

ONE BILLION

Is the estimated production of Cigarettes for the present year. This seems almost incredible when we consider that ten years ago an American Cigarette was a rare thing.

IT'S WELL TO REMEMBER That the DUKE OF DURHAM Cigarette is ABSOLUTELY PURE, and the BEST on the market.

That it is made of a mild, old, sweet, fine cured SOUTH CAROLINA tobacco, from three to five years old before worked.

That the very BEST imported rice paper ONLY is only used in wrapping them.

That DUKE SONS & Co. have an experience of seventeen years in the manufacture of smoking tobacco.

That their factory is located in Durham, N. C., which is in the heart of the finest tobacco growing section of the state.

That all these fine tobaccos are marketed at Durham, giving them first choice of the crop.

That the business of DUKE SONS & Co. has grown rapidly from a small beginning to one of the largest smoking factories in the world, proving the merit of their goods.

That analysis has shown the tobacco from which the DUKE OF DURHAM Cigarettes are made contain less nicotine than tobacco grown in any other section.

That the trade mark below, in connection with the firm name of W. DUKE SONS & Co., on a package of tobacco or cigarettes is an absolute guaranty of purity and excellence.

For sale by all dealers.



Fires.

St. Louis, December 13.—Rose & Bro's packing house and lard rendering establishment were entirely destroyed by fire last night, which originated by the bursting of a lard tank.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock fire broke out in the warehouse of W. H. Moore & Co., of North Sidney, Cape Breton, and before the flames could be quenched had spread to a dry derrick.

Whirling, Va., December 13.—Hubbard & Paul's wholesale grocery and Edgerton's store, were partly destroyed by fire this morning.

The Newark Bank.

Newark, N. J., December 13.—The directors of the wrecked Mechanics' bank to-day formally signed a proposition to the depositors and stockholders looking to resumption.

Republican Mayor of Boston.

Boston, December 13.—Dr. Sallu Irvio, republican and citizens' candidate, was elected mayor to-day over Albert Palmer, democrat, by 400 majority in a total of about 40,000.

Riddleberger Nominated.

Richmond, Va., December 13.—The readjusters' caucus of the legislature in session to-night, nominated H. H. Riddleberger (Mahone's man) for the United States senate by unanimous consent.

Banning's Funeral.

Cincinnati, December 13.—The funeral of General Banning, ex-member of congress, took place at 10 a. m. There was a large attendance of military and members of the bar.

A Total Loss.

San Francisco, December 13.—The Chilean bark Camilla, from Chili for Port Townsend, is a total loss in the passage between Beatenick and Vancouver.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Pendleton's Speech on Civil Service Reform.

He Exhorts the Democracy to Consider Their Ways and be Wise in Time.

Or, in Other Words, to Take Time by the Bangs and Father the Business.

The Flood of Bills Introduced in the House of Representatives Yesterday.

The New Premier Not Ready Yet to Assume the Duties of the Department.

Notes of National Interest From the Capital.

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—Mr. Pendleton addressed the senate on the civil service bill. He said:

All offices, except those involving the very power and policy of the party in power are the common property of the people and not of the managers of that half-happening to be triumphant at the polls.

Now, these offices are paid out to henchmen to enable them to pay themselves for the energies or money they have expended in party services. This policy reaches from the president down through national, state, municipal and local affairs to the very street laborer.

Beck called up his resolution in relation to succession in the event of the death, etc., of the president and vice president, intending to submit some remarks on it.

On the meeting of the house, Mr. Taylor (Ohio) introduced a resolution appointing a special committee of eleven members with power to audit the expenses attendant upon the sickness and death of the late President Garfield.

Mr. Orr, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution providing for a select committee of seven to whom all matters relating to female suffrage shall be referred.

By Mr. Waite (Conn.), a resolution asserting the constitutional prerogative of the house to originate revenue measures and providing for a revision of the tariff.

that now, sooner or later, wrecked all American parties.

Logan's bill to place the name of General Grant in the army on the retired list, was placed on the calendar.

Davis (W. Va.) presented a bill requiring the president to report what frauds were perpetrated in the payment of pensions and what legislation is required.

Edmunds offered a resolution which was adopted requiring the president to present copies of the correspondence with Chili and Peru.

The feature of to-day's session of the senate was debate upon the civil service bill. Mr. Pendleton, in addition to his remarks reported above, reviewed the utterances and writings of Senator Dawes on the subject, and inferred from them that Dawes desired no change.

Mr. Dawes followed, mainly to disavow the inference drawn by Pendleton from his remarks. He had differed with Pendleton during the last congress only on the minor features of the bill.

By Mr. Springer (Ill.), a bill to amend the constitution prohibiting special legislation, and a bill calling on the postmaster general for the correspondence and reports in the departments from United States ministers and consuls in reference to the workings of postal telegraphs and postal savings banks in foreign countries.

By Mr. Anderson (Kansas), to shorten the period required in homestead public lands to two years; also, for the payment by the Pacific railway companies of cost of surveying certain lands conveyed to them; also, to reduce the rate of postage on letters and letter matter to two cents; also, to compensate route agents and postal clerks when disabled by accidents to railroad trains.

By Mr. Haskell (Kansas), to establish an educational fund for the education of the people.

By Mr. Ryan (Kansas), providing for the appointment of a Missouri river commissioner.

By Mr. Turver (Ky.) a bill to abolish the duty on agricultural implements; also, to allow tobacco planters to sell tobacco raised on their land free from internal revenue tax.

By Mr. Knott (Ky.), to repeal all laws in place on tobacco raised in the United States.

By Mr. Ellis (La.) to abolish government direct stores of the Union Pacific railroad; also, to notify the government of Great Britain of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; also, to establish ocean mail service between certain ports of the United States and foreign nations.

By Mr. Gibbs (La.), bills to reduce taxation, to establish uniform currency, to provide for an income tax; also, a resolution concerning a commercial convention between the United States and Mexico.

By Mr. King (La.), a bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate the question of tariff.

By Mr. Reed (Maine), a bill revising and continuing the Alabama claims commission.

By Mr. March (Maine), a joint resolution for the enforcement of the eight-hour law and to establish a board of labor statistics.

At 4:30 p. m. the house adjourned till Friday, when it was agreed a call of states or bills should be the only order of business on that day.

On motion of Mr. Robeson (N. J.), the following select committees were reappointed for the session: On civil service reform; on the law respecting the payment of pensions; on bonuses and back pay; and on the alcohol liquor traffic.

CANNON'S CASE.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE UTAH WOMEN.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—By way of a Christmas gift there was laid on the desk of each member of congress yesterday ready for the meeting of the house a handsomely engraved menu card bearing on one of its inside folds President Arthur's message on polygamy printed in letters of gold and on the other fold in crimson gilt the address filed in the pending Utah contest: "I, Geo. Q. Cannon, contestant, protesting that the matter in this paper contained is not relevant to the issue, do admit that I am a member of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, commonly called Mormons, that in accordance with the tenets of said church I have taken plural wives who now live with me and have lived with me for a number of years and borne me children; I also admit that in my addresses as a teacher of my religion in Utah, I have defended said tenets as being, in my belief, a revelation from God."

This novel missive is respectfully dedicated to the Forty-seventh congress by the woman's national anti-polygamy society of Utah.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SECRETARY FREILINGHUYSEN. NEWARK, N. J., December 13.—Secretary Freilinghuyssen this morning left for Washington on the limited express. He was alone and goes to make arrangements for the removal of his family to Washington, where they will occupy the house (1371 I street) which he owns and which he occupied when a senator. His wife, daughter and son-in-law will live with him, while his sons will continue their law practice here. Secretary Freilinghuyssen does not know when he will enter upon his duties, but will make such arrangements with Secretary Blaine as will be satisfactory.

WILL SUCCEED HIT. The statement that J. C. Bancroft Davis will replace Hit as first assistant secretary is authoritative, and the change will be made at once on Freilinghuyssen coming into office.

CAPITAL NOTES.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. SUIT FOR SLANDER. WASHINGTON, December 13.—Lucy Fowler, formerly cook in the executive mansion, has filed a suit for slander against Wm. T. Crump, steward of the late President Garfield. She sets out that in July last Crump damaged her reputation by falsely representing to Mrs. Garfield that she had stolen provisions from the White House larder and she claims \$10,000 damages.

PARDONS GRANTED. The president to-day granted pardons to Nellie E. Bant, of Michigan; W. P. Blankenship, of West Virginia, and Edward A. Wagner, of New York.

POSTOFFICES FOR REPUBLICANS. Postoffice officials deny the rumor, as far as that department is affected, that the president has decided not to appoint women to office. This is, strictly true, but it is well known, every true Republican man will be given the preference in the selection of the department in this respect will in a short time receive a powerful impetus. It matters but little who is appointed postmaster general, as the president has clearly indicated the policy to be pursued by his postmaster general, which will be bold and aggressive. It will have for its object the uplifting of the republican party of the south and to this end the postoffice department with its enormous patronage will be judiciously used to accomplish it. There are 45,000 fourth class post-offices and of these fully 4,500 are in charge of women. Of the presidential offices not over thirty-five have women and of these the commission of nineteen have or will expire in the next six weeks. It will be the policy of this department to put these offices in the hands of representative republicans.

UPON'S SUCCESSOR. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Upon, retires from the treasury to-morrow. His resignation was accepted to take effect on the 31st, but he has obtained leave of absence until that time. The secretary of the treasury this afternoon recommended to the president the name for a successor to Mr. Upon; the name will probably be sent to the senate to-morrow. It is thought it will be Representative Gillilan, of Pennsylvania.

PETROLEUM EXPORTS. Chief Nimmo to-day submitted to the secretary of the treasury statements of exports of petroleum and its products for October and for the past ten months. Number of gallons of crude petroleum exported in the month, 5,598,652, against 3,804,615 in the corresponding month last year; gallons of illuminating oil exported for the month, 46,658,594, against 26,802,833 in the same month last year; gallons of illuminating oil in the month, 34,548,922, against 24,182,908.

OUR GENERAL HEALTH. The national board of health is in session here, Dr. J. C. Cobell, of Virginia, presiding. Reports show the general health about an average for this time of the year. Small-pox is reported epidemic in Pittsburg and Chicago, and there are many cases in St. Louis and a number in Baltimore and Cincinnati, and not a few scattered through the smaller towns of California, Illinois, Indiana, California, and Arkansas. There are one or two cases in Washington, but the precautions, it is believed, will prevent its spread. Typhoid fever prevails in the south and southwest, and is epidemic at Wheeling and scarlet fever is prevailing New England.

CABINET RETIERS. The report that Postmaster General James has tendered his resignation is denied at the White House, though it is authoritatively stated it will be the return of James from New York, to take effect January 1st. Who will be his successor is still mere conjecture. Cavanaugh, J. Filley, of St. Louis, is generally looked upon as the most prominent candidate, though southern republicans are working hard for Ex-Gov. Davis of Texas. Gen. Beale is said to be sure of having the department.

Brewster's name is expected in the senate this week for attorney general, and no other changes are looked for. It is stated to-night that Scoville will make an effort to delay the trial by raising the question of the disqualification of two jurors, he having recently discovered them to have been regularly employed by the United States government since the shooting. Counsel for the government do not fear the success of this scheme, but Scoville says he yet hopes to delay the conclusion of the trial until public feeling against Guitau is modified.

Infraction Suit. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. ST. PAUL, Minn., December 13.—A test case of great importance to brewers is being tried here. George Alfred, the patentee of a device for putting pitch on the inside of beer kegs, sues Christian Stahlman for infringement of his patent.

Resisting the Sunday Law. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. SAN FRANCISCO, December 13.—A strong league of freedom was organized last night at Los Angeles, Cal., to resist the Sunday law. Many similar organizations are forming throughout the state.

Indictments. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. WASHINGTON, December 14.—For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys: Fair weather, variable winds, shifting to warmer south, stationary or lower pressure.

Suicide. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. BOHEM, Pa., December 13.—Franklin G. Spike, clerk of the markets at South Bohem, committed suicide by hanging in a garrot to-day.

CORRI HILL VS. THE CRANK.

The National Fool Has Another Field Day.

Interrupting Everybody With His Not so Very Senseless Jargon.

Spitzka, the Crank Sharp, Continues His Defense of the Assassin.

But Finds a Little Effort in His Own Defense Almost a Necessity.

Emory A. Storrs Gives the Opinion That Guitau Will Surely be Convicted.

Testimony of Several Witnesses For the Prosecution.

GUITEAU. A BEAUTIFUL DAY OF INTERRUPTIONS. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. WASHINGTON, December 13.—No incident of note occurred at the opening of the trial this morning. Dr. Spitzka's cross-examination was resumed by Corkhill. Conclusive evidence of the prisoner's insanity, he said, was the appearance of his eyes. Corkhill handed witness a drawing of a man's head and asked: "Supposing it represented the formation of Guitau's head, how does it differ from the head of an ordinary person?"

Prisoner.—The doctor wanted to take my head this morning, and I told him he could have it if he would get me a new one.

Witness pointed to the unsymmetrical features of the head on the paper which were not found on the heads of ordinary people.

"Do you believe in God?" asked Corkhill.

Witness refused to answer, and the court decided he was not obliged to answer the question.

"Do you believe in God, Corkhill?" the prisoner shouted. "I don't thank you. I have been looking up your record, and it strikes like old mackerel, which is the stinkiest thing in the world."

Corkhill said if Spitzka declined to answer that question, he had nothing further to ask.

Scoville took the witness and led him through a maze of suppositious cases to prove the insanity of true prisoner. The witness emphatically declared his belief in this.

Scoville then tried to elicit a conversation with the prisoner regarding Witness Shaw, who testified to the prisoner's remark about imitating Wilkes Booth and becoming notorious at any risk.

The court could not allow this evidence.

"Wall," excitedly exclaimed Guitau, "two have information that Shaw was convicted of perjury in New Jersey. That is the kind of a man he is. He is one of your men, Corkhill, and English was convicted of bastardy in Ireland. He is a brother of your men."

In answer to Corkhill, witness said he had furnished some of the facts used in the article published in the New England Medical Journal.

Guitau again interrupted. He had been reading the morning paper: "I see that crank Tidmore, of the Boston tabernacle, has been doing business in a sensational style. He has been before the synods several times for lying. He is a sort of trader for a house of prostitution in New York, and he went to Europe on the strength of that reputation. I have my eyes on two or three cranks and will look down on them soon if they do not look out. The American people are not being quickly down in this matter, but I see that crank Tidmore, the unamiable opinion of all the American people, Corkhill, is that you are a consummate jackass."

Corkhill—I want to show that long before this trial began Spitzka commenced writing about the character of the trial and during its progress he issued the Medical Journal not only to criticize the law officers but to throw his filth on medical experts called in this case.

Prisoner.—The doctor is one of the most scientific in the country. To tell the truth, if your head was not so thick, Corkhill, you would see that.

Witness said when experts went on the stand he would be willing to criticize their views. Experts who said the prisoner was sane were awful but not expert or not honest.

Guitau exclaimed that he thought the experts were sane and he wanted them to give him fair treatment.

When court resumed after 1 o'clock, Spencer Gabel, an insurance agent of New York, was called by the prosecution. He testified to knowing the prisoner in New York, when he was desirous of soliciting patron. He loaned him money several times.

The prisoner, who appeared unusually anxious, shouted: "I owe this man twenty-five dollars. I object to this testimony and desire a ruling on this point." [Laughter.]

The Court.—Let the witness go on. Prisoner (excitedly). Then let the reporter note an exception.

The witness went on to state that Guitau told him he was going to marry a wealthy lady, and was going to obtain the Austrian mission and requested a loan of \$200. Witness didn't accede to this request. He regarded the prisoner as a man of sound mental condition and average shrewdness in business affairs.

Guitau broke in with his usual interruptions upon his borrowing money like a gentleman. He alternately read papers, took the eye glasses from his nose and made running comments on the testimony. The cross-examination did not affect the direct testimony.

The next witness was W. P. Cope-

land, of the Brooklyn Eagle, who identified the newspaper found on the prisoner's person after his arrest.

Guitau again broke in with remarks about his inspiration and the fact that certain journals vigorously denounced General Garfield before the day of the assassination.

H. C. Ketchum testified to knowing Guitau in 1873, loaning him sums of money.

"That is not so," said Guitau, "I was a high toned lawyer at that time and could not borrow money from a poor clerk like this witness. I had bigger men than you, my friend, to go to if I wanted money."

Witness proceeding, said Guitau appeared to be a man of little sense. He would sit in his office to read. He was violent when opposed in conversation on public topics.

Guitau denounced the witness as a miserable clerk with whom he would not associate at the time referred to.

Henry Wood, of Philadelphia, was then called to the stand.

"This man," said the assassin, "knew my divorced wife long before I did. You can draw your own inference on that subject."

The witness stated that he knew the prisoner in 1872. His wife at that time had received some assistance from the witness' family and Guitau called on him on his way to New York from Chicago to thank him for that kindness. About a year afterwards the prisoner came to him for advice and assistance. Subsequently he called upon him in New York and told him of all the charges his wife had made against him.

Prisoner.—She was boarding in a first-class place and lived better than ever before in her life.

New York said while he was in New York at the time Guitau announced a lecture on the second coming of Christ and this struck him as so monstrous he went to hear him. The prisoner spoke twenty minutes and then announced his book would be published and would illustrate his views. A collection was then taken up and the prisoner left the hall.

"Yes," interrupted the prisoner, "I got 50 cents and Mr. Wood gave 25 cents, I guess. [Laughter.]"

Witness testified he never saw any indication of unsoundness of mind in the prisoner. He appeared to possess ordinary intelligence but was wanting in principle.

"That's false," shouted the prisoner.

The cross-examination of the witness was brief and only interesting on account of the rapid excited comments of the prisoner, who talked about his principles, denounced witness and made unfavorable interjection in regard to his divorced wife.

S. B. Phelps was next called. He was formerly connected with the Chicago Inter-Ocean. He said he knew the prisoner in that city and went into details as to his New York Herald and other newspaper schemes, which Guitau explained to him on first becoming acquainted with Guitau. He wished the witness to enter suit against the Oneida community to recover \$8,000 or \$9,000 on the ground that he had put \$4,000 in and the balance was due him for services.

Witness found the statements false and advised the prisoner that there was no ground for action, and the suit was not brought.

"This man is a liar," shouted Guitau. "He is a mean curstenee broker now. He is of the same stamp as English and Shaw."

The prisoner kept interrupting and making personal reflections on the witness, who pronounced him of the Col. S. D. type but lacking in the good qualities attached thereto. His newspaper schemes were absurd and chimerical.

The prisoner on hearing the witness state that he was to be editor-in-chief of the Inter-Ocean project went through, exclaimed: "That statement is false. What would I want with a fellow like you as editor-in-chief, you dead beat, you? Ha! Ha!" and Guitau chuckled more than at any period during the trial.

Witness was cool and composed and got back at Guitau by saying during the cross-examination that in his opinion the prisoner had the most undoubtedly self-disposition of any one he had met.

"Ah," ejaculated Guitau, "that is the best you can do, is it? That is not very bright." [Laughter.]

Phelps stated that he met the prisoner at the republican headquarters in New York during the presidential campaign. On meeting him afterwards he seemed to think his services had secured the election of Garfield. When he spoke of his desire for the Austrian mission, witness told him that was a pretty big thing, and advised him to look a little lower.

Guitau's conduct during the afternoon, while it raised an occasional laugh, seemed to disgust everybody. His interruptions were very frequent and ravaged promptly on the changes of his mental process, his contempt for witnesses and his desire that everything should be conducted squarely, as he was not afraid of the result of the trial.

HE WILL BE CONVICTED.

SO EMORY STORRS SAYS. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. CHICAGO, December 13. Emory A. Storrs, the well known criminal lawyer of this city, has returned from Washington. Speaking of the Guitau case, in which he testified, he says: "Looking at the case in its present stage, I think Guitau will be convicted. Nothing has so far appeared in the case to indicate that he did not at the time of the assassination and before it, and during all the time since then, fully comprehend the difference between right and wrong and the consequences of the act he committed. I am assured that the government's case will be overwhelming as just the plea of insanity and will not leave a vestige of that defense."

Nindell & Krelle, Practical Hitlers, have removed to N. E. corner of 13th and Farham streets.