

advance the opinion of the Executive authority, that contributions would not be objected to in any official quarter. This looks like an appeal to a jury whose opinions are already known to the plaintiff. The technicality behind which the Congressional committee hide themselves is that they are not officers or employees of the Government. This is true, according to the decision of Congress itself.

In 1797 William Blount, who had been a delegate to the Continental Congress and governor of the territory south of Ohio, and was then Senator from Tennessee, was arraigned before the bar of the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, on the charge of having incited the Creek and Cherokee Indians to aid the British in their war of conquest against the Spanish possessions in South America. He pleaded that he was not an officer of the Government and not subject to impeachment, and the Senate so decided. This decision will stand in this case, and consequently the Civil Service Reform Association appeared to have based their letter on a misapprehension of the status of the member of Congress. The interesting question now is whether the employees of the Government will take the chances and contribute as usual.

The Attorney General, to whom all appeals and petitions presented to the President bearing on the Guiteau case, had been referred, submitted an elaborate report to the Cabinet last evening, reviewing all the points presented in favor of a respite, and recommending it be not granted, on the ground of sanity of the prisoner, which had been fully established at the trial. The report was generally discussed and universally approved by the Cabinet, all the members of which were present. An understanding was reached that nothing should be disclosed as to the discussion of the Cabinet until after it should be made known to the prisoner. Rev. Mr. Hicks called upon the Attorney General this morning by appointment, and was informed the Cabinet had decided not to interfere with the execution of Guiteau's sentence. Hicks thereupon drove to the district jail and informed Guiteau.

Guiteau has sent the following message to his spiritual adviser:

Rev. Mr. Hicks: Go and see Arthur, and shake your fist in his face. Tell him I made him President by my inspiration, and he must give me unconditional pardon, and if he does not, God Almighty blast him forever. I tell you, brother Hicks, I am God's man, and God takes care of his own.

The friends of the condemned man still profess hope. Reed says he does not despair, and he will make an appeal to the President at the earliest opportunity. Dr. Beard left here for New York last evening, but it is expected he will return. Miss Chivallier will have a conference with Dr. Goding and Rev. Mr. Hicks this evening, to determine upon their future action.

The windows on the east side of the south wing of the jail in which Guiteau's cell is situated have been curtained to shut out the light. This morning the rope which is to be used in the execution was put up in position. It is a piece of manilla, originally seven-eighths size, which has been stretched until it is now but three-fourths of the size, and is forty-six feet long. After having been looped the ends were firmly bound with twine and a knot tied. At the same time binding cords of stout cotton twine were prepared. These, four in number, are to tie his arms and hands behind his back and are three or four feet in length each. The other preparations were cutting the cords to a proper length and carefully wrapping the ends. The death warrant has been prepared by the deputy clerk of the court and will be signed Monday and sent to Warden Crocker. The time designated for the execution is between the hours of noon and 2 p.m., June 30, 1882.

The cabinet has decided not to interfere with the sentence of Guiteau and the Attorney General this morning instructed the marshal of the district and the warden of the jail to keep the prisoner in strict confinement and allow no one to see him except his spiritual advisers, his physicians and the officers of the jail.

The House committee on appropriations reached an agreement on the sundry civil appropriations bill. It appropriates \$23,400,000; a million and a half more than the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. Most of the important items

are for public printing and binding, including proceedings and debates of Congress, \$1,304,605; proceedings and debts on bullion and coin, between mints and assay offices, \$30,000. It is also provided that it shall be lawful to receive at the assay office at New York, gold coin, when presented in sums not less than \$5,000, and to exchange therefor gold bars of equal value.

In the matter of the Lewis will case, by which the government gets \$925,000, Courtland Parker, and Gilchrist, the New Jersey lawyers, representing the executors of the estate, put in a claim for \$50,000. Ex-Attorney General Pierpont and District Attorney Keasby, of New Jersey, counsel for the government, claim \$27,500 each, and a detective claims \$21,000.

Lieut. Danenhower had an interview with Secretary Chandler today with reference to the remains of the *Jeannette* crew found by Engineer Melville, to be transported to this country for proper interment, in places selected by their families. The secretary referred the matter to a special committee consisting of Captains Walker and English and Surgeon General Wales, who will report upon the expediency of applying to Congress for assistance in this matter.

Reed, Guiteau's counsel, has received a letter from Scoville, which contains the following: Mrs. Scoville has gone east with Bertha, and I fear she will commit suicide if her brother is hung and possibly before if hope is lost. I hope they will be watched and let me know by mail and telegraph as to their whereabouts.

NEW YORK, 24.—The *Times* editorially says: General Stoneman has been nominated for Governor by the California democrats after a long and heated contest in the convention. This is a novel departure for the democrats of the Golden State, as they have left off all of the old line politicians and have taken up a new man, who has not been conspicuous in politics, but who is understood to be well fixed so far as pecuniary affairs are concerned. General Stoneman is regarded as an old Californian, although he has been a permanent resident of the State only since 1874, when he was placed on the retired list of the United States army, with the rank of colonel. He is a graduate of the military academy, and has served almost continuously in California and Oregon from the close of the Mexican war until 1855. Very soon after the conclusion of the civil war he was assigned a command in Arizona, which he held until he was retired. Since that time he has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits in Los Angeles Co., California, and has been very successful in his ventures. Stoneman's political experience has been limited, and the California democrats have had the benefit of him as a crank, who might do much mischief in his own party if he should ever break loose and manage things in his own way. The gallant general has made a good beginning by abusing the candidates whom he has defeated.

Henderson Bros., agents of the *Cattle line* of China steamers, have received a dispatch from the owner, S. Jenner & Co., of London, informing them of the arrival there of the new steamer *Stirling Castle*, from Hankow, China, at four o'clock on Thursday morning, after a splendid run of 29 days and 22 hours, being the fastest time on record.

W. J. Hutchinson, recently expelled from the Stock Exchange, was a prominent member and liberal supporter of the Methodist Church. The *Christian Advocate* this week says: "The church has a solemn duty to perform in the matter and it must investigate." A trial is likely to follow.

Davitt said to a reporter yesterday: I intend to-night to answer once for all the charges brought against me, and if after this they are again repeated, I shall resign my position in the Land League, and return to Ireland. His speech to-night was in Jersey City, where he refuted all the charges.

CHICAGO, 24.—The Des Moines agent of the Associated Press telegraphed as follows: "We are not able as yet to get any further news of the reported disaster at Emmetsburg, as the wires are so badly down and Emmetsburg is naturally somewhat isolated, but I have telegraphed to every point near that place to give us details."

ROCKFORD, Ill., 24.—A terrible hail storm and tornado visited this place to-day, doing great damage to

crops and fruit. A \$7,000 cherry crop was totally destroyed. Corn fields in the course are entirely ruined. Hail stones fell as large as hens' eggs. Windows were broken from nearly every building in the city, but no person was injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, 23.—A San Jose dispatch says, James H. Budd was nominated for Congress in the second district last evening, and Barclay Henly was nominated in the third district. Carpenter was nominated for railroad commissioner in the first district.

General Rosecrans was renominated, by acclamation, for Congress in the first district. Ex-City Surveyor W. P. Humphreys was nominated railroad commissioner in the second district.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Guiteau passed the day quietly. Dr. Hicks, his spiritual adviser, is the only person allowed to visit him. He conversed quite cheerfully, reiterating his inspiration. During an interview, which lasted an hour and a half, he said:

"I am God's man and can go to heaven to-morrow. I would not mind being hanged right away. Whether the American people can afford to let me be hanged, or whether they really desire that I should so die, is another question."

Hicks thinks Guiteau really desires to be hanged with no member of his family present, and he is waiting calmly for the day of execution. The physical condition of the assassin has not changed much recently. He has lost a pound or two of flesh during the last week, and his face has that haggard appearance usually noticed in condemned criminals after long confinement.

John W. Guiteau telegraphed Prest. Arthur on Saturday, asking to be heard in behalf of an application for a commission of lunacy, on his brother, and hopes to have a hearing. He has prepared a large mass of letters and facts.

The army appropriation bill containing a clause providing for the retirement of army officers at the age of 64 has been finally agreed to in conference committee, and will be passed by both houses this week.

The war department officials are preparing to execute the new law. A board of officers to retire disabled officials was convened at the department last Friday. Several retirements were agreed upon. It was thought by many persons that Col. F. T. Dent, of the First Artillery, Gen. Grant's relative, would be among the number retired at this time, but he has dodged the question for the present.

The board recommend the retirement of Major James McMillen, Second Artillery, and placed on the retired list Lt.-Col. R. S. Williamson of the corps of engineers, being found to be incapacitated by disabilities for active service. Orders are to be issued at once retiring Major McMillan, of the 2d Artillery, Capt. J. H. Rollins, of the ordnance department, and Major Napoleon B. McLaughlin, of the 10th Cavalry; the last named officer retires upon his own application, he having served 30 years. It is understood that as far as possible retirements for the present will be made from the line, although there are several surgeons, paymasters and chaplains who have made application to be relieved.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, 25.—It has been raining very heavily for 24 hours. Nearly all the railroads have suffered washouts. The Mississippi river has risen 19 inches.

ST. LOUIS, 25.—The proprietor of the Sheet Iron mill has accepted a proposition of the strikers to resume work at Cincinnati prices. Three hundred men will probably begin labor July 1st.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 22.—The *News* says: Dispatches were sent to Admiral Seymour at Alexandria instructing him to avoid all hesitation in landing the sailors and marines in an event of necessity.

The following is said to be the programme of the new Egyptian minister: General amnesty in Egypt to participants in the recent riot. The relations with foreign powers to be carried on between them and the minister of foreign affairs only.

A dispatch from Alexandria states that the Sultan is urging the Khedive to return to Cairo, and several Americans, including Stone Pasha, gave him similar advice.

The ministers have ordered all Europeans in the employ of the Egyptian government to return to Cairo to work.

Another dispatch reports the Khedive has written to Arabi Pasha, entreating him with the entire command of the army.

The *News* believes Lord Dufferin has been instructed to confine his action at the conference to the effecting of such a settlement as will provide for the maintenance of the rights of the Khedive, the preservation of the liberties of the Egyptians and the observance of Egypt's international engagements.

The *Standard* says there is reason to believe there are differences in the cabinet in regard to the Egyptian question.

Constantinople, 22.—The ambassadors met to-day at the British Embassy, but no conference was held because the German and Austrian representatives had not yet received their instructions. The British and French ambassadors received detailed instructions last evening.

LONDON, 22.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, confirmed the statement that Sir Edward Malet and M. Sienkiewicz, in Egypt, have been instructed to do nothing implying the recognition of the Egyptian ministry.

LONDON, 22.—Advices from Sherbro Island, near Sierra Leone, dated May 21st, state that the natives of Martio having plundered a boat belonging to Bunthe Island, where British officers are stationed, and having fired on the police who went to arrest them, the Governor of Sierra Leone proceeded to Martio with a force of Blue Jackets and inflicted a loss of 200 killed on the inhabitants.

LONDON, 23.—The official correspondence relative to the Egyptian question as published, shows that Bismarck is favorable to an intervention by the Sultan, as sovereign of Egypt, but would not oppose any other proposals.

On the 22d of July, Defreynein expressed to the British ambassador at Paris, strong objection to any intervention by the Porte, considering the object of the powers to be to render forcible intervention unnecessary.

The correspondence shows that France first proposed sending iron-clads to Egypt.

An Alexandria correspondent telegraphs that he is informed on the best authority, that if France and England interfere actively in Egyptian affairs, Arabi Pasha will blow up the Suez Canal, cut the railway to Cairo and oppose the landing of European troops in Alexandria, and if beaten, he will retire to the desert, where he is promised the support of 20,000 Bedouins. The partisans of Prince Hall, Egyptian minister, proposed to sanction the above on patriotic grounds, said the reported differences in the cabinet on the Egyptian question were without a shadow of foundation.

MARSEILLES, 22.—Five more iron-clads are ordered in readiness for service, and 1,300 marines were sent to Toulon.

ALEXANDRIA, 22.—Dervish Pasha has a telegram from the Sultan instructing him to use his efforts to induce Arabi Pasha to proceed to Constantinople before the first sitting of the conference and stating that the Sultan is satisfied with the attitude of Arabi Pasha. It is believed that Arabi will decline to go to Constantinople.

The Sultan has also telegraphed the Khedive expressing satisfaction at his course, and promising to use every means to strengthen his authority.

ST. PETERSBURG, 24.—*Le Messager*, official, publishes, to-day, a long circular from Count Tolstol regarding the Jews. It says, in substance, that while existing laws must be respected, local exigencies must also be taken into consideration. All attempts against Israelites will be promptly and energetically repressed. Recent exceptions were due to the slowness or inertness of those charged with the repression of the outrages. The circular menaces with dismissal all functionaries who display similar weakness or negligence.

The St. Petersburg police have seized 38 pounds of nitro-glycerine and 120 pounds of dynamite in a house searched yesterday, besides a quantity of bombs of the newest patterns, ten of which were loaded. Among the persons arrested are several officers and a Jewess. It is said also that an opera singer is implicated in the plot. The major of hussars arrested had for some time been suspected and watched by the police. Agents, disguised as coachmen, followed him wherever he went, and with-

out knowing it, he had repeatedly been driven about by his spies. Latterly, too, he had unsuspectingly made himself a friend of the police agent whom he was in the habit of meeting at a restaurant. Up to the present time about 80 persons have been arrested.

FROM "THE TIMES."

Editor of the *Times*:—The statements recently published in your valuable paper have created much excitement in this city among the class who own and use horses, and after reading your request that all should write you who had been benefited by the letter published from Dr. Bates in regard to the remarkable success he always had with *Kendall's Spavin Cure*, I decided to write you my experience with it. My first knowledge of this remedy came through a visit to the office of the Massachusetts Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. This society was that first to use *Kendall's Spavin Cure* in Boston, and I was informed by Charles A. Currier, a gentleman in whom I had the utmost confidence, that they had never used anything that worked so well for spavies or any lameness in horses, and he stated that he gave it to poor men who had lame horses and would agree to use it, and in this way he was enabled to get along without prosecuting them as it was sure to cure when preserved with. Some time after this I received a very severe injury to the knee joint and the high recommendation which Mr. Currier gave *Kendall's Spavin Cure*, gave me so much confidence in it that I used it for my knee with the very best of results, and since that time my faith has been so strong in the merits of this remedy that we will not be without it in the house. I have tried it since then for foot-rot, sore teats or warts on my cows, teats; also for a general liniment for my horses or in my family and I sincerely believe, with all those who have written you before, that there never was as good a liniment for both men and beast ever discovered before. Hoping you will continue to give us more light on this subject I am

Very truly yours,

ROBT C. AYER.
Boston, Mass., Oct. 1st, 1881.
ds & w

\$500 REWARD.

They cure all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them—Hop Bitters. Test it. See "Truths" or "Proverbs" in another column.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

In Seaside, Mass.

S. S. Parker, Wellington, O., says: "While crossing Lake Erie, I gave it to some fellow-passengers who were seasick, and it gave immediate relief." deod & w

WeiDeMeyer's CATARRH CURE

The antidotal theory, now admitted to be the only treatment which will eradicate Catarrhal Poison.

REV. CHAS. H. TAYLOR, 140 Noble St., Brooklyn, N. Y.: "One package effected a radical cure."

REV. GEO. A. REIS, Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y.: "It restored me to my ministerial labors."

REV. W. H. SUMNER, Frederick, Md.: "Fine results in six cases in my family."

REV. GEO. E. PRATT, St. Stephen's Rectory, Phila.: "Quite wonderful; let me distribute your 'Treatise.'"

CHAS. H. STANHOPE, Newport, R. I.: "I was too deaf to hear the church bells ring; hearing restored."

GEORGE W. LAMBRIGHT, 73 Biddle St., Baltimore, Md.: "Suffered 9 years; perfectly cured."

MRS. M. E. SHENNY, 3022 Sarah St., St. Louis: "The first natural breath in 6 years."

MRS. J. W. PURCELL, Golden City, Col.: "Used only one package; entirely cured; suffered 24 years."

DR. P. N. CLARK, Dentist, 8 Montgomery St., San Francisco: "Suffered 15 years; perfectly cured." Etc.

Dr. WeiDeMeyer's Popular "TREATISE" on Catarrh mailed free. The great Cure is delivered by Druggists, or by D. B. Dewey & Co., 182 Fulton St., New York, for \$1.00. d tu thr & w