THE ADVERTISER.

G. W. FAIRBROTHER & CO.,

Publishers and Proprietors.

FRIENDSHIP.

I had two friends the one was bright and The other dark and sad;

They dwelt beside me in a great, proud city, The only friends I had. I was alone, and few there were that knew

And few there were I knew: But these had drifted like the brook leaves to And these I thought were true.

One drew all eyes and hearts and praise upon Like moths unto a flame, The other was so calm, men seemed to shun him, And seldom spoke his name.

But when the storm came, and my life wa taken
And driven up and down.
I saw myself by that fair friend forsaken,
Who left me with a frown.

Then came the other whom I little cherished. But who had loved me best. And when that passing selfish joy had per-ished. He brought me peace and rest.

-Samuel W. Duffield, in Youth's Companion.

THE FOSSIL SEA-SERPENT.

The announcement that bones of some gigantic reptile have been dug out of a Monmonth County (N. J.) marl pit is mouth serpent was furnished with this never a startling one. This is classic extra grapuel jaw to aid him in the ground for the paleontologist, and an active man with a shovel is never certain maxillary make-up plainly shows what that he isn't disturbing the remains of he took for dinner, and how he took some monster who once made the old it. A thick, fleshy tongue would cretaceous sea boil like a pot. These hardly be tolerated in a mouth where mari beds are deposits of that ancient spaciousness was a prime necessity, and, sea which rolled over so much of this reasoning from analogy, we may assume continent, sweeping from New Jersey that this member was slender, as it is to Texas and up the Red River Valley to the flanks of the Rocky Mountains. The solution reasoning from addings f The marl derives its value as a fertilizer mainly from the one, two or three per cent. of phosphoric acid which it con-tains, and the phosphorus is manifestly with his head lifted high above the derived from the phosphate of lime in waves and brandishing a vicious-looking the bones which were buried in this bifurcated and cord-like tongue. He spacious cemetery. The New Jersey end of this graveyard has been worked longer than any other area, and the remains of the various reptiles found here are constantly referred to for comparison in works on palmontology. Extensive discoveries in the West have been tail, was increased by four paddles, the more recently made, but these old settlers of Monmouth County were able to immense strength, and perhaps conhold their own against any "dragon of cealed in his side, leaving exposed only the prime", in this age when the race of the long hands and feet. The ankles reptiles reached its culmination. The and wrists, however, had no rotary different orders of these saurians have movement, so that the paddles could been pretty thoroughly studied and move only in one plane. Undoubtedly classified, but there is always a possibil- he had basking habits, and when glutted ity of exhuming some new species, and with his prey he would retire to some therefore when it was announced last shallow lagoon and snooze in the warm week that a sea-serpent with an equipment of tusks had been discovered in and his tail affectionately encircling it. Marlboro, a representative of the Tribune It is said that Prof. Cook, of Rutger. called upon Prof. Samuel Lockwood, of Freehold, to ascertain what the find

Prof. Lockwood, who is a fellow of recognized authority in matters of this sort, alluded with some disrespect to the amateur scientist who decorated the old serpent with tusks, a kind of furniture which only belonged to mammals of the more advanced type and of a more re-cent age. Nevertheless, this Marlboro reptile was an interesting object to get away from when alive and squirming. He was between seventy and eighty feet in length, about one-third of his longitude being a broad, flattish tail con-structed of chevron-shaped bones, so as to make it a valuable engine of propul-sion when used as a scull. The data furnished by the relics would imply that between the tip of his muzzle and the back of his head was a distance of four or five feet. It is possible that the specimen belongs to some undescribed species, but perhaps the remains are too imperfect to decide this. It is certain, however, that it belongs to the genus Clidastes, many species of which have been determined, and which have been abundantly found in the West. Clidastes was an own cousin to the Mosasaurus, or the great lizard of the River Meuse, described by Cuvier. The European reptile, however, was of a more chunky build, with shorter head and neck and stronger jaws. Both belonged to the order of Pythonomorphs, or snakelike saurians, which were the genuine sea-serpents of the period.

The most wonderful fact in connection with these Monmouth marls is that they contain representatives of so many distinct orders of animal life which are now, with all the countless species they embraced, absolutely extinct. This was the age of the glorious Ammonites, not one of which has survived, and of the Nautili, of which but two species are found in modern seas. Of the six great orders of Reptilians, representatives of but two survive, so destructive to animal life was the emergence of continents and the change of climate at the close of the cretaceous era. Of the reptiles, the order occupying the highest rank was the Dinosaurs, who well deserved the epithet "terrible." Prof. Lockwood lossal specimen of the order in a clay bank by Raritan Bay. This monster walked about without a cane, on his hind legs, which were thirteen feet long. In attitude and construction this order was prophetic of the coming ostrich. Next in rank were the Pterosauria, or flying lizards, the expanded wings of some of these pleasant creatures measuring twenty-five feet from tip to tip. Below these came the Crococuirassed with bony plates. According pulpit. Whereupon the officers of the to modern classification, another order, church sent him a request in writing to

Jersey waters and shores were populous. In this very Marlboro pit Prof. Lockwood once found the remains of a Mesozoic snapping turtle, with a shell as big as a cart wheel, and so strong that a battery of artillery, if such a thing can be imagined as existing in those days, might have been driven over it without disturbing the creature under the dome. Lowest of all were the Pythonomorphs, to which our serpent belonged, and which had features foreshadowing the snakes of our time.

All high-class snakes are particular about swallowing their food whole, and since they are ambitious to surround animals whose diameter is twice as great as their own, they need a special provision to give hospital admission to a big mouthful without unjointing their jaws. They have therefore been proyided with a hinge in the bone on either side of the upper jaw, so that after they open their mouths as wide as possible they can spring the jaw upward at this extra joint, and make a still more roomy passage. Our Monmouth serpent had a double-jointed jaw of this dilatable pattern. Again, after a snake has seized his living prey, it would be embarrassing for him to open his mouth to take a more comprehensive hold, for a disobliging animal would take advantage of the opportunity to retire. To guard against such an accident, the snake is equipped with a smaller super numerary jaw inside his upper one, which he drops on his prey to detain it while he takes a fresh hitch. Our Monprocess of ingestion, so that his general the lower jaw. When Prof. Lockwood pictures the reptile, therefore, he reprewas probably not highly intellectual, as his brain-case was comparatively gnall, and the epithet "soft-pated" could be literally applied to him, for the forward part of his head was not ossified. His impelling force, mainly furnished by the upper bones of which were short and of

College, has secured the refusal of this specimen. The serpent will require much reconstruction and restoration if he is to make anything like a creditable half a dozen learned societies, and a exhibition of himself, for his remains are very incomplete and fragmentary. If properly "restored." a roomy cabinet would be needed to contain him. - N. Y. Tribune.

Thought in a Dog and a Wasp.

A small-sized but fleet-running dog chased a large raccoon from a wheatfield, and overtook him on the bank of a creek, about a rod from the water. The raccoon faced the dog and sat upon his haunches for battle. The dog seized him just below the fore legs in front and tried to shake him, but could not, for he was heavier than the dog. The animal immediately set his long, sharp teeth in the side of the dog's head and clasped him in his claws. The dog, whining with pain, tried to pull away and shake off the raccoon, but was held fast, when he turned to the creek and dragged the raccoon, which still clung to him, into the creek, where he held him under water, adroitly keeping his own nose out, till the raccoon became so exhausted that the dog shook him off, and then seized him by the throat and mastered him. The occupant of a room with the door open into the street was startled one day by the entrance, with a buzzing noise, of a large bluish wasp of the kind which captures spiders to place in their nests for their growing wasps to feed upon. After flying around the wasp went to a corner of the room where a large house spider had made a broad web near the ceiling, with a long, close hiding-place extending down in the corner. The wasp flew under the web and examined this hiding-place closely, apparently to see if the spider was at home, and then, as if satisfied of that fact, flew out into the room, and, returning, dropped down on the center of the web, buzzing and fluttering like a caught fly. Thereupon the old spider rushed out in great haste to capture his prey, and as soon as he came within reach the wasp picked him up and flew away with him. Was it reason or instinct that caused the action of these himself discovered the remains of a co- Whately says "instinct is a blind tentwo animals under the circumstances? dency to some mode of action independent of any consideration on the part of the agent of the end to which the action Did these animals have no "consideration" or expectation of the "end or object to which their actions led?"—Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

—The paster of a Congregational church in Connecticut used the Revised dilia, resembling our alligators, and Version of the New Testament in the the Sauropterygia, came before the return to the "St. James" version. He Testudinata, or turtles, with which the could not stand that and resigned.

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

Upon the opening of the court on the 13th

Guiteau said that he had received a letter on

the preceding day severely denouncing Mr.

Davidge, and that his remarks against him (Da-

Davidge, and that his remarks against him (Davidge) were based upon that. The prisoner had found out, however, that he was mistaken, and that Davidge was a high-toned Christian gentleman and a sound lawyer, and he desired to withdraw anything he might have said against him. He was wrong on Davidge, but right on Corkhill. Mr. Davidge resumed his argument, and showed by the evidence of J. W. Guiteau and other witnesses for the defense the failacy of Mr. Scoville's theory that the prisoner was an imwitnesses for the defense the failury of Mr. Scoville's theory that the prisoner was an imbecile. Davidge passed to the examination of the prisoner himself, his appearance on the stand, what he had said, and what capacity of intellect he had shown, proving, he said, conclusively that what had gone before had all been a sham and heliow fraud. Scoville had dilated upon his morality, and had asserted that lack of intellect was his failing. On the contrary, he had shown upon the stand wonderful memory, logic, reason and intellectual ability. Likewise, as the defense had claimed for him virtue and morality, the prosecution had availed themselves of their right to show the contrary, and what had been the result? He had been shown to be such a monster of corruption, dirt, depravity and wickedness that the country looked on with a shudder. Continuing, Mr. Davidge skillfully, and with marked effect, reviewed that portion of the testimony bearing upon the prisoner's moral character, as evinced in his past life. "All this time," said the counsel, "no one accused him of insanity. In the estimation of his friends and his family, he was sane enough for all transactions of life; but when his hand is red with blood, and outwas sane enough for all transactions of life; but when his hand is red with blood, and out-raged law claims him as a sacrifice on the altar of justice, we first hear of insanity. He al-luded briefly to the testimony of Mrs. Dunmire, the divorced wife of the prisoner. The prose-cution were debarred from entering upon those confidences which exist between husband and wife. The defense could have done so, but they did not. Mrs. Dunmire did not hesitate, said Davidge, to testify emphatically that he was a sane man. Commenting on the testimony of Dr. Spitzka, Davidge said that, notwithstanding some of his remarkable that, notwithstanding some of his remarkable statements, Spitzka never denied the prisoner's legal responsibility. Accepting all his evidence, even Spitzka brought the prisoner within the reach of law and punishment. Never before had so many men of eminence appeared upon a trial of this character. The Treasury had been opened to secure the attendance of witnesses; more than twenty experts had been summoned for the defense, many of them men whose manes were known perts had been summoned for the defense, many of them men whose names were known in every household. They came here; they watched the prisoner. They listened to his evidence, and what was the result? With two exceptions, they vanished from before the light of evidence, like clouds before the wind, and not one of them could come upon the stand and swear that this man was legally insane. They met and compared notes, and could sane. They met and compared notes, and could not testify but to his sanity. "Now," continued Mr. Davidge, "what has been the result of all this evidence? This alleged fool has grown before you to a man of more than ordinary inbefore you to a man of more than ordinary intellect. We have uncovered his moral nature.
We have shown him to be in religion a hypocrite; at law a pettifogger; in all things a
swindler; a denizen of jails and a depraved
and wicked wretch. In answer to the prisoner's claim of Divine inspiration, Davidge read
with impressive elect from the first chapter
of the Epistic of James, thirteenth to lifteenth
verses, inclusive, as follows: "Let no man
say, when he is tempted, I am tempted of God,
for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither
tempteth He any man; but every man is
tempted when he is drawn away of his own lust
and enticed. Then when just hath conceived,
it bringeth forth sin, and sin, when it bringeth forth sin, and sin, when it finished, bringeth forth death." After is finished, bringeth forth death," After disposing of the insanity and inspiration theories Mr. Davidge continued: "There is not an element in this case that removes it from the category so carefully provided against in the courts. Here was a daring, audacious boy, who in the Oneida Community gave way to a life of lawless vice; later, as a man, a theocrat, who would overturn all law and churches; later, when he boasted himself to be of the firm of Jesus Christ & Co., you see the legitifirm of Jesus Christ & Co., you see the legiti-mate outcome of his weeked eyotism. It is just as legitimate and logical to find the true explanation of this crime in the same traits of inordinate vanity, desire of notoriety and conceive it, the theory of his crime is this: He conceived the idea of this monstrous crime, believing that others were as wicked as himself, and that those who would be benefited by it would in some way interpose to save him from the damning consequences of his most heinous crime." Mr. Davidge concluded his remarks without peroration, and the Court adjourned. GUITEAU opened the proceedings on the 14th

and many were no doubt good. He requested those who were sending cheeks to him to forward only good ones, and make them payable to his order. Upon the motion to allow the prisoner to address the jury, Judge Cox said that while he should be loth to deny to any that while he should be loft to deny to any man the proper opportunity to be heard, even f represented by counsel, in this case it was certain the prisoner would abuse the privilege, as he had done all through the trial, and that what he would say would be highly improper to go before the jury. He should therefore deny him the privilege. His counsel could, if they thought proper, read such portions of his manuscript as they considered suitable. Guiteau protested that he appeared as his own counsel, and claimed the right, as an American citizen, to be heard in his own defense. Finding that to be heard in his own defense. Finding that Judge Cox could not be moved he shouted: "Let the record show that I appear here as my own counsel, and that I take exception to my own counsel, and that I take exception to your ruling, Judge Cox. I shall appeal to the American people, and they will overrule you, and you will go down to future ages with a black stain on your name." Mr. Reed then addressed the jury. He complimented them upon the seriousness and solemnity which had characterized them during the trial. Contrasting the mercy of the Savior toward those inflieted with devils (insane) Mr. Reed said that the prosecution cried: "Hang him!" Mr. Reed then commented upon the evidence, and said it did not require an expert to pronounce the prisoner insane. The jury had seen him day after day shuffling in before them, and his condition was parent to all. Continuing in this strain, Mr. Reed said that, in his opinion, if "this poor creature was sent to an asylumbe would be develing idio victic an asylumbe would be develing idio viction. ion, if "this poor creature was sent to an asylum he would be a driveling idiot within six months. These experts," continued the speaker, "do not swear to facts, for none but the Deity can know what there is in the brain of aman. They swear only to opinion, and you have a notable instance how far from the facts the opinions of most learned doctors may lead in the sadense of the late President. It would be a shame to send a man to the gallows on the opinion of doctors." Alluding to the strictures of Mr. Davidge upon the course of certain members of Gaiteau's family in sticking to the prisoner when they should have cut him off. Mr. Reed said that it was in evidence that, six years before, Mrs. Scoville consid-ered her brother a mental wreck, and should she desert him, now that he was on trial for his life, she would be unworthy the name of sister. Referring to the difficulty experienced his fire, she would be unworthy the lamb of sister. Referring to the difficulty experienced by the defense in securing witnesses, Mr. Reed said the jury could have no idea how hard it was to get people to tell what they knew. They would rather listen to the ery of "crucify him" than come and tell what they knew to save the poor man from the gallows. All the testimony they had been able to secure for the defense was a verifable God-send. All the testimony they had been able to secure for the defense was a veritable God-send, Mr. Reed then argued at considerable length the question of insanity. The prisoner's father was, he maintained, insane on religious subjects, and forced him into the Oneida Community, that vestibule of hell. In conclusion he reminded the jury of the oath they had taken at the beginning of the trial, and adjured them to falter not in keeping it. The conviction and execution of the prisoner would be an infamy beyond description—an indelible stain on American juries and American juries prudence. The Court adjourned at the concluprudence. The Court adjourned at the conclu-sion of Mr. Reed's remarks until the 16th.

by announcing that he had received about

\$15,000 worth of checks on the preceding day.

Some of them, he thought, were worthless,

As soon as court opened on the 16th Mr. Scoville began his address to the jury by confessing his unfamiliarity with the modes of practice in criminal cases. All the defense asked for was a fair, candid and impartial weighing of the evidence by fair and candid men. Mr. Scoville then read an indictment for conspiracy which he had prepared, in which, on

twenty counts, he arraigned the District-Attorney, Judge Porter and five of the Government experts, for conspiring to hang the prisoner, The first count charged perversion of the law in the case. In illustration or support of this count Mr. Scoville alluded to the introduction of the decision of Judge Davis in a New York case. He denounced in savere language, this of the decision of Judge Davis in a New York case. He denounced in severe language this decision as extra-judicial, and said 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 contempt. Mr. Scoville continued: "The prosecution states that if the prisoner knew the act was wrong on July 2, then he should hang. Now, this is not by any means the whole of it, or a correct stat ment of the law. The Court has added in substance as follows: 'Yet if in this act he was overpowered by law. The Court has added in 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.' The second count in Mr. Scoville's supposititious indictment alleged perversion of testimony, and he proceeded to sustain the allegation by reading from Mr. Davidge's speech and compared it with the evidence. He contended that facts were perverted, and particularly the evidence, as to the immorality of the prisoner. After recess, and during the absence of the District-Attorney, Mr. Scoville, having intimated that he desired to criticise the conduct of that official, as a chief partner in the wicked conspiracy to hang his client, but disliked to do so when he was absent. Colonel Corkhill was sent for, and reluctantly came into court. Mr. Scoville then attacked the theory of the prosecution that it was came into court. Mr. Scoville then attacked the theory of the prosecution that it was the prisoner's own innate or acquired deprayity that naturally led him up to the killing of the President, and discussed at some length the evidence introduced by them to show the prisoner's meanness and deprayity. This evidence, he said, had, in almost every instance, been perverted. During Mr. Scoville's address Guiteau constantly interjected comments and explanations, and, as terjected comments and explanations, and, as the court was about to adjourn for the day, shouted: "I desire your Honor to read my speech to-night, so I can discuss it with you to-morrow." The court here adjourned.

In the Guiteau case on the morning of the 17th, before speaking, Mr. Scoville requested Judge Cox to listen to the reading of a paper by the prisoner, reiterating his request that he be allowed to address the jury, adding that he (Scoville) had looked it over and saw nothing objectionable in it. The Court allowed it to be read, and Mr. Scoville resumed his argument, beginning with a general complaint, alleging unfairness on the part of the prosecution, particularly of the District-Attorney, who had from the beginning prescribed who should visit the jail, and who should not. He had introduced persons into the prisoner's cell under a false guise, to worm out his secrets, and when the prisoner said anything which might innre to his (the prisoner's) benefit, the Prosecuting Attorney had been very careful not to let it become known. He complained of Corkhill's unfairness in destroying the notes of Stenographer Bailey so Judge Cox to listen to the reading of a paper stroying 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. Mr. Scoville unwittingly raised a smile by declaring, as one count in his indictment, that the Government had acted unfairly in putting upon the stand so many witnesses to prove the act of killing, "Going over and over the the act of killing, "Going over and over the horrors of the scene," said the counsel, "and I declare that it was a shame and a disgrace the exhibition made here by the prosecution for the purpose of influencing your feelings and emotions rather than your judgment," Mr. Scoville then criticised severely the course of the prosecution in refusing to permit the prisoner to address the jury for a brief hour or two, samply because they feared he might disclose, by his manner of speech, his true mental condition. In alluding to the discussion on the proposition to allow the prisoner to mental condition. In alluding to the discussion on the proposition to allow the prisoner to speak, he quoted the District-Attorney as having said that, if the prisoner should be allowed to speak, it ought to be from the dock. He then called attention to the letter written by Gunteau to the District-Attorney, and from which a portion had been clipped, as he claimed, by the prosecution, and in a spirit of unfairness. He 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 utterances, and as to the best means of counteracting the influence of his oratory, "Porter," he said, "was prostituting his fine attainments in ing the influence of his oratory. "Porter," he said, "was prostituting his fine attainments in the effort to hang an insane man." Immedately after recess and before Mr. Scoyille resumed his speech, Gu t au, with an air of apparent sincerity, announced that he was in luck. He had just signed his name to a luck. He had just signed his name to a check for \$25,000 on the First National Bank of New York; that he had received another for \$5,000, and another for \$750, and believed they were all genuine. Mr. 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 left of the the left Christian Association, and the society of Christian people. His tendencies at this time were not immoral, nor had be shown any indication of that awful crime of not paying his board bills, for which the prosecution is trying to hang him." Mr. Scoville 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, and spoke of the monumental assurance of the prisoner in naming himself in connection with Grant, Conkling and Arthur. The Court here adjourned for the day.

WHEN the court opened on the morning of the 18th Guiteau turned to Judge Cox and said he presumed he would be allowed to address the jury when Mr. Scoville had finished. In reply the Court said the application would be considered at the conclusion of Mr. Scoville's remarks. Mr. Scoville then resumed his argument and discussed the statistics of insane ment and discussed the statistics of insane criminals introduced in evidence by the prosecution. Speaking of Dr. Gray, he said he had been hired to come to Washington to help hang his client. He was one of the conspirators in the conspiracy of which the District-Attorney was chief, but he fortunately left his foot-prints, and he (Sqoville) was able to contradict him out of his own mouth. Mr. Scoville pointed out in the conduct of Guiteau parallels to flustrations given by Dr. Gray, and then went on to deny that the prisoner had been playing a part. Discussing the horrors of crime, as often shown in the acts of insane criminals, Scoville said there was nothing in this act to compare with some of these acts in this act to compare with some of these acts of insane criminals, and 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 employed. prosecution 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 scapegoal 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 use I against me in deuying 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 responsible for this crime. Mr. Conkling shall not escape, shall not shirk the responsibility of the state of things that led to this act, and he shall not escape the condemnation of the American people, if I can help it, for his share in this disgraceful scramble for office that led to a conflict with the chosen ruler of this great Nation, and led this poor insane man to 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 eccurred other than through assassination—the removal of Gardield, 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 petry quarrel about a small office in the Republican party, and sought to foment differences that had sprung up. I am not going to see the misdeeds 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 Gardield or of satisfying justice, but their theory is this: If it can be shown that this was the act of a sane man, then these politicians in high places will say: "Of course we are not responsible for the acts of a sane man. To in high places will say: 'Of course we are not responsible for the acts of a sane man. To be sure, we had some differences, out then it could never have sed a same man to such

an act; but, on the contrary, gentlemen of the jury, what is the effect of your verdict if you acquit him as an insane man? Why, people will say: 'Some one is at fault.' They will say: 'We will fix the blame upon the heads and hearts of those men who waged the war upon our poor dead President until it drove this poor insane man, from reading in the papers what Grant says, what Conkling says, and from constantly thinking upon it, to his insane not of killing the President.' And there are men in high places, the really culpable ones, who will go down to posterity with the stigma upon their names and the detestation of their countrymen fastened upon their memories." Mr. Scoville's denunciation of Conkling and others created a profound sensation in the court-room. As soon as recess was announced, Scoville was surrounded by ladies and gentlemen and congratulated upon his "fearless exposition." During the recess Scoville received the following telegram: "New York, January 18.—Mr. Scoville, attorney for Guiteau: The New York Court of Appeals has just decided that the prosecution, where some evidence of insanity is produced for the defense, must make out a case of sanity beyond reasonable doubt." After recess Mr. Scoville discussed the conduct and actions of Guiteau at the time and immediately after the shooting, and contended that they were en-Mr. Scoville discussed the conduct and actions of Guiteau at the time and immediately after the shooting, and contended that they were entirely in keeping with the theory of insanity, in that his coolness, his quietly going to bed and peacefully sleeping the night after the murder, were characteristic incidents of crime such as should be expected from an insure man and insure men. Mr. Scoville further reviewed the evidence, calling attention to various inci-dents in Guiteau's life, and argued therefrom that his mind was unhinged. Mr. Scoville had not concluded his remarks when the hour for adjournment was reached, and the Court ad-THE Guiteau trial opened on the morning of

the 19th with a short speech from the prisoner, complimenting the New York Court of Appeals upon its alleged decision in relation to the question of insanity, from which the defense claim to derive some comfort. Mr. Scoville then resumed his argument and attempted to show from the evidence that, at the time of the shooting, the prisoner was perfectly calm and cool, and in condition, as regards herves and cool, and in condition, as regards nerves and intellect, at variance with the hypothesis of sanity under such circumstances. He complained that the prosecution had failed to call betective McElfresh, whose evidence would have been of service to the prisoner. The prisoner stated that Judge Porter had been pretending to be sick for two days. He hoped it would be providential to keep him sick. He hoped the Lord would take him down below quick and then send for Corkhill. As Mr. Scoville proceeded Mr. Corkhill made frequent and slighting comments until, becoming irritated, he turned upon the District-Attorney and denounced his untair conduct, and instanced his production as evidence a letter written by the prisoner which he (Corkhill) had stanced his production as cyldence a letter written by the prisoner which he (Corkhill) had intercepted and mutilated by cutting off the signature and such portions as he thought might benefit the prisoner, "a thing," said Mr. Scoville, "which was never before permitted in a court of justice, not even upon the trial of a civil suit." Mr. Scoville continued and said his main desire in the defense of the prisoner was not a consideradefense of the prisoner was not a considera-tion for the honor of the family, but to save the American Nation and the American judiciary from the disgrace of hurrying to the gal-lows an insane man. After recess Mr. Sco-ville continued his review of the evidence, and elaimed that the prisoner had been frank and outspoken in all things, and that he had con-versed at the jail with everyone the prosecu-tion sent there. tion sent there, and always without re-serve. Had he been sane, and playing a part, he would not have done so. Commenting upon the absence of metives, Mr. Scoville said: "You cannot find an instance in history, you cannot suppose a case, where a man forty years of age, who has never before committed a 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 converte for the people. of the better class of people, but of Christian people; you cannot conceive of such a man's committing such a crime without a motive; nothing but the theory of insanity can possibly account for such an act as Guiteau's." Mr. Scoville then discussed the assumption that Guiteau might have been actuated by a desire for revenge, and argued the improbability of such assumption, from the fact that if any ground for ill-will existed on Guiteau's part it was against Secretary Blaine, and, according to the inexorable laws of the mind, it would have been executed against him. "There cannot possibly be shown," said Mr. Scoville, "any ill-will on his part toward President "any ill-will on his part toward President Garfield." Mr. Scoville next took up the hypothesis that the crime was committed from an overpowering desire for notoriety and claimed that history failed to point out case where such a crime was committed pure ly and simply from such a motive, and that it was incompatible with reason and impossible for the human mind to conceive such for the human mind to conceive such motive as sufficient to induce any sane man to commit such a crime. "That he killed the President as a disappointed office-seeker is more than improbable," said Mr. Scowille; "for had he brooded over some wrong of this kind something of his diappointment would have cropped out. He would have said something in his intercourse with other people indicating his disappointment or had temper on thing in his intercourse with other people in-dicating his disappointment or bad temper on the subject. Nothing would have been more natural in the interval before he made up his mind to kill the President." Mr. Scoville severely criticised the conduct of Dr. Wort cester, of Massachusetts, an alleged expert, and charged the District-Attorney with having tampered with him. The Court here ad-

A Man to Whom Vanderbilt Gave a Farm.

The first wife of the late Commodore Vanderbilt and the wife of Samuel Carr were sisters. While Vanderbilt was laying the foundation of his great fortune Carr was going backward. He finally became almost destitute. Commodore Vanderbilt then bought a good farm, stocked it, and turned it over to Mr. Carr as a present; but it was not long before Carr had spent everything. He appealed for another trial, but the Commodore was inexorable. The result was was that Carr had to be taken to the Richmond County Poor-House, where he has remained for the last twenty years. Recently Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, the grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt, interceded, and now Mr. Carr, who is seventy years old, is in St. Luke's Hospital.—New York Sun.

The Enormous Manufacture of Matches.

Some idea of the size of the matchtrade may be gained by a glance at the figures paid for stamps. The Government exacts a revenue of one cent per 100 on matches manufactured. During the year ending May, 1881, one company paid for stamps \$4,500,000. This year the amount paid will be increased \$50,000. There are 200 matches in a box. The tax is two cents; they are sold to the grocer for three cents, and re-

tailed at five. Four million five hundred thousand dollars represent 450,000,000 one-cent stamps. As each stamp represents 100 matches, the grand total manufactured is 45,500,000,000 matches, or 277,500,000 five-cent boxes. - St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

- In spite of her many cares and sorrows, Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines is still as bright and lively as a girl of sixteen. Though she has been fighting for her rights for the last forty-six years, her light, ringing laugh has lost none of its freshness. Her contidence in ultimate success is still unshaken.