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## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 13.

A striking scene occurred in yesterday's proceedings. "Shoot him down! damn him!" was the answer which came from a clear, ringing voice in a corner at the right of Judge Cox. The assassin's foul mouth was instantly closed. The quivering wretch turned deathly pale. He cringed in his seat and was dumb with fear. He looked as if he thought his hour had come, and he no longer blasphemed or called upon Deity. There was, of course, an excited movement in the court room, and Judge Cox sharply called out from the bench, "Who is that?" The officers could discern no offender and the incident passed, but the cowed wretch, who had just been defying the court and abusing the counsel, was still. The outcry probably came from a spectator, who could not restrain his indignation at the blackguard mouthings of the assassin, who had no purpose to assault the murderer, in that place at least, where the innocent might suffer. But there is a strong feeling which has very deeply impressed Mr. Scoville, that some time a pistol may be fired first and an outcry made afterwards. "I am afraid," said George Scoville, last night, "somebody will put a bullet in Guiteau's head before this trial is over." Those who sat in the dim light of the dingy court room this afternoon had some reason to think Scoville's fears were about to be realized.

Senator Miller to-day introduced a bill providing that the Big Tree Grove in the Southern Sierras shall be reserved as a public park in the same manner as the Yellowstone National Park has been reserved.

NEW YORK, 13.—C. P. Huntington returned last week from his trip to the southwest, for the purpose of making arrangements for the opening of a through line from Memphis to the seaboard at Newport News, opposite the capes of Chesapeake Bay. Wharves, elevators and hotels are now in process of erection for the new seaport. The main line extends over a distance of 1,200 miles. It is probable that some of the lines now running to Portland and Baltimore or Norfolk, Va., will be transferred to the Newport News route. Steamships for the new ocean line to connect with the Southern Pacific are now being built in Scotland and Ireland. There will probably be two lines, one from New Orleans and one from Galveston. The steamers now being built at Philadelphia are to be run in connection with the Southern Pacific road from the Pacific terminus to and from the Columbia and Puget Sound. They are two in number, each vessel of 3,000 tons burden. Others are to be built to run from San Francisco to China and Japan. Jacob Lorillard says all the capital to the new steamship line, which is expected to carry passengers to London in six days has been subscribed. Austin Corbin has obtained a big block, and has made a suggestion which has been acted upon, whereby the ships will not come into New York harbor as originally intended, but instead will land above Montauk Point on Long Island. The place of landing is a natural harbor even as it now is. This harbor is inside of Fort Pond Bay, on the Sound side of Long Island, ten miles west of Montauk Point Bay, averages a mile in width and Lorillard says soundings show that the water is nowhere less than ten fathoms deep.

CHICAGO, 13.—Emery Storrs, the eminent criminal lawyer, whose testimony was such a surprise to the defense in the Guiteau case, says: I think Guiteau will be convicted. Crazy is not the right kind of a word. Nothing has so far appeared in the case to indicate that he did not at the time of the assassination of the President and before it and during all the time since then, fully comprehend the difference between right and wrong. He fully understood the nature of the act committed and its consequences, and consequently nothing tends to show that he had not control over his own conduct, and nothing to show that he was acting under an irresistible impulse proceeding from a deceased brain or from any other cause. The public are pretty well convinced he has a very badly balanced mind; that he has not good strong common sense, and that he has an inordinate desire for notoriety, and would stop at nothing to achieve it. But I have yet seen

nothing in the case to indicate that in a legal sense he was or is insane. He has had a perfectly clear comprehension of the case from the commencement of the trial of the points involved. His bursts of violence and his abuse of witnesses and others have been indulged in because he thought himself insane. Had he apprehended punishment of any kind for these outbursts, I have not the slightest doubt but he would have been entirely quiet. Judge Cox is a man of very excellent standing in Washington, and doubtless has been proceeding upon the assumption he would give the prisoner the largest latitude possible so there could be no error in the record nor in the proceedings. But I have no doubt it was in his power, as it was in the power of every court, to maintain common decency and order in proceedings, and that some method could be found for punishing Guiteau for contempt, either in his position as counsel or as a prisoner, which would have been effectual. These demonstrations have hurt Guiteau's case badly.

Regarding Mrs. Scoville's assertion in court that he (Storrs) had perjured himself, he made a brief but explicit statement that he never even led Mrs. Scoville to infer that he would testify to Guiteau's insanity, much less had he ever made, or even promised to make affidavit to that effect.

CALAIS, Me., 13.—The machine shops and other property of the New Brunswick & Canada Railroad at St. Andrews, N. B., have been burned. Loss, \$60,000; insurance slight.

DEADWOOD, 13.—Two men, James Walker and Thomas Boggy, were killed and three others wounded by the falling of a shift of cement in the Esmeralda mine this morning.

WASHINGTON, 14.—In the Guiteau case the first witness was Dr. John L. Withrow, of Boston. Guiteau at once called out, "Dr. Withrow is the honored pastor of the Park Street church, Boston, where I used to attend church when I was there. He is a very fine gentleman."

The witness said: The prisoner desired to deliver a lecture in Withrow's church in answer to Ingersoll, but witness declined to have the church used for that purpose. Witness observed the prisoner during the winter at meetings and social gatherings of the church, but never saw the least indication of unsoundness of mind, but on the contrary, thought he possessed unusual shrewdness, correcting himself, witness added, "I should say, cuteness."

Guiteau—What's the difference, doctor?

Answer—The one means brighter than the other.

Col. Corkhill—And of larger calibre.

Guiteau—He didn't say that, Corkhill. You must have slept well, last night. That's the smartest thing you have said yet.

Witness said: The prisoner generally took part in discussions upon whatever subject might be under discussion, and was always critical and acutative, rather than conciliatory and kind.

Guiteau.—I always spoke to the point, incisive and gritty; that's me. There's no nonsense or romance in my composition. If there had been, I might have gone through the world more smoothly. It's very evident to the mind of every one that the sole object of this kind of examination is to show that I know the difference between right and wrong, that has nothing whatever to do with this case. The only question is, whether or not my free moral agency was destroyed when impelled on the President. That's the point, Judge, and it has knocked the bottom out of your theory.

After a short pause, he broke out again, and with increased vehemence, "I'm not here to save my neck from the gallows; I'm here for vindication, for justice and for right."

Judge Cox.—Well, that will do now, suspend your remarks.

Guiteau.—All right, when I get to the jury, I'm going to talk to them on this subject. This is just a little incidental speech.

Charles A. Bryan, of the New York Equitable Life Insurance Co., knew the prisoner in New York.

Witness was proceeding to relate circumstances of Guiteau's connection with this company, when Guiteau indignantly shouted:

"Well, now, I want to say right here, when a witness comes here and tells what is false, I shall tell him. You are mistaken, sir. That is false. That is a lie, and finally, you are a miserable whelp. That is

as far as I shall go. It is equivalent to a bar room expression to go down below, but I don't go that far."

The witness said the prisoner asked a loan on the strength of the consulship he was to have. I considered him sane.

Henry M. Collier, attorney of New York, then took the stand.

"I remember you," shouted Guiteau, "you are the man that put up that *Herald* job on me."

"Keep quiet," said Scoville.

"I will dispose of this man in short order. He brought a suit against me to pay over a certain amount of money and the court ruled that I should have it. That kills his evidence."

Witness related an instance of Guiteau's collecting \$175 and failing to pay it. His evidence proved extremely damaging to the prisoner's oft-asserted claim of having always lived an upright Christian life, and Guiteau wriggled and expostulated, and vainly attempted to explain the transaction.

Witness at one point said: "I informed Judge Donohue at the time, that I considered Guiteau a thief and a scoundrel."

Guiteau, excitedly: "You did not dare to say so to me. I would have knocked you down."

One of the jurors stated to the court that he could not possibly concentrate his thoughts upon the evidence, feeling ill as he did, and the court adjourned.

NEW YORK, 14.—The *World's* Washington special says: Farley commenting on Pendleton's speech said, Pendleton's speech was really very good, and evinced a great deal of research. If the measure could be made operative it would be an excellent thing, but the republican party has always avoided compliance with such principles. They have made their civil service a byword and brought it into contempt by sending Federal officers to interfere with elections, then purely local elections by sending officers to procure money to aid the Mahone movement in Virginia, and by many other acts, which movements, I am informed, were directed and regulated by Commissioner Raum. My belief is that this course of the republican party in the past justifies the people in believing that no reform of civil service is possible while they remain in power.

The *Sun's* Washington special says: A gentleman who was a member of the foreign relations committee of the last Senate is of opinion that the correspondence of the State Department with both Hurlburt and Kilpatrick, if published entire, and as first written, will show that those ministers acted in accordance with instructions, and that if complications arise the fault was not theirs.

Christianity, recently Minister to Peru, openly questions the accuracy of the correspondence which the State Department caused to be published on Monday. He says that that part of the correspondence which had been addressed to him was an altered version of a letter which he did receive. Christianity says he was practically instructed by the State Department to recognize the Calderon Government, although such action was against his judgment, and against his dispatches to the State Department. Christianity says the State Department has got itself into a bad box on the whole matter, an opinion which others share to such an extent that it has been thought best by the Senate to call for the entire correspondence.

Postmaster-General James, who is now in this city, told a reporter last night, that he hopes to shorten the time between New York and San Francisco, 24 hours, before he leaves the cabinet.

In a talk with a *Tribune* reporter last evening, W. H. Vanderbilt denied that he was responsible any longer, at least, for the continuance of the present railroad war. He has recently ordered them to leave the question of differential rates, the cause of the quarrel, to the arbitration of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., but the trunk lines president rejected the proposal. Vanderbilt repeated his former suggestion that the dispute should be settled by business men of the country as the railroad managers were unable to agree. He declared that his position in the struggle was unchanged.

It is rumored that a new line of steamers with capital in Canada, will be placed upon the route between San Francisco, Japan and China, calling at Victoria, B. C., and intermediate points.

RENO, Texas, 14.—In a row here

one negro was killed, two wounded and a white man mortally hurt.

We understand that Dallas, after Dec. 15th, will be the headquarters of the Gould system in Texas, that F. H. Newman will be made chief of the Texas agents. The first through Pullman car from Dallas to St. Louis will leave on the 15th.

## FOREIGN.

VIENNA, 12.—Indignation at the blunders of all those concerned in the theatre fire, is greatly on the increase. Subscriptions are coming in very rapidly. Relief funds are opened in Paris, Rome and Berlin.

All the Vienna corporations and civil and military authorities are invited. Funeral orations will be delivered by Father Marchau, Catholic Prior, Her Kanka, Evangelical Provost, Rabbi Jellinek, Burgomaster Nerald.

There was an immense concourse of people present this morning at St. Stephen's Cathedral, where solemn requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of the souls of the victims of the fire. The cathedral was entirely draped in black, and a catafalque erected, which was surrounded with exotic plants and candles. The clergy entered the cathedral in procession, followed by the Crown Prince, Archdukes, members of the Imperial household, court dignitaries, ministers, members of the Reichsrath, then the army, civil service, municipality, etc. Bishop Augerer officiated; the court choir assisted, and their voices were occasionally almost drowned by the agonized sobs of the mourners. The large square in front of the cathedral and adjoining streets were filled by many thousands of people.

The Common Council have issued a notice that the funeral of those victims of the fire who cannot be buried by their friends will take place on Monday. All of the hospitals where the bodies are laid out presents agonizing scenes. The official list gives the number of missing as 917. The interment of the identified began to-day shortly after daybreak. The Hebrew dead were conveyed to the Jewish portion of the cemetery. The scenes at the graves were painful to witness. The ruins of the theatre were surrounded by crowds of people. To-day the work of removing the debris was resumed. It is feared that hundreds of more bodies will be found in the blocked up passages. The captain of the fire brigade states that all inside is a heap of human bones and charred remains. Fraulein Pawlick, daughter of a well known member of the Chamber of Deputies, who succeeded in escaping from the theatre, whilst urging the people outside to attempt to rescue those inside, was treated as mad by the police, and forcibly made to cease her importunities, the guards declaring that everybody had been rescued. A relief committee was constituted. The municipality contributes 50,000 florins.

The upper house of the Reichstag has voted 50,000 florins in aid of the sufferers by the theatre fire. The concourse of people attending the great funeral of the victims of the fire at the cemetery to-day was only moderate.

LONDON, 12.—The Government balloon, in charge of Captain Templar, accompanied by Powell, member of Parliament for Malmesbury, and Gardner, ascended from Bath yesterday, and descended at Bridgeport. The balloon struck the ground heavily, and Gardner and Captain Templar were thrown out and injured. The balloon then rose with Powell and was seen again to descend at sea. Nothing has since been seen or heard of the balloon or Powell.

Five persons were killed and 30 injured in the collision at Canonbury on the North London Railroad.

The *Standard* announces that competition in telegraphic communication with America and India may be looked for from the new company to be launched next month.

The *United Ireland*, organ of the Land League, will in future be published by the Ladies' Land League.

CORK, 12.—Forty farms were seized under execution for landlord rent, were offered for sale; twenty-one were purchased for landlords. In ten cases the tenants settled the rent.

LONDON, 12.—The latest news from Afghanistan does not promise well for the future tranquility of that country. An attempt was

made to burn the building of the Esparto steam Press Company with petroleum.

MADRID, 12.—A correspondent says: The catastrophe at Vienna has caused great excitement here, and immediate precautionary measures will be taken to secure public safety at theatres.

LONDON, 13.—The Exhibition building at Buenos Ayres was blown down in a great storm. Great damage was done to the surrounding country.

ST. PETERSBURG, 13.—In the trial of Mr. Gwinski, T. Jaceff and Furzow, police officers sentenced to exile in Archangel for three years, the prosecution asked that the prisoners be sentenced to loss of civil rights and deportation for life. The sentence has been submitted to the Czar.

## Correspondence.

KANOSH, Millard County, Utah, November 24, 1881.

Editor *Deseret News*:

We are having interesting times: eight babies born in our little town within a month.

The recent arrival of Brother Anthony Paxton from a mission to the Southern States, who received a general welcome home and was serenaded by the Kanosh Choir.

A committee was appointed last Sunday to get up a programme of a series of lectures, to be delivered weekly in connection with our Sabbath School.

We had the benefit and pleasure of a visit from President Hinckley, last Sunday, who gave us some very timely counsel regarding railroad working, for which our settlement has had quite a fever the last two years. He showed the demoralizing effect generally of such camp life; and proved to a demonstration that those who remained at home and raised their own potatoes and squash, came out in the end both temporally and spiritually ahead; counsel which many of our returning brethren, after a summer's toll on the railroad, can very keenly appreciate.

But the great event of the last week has been the advent (in our generally quiet burg) of the Presbyterian preacher from Fillmore; the town was duly placarded, advising the people that the Rev. Mr. Huff would be down at Kanosh, accompanied by an efficient choir, and that they would preach and sing to the people. Our meeting-house was offered to his agent free of charge, and accepted. One of our brethren also loaned his new organ, and the people filled the house; some of the fossils who admitted they had not been to meeting for two years, were moved at the novelty and put in an appearance. The congregation was kept waiting for about an hour, during which time they amused themselves with singing and extempore speeches. The Rev. gentleman is a young man of pleasant address, reads his discourse, (rather pedantically) which at best would appear rather dry meat for "Mormon" worshippers, but in this instance it did not rise to the dignity of the Apostolic admonition of "milk for babes," and the fossils had a wet blanket thrown upon their hopes, of at least something that would awaken a new thought, but it was only an offering again of the dry husks that many of them had cast away forty years ago. It has been quite amusing to hear the simple chagrin of many of the children, and the quaint narration of their disappointment is really laughable; they act as though they had been offered a very nice cake, but upon close examination, discovered it to be painted plaster.

The gentleman's text was taken from the tenth chapter of John, ninth verse. "I am the door, etc.," but according to the Presbyterian theology the door has no hinges, bars or bolts, it is simply a suspended rag, which blows in any direction according to the fancy of those who desire to enter. How different from Paul's mode of entry, John's proclamation, Peter's instruction, and Christ's positive command.

The choir consisted of two ladies, one of whom is a very fine singer and musician. They sang five pieces, three of which our own choir frequently sing; they were on hand and assisted on this occasion.

Now, sir, the Latter day Saints are proverbially cosmopolitan in their sympathies, liberal and courteous in their treatment of strangers, especially to Christian ministers, notwithstanding the treatment our Elders almost universally receive