

ELEVENTH YEAR.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Assassin Still on the Stand, Exhibiting His Lunacy.

He Reiterates His Assertion That Divine Inspirations Governed All His Acts.

The Recommendation of the Naval Advisory Board as to the Nation's Old Tubs.

Miscellaneous Notes From the National Capital.

GUITEAU

National Associated Press. WASHINGTON, November 30.—The special feature of the court room this morning was the unusual number of insanity experts present to observe the demeanor of the prisoner.

Guiteau resumed the witness stand, identified several posters and programs relating to his lectures, and was asked to continue his testimony unless he could finish the story of his connection with the Oneida community first.

Scoville insisted, however, on the witness answering the direct question. The substance of the testimony was that Noyes was believed to be the immediate prophet of God. Guiteau so considered him, and never got over his belief in the inspiration.

Scoville consented, and he went on to say that the \$500 overcoat referred to yesterday cost him \$5, and was purchased of a second-hand dealer. "Ingersoll claimed that there was no hell. I thought there was a hell." He went from town to town selling his lectures, where he was not allowed to speak.

In Newark, N. J., he had a good house, but the people refused to buy his lectures. During the narrative he continually substituted 1868 for 1878, and then corrected himself. The counsel and jury paid rigid attention.

The two books written by Guiteau were presented, despite the objection of the prosecution Guiteau was allowed to read sections therefrom. He read a paragraph describing the preaching and abuse of the apostle Paul and said: "That's just the way I did."

The reading was suspended as Scoville proposed at the proper time to read other extracts. Guiteau resumed his story. He said that he wrote his famous speech on the supposition that Grant would be nominated, and when Grant was nominated he had to change it all. Gen. Arthur had it printed. He undertook to deliver it at Poughkeepsie, but it rained and no one came, and at Saratoga it was too hot.

He then sent it all over the country, and it was printed in some papers. He had only one assignment to speak for the national committee; it was at Twenty-fifth street, New York, and he only spoke a few minutes, as he did not like the crowd. He gave copies of his speech to the reporters.

He was on free and easy terms with Jewell, Arthur and others. He gave Garfield a copy of the speech in New York on August 8th. Saw Garfield at the White House and applied for the Paris consulate. Had no subsequent interview. Saw Blaine frequently and urged his claims. Blaine was pleasant except the last time he saw him, when Blaine said he never would speak to me on the subject again. He hurt his feelings and tried to see Garfield, but failed. He wrote Garfield many letters, but got no satisfaction. He was worried over the political situation and thought that the nation was going to grief. The newspapers had the same idea.

Guiteau here attempted to read newspaper extracts, but the prosecution objected. Guiteau said he would like to refresh his memory. The court ruled that newspaper articles could not be used.

Guiteau continued his recital. He said one Wednesday night he went to bed greatly depressed and finally the thought came to him that if Garfield was removed all would be well. By June let his mind was fully made up that this was necessary and the Lord inspired him to do the act, because he had the brains and nerve, and he thought the same to-day. He believed also God intended this to advertise his book written to save souls.

At this point Guiteau was very dramatic and emphasized with his fist. He had no doubt of the divinity of the inspiration and if God did not intend him to do it He would have interposed to prevent the act. He had prayed God to interfere if his inspiration was not divine.

He then passed to his jail experience, and complained that he was shut off from all reporters but one, who, he supposed, was a Herald man, but found out he was Colonel Corkhill's stenographer.

Court then adjourned one hour for recess. Mr. Scoville decided to introduce another witness, so that the examination could conclude and the witness be released.

The prosecution objected, and Guiteau resumed the stand. He said that three times in his life he had claimed special inspiration. Once when he went to the Oneida community, once when attempting to establish the Theocrat in New York, and the last time when he shot the president. He had wonderful evidences of

God's care all along. The Lord saved his life when he jumped from a train at Newark; also in the Narragansett disaster, and here in Washington when they attempted to kill him. God protected him when Koeper, Mr. Gill tried to kill him. When Guiteau described Jones' attempt to shoot him and the providential cramping of the wheel of the van, he became very excited and shouted: "I have offered my life for the will that God directed me." He considered Garfield as his friend and had nothing against him. His only desire was to unite the factions of the republican party and prevent civil war, and he now believed the time would come when the people would say "Guiteau, the patriot," instead of "Guiteau, the assassin." He had a distinct recollection of the shooting, and when he got to his cell said, "Thank God, it is all over." For twenty years he believed he would eventually become president by the act of God, as Lincoln and Garfield did, and did not press his suit against the New York Herald, because he did not want that paper to oppose him politically. Since he had been in jail he had announced that he was in search of a wife. There was no harm in that, he supposed.

Then followed a squabble between counsel as to the admissibility of certain evidence showing the condition of the prisoner's mind since the shooting. Judge Cox finally admitted it.

Mr. Scoville then questioned him on the lady question. He said that while in jail he had announced he was in search of a wife. "Was that true?" asked Scoville. "Of course it was. No harm in that, is there?" was the prisoner's reply.

Judge Porter conducted the cross-examination, and gave a long time for answers. In answer to questions the prisoner related his experience in the law business. He said he had no bad habits. He never courted shame. He was a Christian. He had gone through the ordeal of the Oneida community. He had been wrongly reported as having a law office, and on that the fact was he had had to do with three women at Oneida; there was no fun in that kind of thing, however. Outside of that he had been virtuous. He refused to answer whether he determined to kill Garfield. He said he was the agent of the Deity in that matter.

Porter then questioned him closely, as to where he had a law office, and how much he still owed for rent, which resulted in showing he owed almost every one he dealt with. During the cross-examination, Guiteau, who was quite tired out by the long continued direct examination and appeared very pale, at first answered quickly, but by and by became greatly excited, his eyes protruded, and glistened, and he looked really crazy.

In speaking of his persistence he accidentally said: "When I determine on anything I carry it out." Thereupon Porter asked him: "You determined to kill President Garfield, did you not?" "I decline to answer," he replied, and after a few more questions he flew into a rage and said: "I want to die; I distinctly understood the Deity and I shot President Garfield. I was inspired. It was no personal matter. If that act had been committed on my own account there is no punishment too great for me, but acting as I did, the agent of the Deity, I had to do it. I never had the first conception that General Garfield's removal was murder. If it had not been for political necessity General Garfield would never have been removed by me. I was under no obligation politically, and had never held political office. In answer to a question he denied any intention of removing Blaine. The prisoner in rather incoherent and wild tones also said he had conceived the idea weeks before the shooting, but had never made up his mind until the 23rd of June. He had undergone a great conflict in his mind in which the will of the Deity finally prevailed.

By 2:55 both the examiner and the examined were worked up to white heat, and court adjourned till tomorrow.

It is the general opinion here tonight the cross-examination resulted in little gain for either side.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., November 30.—United States Marshall C. C. Allen and Dr. Bowker have gone to Washington to testify in the Guiteau case. Allen knew the family and Bowker attended Guiteau's divorced wife.

A WHOLE HERD OF CRANKS. Four cranks were arrested this morning. One of them insisted on going on the stand to testify in Guiteau's behalf.

THE CURRENCY. REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER. WASHINGTON, November 30.—The report of the comptroller of the currency, now in the hands of the printer, in addition to his usual tables giving the resources and liabilities of banks, and his tables on state and national taxation and dividends, and earnings and losses of banks, discusses the subject of renewal of charters of banks, large numbers of which are to expire during the next one or two years. The report also contained an elaborate article upon the subject of substitutes for money, giving a list of tables that have been compiled abroad showing the receipts of the banks and the proportion of coin and bank notes, and checks and drafts. The comptroller repeats the tables which he gave in his address at Niagara, which showed the receipts of a large portion of the national banks to June 30, and compares them with returns of similar character which were received subsequently for all banks for September 17th. It has a full discussion of the duties of examiners and new tables showing the amount of coin and paper currency held by the treasury and banks on November 1, 1881, and the amount in the hands of

the people; also the amount of bonds held by national banks, state banks and private bankers, from which it is seen that the banks and bankers of the country hold more than two-fifths of the bonded debt. The report also, for the first time, gives a chapter on private banks, showing the number of such banks in the principal cities, and in other portions of the country, by geographical divisions, together with their capital, deposits and amount invested in United States bonds. It also contains a chapter upon the loss and reserves of banks, showing the ratio of their loans to their capital, surplus and deposits, and the reduction of their cash. During the past year not only in the large cities, but also in the country districts, and much other information of a miscellaneous character. The comptroller reports the National bank circulation outstanding \$361,222,063, not including notes of national gold banks amounting to \$48,467,467. The circulation issued during the month of November amounted to \$2,730,730; amount surrendered and destroyed, \$933,665, leaving a net increase of \$1,737,965. The increase of circulation since December 1st, 1880, was \$18,655,327. The amount of lawful money on deposit with the treasurer of the United States to retire national bank circulation is \$29,941,731, a decrease of \$7,806,865 during the month of November and of \$8,906,625 since December 1st, 1880.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

STAR ROUTE INDICTMENTS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—It is reported that morning that the grand jury which has been considering star route matters for several days, agreed to present an indictment against Lilly, late deputy auditor, and Pratt, the man charged with having paid him money. These are the only cases placed before the present grand jury, which is about to expire. The new grand jury meets next week.

COMMODORE EASTLY, chief of the naval bureau of construction and repair, in his report shows the year's expenditures for labor, etc., to be \$300,730; for material, \$113,680; balance on hand, \$110,580. Seventy-four vessels have been repaired during the year. On the register, exclusive of tugs, are 113 vessels, 39 in commission, 27 repairing and 27 out for repair or completion. These last, while unfit for service, must yet be taken care of by watchmen. The vessels now employed as cruisers are of no value in time of war.

The report of the naval advisory board was made public by the secretary of the navy to-day. The board recommends that 38 unarmored vessels should be built. Two of the 38 should be 15-knot vessels of 8,875 tons displacement; six 14-knot vessels of 4,500 tons displacement; ten 13-knot vessels of 3,080 tons displacement, and twenty 12-knot vessels of 330 tons displacement. The 10-knot vessels should be built of live oak and the others of steel. The two larger classes should have covered gun decks and the two smaller classes single deck. The armaments should be 8-inch and 6-inch steel guns. Each ship should have four 20-caliber revolving cannons. The board thinks that iron clads should be built not until after the vessels named in the report. They say that iron clads become obsolete in ten years from the date of construction, and we cannot yet build 10-inch steel guns for them. The board also recommends the construction of five steel ram bows of the type advocated by Rear Admiral Anson, five tripod gun boats, ten cruising torpedo boats and ten harbor torpedo boats. The total cost of the vessels recommended will be \$29,607,000. The number and types of vessels that will be available for service in the navy at the expiration of eight years, if the program devised by the advisory board is adopted, will be as follows: Twenty-one iron clads, seventy unarmored cruisers, five rams, five tripod gun-boats and twenty torpedo boats.

GARFIELD'S PHOTOGRAPH SENT TO VICTORIA. Mrs. Garfield has sent through the state department to Queen Victoria a photograph of the late president, for which her majesty asked after his death. It was suitably framed, and was forwarded this week. It is a cabinet size picture.

MISCELLANEOUS. The president to-day signed the postal convention between the United States and Switzerland, to take effect January 1st, 1882.

The secretary of the treasury has issued a call for \$20,000,000 extended interests, to cease January 29th, 1882.

The assistant treasurer at New York to-day has been authorized to continue the purchase of called bonds under the secretary's letter of November 28, until the limit of \$5,000,000 has been reached.

CASUALTIES. ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. PETERSBURG, Pa., November 30.—Two men, Natho Graybill and Wm. Kiner, while hunting for muskrats, became separated. Later Graybill came along and seeing a movement of his companion's head mistook it for a muskrat. He fired, the entire charge entering Kiner's left eye and tearing it from the socket. Recovery is impossible.

PUT-TOWN, Pa., November 30.—During a deer hunt this morning an empty passenger train east on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad collided near Nevern with the early day passenger train which it was following. The colliding engine and rear car were considerably damaged and the passengers in the latter had an escape that was nothing short of miraculous.

MARINEETS, Wis., November 30.—It is reported that the schooner Kate Gillit has been wrecked and all of her nine hands lost.

THE MONOPOLIES FAILED.

They Tried to Browbeat the Missouri River Convention.

But Their Emisaries Were Badly Beaten in Their Inebriate Attempt.

Congress to be Memorialized to Make Appropriations For the People's Highway.

Appointment of Committees and General Business Transacted.

Special B. path to The Bee. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., November 30.—At 11 o'clock this morning the Missouri river convention resumed its session. Permanent organization was effected by the election of Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, president, and the following vice-presidents: Missouri—John Hogan of St. Louis, Samuel L. Smith of St. Joe; Kansas—E. N. Merrill of Hiawatha, E. P. Baker of Topeka; Nebraska—M. L. Hayward of Nebraska City, Victor Viquanin of Lincoln; Iowa—L. R. Bolter of Logan, E. E. Ailworth of Council Bluffs. Permanent secretary, F. M. Posegate of St. Joseph; assistant secretaries, A. H. Miller and R. M. Burke of Kansas City, H. M. Bushnell of Plattsmouth, and J. M. Hammond of Hamburg, Iowa.

On taking the chair Senator Ingalls read a carefully prepared speech lasting half an hour. The speech was an ingenious effort to relegate the railway problem to the background and substitute river improvement as the only means of relief from extortion and discrimination.

A lively debate over the report of the committee on order of business was carried on immediately after permanent organization was effected between E. Rosewater on behalf of the committee and H. J. Latah and Harmon Bell, of Kansas City. The committee had recommended the appointment of a committee of two from each state and territory to urge a river improvement appropriation upon congress at Washington. Senator Ingalls ruled in favor of bell and Latah, but the committee report was sustained and adopted by the convention.

Dr. Stringfellow, of St. Joseph, read an interesting paper on river statistics, and the convention took a recess until 2 p. m.

The afternoon session was called to order by Vice-President Merrill, of Kansas, Senator Ingalls having gone on a special train to Washington. An unsuccessful effort was made to reconsider the report of committee on rules and order, with a view of superseding the committee for Washington by a committee of fourteen recommended by the committee on resolutions.

The following resolutions reported by the committee were adopted: "We, the people of the Missouri valley in convention assembled, after careful and deliberate consultation, hereby declare that the improvement of the navigation of the Missouri river is a matter of national interest and importance; that if the millions of fertile acres that lie upon its banks are afforded the advantages of cheap water transportation, its breadstuffs and products will cheapen the cost of living throughout the entire country; that in the distribution of public money for the improvement of the navigable rivers of the country, the Missouri river has been practically ignored; that the annual appropriation of a few thousands of dollars for the improvement of this or that harbor of protection of some throat-point is of no advantage or benefit in promoting the general usefulness of this waterway; it is therefore

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of the states of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa and the territories of Dakota and Montana, in convention assembled, do hereby appeal to the congress of the United States for the creation of a Missouri river commission to consist of seven members, three government engineers and four citizens, one from Missouri, one from Kansas, one from Nebraska and one from Iowa; that an adequate appropriation be made to be expended by said commission for the general improvement of the navigation of the Missouri river.

"Resolved, Second, that we hereby instruct our senators and representatives in the congress of the United States to use all efforts to secure the necessary legislation to accomplish these results.

"Resolved, Third, that the state delegations in this convention shall appoint a committee of three from Missouri, three from Kansas, three from Iowa, three from Nebraska, one from Dakota and one from Montana, who shall form a committee to memorialize congress, prepare and present

statistics, and in every legitimate manner aid our representation in securing from congress adequate appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of the Missouri river."

The resolution was adopted. The executive committee of four teen were appointed as follows: Kansas—A. W. Wate, of Lawrence; Dr. J. P. Root, of Wyandotte; E. N. Merrill, of Hiawatha, Missouri—J. B. Price, of Jefferson City; H. J. Latah, of Kansas City; W. S. J. Johnson, of St. Joseph, Nebraska—H. T. Clarke, of Bellevue; J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska City; W. L. May, of Fremont. Iowa—W. R. Smith, of Sioux City; L. R. Bolter, of Logan; L. W. Talbot, of Emerson. Montana—Gov. F. F. Davis. Dakota—Simon B. Colson.

Committee to go to Washington: Missouri—Gen. James Craig, Hon. John Hogan, Nebraska—E. Rosewater, of Omaha; R. S. Mallory, of Humboldt. Iowa—James W. Chapman, of Council Bluffs; W. A. Stow, of Hamburg. Kansas—F. P. Baker, of Topeka; H. C. F. Hackbusch, of Leavenworth. Montana—Wm. Houser, Dakota—Geo. H. Hand.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. National Associated Press. BERLIN, November 30.—Prince Bismarck, in answer to formal inquiry, has informed Reichstag that the annual budget will contain a provision for the appointment of a special representative of the German imperial government at the Vatican.

The clerical and conservative members of the Reichstag have concluded upon a coalition.

PARIS, November 30.—The position of Sara Bernhardt, who is at present starring in Odessa, is anything but enviable. The mob insult her wherever she ventures out, on account of her Jewish origin, and it has been found necessary for ten Cossacks to accompany her as a guard. Numerous arrests have been made in connection with the curious affairs.

From an article in today's Voltaire it appears that ex-Emperor Napoleon contemplates settling down quiet y in Paris.

A dispatch has just reached here from Tunis giving news of an occurrence which may lead to a grave international difficulty. The French consul and the Arab gardener of the British consul at Tunis, cut off his head and exposed it on the town gate, alleging as a reason that the gardener fired a gun in the direction of the French encampment outside of the walls.

President Grey and M. Gambetta to-day received Senator Hamilton, the new American minister.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 30.—It is reported that General Ipatoff has tendered his resignation to the Emperor.

The assassin, Sampowski, first naked for Gen. Ipatoff, but not finding him, attempted to kill his adjutant, Tsherevitch, instead.

Another secret printing office has been discovered in Zetevskaia street, with a quantity of proclamations, in which the authors asked pardon of the nation for what they are about to do, as it is for the benefit of all. They announce that they must now make a supreme effort. This, they say, is the finishing stroke.

DUBUI, November 30.—The "no rent" strike is general in the county of Limerick. As a result, the sheriff has 400 evictions to make.

Three of the tenants on the estate of Lord Kenmore, near Cork, have been shot and dangerously wounded by "no renters," who lay concealed behind hedges and who took this method of punishing them for their suspected intention to pay their rents.

One thousand tenants in Roscommon will either have to pay rent or appeal to the land commission. Michael Boynton's liberation from Kilmannham jail was on condition that he leave the county.

LONDON, November 30.—Dispatches from South Africa state that Cetewayo intends to visit England in the spring.

Mr. Samuel Morley, liberal member of parliament for Bristol, who has just returned from a visit to America, speaking at Bristol last night, gave an enthusiastic account of his tour in America, and said that the material and moral progress throughout all the states was simply immense. He also stated that there was a growing heartiness of good will towards England.

VIENNA, November 30.—Count Kalinsky is endeavoring to arrange a meeting between the Emperor of Russia and Austria.

An earthquake was felt throughout Croatia to-day with strong and repeated tremors.

ATHENS, November 30.—The government has issued a circular to the powers protesting against the suppression of the Greek post offices by the Turkish government.

LONDON, December 1.—Earl Carnarvon, in speaking at Portsmouth yesterday, said he identified the government with a revolutionary party, the assault at once of the rights, property and liberties of the people and freedom of speech.

DR. THOMAS' APPEAL. National Associated Press. TERRE HAUTE, November 30.—The judicial conference organized to hear the appeal in the case of Dr. Thomas and others was opened by Bishop Merrill, its presiding officer, this morning. Dr. Mahin, of the North Indiana conference, was chosen secretary. Several cases came before the conference. Dr. Thomas' appeal will probably be set for Thursday.

THE PENNY SYSTEM IN LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, November 30.—The board of trade has adopted resolutions favoring the adoption of the penny system in this city.

THREE CONVENTIONS.

A Very Large Attendance of Prominent Irish Americans in Chicago.

The Day's Business Confined to the Appointment of Various Committees.

Strong Speeches in the New York Tariff Convention on Protection.

The Dairymen at Cedar Rapids Trying to Suppress Oleomargarine.

THE DAIRYMEN.

National Associated Press.

CHICAGO, November 30.—The Irish national convention assembled at noon in McCormick's hall. There was a crowded attendance of delegates and guests. The convention was called to order by Mr. John F. Finerty, chairman of the committee on arrangements, who briefly but with zealous enthusiasm stated the object for which the convention had been called, the main one of which, he said, was to give to the people of Ireland a definite expression of what their American allies mean to do for them.

William J. Hynes, of Chicago, was unanimously elected temporary chairman, and Edmund Reymann, of Massachusetts, temporary secretary.

A long debate here ensued on the number of members which should constitute the general committee, and it was finally decided that the chair should appoint a committee of seven each on permanent organization and rules, and that one member should be elected by each delegation from the several states, districts and territories to constitute a committee on credentials. The chair ruled that Canada should be entitled to representation.

At half past 1 o'clock recess was taken to give the delegates and chair an opportunity for the selection of the committees.

Committees were appointed as follows: On Permanent Organization—Richard Pendergrast of Illinois, Judge Rooney of New York, M. V. Gannon of Iowa, E. Lynch of Massachusetts, Rev. Dr. Riley of Michigan, W. J. Gleason of Ohio, Patrick Danahy of Pennsylvania.

On rules—Win. Condy, of New York, P. H. Maguire, of Canada, Lawrence Harmon, of Illinois, Wm. H. Canfield, of Massachusetts, Joseph P. Judge, of Missouri, Kelly, of Minnesota, and Sheahan, of Maine.

On credentials—Alabama, P. C. Harmon; Arkansas, John A. Shields; California, D. M. McGinn; Colorado, John W. Mulvey; Connecticut, Martin Myers; Illinois, Frank Agnew; Indiana, John F. O'Reilly; Iowa, G. Griffin; Kansas, Ed. Carroll; Kentucky, Michael Minton; Louisiana, John Fitzpatrick; Maine, E. J. McGillicuddy; Maryland, John Ryan; Massachusetts, Thos. Hately; Michigan, John C. Donnelly; Minnesota, James P. Kennedy; Missouri, Andrew F. Brown; Nebraska, Wm. McLoughlin; New Hampshire, Thos. Connelly; New Jersey, Jas. Brennan; New York, Wm. D. Wallace; Ohio, P. G. Elliott; Pennsylvania, Morgan Sheehy; Rhode Island, Rev. J. S. Fox; Tennessee, Thos. Moffat; Vermont, E. W. Magentry; Virginia, W. H. Ward; Wisconsin, Richard Burke; District of Columbia, J. D. O'Connor; Canada, J. A. Kilroy.

It was decided no proxies should be recognized. The ladies present were voted the privilege of the platform and the convention adjourned till 9 o'clock tomorrow.

A social reception was held in the evening at the hall.

THE TARIFF CONVENTION.

National Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 30.—The second day's session of the National tariff convention opened at 10:30, and was called to order by Senator Warner Miller. John Thompson, vice-president, spoke on the tariff commission. He said free trade would bankrupt thousands of establishments, and throw a million of people out of employment. He recommended the removal of all restrictions on the coinage of silver. The silver interests of the country deserve protection.

James Wharton spoke at great length on the expediency of having tariff legislation upon the report of the commission appointed to investigate the needs of all industries.

Isaac Kline of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on behalf of the window glass industry said that they desired no further evasions of collections of duties on such glass. America was now the greatest glass making country in the world, but he complained of Belgian window glass. There was more cylinder blown glass imported than we made and he did not think this state of affairs ought to exist.

J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa, spoke for the general farming industry, and favored new converts, like ex-Senator Voorhees, to be put in the van of the protectionists. He thanked God that Fernando Wood was no longer chairman of the committee on ways and means. (Laughter and Applause.) In closing he offered a resolution declaring that this convention witnessed with especial satisfaction the interest manifested in the national development manifested by the exposition at Atlanta, and that its members would do all in its power to promote protection to home industry in the truth as well as in the north. As an old abolitionist he took special pleas-

ure in making the motion. The motion was adopted, and the committee took a recess.

THE DAIRYMEN.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. DISCUSSING "BELL BUTTER."

CRIDEN RAPIDS, Iowa, November 30.—The morning session of the National butter, cheese and egg convention consumed by reports of committees and the discussion of the impurity of dairy products. Prof. Englehart, of Chicago, and Hon. D. B. Coffin, of Fort Dodge, read papers upon this subject, both taking strong ground in favor of legislation to protect the producer and consumer from the evils of adulterated articles.

G. W. Simpson, of the Boston produce exchange, thought the efforts to raise the price of creamery butter resulted injudiciously, inasmuch as it tended to lessen the demand and acted as a stimulant to the manufacture of oleomargarine and other counterfeits. Legislation could not prevent the manufacture of these compounds, although it may prohibit their sale as genuine butter.

Mr. Geola, of Chicago, thought different, and to test the sense of the convention, introduced the following resolution, which was passed, with a pretty strong minority vote: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that a prohibitory law can be passed by the several state legislatures prohibiting the manufacture of butterine and all other adulterations of butter or cheese."

Shortage in the practical workings of creameries, was the theme of the afternoon discussion for two hours, the general conclusion reached being that under the present system a variance results and that an inch of cream per pan will not always make a pound of butter. The following was adopted: Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to deliberate on the shortage in the practical workings of creameries and to make suggestions for the action of the convention.

Prof. Simpson, of Storm Lake, read a paper upon "Extending our dairy interests in the West," and the convention adjourned till evening.

Verdict on the Fallen Buildings.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. NEW YORK, November 30.—This evening the coroner's jury in the case of the ten persons who were killed by falling off the two buildings on Grand street on the morning of the 9th inst., rendered this verdict: "We concur the building department of 1879 for making alterations to the buildings contrary to law. We consider John O'Brien and Julius Levy were guilty of gross negligence for not informing the tenants of the condition of the buildings and should be held accountable therefor. We believe the building department should be an independent and separate department. From the testimony we are of the opinion that the fire commissioners are in a measure indirectly responsible for the accident in not delivering notice according to law." The jury exonerate Chief Examiner Charles K. Hyde from all responsibility and blame in the occurrence of the accident.

The coroner held O'Brien and Levy each in \$2,000 bail to answer the action of the grand jury.

Fire Record.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. OSHKOSH, Wis., November 30.—E. C. Griffith & Co.'s shingle mill was burned last night. Loss, \$10,000, insurance, \$6,000, in the Union, of Philadelphia, and State, of New York.

DETROIT, November 30.—A St. Clair special to the News says the St. Clair hub and spoke factory was entirely destroyed by fire last night; also \$15,000 worth of manufactured stock. Total loss, \$30,000; only \$3,500 insurance. The factory gave employment to forty men.

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, November 30.—The four-story building, No. 206 Market street, occupied by Geo. C. Newman, picture manufacturer, burnt out this afternoon. Loss on stock, \$40,000; fully covered by insurance.

Suicide.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. COLUMBUS, O., November 30.—A special from Nelsonville says the body of James Smith, a miner, was found in an abandoned mine. Smith had been missing for a month, and is thought to have committed suicide.

CHICAGO, November 30.—Frank Bierer, a stock yardman, attempted suicide to-day by horribly cutting himself with a knife and axe. Cause, family trouble.

PERTH, III., November 30.—Wm. Leake, a workman, aged 60, in a committed suicide yesterday while in a fit of insanity.

The Book Exchange.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. NEW YORK, November 30.—At a meeting of the creditors of the American Book exchange to-day, Manager Alden submitted a plan for the formation of a new company to continue business by paying creditors a certain royalty until all debts are paid in full. A committee was appointed to investigate and report.

Indications.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. WASHINGTON, November 30.—For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys: Fair weather, winds shifting to west and south; rising temperature, light rise, followed by falling barometer.

Failures.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. NEW ORLEANS, November 30.—C. D. Black & Son and Louis Meyer & Son were closed by the sheriff and Meyers, of Shreveport, has failed. Black & Son are large wholesale dealers in tobacco. The liabilities are very large.

Small-Pox.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. HOLYOKE, Mass., November 30.—There were seven deaths from small-pox last night. Twenty cases were discovered in a paper mill to-day among the rag roll girls.