

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

ST. LOUIS, 2.—A Rio Grande City, Texas, special says: The body of a Mexican was found three miles south of that town, pierced by four bullets, and his throat cut from ear to ear. The horrible murder is said to have been committed by Mexicans, who live on this side of the river, but there is no clue to the murderers.

Mexican officials from Camargo, Mexico, say that an entire family was murdered in cold blood several nights ago, near that city. It is supposed for the purpose of robbery and revenge. This makes four murders within a few miles, in the last few months. The citizens have appealed to the Governor for rangers to clear the country of the band of cut-throats. A posse of citizens accompanied by a detachment of United States troops is endeavoring to follow the trail of the murderers.

RIO GRANDE CITY, 2.—Louis Hardy and Sheriff K. E. Martin were waylaid and murdered six miles below here yesterday. The sheriff was robbed of a large amount of money collected for taxes.

POUGHKEEPSIE, 2.—Glass works burned last night; \$25,000; insured for half that amount; supposed incendiary.

CHICAGO, 2.—It is the opinion of the government experts that the putting of Guiteau on the witness stand was the first serious mistake that Scoville had made. "It is," said that gentleman, "rapidly clearing my mind of troubles as to the prisoner's responsibility. It prevents altogether a new phase of the case. The cross-examination has been so far one of the most remarkable I ever listened to or read of. I think it has already done more to satisfy experts of the assassin's responsibility at the time he committed the crime than anything else which has been brought to our attention. It gives us a better insight into the man's mental condition than we have before obtained."

Charles H. Reed, of Chicago, has been employed by Scoville to assist in that part of the defense relating to the examination of the government experts. The cross-examination of these witnesses will be left to Mr. Reed.

NEW YORK, 2.—Prof. W. C. McClelland and Geo. Rooke fought a prize fight to-night. McClelland nearly laid Rooke out by the first stroke in the stomach, and in the third round Rooke knocked McClelland out of time.

The World, reviewing its Washington special on the subject, says: It is by the unfortunate condescension of the Chilean representatives in Europe to a financial scheme of a certain speculative English house bent on enriching itself at the expense, alike of Peru and Chili and of the agriculture of the world, that Chili has been brought to her present dangerous, not to say ridiculous position. It is quite clear, we are glad to say, that the administration of President Arthur does not intend to permit Chili to be successfully used as a cover for English greed on the west coast of South America. It may be awkward for Chili to withdraw gracefully from the position she has taken, but Chili certainly cannot be allowed to hold these positions, and it would be much more awkward to abandon them as Maximilian, of Austria, abandoned finally the throne of the Aztecs. The Chilians are a clever people. If they are wise as well as clever, they will be wise in time.

A project, which is likely to assume great proportions at an early date, came to light in Wall Street yesterday. It contemplates a sweeping revolution in ocean steamship building, and it has the support of leading and influential capitalists, principally Massachusetts gentlemen. The vessels will be constructed with masts, and there will be literally nothing whatever above the decks except the top of the pilot house and funnels. One of the projectors being interviewed, said, "We have stepped forward to solve the problem by doming in our vessels and covering them as with a shell from stem to stern. This will place us beyond all danger of rough seas sweeping over us with whatever force as they can do no damage. The spars are torn out. No freight goes overboard. No lives are lost, for everything is safe beneath the roof. The cost of the larger vessels will range from \$550,000 to \$650,000; at least

one-third less than the ordinary vessels of the same size. They are all to be built in this country. One of the objects of the enterprise is to bring back to the United States our lost shipping business, and to carry American mails and American passengers under the American flag. Among the gentlemen engaged in the enterprise are ex-Gov. Rice, of Mass., Mr. Alexander, who is at the head of the Cunard line in Boston, J. B. Kendall, the builder and prominent in the Back Bay improvement, H. M. Jeregan, of Boston, Congressman John W. Chandler and Mr. Hastings, the big Boston shipper. The American Loan & Trust Co., of Boston, is trustee of the present organization.

DES MOINES, Iowa, 2.—A number of gentlemen of both political parties from various parts of the State met here last evening and took preliminary steps towards the organization of a new State free trade league. They concluded their labors to-day and organized a non-partisan league, O. Mosher, President; C. E. Russell, Vice President; H. Philpat, Secretary and S. W. Goode, Treasurer. The organization provides for three classes of members. First, a central league of limited membership. Second, they are empowered to organize branch leagues, and, third, an unlimited reading membership, lasting one year and entitling its members to all the literature of the society. The headquarters of the league are at Des Moines, Iowa. There was great unanimity of sentiment, and a firm purpose was manifested to make a vigorous prospectus of the contest for free trade.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Witness believed in the personal existence of Diety and the devil, and when the impulse to remove the President seized him he wrestled and prayed to find if it came from the Lord or the devil, and had it not been for the political situation it would have been necessary for his removal for the good of the country and the American people. Witness would not have shot the President, but would have believed the impulse was prompted by the devil.

He was then asked: Are you insane at all? He replied: I am not an expert; let these experts and the jury decide that. Being pressed for his opinion, the witness declined to answer. He was then subjected to a rapid series of questions, and soon began to exhibit irritability and anger and his replies, when given at all, were in short, jerky sentences. He was asked if he laid in wait for the President in an alley by night, and after a short wrangle said: Now you are on that; I'll give you a little news; I'll tell you what occurred that evening, July first. Witness then detailed his movements up to the time he saw the President and Secretary Blaine emerge from the house of the latter and walk down Fifteenth street. Guiteau said: They walked along so lovingly arm in arm; they had their heads together like two school girls. Their fellowship was delightful, and it confirmed me in the belief that Garfield had sold himself body and soul to Blaine, and that Blaine was using him to ruin the stalwart wing of the Republican party. Guiteau here became furiously excited, and plunged into a wild harangue, denouncing Blaine as a bold, wicked, designing man, who wanted to ruin the republican party. In revenge for this, two times he had been slaughtered by political conventions. Striking his fist on the table with considerable violence, he shouted: Yes, sir, in my opinion, Blaine is morally responsible for the death of Garfield. Recess.

After recess the cross-examination of Guiteau was resumed. Witness did not intend to remove the President on the night that he visited the Christian Church. He went to see where the President sat. He intended to remove him whenever he could find a favorable opportunity. If he had removed him then, he would have shot him through the head. He visited the jail about the 1st of June. He wanted to see it because he expected he would be taken there for removing the President. He had his pistol with him in the alley on the night of July 1st; took it out and examined it, and would probably have shot Garfield that night if he had found him alone. Blaine was with him. It was a hot night. Witness was not feeling well, so he did not try to shoot the President that night.

Judge Porter.—Did you think it would make you hotter to pull that trigger.

Guiteau angrily and muttering at Judge Porter's manner of speaking.

No; don't you put on that trigger business.

In the course of his cross-examination, witness said: I had to make myself up to it all the time.

Judge Porter.—Your conscience troubled you, didn't it?

Witness became very angry and excited, and retorted: Conscience had nothing to do with it. From the first of June I never had any doubt of the necessity for the removal. The act was of the Deity, and conscience has nothing to do with it. Being pressed for his reasons for wanting to go to jail after killing the President, Guiteau said: "For my own protection; I didn't know what would be the effect on the popular mind; I didn't want to be exposed to a howling mob; I thought they would say, 'Yes; disappointed office-seeker; let's hang him up!' and I knew I would have no time or chance to make known my motives and inspiration."

The examination of Guiteau was continued till 2.15, and the prisoner resumed his seat between his brother and Scoville. At 2.30, court adjourned.

NEW YORK, 2.—A Washington special says: One of the first things that will be brought up in Congress is the settlement of the bills incident to the late President's illness. General Garfield's friends will advocate the appointment of a commission to audit all bills and make a statement to the Secretary of the Treasury, whom they will ask to be given power to pay the amount from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. It is thought in this way the matter may be quietly settled without any undignified squabble in Congress. The physicians have been asked by the financial agent of Mrs. Garfield to send in their bills, but they have refused to do so. Dr. Bliss said he would not think of taking anything from Mrs. Garfield, what would be a mere bagatelle to the government. Dr. Agnew has figured up his direct loss through his connection with the case, and it amounts, it is reported to \$5,500. Bliss' loss of practice and expenses incident to his devotion to the President amounts also to some \$10,000. This shows nothing for constant service, anxiety and labor as nurse and physician night and day for the long weeks of the President's illness. Agnew and Hamilton did not give all their time to the case, or their loss would have been much greater; but Dr. Bliss surrendered his entire practice of necessity. Drs. Agnew, Hamilton and Bliss, it is expected, will consider \$25,000 apiece about fair compensation for their work. Drs. Barnes and Woodward are officers of the government, so that they suffered no pecuniary loss from their attendance in the case. The physicians hope the matter will be settled before the holidays, and Gen. Garfield's friends desire it settled before the eulogies are pronounced.

ST. LOUIS, 2.—Dispatches received at the headquarters of the Missouri Pacific R. R. this evening states that the Texas & Pacific and Southern Pacific tracks were united to-day at Socorro Blanco, 85 miles east of El Paso. The point will hereafter be known as the Junction. H. M. Hoxie, General Manager of the Texas & Pacific, and Colonel Lowry, Superintendent of the Southern Pacific, were present and arranged a time table and completed all arrangements for running trains. The road will be opened for business January first.

HUNNEWELL, Kansas, 2.—The committee to investigate Dunford's crookedness find it more pronounced and say he can't pay over 25 cents on the dollar. It is believed the whole party of bank officers are about to flee. It is claimed on the streets that Dunford will be strung up, but not killed to-night. Any attempt to send the militia would result in the death of the prisoners.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Guiteau left the stand this afternoon after his three day's siege, a broken man, he was tired out, haggard, faded, disgusted, sullen, ugly, and there seemed to be about him an evident feeling that Judge Porter, the terrible cross-examiner had, despite his cunning theories and his persistence in them shown that the inspiration theory was simply a part of the defense planned long before the malice of Guiteau brought him to the river's bank to fire at the marsh reeds for targets. "Do you feel any remorse?" was the last question which Judge Porter asked, after having pressed him earnestly upon the point some moments, the prisoner answered at last sullenly—desperately, "I have felt remorse, of course, as far as my

personal feelings are concerned. Judge Porter, quick as lightning, and dramatically said: That will do prisoner, your cross-examination is closed. Guiteau, writhing under the tremendous force of Judge Porter's question, saw the terrible effect of his confession. During all these months one part of his defense has been to insist to all that he never had had a single sentiment of remorse. During this cross-examination he has said a dozen times to Judge Porter's terrible questions, that his mind was a blank upon the subject. To all the experts who have called upon him during these weeks he has insisted with gleeful pertinacity that a thought of remorse never came to him, that his mind upon that subject was a blank, yet to night at the end of the day's cross-examination, which was of as rigid examination as a prisoner in the witness box was ever subjected to, he admitted that which seemed to bring a shudder to his relations, and caused a sensation in the courtroom. He had killed the President and he had suffered remorse.

With catlike quickness Guiteau rallied from what seemed almost like a paralysis, caused by the tremendous thundering of Judge Porter at him, and endeavored to correct what he plainly saw was the effect of that admission.

Judge Porter would not listen to a word, but waived his hand.

Scoville tried to parry the effect, but apparently without success, and Guiteau left the stand more discouraged than he has appeared at any time during the trial. Guiteau, although cowed and driven into a corner saw the force of every one of Judge Porter's questions, and endeavored to evade them, and manifested undoubted skill. There were some words which almost caused him to wince with terror. He shrunk and seemed to shiver in the witness box when Judge Porter used the words "murder," "kill," "assassin." Judge Porter made it clear that Guiteau was able to control the divine presence the day that Mrs. Garfield came to the depot with the President, and emphasized this fact which has such an important bearing upon the question of responsibility. The cross examination was eminently successful. It lifted the mask and showed that the plot to murder the President was premeditated and deliberate and was the result of malice and revenge. The prisoner felt it keenly when Porter broke down the wonderful, quick and supple witness. The first succeeding witness was J. O. P. Burnside, disbursing officer of the postoffice, who formerly lived in Freeport, Ills. He knew the prisoner's family. Mrs. Guiteau was an invalid, Charles Allen, of Missouri, lived in Freeport in '39 and '40, he knew the Guiteau family. Mrs. Guiteau was in feeble health. Emery A. Stoops, of Chicago, knew Guiteau in that city by sight, as a young lawyer, saw him perhaps a dozen times at the national republican committee room in New York during the last presidential campaign. The prisoner came up to him gleefully and patting him on the shoulder said: You are on the right track. Witness never saw Guiteau doing anything at the committee rooms other than reading the papers. He seemed to have no special employment. In April he saw the prisoner at Washington. He said he was going to have the Austrian mission. Witness told him the place was an important one and in Blaine's line, and that he (Blaine) was a known politician. The prisoner replied he was solid with Blaine. Witness thought the conversation was leading up to a request for him (witness) to visit Blaine in Guiteau's interest, and forestalled it by saying his relations with Blaine were such that he could not possibly aid him (prisoner) any. Witness had formed an opinion as to Guiteau's mental size, but could not express an opinion as to his sanity or insanity. His impression was, Guiteau had an illy-balanced mind. In common parlance, he did not have good common sense. Witness was asked in relation to the political status just prior to the shooting of President Garfield, if there were not elements of discord in the republican party which threatened to disrupt it. His reply was, "I think the republican party a pretty difficult one to disrupt, and while there were elements of discord, my belief in the good sense of the rank and file is such that I think it would have held together. Upon cross-examination. When Scoville was reading a clipping, a stir became noticeable about the door leading to the witness room

and in a moment Senator David Davis was seen going toward the witness stand. The reading ceased, the Senator was sworn and Scoville proceeded to question on political philosophy. The Judge was non-committal on everything and continually demurred to the line of proceeding. Judge Davis was excused after a few moments and for a minute occupied a seat on the bench with Judge Cox, where he studied the prisoner's countenance for sometime and then left the courtroom. Bailey, the District Attorney's stenographer, was put upon the stand and Guiteau became at once excited. He charged the witness with coming to him as a New York Herald reporter and tricking him with an interview, notes of which were used by the district attorney. Bailey afterward made up a report from his notes for the New York Herald, and Guiteau wanted to know what he received for it. It was finally brought out Bailey had been given \$500. The prisoner was worked up considerably and contradicted the witness, accusing him of perpetrating a fraud upon him. Scoville wanted Bailey's notes, but they had been destroyed. Afterwards Scoville resumed the reading of the clippings, and there being no other witnesses, the court adjourned.

GALVESTON, 3.—The News Nava-sota special says: A desperate encounter at Graham, Washington County, between Wm. Bass and Pink Kay, on one side, and Roe and Young Barber on the other. Roe was mortally wounded by Kay. Barber was shot through the shoulder and lung by Bass and is lying in a hopeless condition.

DES MOINES, 3.—The Registers special from Winslet says: The dwelling of J. J. Furrow three miles south west, was burned last night at midnight and three girls sleeping upstairs aged respectively 9, 12 and 17 were burned to death. The bodies were completely charred. The children awakened but were afraid to jump down.

ATLANTA, 2.—The body of a man named Arnyoves was found, with three holes in him, at a place called Rock Mount, near Griffin, to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, 2.—Margaret Vassoy, aged 17, was shot by her lover, Henry Merro, aged 21, who then shot himself. Both are believed to be fatally wounded. The girl's mother had suppressed Henry.

DECATUR, Ala., 2.—A riot occurred yesterday at Ausnisto, a mining town in this State, in which many colored men took part, using stones and pistols. A policeman in attempting to restore order shot and killed two negroes.

DAWSON, 2.—Near this place yesterday, John E. Moreland was assaulted and robbed by three negroes. Mark Thompson, supposed to be one of the robbers, was captured by white men, and is reported beaten to death. No trace of Thompson can be found, but a piece of a bloody shirt and socks were found buried in a swamp.

GADSDEN, Ala., 2.—In an affray here Buck Martin was mortally wounded by a man named Williams. He returned the fire and instantly killed Williams. Martin died to-day.

CITY OF MEXICO, 3.—An attempt was made on Saturday to murder Governor Manuel Lerdo, of Guana Juanto. The would-be assassins were instigated by political enemies.

On the 17th ballot, Keifer received 93 votes and was nominated. The only noticeable features of the ballots in the caucus, from the 7th to the 16th was the gradual gains by Keifer. The 13th ballot was thrown out, being one in excess of the total number of members present. On the 15th, Keifer got 61, Hiscock 54, Kasson 16, Reid 13, Burrows 11, Orth 7, Dunnell 3; total 145.

On the 16th, there were many changes, Keifer having many accessions from Hiscock; Burrows' and Kasson's support, swelling his total to 93. Hiscock had 18, Kasson 10, Reid 2, Burrows 1, Orth 8, Dunnell 3; total 145.

Hiscock moved to make it unanimous. Agreed to. When Keifer was summoned, he was greeted with long continued applause.

The democratic caucus organized by electing Representative House, of Tennessee, chairman, and Frost, of Missouri, and Welburn, of Tennessee, secretaries. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, offered a resolution endorsing the declarations of the democratic National Conventions of 1878 and 1880, the object being to endorse the free trade plank. Knott and Reagan supported, and Hammond, McLean, Hooker and Herbert