few brief words the Colonel presented the æsthete, who, after placing his manuscript upon the small desk, began his address. The appearance of the stage was anything but beautiful, the heavy curtains forming a sombre background, and the only articles of furniture being the reading-desk, a small table, upon which was a glass of water, and a foot-stool. The appearance of Mr. Wilde has been critically described in these columns, and it only need be said that

HIS COSTUME CONSISTED

of an evening dress-coat, a white vest, black doe-skin knee-breeches, black silk stockings, and patent-leather shoes, tied with a wide black ribbon, and heavy black rosettes. When Mr. Wilde commenced there was an expression of uneasiness on the faces of the audience, on account of the difficulty with which he was understood. His voice is not strong and he has that unpleasant English intonation, with the rising inflection, which is so difficult for American ears to understand. At the commencement he essayed a conversational tone, and in that way was even more indistinct than toward the close of his address, when he warmed up and was quite plainly understood. The impatience of the audience soon became quite manifest, and shortly one man went out for a clove, then two retired for two cloves, then some ladies took courage to make their exit for ice cream, and probably fifty or more retired before the close of the address.

THE GRADUAL RETIREMENT

reminded one of the old gag about the fellow telling a story in a country place who always told the same story and never made it interesting, and as soon as he began the others would drop off one by one, until he found he was telling his story to the stove. Those who were in the back seats were fortunate, for they could slide out easily. Those who were in the body of the house were uneasy because they could not get away. When he said that they had listened to "Patience" for one hundred nights and they might stand him for one night it looked as if the audience would hardly have the patience to wait. There were but

THREE RIPPLES OF APPLAUSE

one when he said that in order to be a successful poet a man should learn to set type, one where he told of the instruction he received to the inquiry as to what books a poet should read, the reply being the dictionary, because all the beautiful words were there, and the other when he folded up his manuscript and retired. There were three persons who were thoroughly satisfied with the lecture—the proprietor of the hall, the æsthete, himself, because his salary was assured, and the manager. As for the audience, they had paid their money and couldn't get away, and their principal anxiety was for the conclusion. The uncomfortable feeling, however, was on account of the style of Mr. Wilde's delivery. What he said was interesting and his diction was in many instances decidedly eloquent. There were some beautiful bits of description that showed Mr. Wilde's happy employment of language. The essence of his address reminded one of that saying of Goethe's that "Nothing is beautiful which is not true." It was an abstract definition of beauty, and he pointed out the general ideas which characterize the great English renaissance, or revival of art in this century, which has been called a mere revival of Greek modes of thought or mediæval feeling, but as really coming from the union of Hellenism in its breadth, its sanity of purpose, its calm possession of beauty, with the intensified individualism and the passionate color of the romantic spirit that springs from the art of the nineteenth century. He called Keats the forerunner of the pre-Raphaelite school and the great romantic movement, and a sketch of the thirty young men, artists and poets, who thirty years ago banded themselves together

TO REVOLUTIONIZE POETRY AND PAINTING

in England and called themselves "pre-Raphaelites," was most interesting. He advocated the spirit of beauty in everything as the greatest assistance in culture, in refinement, and as helping to develop excellences of character. Yet the truths of art, he affirms, cannot be taught; they are only revealed, and to natures that have made themselves the receptacles of all beautiful impressions by the study and the worship of all beautiful things. The two flowers connected with the æsthetic movement, the sunflower and the lily, are used as being the most perfect models of design and most naturally adapted for decorative art in England, but he thinks in our profusion of wild flowers and giant forests we may find forms that will yield designs of exquisite tracery that are novel. After referring to

THE EXAMPLE OF RUSKIN,

who labored with his own hands at building roads in England across swamps for the benefit of poor villagers, and relating the history of his own experience as one of the colaborers with a band of congenial spirits in the same prosaic occupation under the lead of their revered teacher, Mr. Wilde referred directly to Washington topics. "And now," said he, "I don't want—believe me—to ask your brilliant young dandies whom I saw dancing the german the other night to go out and make a road for any village in America, or any swamp. But I think you must each of you have some art to practice. There is as much artistic feeling wasted in a season's dancing as almost would cover the Capital here with beautiful decorations. I do not object to dancing. I wish, indeed, you would dance back minuets instead of polkas, for the movement is more graceful; but I think that if you gave yourselves to art with half the enthusiasm you gave yourself to dancing you would have much happier and more useful lives.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN ART

lies with sculpture. That is the art of this country—the art for Washington. I think you have taken quite enough motives from war. You don't want any more bronze generals on horseback, I dare say. Suppose you try the motives that peace will give you now. Thistles and a tiny flower that rears its head in your fields that may not furnish the motive for reproduction in sculpture; not a trailing vine that wraps its tendrils around a sturdy tree that may not turn again to form artistic decorations for the marble pediment of your national monument.

### The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 23.—In the house of delegates to-day a bill was introduced to incorporate the Pittsburg and Virginia Railroad Company. It provides for the construction of a railroad from Pittsburg, Pa., along the waters of Cheat River and the south branch of the Potomac River, in West Virginia, and thence to the valley of James River, in Virginia. The committee for the Court of Justice reported to the house that in all elections by the general assembly of judges to fill vacancies the same are for the unexpired terms of those previously holding the offices. A minority report from the Democratic members of the committee asserts that all elections of judges by the General Assembly are for full constitutional terms as interpreted by the Court of Appeals of Virginia. A bill was to-day introduced in the senate making the crime of "violation of sepulchre" felony, punishable by confinement in the penitentiary for not less than five nor more than ten years. Under the existing law grave robbery is only punishable by a fine not exceeding $500 and imprisonment in jail not exceeding a year.

The house has passed the senate bill known as "coupon-killer No. 2," which provides "for a more efficient collection of revenue to support the Government, maintain public schools, and pay the interest on the public debt." This bill requires tax collectors to receive in payment of taxes and other dues only gold, silver, United States Treasury notes, and national bank currency. It is provided that this act shall be in force from and after the 1st of December next.

### Death of an Old Virginian.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 23.—Nathan Eurought, aged ninety-two years, died Saturday night in Henrico County. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and had been blind for eleven years.

### A Swiss Legation for Washington.

BERNE, Jan. 23.—The national council have decided to transform the Swiss consulate at Washington into a legation.

### Garibaldi Helpless.

NAPLES, Jan. 23.—General Garibaldi is in a helpless condition. He was conveyed ashore in a litter.

### TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

—Governor-General Lorne arrived at Ottawa Monday, and proceeded at once to Rideau Hall.

—H. R. H. Princess Louise will, according to the Governor-General's statement, sail for Canada early in the spring.

—The Berlin police confiscated the last number of London *Punch* in consequence of a cartoon bearing on the recent Imperial rescript.

—Sprague's Mills at Smithy, two and a half miles from Keene, N. H., owned by O. Sprague, were destroyed by fire. The loss is $58,000; insurance, $18,000.

—George F. Whiteclock, of Stamford, Conn., New York agent of the Great Western Despatch Transportation Company, dropped dead of apoplexy at the Grand Central depot, New York.

—Robert Quinn, a painter, sixty years of age, while going to work slipped on the ice at Exchange Place, Jersey City, and, striking the back of his head on the sidewalk, was killed almost instantly.

## GET VACCINATED.

**Washington Free from Smallpox—Its Ravages Elsewhere.**

The Health Officer, Dr. Smith Townshend, was interviewed yesterday by a REPUBLICAN reporter on the subject of smallpox. In reply to an inquiry he said there was no smallpox in the city at present. Up to this date but seven cases had been reported, only one of which proved to be a case of smallpox, the others being varioloid, and all of those latter are convalescent. No new cases have been reported for several days.

"Do you think it likely, Doctor, that we will have it here to any extent?" asked the scribe.

"Well," said he, "we will do all we can to prevent it. The whole country seems ripe for smallpox. This terrible disease seems to spring up spontaneously in different sections of the country, and it is impossible to say to what extent, if any, it will prevail here. I have just returned from New York, where I have been making arrangements for a supply of vaccine points, with which I will be ready in a few days to vaccinate the entire poor population of Washington."

"Doctor, do you consider revaccination necessary when it has once been thoroughly performed?"

"Yes. The effects of vaccination are not permanent. Whenever the blood becomes impure from any cause the person becomes more liable to smallpox, and it is the province of vaccination to remove such impurities. If the patient has any tendency toward smallpox vaccination discovers it and renders him less liable to it."

"Is vaccination a preventive?"

"As a rule, yes. Sometimes a person whose vaccination has 'taken' gets the disease, but in a very mild form. So, too, can a person who has once been infected have the smallpox a second time; but such cases are very rare."

"Is there any difficulty in getting vaccine."

"Yes; it is difficult at present to get reliable vaccine. There is great demand for it all over the country, and in consequence some of the dealers have put on the market points that are of no use. Anything with the name of vaccine will now bring a price. But I have made arrangements for a plentiful supply of the best matter, which I will use to vaccinate the poor and furnish to physicians for their patients. There are about thirty thousand children in this city who have never been vaccinated. They should all be inoculated without delay."

The National Board of Health has received reports showing that during the week ending January 21 there was 1 new case of smallpox and 1 death in Boston; 3 new cases in New Haven, Conn.; 7 deaths in New York city; 1 death in Wilmington, Del.; 1 death in Cleveland, Ohio; 12 new cases in East Liverpool, Ohio; 4 cases and 1 death in Louisville, Ky.; 4 cases and 1 death in Dayton, Ohio; also that during the week ending January 7 there was 1 death from smallpox in Keokuk, Iowa.

Major E. W. Clark, chief of the Revenue Marine Division, has issued instructions for all the officers and men of the vessels in that service to be vaccinated or revaccinated, as the case may be, as a precaution against the spread of smallpox.

PITTSBURG, PA., Jan. 23.—Forty-one new cases of smallpox in Pittsburg and in Allegheny City were reported to the board of health for yesterday and to-day. Nineteen deaths occurred from the disease in Allegheny City last week.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 23.—The Governor has issued a proclamation, urging general vaccination, in view of the fact that smallpox prevails around the borders of the State.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—There were 23 deaths from smallpox here last week, an increase of 14 as compared with the preceding week.

### The Spuyten Duyvil Disaster.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The Spuyten Duyvil inquest was renewed this afternoon, when General Superintendent Toucey, of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, gave testimony. He said he did not know the cause of the locking of the air-brakes at the time of the accident. He knew of no previous derangement of the air-brakes like this. The use of the air-brakes was a matter of safety and not of economy with the company, and trains could be brought to a stop much quicker by their use. Trains could be stopped by the pulling of a cord on any part of the train. Mr. E. B. Valentine, of Bennington, Vt., whose son and daughter-in-law lost their lives in the accident, gave testimony of a damaging character against Mellus. He saw Mellus after the train stopped, standing by the rear car, about five minutes before the disaster. When the headlight of the coming locomotive was seen Mellus ran about forty feet toward it. If axes had been at hand many people might have been saved, and if water had been at hand the fire could have been extinguished. Mr. Toucey was recalled, and said that if all the employees had done their duty the accident would not have happened.

### Death of Hon. Clarkson N. Potter.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The Hon. Clarkson N. Potter died, at his residence, No. 16 Gramercy Park, at 9:10 o'clock this morning, surrounded by the members of his family and his physicians. He was conscious shortly before his death and passed away without any apparent pain. The news of his death spread quickly and was everywhere received with expressions of regret. The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, at Grace Church, and the remains will be taken to Schenectady for interment. The Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas, Surrogate, and Marine Courts took appropriate action on Mr. Potter's death, some of them adjourning for the day.

### A New York Tragedy.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The tug H. P. Farrington, belonging to Cornell's tow-line, was blown up to-night, while lying at Peck's Dock, Haverstraw, and totally destroyed. The crew, consisting of seven men, were all on board at the time. The boiler, together with pieces of timber, was blown a distance of three hundred feet or more. The following were killed: Albert Henlion, second engineer; David Colton, fireman, and Lawrence Kennelly, cook. Captain Aaron D. Relyea was badly cut about the face and Patrick Carlin, deck-hand, was seriously injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

### Imprisonment for Debt Void.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 23.—P. M. Rowland, probate judge, and Messrs. Germany and Shultz, commissioners of Chambers County, who have been in prison here for about two months by order of United States Judge Bruce, for alleged contempt of court in not paying certain judgments obtained in his court against Chambers County on railroad bond coupons, were released to-day, the Supreme Court of the United States having pronounced the order of imprisonment void for want of authority.

### Mississippi Legislation.

JACKSON, MISS., Jan. 23.—A bill passed the senate to-day authorizing the Governor to offer a reward for the apprehension of the murderer of General Tucker. The bill to prevent and punish prize-fighting in the State as passed provides for a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment not less than one year in a county jail for the principals, and imprisonment and a fine of half that time and amount for seconds and stakeholders, and if death result the penalties now prescribed by law will be enforced.

### Two Children Burned to Death.

NEWCOMERSTOWN, OHIO, Jan. 23.—The residence of M. Mabley was totally destroyed by fire this morning at an early hour. The family were in bed when the flames were discovered, but all escaped uninjured excepting two children, aged respectively five and seven years, who were burned to death.

### An Orphan Asylum Burned.

WORCESTER, MASS., Jan. 23.—A portion of the St. Paul's Catholic Orphan Asylum in this city, occupied by fifty-two children, was burned to-night. All the children but one, named John Roberts, four years old, was saved.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Major Thomas B. Dowes, Ninth Cavalry, was in Chicago last week.

Lieutenant Charles L. Gurley, Sixth Infantry, was at Omaha last week.

General Cyrus B. Comstock, major of engineers, U. S. A., was in Chicago last week from Detroit.

Captain Alexander Mackenzie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was in Chicago last Saturday.

Lieutenant-Commander George Talcott reported at the Norfolk Navy-Yard last Saturday for ordnance duty.

Assistant Paymaster Richard T. M. Ball, U. S. N., reported last week for duty on board the monitors at City Point, Va.

General John W. Barriger, chief commissary of the Department of the Platte, left Omaha last week for Chicago on official business.

Commander John F. Mecllenney, who is equipment officer at the Norfolk Navy-Yard, will return to that station Thursday from New York.

Captain James A. Greer and a number of other naval officers and their wives were guests at the first official reception last Saturday at Annapolis of Governor Hamilton, of Maryland.

Captain Eugene B. Gibbs, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., and Mrs. Gibbs intend spending the winter in Florida on account of Captain Gibbs' health.

The court-martial trial of Lieutenant-Commander George R. Durand, at the Norfolk Navy-Yard, was completed last Saturday, and the court adjourned, subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, to whom the record of the trial has been sent.

General Sherman recently told an Omaha newspaper man that the Department of the Platt would probably be abolished this year, and the post divided up between the Departments of the Missouri and of Dakota. He said also that the post of Fort Omaha will be abandoned and broken up.

Captain Leander Owens, of the steam-whaler North Star, will leave New Bedford about January 30 for San Francisco, to sail February 11 for Honolulu, where his ship is anchored. A naval officer writes that Captain Owens' vessel is almost always the pioneer ship in the Arctic seas, and he will, barring accidents, be the first to communicate with the steamer Rodgers in the spring. Captain Owens will reach St. Lawrence Bay before the Rodgers can get out of winter quarters, and he promised Lieutenant Berry that he would communicate with him as soon as possible, sending over the ice if necessary. All letters or other things that friends of the officers and crew of the Rodgers may desire to send will be forwarded by Commodore Walker, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, through Captain Owens.

## INFAMOUS GUITEAU

PHOTOGRAPHED BY JUDGE PORTER.

**"A Beggar, a Hypocrite, a Robber, a Swindler, and an Assassin"—The Prisoner's Interruptions—Scoville and the Assassin Raise a Clamor in Court.**

If the court-room was capable of accommodating a couple of thousand people the crowd that assembled at the City Hall yesterday would have filled it to overflowing. As it was a small fraction only got in. Judge Porter began his speech, and it was an eloquent presentation of the life and character of the prisoner. He was not disturbed with Guiteau's interruptions as much as was expected. Even the holders of special tickets were in many instances unable to get near enough to the policemen and bailiffs to show their credentials. At half-past nine the doors were opened, and in an incredibly short space of time every nook in the room was filled. For every seat in the court-room this morning there were at least ten claiming applicants, besieging every avenue of approach. Members of the press, counsel, and court-officers found the greatest difficulty in forcing their way through the immense throngs that blocked up every passage-way, and the doors were again closed. Several hundred, perhaps a thousand, people were left shivering upon the outside, and many of them still remained at the hour of recess. After the usual warning by Marshal Henry the court was duly opened and the prisoner brought in. As soon as seated

GUITEAU OPENED THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

with the following announcement: "I spent yesterday in examining my mail. I received hundred letters, many of them from ladies, and some were very tender. I desire to express my thanks to the ladies for those kind and tender letters. One letter suggests that General Arthur give me a Cabinet office. Now, I want to say I would not take a position from President Arthur, and, under the circumstances, I don't think it would be proper that I should accept one. Now, in regard to Judge Porter, I want to say, as he is to have the closing of the case, if he attempts to mislead the court or the jury I and my counsel will stop him. He came on this case under a misapprehension on the part of General Arthur; I believe he would not be in the case. He don't properly represent the Government. He only represents himself."

Judge Porter entered the court-room shortly before the prisoner had delivered himself of this warning. After a moment's delay he stepped to the open space before the jury and in tones which clearly betrayed his weakened condition began the closing argument upon this now celebrated case.

Judge Porter said: "If it please Your Honor and gentlemen of the jury, in my own infirmity—for I share your fatigue—I proceed as best I can to discharge my duty. The nature of this duty is such that I should feel that I should be almost an accessory after the fact if I should fail to say such words as I can to aid you in reaching a proper conclusion. Thus far the trial has practically been conducted by the prisoner and Mr. Scoville; every one has been denounced at their will, and even now I am informed I will be interrupted by them both."

Judge Porter briefly recited the story of disorder, the abuse and slander to which every one upon the case had for two months been subjected, and yet, he said, of the three speeches which have been made by the defense I will do the prisoner justice to say that his was the least objectionable. A fitting tribute to the commissioner leading up to the crime and painting with fervid language the damning wickedness of its execution,

JUDGE PORTER TURNED HIS ATTENTION

to the prisoner and proceeded to depict his character. A beggar, a hypocrite, a robber, and a swindler; a lawyer who never won a cause; no court, no jury failed to see in him the dishonest rogue, and such men cannot win causes. He has left his trace of infamy in a hundred directions. The man who sat a lawyer upon such notions of morality that when he had taken debts to collect, and collected them by dogging the debtor, he held them against his clients; a man who was capable of blasting the name of the woman with whom he had slept for years and still recognized as his wife; a man who, when he tired of this woman's profession, had to be a Christian and a believer in the Bible, looked in the book and read, "Thou shalt not commit adultery," and then went out and deliberately committed adultery with a street-walker; a man who pushed himself into the fellowship of Christian associations as a follower of the Saviour when fresh from six years of fornication in the Oneida Community—

Guiteau—That lie ought to choke you.

As Judge Porter proceeded with the resistless torrent of denunciation and invective the prisoner occasionally broke in with "That's a lie!" "That's absolutely false!" or "That isn't so!"

Mr. Porter then proceeded to detail in eloquent terms the

DOGGING OF THE PRESIDENT'S STEPS

by the prisoner. He was interrupted by Mr. Scoville, and Mr. Davidge objected. The Court decided that the counsel should not be interrupted.

"I have referred to the papers presented here by General Reynolds," said Judge Porter, "and among them the prisoner's address to the American people, are sufficient to stamp him a cool, calculating, cold-blooded murderer. These papers at one time could not be found, either in the District Attorney's or Attorney-General's office, and neither of the counsel for the Government saw them until a day or two before General Reynolds took the stand. But, thank God, the papers were found, and they are in evidence before you, and before I conclude I think I shall be able to show you that not one of you could upon this evidence acquit this criminal unless you perjure your souls and assume your share of responsibility for the murder of the lamented Garfield."

Guiteau—That's all bosh. I'm very glad those papers are here. When the Attorney-General saw them he would not have anything to do with this case.

Judge Porter then explained at some length the relations of counsel for the prosecution to this case, in reply, as he said, to the frequent insinuations of the prisoner and his counsel that he (Porter) and his associates were improperly influenced by the expectation of a money reward, and had entered into a conspiracy to exceed the law and convict the prisoner. The District Attorney's duty was plain, and his salary fixed by law, and, said Judge Porter, it is simply $3,000 a year and fees in certain cases as prescribed by law.

Unlike the District Attorney's office, I am told, is worth $7,000 a year, and yet he can't pay his board bills. He spends it all for wine and fancy women."

Speaking of his own compensation, Judge Porter said that was a matter to be fixed and determined by the highest law officer of the Government, and whether

THE PRISONER WAS CONVICTED

or acquitted would make no difference if his full duty in this responsible charge was performed. In reply to the broadcast imputation put upon the Government witnesses that they were offered special inducements by Colonel Corkhill to come here and testify, Judge Porter said: "Not one dollar of money has been drawn from the Treasury except upon proper vouchers, certified according to law, and not a single witness has more than the bare allowance provided by law."

Judge Porter repelled the assumption of the counsel for the defense that there was a man upon the jury who would hang the jury. The prisoner himself had indicated that he rested his safety upon one man.

Guiteau—I rely upon twelve men.

The argument of the defense for the past seven days had all been directed to this one object—to divide the jury. Judge Porter addressed himself upon this subject with great force of argument and eloquence directly upon intelligence and conscience of the jury. They must decide between any man of them thought to discharge his duty by avoiding his full duty, and should cause a divided jury, that the United States Government would say the less press the trial to a conviction.

Judge Porter concluded his case stands, and sums alone, upon the single question whether on the 2d of July the prisoner believed that he was commanded to commit this crime.

Guiteau—That is it, and that's all there is to it.

Judge Porter—The prisoner assents, and, in my opinion, he knew from the first that upon this sole issue his case must rest. If his counsel had half

THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE PRISONER

they would have seen the same.

Guiteau—Thank you, Judge; but I don't take much stock in your opinion, any way.

Judge Porter adverted to the constant interruptions of the prisoner, his false claims of sympathy, and that the press was with him, and said in contradiction, "I have yet to see a single American newspaper that has one word to say in his defense."

Mr. Scoville vainly strove to get the ear of the Court, protesting that Judge Porter was exceeding the rules of the court by such statements. At length Judge Porter paused, and Mr. Scoville demanded that he be allowed to make a similar statement in reply. Judge Porter attempted to go on, but Mr. Scoville, reinforced by the clamor of the prisoner, succeeded in getting the floor, when, with much excitement, he demanded that his rights—and he claimed that he had rights—should be respected. He insisted that Judge Porter had no right to state what the newspapers said or what they did not say, and he desired an exception duly noted.

Colonel Corkhill insisted that counsel had no right to object. The prisoner had been allowed to state what he had received in the way of letters. He had been permitted to read them, to read extracts from papers, and to make all sorts of statements as to what the American people and press were saying of him. Judge Porter was simply contradicting those statements.

Judge Cox intimated that the prisoner was not allowed to do as charged, but could not be restrained from doing so.

Mr. Scoville—Well, can't Judge Porter be restrained?

Judge Cox ruled that the speaker

MIGHT CONTRADICT ASSERTIONS

of the kind made by the prisoner.

Judge Porter then read from the printed evidence several of the more noted examples of this course on the part of the prisoner to deceive the jury, after which he desired to be excused from further speaking for the day.

The Court then, at 1:10, adjourned till Tuesday.

### A Living Gale of Wind.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The gale which commenced on the afternoon of the 22d still continues with increased violence, the velocity of the wind at Sandy Hook being reported at forty-four miles per hour. Several vessels at anchor outside the bar are unable to raise their anchors, owing to the force of the wind, and will remain where they are until the gale subsides.

## AFTER THE VERDICT.

**The Time Allowed by Law to File Exceptions.**

If the jury in the Guiteau case should bring in a verdict of guilty at any time before Monday next, at which time the next term of the Criminal Court will begin, the counsel for the prisoner will be entitled to file their bill of exceptions at any time during the continuance of the forthcoming term, and the court will be compelled to grant a hearing upon exceptions at once. If the exceptions are overruled Judge Cox can, under the law, at once pass sentence, and within thirty days thereafter the sentence can be executed. The law provides that the prisoner shall be entitled to one intervening term between the conviction and the sentence. If the counsel for Guiteau should fail to file their bill of exceptions before the termination of the next term (the one beginning on Monday next), then Judge Cox can, within ten days after the termination of said term, pronounce sentence. The only contingency which would (in case of conviction) postpone the execution of the sentence until September will be the failure of the jury to convict before Monday next, providing, of course, that Judge Cox is disposed so to sentence the prisoner as to grant him the minimum grace allowed by the law. As was said by an eminent lawyer in discussing this question, there are several matters to be considered in determining the ultimate result, and as the prisoner is not yet convicted it will for some days remain a matter of uncertainty how long under the law and the possible exercise of discretionary clemency on the part of Judge Cox the prisoner may be allowed to live.

### The Nevada Trophy.

General Sherman, in General Orders No. 6, dated January 21, announces that Battery K, Third Artillery, which is commanded by Captain Lewis Smith, has been awarded the "Nevada Trophy," which was presented to the army by General C. C. Bateman, of Virginia City, Nev., for the best troop, battery, or company target score in the army. Captain Smith or a commissioned officer of the battery will be ordered here by General Hunt to receive the trophy in person. The competing troops in the army were as follows: Department of the East—Battery K, Third Artillery; Department of the South—Battery M, Fifth Artillery; Department of the Missouri—Company E, Twenty-third Infantry; Department of Dakota—Company A, Seventh Infantry; Department of the Platte—Company I, Sixth Infantry; Department of Texas—Company A, Seventh Infantry; Department of California—Troop G, First Cavalry; Department of the Columbia, Troop M, First Cavalry; Department of Arizona—Company H, Twelfth Infantry, and Company C, of the Engineer Battalion. These organizations were the successful competitors in the commands named. The successful battery was serving in the Department of the East at the time of the contest, but is now in the Department of the South.

### Mr. Hendricks in Town.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks arrived in the city last evening and became at once an object of solicitude to a number of inquisitive newspaper men. The cause of this sudden prominence of Mr. Hendricks is entirely due to the rumor of a peace that has been patched up between himself and the sage of Gramercy Park, the object being to present the old ticket for the next presidential campaign. With this ticket it is thought that victory will surely perch upon the Democratic banners. Upon being questioned in regard to this rumor Mr. Hendricks last evening was diplomatically non-committal. He discussed about politics in general, and spoke in very kindly terms of Mr. Tilden, but as to whether he had so far overcome his repugnance to adorn the tail end of a presidential ticket with old Sinbad he did not say. But from the general tenor of his remarks he left it broadly to be inferred that he had been reconciled. When it is remembered that this plan contemplates the early retirement of Mr. Tilden if elected, and provides for his place being filled by Mr. Hendricks, the change of base on the part of the latter statesman is not to be wondered at.

### Daily Reports of Steamboat Inspectors.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats reconvened on Monday at the Corcoran Building, General Dumont in the chair. After the transaction of business the board indulged in an extended discussion relative to the daily report now required to be made by supervising inspectors, but a majority of the board were of the opinion that such daily report is ill-advised. The board adjourned until Tuesday.

## CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

REID and Halstead should kick each other.

JEROME CARTHY, of Philadelphia, is at Wormley's.

GENERAL W. H. PAYNE, of Warrenton, Va., is at the National.

DR. WERTHEIM and Lady Bicker, of Amsterdam, Holland, are registered at the Arlington.

SECRETARY FOLGER has returned from a short visit to Geneva, N. Y., on private business.

JOHN S. BEECHER, of Ives, Beecher & Co., New York, well known in society there, is at Willard's.

MADAME JANAUSCHEK and the leading members of her company are stopping at the Metropolitan.

HON. WHEELER H. PECKHAM and Rufus W. Peckham, noted lawyers of Albany, N. Y., are at the Arlington.

SECRETARY FRELINGHUYSEN has returned from Newark, N. J., where he went to attend the funeral of his nephew.

MRS. GORMAN, the wife of Senator Gorman, of Maryland, is out of society this season, on account of the death of her mother.

COLONEL CHARLES MCK. SEOSER, of I. N. Smith, Sons & Co., New York, who graduated at West Point in the class of '47, is at Willard's.

JAMES BARRON HOPE, author of the Yorktown centennial poem, which he is to deliver at Lincoln Hall to-night, is at the Metropolitan.

EX-GOVERNOR THROCKMORTON, of Texas, has recovered his health, after severe illness, and is once more able to attend to his law business.

HON. SIDNEY WEBSTER, of New York, attorney for the Spanish government in the Spanish Claims Commission, and formerly private secretary to President Pierce, is at Wormley's.

A REPORT is in circulation that Secretary Lincoln will retire from the Cabinet of his own accord some time in the coming spring, but the rumor cannot be traced to any trustworthy source.

UP to the close of business Monday the Treasury Department had redeemed United States bonds as follows: Under the one hundred and fifth call, $4,000; and under the one hundred and sixth call, $11,941,900.

IT is remarked that while the crank crop has been good this year it has been necessary to import them. A delegation is expected to-day from Baltimore to urge a graded duty on cranks, according to their danger and asinine qualities.

THE following named Marylanders are at the National: Misses M. Ida Griffin, O. Edelen, Sadie Edelen, Cora Griffin, Regina Posey, and Gertie Brooke, and Messrs. Sydney E. Mudd, J. Camillus Howard, Clarence Jameson, and John W. Boarman, jr.

SENATORS MAHONE and Riddleberger have been formally invited by the Governor of Massachusetts to visit Boston on Washington's Birthday. The invitation promises the Virginians boundless hospitality, and is signed, moreover, by four ex-Governors of the State.

COLONEL A. LOUDON SNOWDEN, Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia, has been invited by the Senate Committee on Finance to appear before the committee on Tuesday, the 24th instant, and present his views on the proposed extension of that mint. It is understood that Colonel Snowden has accepted.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL HOWE intends to ask Congress for authority to delegate some person to sign the warrants issued by the Post-Office Department. This is a strictly routine duty, and consumes much valuable time, owing to the large number of the warrants. A similar power is conferred by law upon the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE accounts of the Denver post-office are considered by postal authorities a fair example of the enormous increase of the mail business in the West. The figures show that while the expenses of the Denver post-office have only increased by one-half the receipts have nearly quadrupled in five years. The money-order receipts also increased from $10,000 in 1879 to $2,000,000 in 1881.

MRS. M. C. Walling, a resident of Texas twenty-seven years, a lady who stood by the Union cause, who suffered for her loyalty, and whose seven brothers kept step to the music of the Union, is an applicant for postmaster at Austin, Tex. Mrs. Walling made a stirring speech in the United States Senate Chamber in 1866 on "Reconstruction and Universal Suffrage as a Means of Redeeming the South." She is a lady of culture and business capacity.

THE Hon. A. C. Mellette, formerly a member of the Indiana Legislature, and the author of the present school system of that State (perhaps the most perfect yet adopted by any State), now register of the land-office at Watertown, Dak., arrived with the delegation from that territory last night. Mr. Mellette is one of the most enterprising and influential citizens of that prosperous Territory, and is, withal, one of nature's noblemen, a man without fear and without reproach.

THE lace ruffles which Attorney-General Brewster wears at his wrists set off a remarkably handsome pair of hands—hands which are in strange contrast to the painfully-scarred face. These are honorable scars he wears, since they were got when he was a child in saving the life of his little sister. Her apron caught fire on the nursery hearth, and the boy, hardly more than a baby himself, rushed at her and pressed out the fire, saving her, at a fearful cost to himself.

THE following persons of prominence registered at Willard's yesterday: Charles Darling, of Boston; Messrs. Whaley, George Kingman, T. D. Moulton, J. H. Smith, P. B. Wheeler, and W. H. Henry, of New York; Messrs. C. F. Smith, W. M. Singely, W. J. Pollock, A. J. Cassatt, and C. Clifford, of Philadelphia; Governor Joel Parker, of New Jersey; Edward Wheeler, the novelist; R. H. Winter, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; William Knight, of St. Paul, Minn.; General Clark, of New Orleans; J. T. Davis, of Louisville, Ky.

## SEASONABLE CHIPS

PICKED UP ON A VERY COLD DAY.

**The Committees of the House and Senate Industriously Mapping Out Work for the Session—What Was Done Yesterday in Both Wings of the Capitol.**

No: A. M. Gibson is not a crank. He is simply a scoundrel.—*Charles Guiteau.*

Senator Williams, of Kentucky, wants $750,000 to erect a public building at Louisville.

Supervising Architect Hill, of the Treasury, was examined by the contingent fund investigating committee Monday in regard to expenditures out of the contingent fund for his bureau.

The Secretary of the Navy has awarded medals of honor to John Laverty and Edward Barrett, firemen of the Alaska, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the time of the explosion on board that ship last fall.

Mr. Cox, of New York, on Monday introduced a bill calling on the President for all correspondence with the British government on file in the State Department in reference to the case of D. H. O'Conner, a citizen of the United States and imprisoned in Ireland.

A naval examining board, with Medical Director F. M. Gunnell as president, has been appointed for the examination of Dr. Thomas Owen, formerly acting passed assistant surgeon, U. S. N., for appointment as an assistant surgeon in the navy in the line of promotion. The board will meet Tuesday at the Navy Department.

Dr. Jeffries, of Boston, was before the House Naval Committee, Monday, by invitation of the chairman, to explain his views of a plan for an international commission which shall be authorized to adopt certain rules for tests of color observation in the navy and merchant marine service of the various maritime countries of the world.

The House Committee on Pensions have appointed the following subcommittees: On subjects relating to the Mexican and Indian wars, Messrs. Hepburn, Stone, Steele, Hewitt of Alabama, and Barrows; on subjects relating to the war of 1812, Messrs. Rice, Weber, and Robinson; on subjects relating to the life-saving service, Messrs. Marsh, Fulkerson, and Cox.

A number of nominations were sent to the Capitol yesterday, reaching there after the Senate had adjourned in respect to the memory of the late Senator Burnside. It was not learned who they were, but among them was that of Public Printer; and it is understood that the proposed successor of the old Public Printer is that amiable and patriotic man and splendid printer, S. F. Rodgers.

Representative Bliss, of New York, introduced a bill proposing that all pensioners now on the pension rolls or who may hereafter be placed thereon by reason of the amputation of either arm or by reason of having been totally and permanently disabled by execution or otherwise in either arm shall receive a pension at the rate of $37.50 per month from the date of the approval of the act.

Representative Cross, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill providing that national banks shall be entitled to issue circulating notes equal to not more than 90 per cent. of the current market value of the bonds deposited as security for circulation when the bonds are below par. The bill also provides that the circulation shall at no time exceed 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited.

Postmaster-General Howe has begun his reform of the methods of his predecessors by stopping the practice of having engraved upon the warrants of the Department the portrait of its chief. Instead of his own spare features the calm, strong face of Benjamin Franklin will appear. Inasmuch as Franklin was the Postmaster-General in colonial times, the appropriateness of the selection is manifest.—*New York Sun.*

Thursday next has been set apart by the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads to hear a delegation from the tariff convention on the subject of subsidizing United States mail steamers in order that they may be able to compete with foreign ships in ocean commerce. The committee has not yet acted upon the question of the President's message recommending legislation for making awards for star mail-routes.

Susan B. Anthony and other ladies interested in the woman suffrage movement were actively at work in the House of Representatives Monday morning urging members of the Committee of Rules to report favorably upon the proposition to appoint a select committee to take into consideration all matters relating to the subject. The Committee on Rules will meet to consider the advisability of recommending such a committee.

Hon. Robert Smalls, of South Carolina, heartily indorses the Independent movement in that State. He has been in correspondence with leading Democrats there, and has arranged to meet them at an early day to discuss the situation fully. Mr. Small's county (Beaufort) is strongly Republican, regardless of tissue ballots, and with a fair election his district has a Republican majority of $15,000. In consequence of his influence with the colored voters of the State his advocacy of the Independent movement greatly alarms the old Bourbon leaders.

The House Committee on Rules held a meeting after the adjournment of the House yesterday and heard Susan B. Anthony, Belva A. Lockwood, and others of the advocates of woman suffrage on the question of appointing a committ