

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 14.—The small-pox seems to be still increasing, and wholesale vaccinations are of daily occurrence.

To-morrow the entire postoffice force including carriers, will be vaccinated.

LITTLE ROCK, 14.—The *Gazette's* Texarkana special says: Two men were found five miles from the city on the Richmond Road, murdered. They proved to be two brothers named Adlock, of Little River County. Both were shot through the head. It is supposed that the murderers are friends of a man who was sent to the penitentiary from that county, against whom the Adlock brothers were witnesses. The murder was not committed for robbery, as there was money on them when found. The citizens raised \$600 for the capture of the murderers. Great excitement prevails. About 30 men left the city in search of the murderers at dark this morning.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The Senate and House committees on the death of President Garfield held a joint session to-day, to consider the proposed memorial service, and referred the matter to a sub-committee, of which Representative McKinley is chairman, with instructions to report to the joint committee as soon as practicable. General preference was expressed that some distinguished orator be invited to deliver an eulogy, and that two Senators and two Representatives be selected to follow the orator with brief remarks, each being allowed fifteen minutes, the service to begin and close with prayer, and held in the House of Representatives in January.

Debate on woman's rights was shown up in the Senate this afternoon from the opposition of Vest (dem.), of Missouri, to the creation of a special committee on this subject. Vest said he regarded it as a step towards woman suffrage. Hoar (rep.), of Massachusetts, replied in an animated strain, reciting the opposition laws of the past regarding women, the advance in public sentiment on the subject, and the propriety of senators taking special supervision of the matter.

Mr. Randall, on Friday next, will introduce a bill to redeem and refund portions of the funding debt of the United States. In section one the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to retain in lawful money and bullion reserve an amount equal to 30 per cent. of the aggregate amount of liabilities due and unpaid, with the exception of gold certificates, silver certificates and certificates of deposit. This will not interfere with the sections of the Revised Statutes governing this matter. In section two, the Secretary of the Treasury shall retain in the Treasury in lawful money and bullion a reserve equal in amount to 30 per cent. of the aggregate circulation.

States notes in the American Bar Association approved of the plan for expediting business of the Supreme Court of the United States are under consideration. Three of the appointments of additional Justices, and a division of the court in sections, each section to hear a definite class of cases. Second, the establishment of an intermediary court of appeals in Washington, so as to lessen the number of appeals to the Supreme Court. Third, to divide the country into districts, and establish in each district intermediate courts of appeal. The docket of the court is more than three years in arrears, and cases are constantly accumulating.

Acting Postmaster General Hatton authorizes the ruling that no supplement containing any advertisements whatever can be allowed in the mails at second-class rates, unless the publisher makes affidavit that the same rates are paid for the advertisement in the supplement as for those in the body of the paper itself.

The Senate committee on appropriations to-day briefly discussed, but laid aside for further consideration, the bill introduced by Senator Edmunds, which proposes an appropriation of \$100,000 to defray the extraordinary liabilities and expenses incurred in consequence of the assassination of Garfield.

Judge Advocate General Swaine to-day submitted a review of the Whittaker court-martial case to the Secretary of War. The verdict of

the court is not to be made public until the case is acted upon by the President.

NEW YORK, 14.—The *Times's* Washington special says: The announcement was really made that the Post Office department had ordered a reduction of \$29,656 per annum in the pay of the contractor who holds an important Star route from Redding, Cal., to Roseburg, Oregon. This route connects the railway system of California and Oregon. Reduction is made because of the discovery that every other day trips had not been performed, and that third-class matter has been carried by steamer from San Francisco. This fact was known to the Department in 1879. The line has recently been examined by one of the Department inspectors, and his report is of such a nature that it is hard to see why the government should not recover at least some of the money wrongfully taken from the Treasury by the contractor, C. W. Foster, who belongs to the wealthy Barlow party.

The Long Island Improvement Company has finally commenced to carry out one of the great schemes for which it was organized. The company has a capital of \$5,000,000, a large share of which is furnished by English stockholders. Its object is to build up a series of summer resorts at the most charming spots on the coast of Long Island, the whole of which, even from as far away a locality as Montauk Point, will be rendered easily accessible to New York and her suburbs by an improved condition of the Long Island Railroad.

District Attorney Collins issued notices to the keepers of gambling houses, market shops and assignation houses, requiring them to close. Notices are also to be sent to the landlords of such houses, requiring them to dispossess such tenants, under the penalty of the law. Three hundred of these notices are already issued.

On Monday, December 19th, the management of the Thalia Theatre will give a matinee, the proceeds of which will be sent to Vienna, for the benefit of sufferers from the fire in Ring Theatre. Subscriptions will also be received and forwarded by cable order.

Postmaster General James, being interviewed this afternoon, said: "I have not yet completed arrangements for a new schedule of mails, but mean to remain here until I do. I hope, however, to leave on the 3.30 train to-morrow afternoon. What we are trying to do is to save time on the mails to the West, and also to arrange a through time table to San Francisco, so that a man in that city can answer a letter from this city on the same day he receives it. At present the train from this city arrives in San Francisco at 11.35 a.m., and the through train for the East leaves at 3.30. I hope to make arrangements to have the train from the East arrive about an hour or an hour and a half earlier, and the train for the East leave about two hours later, and make up these two hours in the run to this city."

Five overdue steamships arrived to-day, one, the *Somerset*, being twenty-seven days out from Bristol. In terrific gales, her first and third officers and eight seamen were disabled.

PHILADELPHIA, 14.—The cordage factory of John T. Bailey & Co., covering a square at Otsego and Tasker Streets, burned this afternoon. Three hundred hands at work were destroyed was only recent building, at a cost of \$45,000. This structure was three stories high, 320 feet deep and 50 feet wide. The other buildings destroyed were 320x300. The entire loss is estimated at \$200,000, of which \$50,000 is on stock; insurance unknown.

CHEYENNE, 14.—Three cars, containing 250,000 cards of silk worms, eggs, each card having 30,000 eggs, passed east to-day. The total value is \$250,000. The eggs came from Japan, and are bound for Milan, Italy. Formerly these shipments were made via India. Four Italian merchants have charge of the precious cargo.

BOSTON, 14.—Rebecca Bates died to-day, aged 88. Miss Bates and her cousin Abbie were the two girls who, hidden behind rocks, with a fife and drum, sounded roll call when several boat loads of British troops were about to make a landing, and returned to the man-of-war. Abbie still lives at the age of 86.

NEW YORK, 15.—The *Sun* has the following from Syracuse, N.Y.: Thirty-one years ago W. W. Chambers left his young wife in this city suddenly, and without notice, and

was supposed, went to California, having manifested symptoms of the gold fever. Nothing was ever heard from him. Directly, upon the affirmation that a man answering his description died of ship fever crossing the Isthmus of Panama in 1864, Gage, of New York, his brother-in-law, sued the British Commercial Life Insurance Company on the policy of \$10,000, which he held on Chambers' life. The jury were not satisfied with the proof of death, and found verdict for defendant. Mrs. Chambers married Mr. Travis, of Detroit, some years ago. Mayor Hendricks has just received a letter from Bairnsdale, Australia, announcing the death of Chambers, and that he has left an estate to be disposed of.

Three thousand signatures have already been obtained by a society of Brooklyn women to a petition to be sent to Congress in the latter part of this month, asking for the speedy abolition of polygamy in Utah. The appeal to Christian women to join the anti-polygamy society is also being circulated in the principal cities of the United States.

The *Times's* Washington special on the Garfield memorial says: Of the joint committee some members favor the selection of an eminent orator outside of Congress, and Secretary Blaine, Henry Ward Beecher and Robert G. Ingersoll are named; others favor the selection of two orators from each House, others advocate the selection of two orators from each House as well as one who is not a member of Congress.

A San Antonio special express says: The cars from the Presidio Del Norte, on the Northern Rio Grande, reports that Chief Aragatti and 30 of his tribe have been captured by Mexican troops under Francisco Gredonio. Orders were given and promptly obeyed to shoot the chief and several bucks. Four Indians were killed in making the capture. The Mexican troops are after the remainder, numbering eight bucks and several squaws and papooses. These are the main remnant of Victorio's band. Aragatti had succeeded Victorio.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—A Tucson dispatch says: Wells, Fargo & Co's car was entered, five miles west of El Paso, last night. The agent C. E. Barnard was bucked and gagged, his keys taken and the contents of the chest stolen. Loss between \$2,000 and \$3,000. The agent remained gagged some twenty minutes until relieved by the brakeman.

The New York *World's* Las Vegas, N. M., special says: Soon after the west-bound passenger train on the Southern Pacific road left El Paso last night, a party of desperadoes entered Wells Fargo's car by means of a key and assaulted the messenger, knocking him senseless and taking the precaution to bind and gag him. While he lay prostrate they took from the safe \$15,000 in cash and securities, and waiting until the train slowed up for the bridge at Roger's Station, they jumped off and fled to Old Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—A Tombstone dispatch says: An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate Jno. P. Clum, mayor of the city last night. A band of armed men fired on him while in the stage, en route to Tucson. The driver was wounded and one of the horses killed. Mr. Clum escaped without injury. No attempt was made to rob the stage. The assault is the supposed outgrowth of the recent cowboy tragedy, since which, threats have been made against the life of Clum. Earp brothers, and Halliday were engaged in the tragedy. Judge Spicer, of this city, Marshal Williams, and other parties are now in pursuit of the assassins.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mexico, 15.—There has been no reliable returns received here from the State election at Jalisco, and it is not possible at present to indicate how the election went. This is in a great measure due to the bitter rivalry existing between the opposing political parties, which culminated during election day, the 10th inst., at a number of the voting places throughout the State, in bloodshed. In Guadalupe, the capital, one Barajas, with an armed body of men rebelled against the State Government and squads of his men seized the ballot boxes and destroyed them. During the melee that followed, Francisco Bears, an official, was killed and a number wounded. A reign of terror existed during the time that the mob had possession of the city, and order was not restored until late in the evening, when Barajas, hearing that a large force of federal troops were on the way to the capital to restore peace, left the city with his

band, marching in a southerly direction.

Reports from a number of towns through which he passed stated that he and his band had broken open the jail and liberated the prisoners in order to gain recruits and that a number of them joined.

Julinto, with a large body of federal troops is in pursuit of the rebels. Serious trouble is anticipated.

WASHINGTON, 15.—As soon as the court was called to order, Guiteau addressed the court and said:

"I want to make a little speech. If it will be a great misfortune if anything should happen to this jury. They are very honest, intelligent men, and I want the best care taken of them. There are some of them who are not accustomed to good, wholesome food, and consequently they are liable to have indigestion. I want the court to order them out every morning before breakfast for a walk of four or five miles. I have two or three more little speeches to make, but this will do for the present."

Judge—The Court will attend to the wants of the jury.

Collier was recalled; witness never detected any signs of insanity in the prisoner.

Scoville began to cross-examine the witness when Guiteau in great rage shouted:

"I never saw this man but once in my life and that was in '76; never saw him but five minutes. What does he know about me? This shows just how little sense you have got, Corkhill, to put up this man as an expert." To Scoville, "and you haven't got common horse sense to waste time in cross examination of his character. He was only a clerk in a lawyer's office anyway."

Re-examined by Corkhill.

Witness—In my opinion at the time I knew him he was perfectly competent to distinguish between right and wrong.

Exception was taken by Scoville.

Scoville then asked:

"What is your opinion of the prisoner's ability to distinguish between right and wrong at the present time?"

The question was ruled out and another exception noted by Scoville.

K. M. Justice, lawyer of Logansport, Ind., met the prisoner in 1878. The prisoner was selling the book, "Life of Moody."

Guiteau interrupted:

"You are mixing me up with some one else, sir."

Witness continued, but was again interrupted by Guiteau, who shouted:

"Stop right here. Can you prove me as the man?"

Witness—I think I can.

Guiteau—Can you swear to it?

Witness—Yes, I can.

Guiteau—Well, you are a liar, sir, a miserable liar. That's the best way to dispose of you.

Witness, continuing, said: The prisoner remained in Logansport about three weeks, selling the book.

Guiteau continually interjected abusive comments and finally he shouted:

"You miserable whelp you, to come in here and make me out as a book agent. I was preaching the gospel and I sold my own productions."

In a few minutes he turned to Scoville with intense disgust, and said:

"Oh, cut this wool short, he is lying all through. Don't waste time on him."

Scoville asked—"What was the appearance of the prisoner when you knew him?"

A. "He looked about the same as now, except about the eyes."

Scoville—"What was different in the expression of his eyes?"

A. "At that time he had a free expression, now the expression seems suppressed."

Guiteau—"I don't think I'm much suppressed this morning. It seems to me I'm pretty lively."

Guiteau gradually worked himself into a towering rage and declaimed against the witness, prosecution and cranks generally who he claimed threatened him with violence. His billingsgate being especially directed against the prosecuting attorney. Referring to Col. Corkhill he said:

He is getting too dirty and too stinking to live, and the first thing he knows God Almighty will take him off and send him down below.

The Rev. Rush R. Stopper, pastor of All Saints' Church, Washington, boarded at the same house and occupied a seat at the same table with the prisoner, from April last until the day before the murder of the President, when he (prisoner) dis-

appeared. Witness had frequently conversed with the prisoner. He had lived in Chicago and that was the basis of conversation. He led to quite familiar acquaintance. This time he asked the prisoner if he "removed" (using the prison term) the President. His reply: "Because I was inspired to do it and a little after he said, 'The President should die, I should be convinced that my inspiration, Deity; but if he should recover should be in doubt about it.'"

Witness was asked if he considered the prisoner sane. He replied: "A perfect sane man, sir; and bright and quick and intelligent man as you would see in a Sunday. There is not the slightest indication of insanity about him; is a little impatient of restraint, times, a little nervous, as men in position would naturally be, but perfectly sane."

Mrs. Scoville suddenly rose to her place and said:

"Your honor, I would like to question the witness. I consider it of vital importance in the case."

Guiteau (impatiently)—"don't sister; it's all these people do to stand me without you talking. You are no lawyer."

Mrs. Scoville—"The question is of vital importance."

Scoville—"I prefer, your honor, that permission should not be given."

Davidge—"Let Mrs. Scoville suggest the question to her husband and we will not object."

Mrs. Scoville (sotto voice)—"he don't know how to ask questions anyway."

Scoville asked if it were proper to place in the prisoner's coffee cups drugs that would make him brighter or more quiet as this might be.

Guiteau, (with a contemptuous expression) exclaimed "You are examining the witness for the side, ain't you, Scoville? I saw anything so stupid as you, never of examining witnesses in morning. I think your lecture night must have been too much for you."

Mrs. Scoville wrote her question and reached it over to hand it to her husband, when Guiteau snatched it to her.

"Now you just mind your business, and attend to your affairs. You are making a mess altogether too officious in this."

Pending the colloquy between the prisoner and his sister, he was permitted to depart, much to the disappointment of, apparently, Mrs. Scoville.

General Joseph L. Reynolds, lawyer of Chicago, knew the prisoner first about May, 1868, in Chicago. Witness visited the prisoner 12 days after the assassination. Prisoner asked me, where was he on the day of the assassination?

Corkhill—Did he use the word assassination?

Witness—Yes, that is the word he used. Witness made memorandum of the notes of conversation with the prisoner at this interview, and to his memory was allowed to read two or three times, using the prisoner's words, and used the word "assassination."

Col. Corkhill—Did he use the word?

Witness—He used that word never spoke in reference to a vine inspiration at this interview. After this at subsequent interview he always spoke of the murder as the "removal" of the President.

At this point Guiteau shouted, a man came to me as an old man from Chicago, when really I had nothing but a spy employed by Corkhill. I want to thunder at the American people to let them understand what this man's character is. Then turning to Corkhill, "This is your work, Corkhill, at Almighty will damn you."

You have deceived me all the while and stolen my thoughts and killed them.

The witness continued to read from the notes he had taken at a second interview with the prisoner, allusion being made to some which appeared in the *Washington Republican*.

Guiteau pounded upon the table and shouted out:

"That's just what that whelp was writing at the time he is ready to eat his own words. He is hanging around Arthur and trying to get some little bit of money. He ought to be ashamed of himself if he has any decency. I have a speech on this fellow, God only want to get a chance at him."

Witness stated that he had seen the prisoner what Conkling and