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## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 10. — The *Tribune* ridicules Page's proposition to make the anniversary of the discovery of America a legal holiday, holding it would be impossible to fix the date and declaring: We have holidays enough already. We are busy people and cannot afford to shut up shop to celebrate all the great events of history.

The *Graphic's* Washington correspondent says: A son of the late Orson Pratt, one of the original Mormon Apostles, is in the city. He is an ardent anti-Mormon. To-day he said, "We have been waiting 20 years thinking that each succeeding Congress would do something for Utah, but it has never been done. When the Poland bill was passed we hoped something from it, but the vital parts were taken from it so that it really amounted to nothing. You ask me how it happens that I am not a Mormon. I'll tell you I am the son of my father's first wife, and had a mother who taught me the evil of the system. There are many such persons in Utah, and the tendency of their education is opposed to Mormonism. They grow up hostile to the institution, and more than half appear to be disgusted with all forms of religion. Some of the older and more practical Mormons have idea that the government cannot deal with them. They think they are more powerful than the United States. Of course this is not true of the more intelligent class, such as Cannon, for example. They know better. What we want is, a blow struck at polygamy; we want it wiped out. I don't care a straw for the unseating of Cannon on a technicality if nothing is to be done to put down polygamy. I would as soon have Cannon in Congress as Campbell, and perhaps rather. It is not Cannon we are fighting but polygamy."

Pratt was asked what would be the result in Utah of the unseating of Cannon, provided the committee on elections reported against him. He replied the case in that event would I suppose, be referred back to the people and the Mormons would elect another man. The vote in this case shows about the proportion of Mormons and Gentiles. It is over 10 to one in favor of the Mormon population and of course they can always carry an election as long as they have the right to vote.

The *Evening Post's* Washington special says: Representative Burrows, of Michigan, intends to-day to take the democrats at their word, in their abhorrence of polygamy, and will introduce a bill providing that bigamy or polygamy shall be a disqualification for any delegate from any Territory. He will ask to have this passed by the unanimous consent of the opponents of Mormonism.

Governor Murray (Utah) said to-day: "I am not in favor of dividing the Territory of Utah as they have proposed and attaching a portion of it to Colorado and Nevada. This would accomplish no good. It would simply insure Nevada to the democrats and also most likely turn Colorado into a democratic State. The Mormons are democratic. I am in favor of abolishing the present form of territorial government and administering the affairs of territory by a council appointed by the President. What we are striving for is the agitation of the subject to arouse Congress to action. We want Cannon dethroned for the moral effect it will have on the polygamists."

Congressman Reed, of Maine, remarked to-day that the great difficulty in the way of effective legislation against polygamy, in his opinion, was that under the present system the enforcement of the laws depended upon the local sentiment of the community to which it applied. Congress might enact statutes, that if the weight of public sentiment was against it, it would be inoperative. This is the case in the south, and it had become so apparent that it was useless to force a law upon a community whose weight of public opinion was so hostile to it. That the position had to be practically abandoned. That was the trouble in Utah.

Reed, Guiteau's counsel, having seen Guiteau alone to-day for the first time, says he is more convinced than ever that he is insane. He said to me with the greatest earnestness: "The Lord will put words into your mouth with which to convince the jury, and I shall be

acquitted. I have no money now but I shall earn \$100,000 within a month after the trial is over, and I will then give you \$50,000." The smile which accompanied the remark was so unnatural he chided. When Reed entered his cell Guiteau was engaged in writing and had before him a voluminous pile of manuscript. "Why, how long do you expect to speak?" inquired Reed. "I can't tell you. A day or two and perhaps more," replied Guiteau. He finally agreed to conform to Reed's idea on the subject of his speech, but still insists that he shall make the closing address to the jury. This matter will probably be referred to Judge Cox for settlement if counsel cannot effect an arrangement with the prisoner. Counsel for the prosecution have intimated that they will not object to Guiteau's speaking but they will doubtless insist upon some limitation.

The indications are the House committee on elections will send the Utah case back to the people of that Territory for another election.

The Star route cases came up to-day. Bliss conducted the prosecution. Bliss stated the position taken by the government in these cases. He made severe arraignment of methods pursued by defendants in transferring property from one party to another, just before the awards of contracts, so that one piece of land worth a few thousand dollars would represent bonds to the amount of nearly \$3,000,000. Postmaster General was absolutely powerless to prevent the perpetration of such frauds. At the conclusion of Bliss' address, the first case called was that against Cabell, Minnox and Dixon.

ALBANY, 11.—Governor Cornell's message was sent in to-day. Result on the vote for Speaker of the House: Alvord, 58; Patterson, 56; Costello, 5. Necessary to a choice, 61. Tammany cast the Costello vote. Adjourned.

The dead-lock continues, and the Legislature is still unorganized. Tammany demands that the democracy withdraw Jacobs as candidate for Vice-President of the Senate, and a fair share of the minor offices.

MOUNT VERNON, Ky., 11.—There was a disgraceful scene in the court room yesterday, during the trial by Judge Bradley, of a murder case. John Mullens, a drunk and insolent witness, was first fined, then ordered under arrest by the court. He and his father resisted, and both being powerful men, made a wild scene of disorder, during which the audience and the jury fled in a panic. Several shots were fired and many persons knocked down, but no corpses were discovered. Both men were finally jailed, and the trial by mutual consent put over to the next term, the jury having disappeared.

ST. PAUL, 11.—A special to the *Pioneer Press* says: Joseph Posey and two children were burned to death in his house near Knife Falls, Monday night. Posey's wife and other children were absent and escaped. The children were girls, aged seven and thirteen. Posey was a Frenchman with an Indian wife.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—Accounts of the Pinola disaster vary, some saying two Chinamen were killed and three mortally wounded, others one killed and one mortally wounded, while the other employees injured consist of slight wounds from flying splinters. The company claim that no powder exploded, and that steam was the cause of the disaster; this seems contradicted by the evidence of the force of the explosion, which shattered widely, separated buildings and distributed cartridge cases for a great distance. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

DALLAS, 12.—The largest single sale of cotton made in the United States was made to-day by M. D. Cleveland, numbering 5,725 bales, the consideration in round figures was \$290,000.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, 12.—Thomas Walters and Jasper Newton, miners, were overpowered by foul air in a coal mine. Walters is dead and Newton cannot recover.

WASHINGTON, 12.—As soon as the Court was called to order, Davidge took his position in front of the jury, and opened his argument with a disclaimer of any intention to make a set speech, but expressed the simple desire to render the jury what aid he could in their present solemn duty. He said the time had now come in this trial when the jury were to become factors, and whatever disorder or levity might have characterized the trial, there was but one sentiment in respect to the

conduct of the jury. All commended their dignified deportment and close and patient attention to the evidence, and he could not doubt that as they had received the commendation of all in the past, that they would continue to deserve it in the future by their decision of the question before them.

"In the beginning," said Davidge, "it was sought to show that the prisoner was off his balance. Now, the court tells you to look for that degree of insanity that disables a man from knowing that what he was doing was wrong. This is the test you are to apply. Upon the question of inspiration I think I will be able to show to your satisfaction how little there is in this claim. The only question," he said, "was that of insanity." He then argued that the prisoner had that degree of intelligence, legal knowledge and moral sense, which render him responsible for his acts. In a telling passage he showed that the prisoner himself had the wit to see the fatal weakness of Scoville's line of defence, and repudiated it, arguing in his own behalf that he was no imbecile but a sane man, whose intellect and will had been dominated during a specified period of time, thus rendering him irresponsible for this particular crime. He then reviewed the circumstances of the crime, the victim and the criminal; his analysis of Guiteau's character was graphic and effective. "If," he exclaimed, "I were to sum up the moral and intellectual qualities of this man, I should say that he had the daring of a vulture combined with the heart of a wolf." In speaking of Guiteau's plan, he remarked upon his greater fear of the mob than of the law, and exclaimed, "We must say to our shame that this estimate had a foundation. It rested," he added, "with the jury to show the world whether Guiteau's opinion was well founded."

As Davidge traced the process of reasoning by which the prisoner gradually reached the conviction that, but one life interposed between himself and possibly great benefits, Guiteau became restless and for the first time since the opening of the court, indicated by nervous twisting about, the usual preliminaries to interruptions, which in this instance, quickly followed; "not often," said Davidge, "in the record of a heinous crime do we have such plain and pointed evidence as to the first conception of the crime. In this case the suggestion came to the wretch in the night as he was lying in bed." "It came to me when the Lord got ready to have it," snarled the prisoner.

Davidge continued: "This thought or suggestion came to him on the 18th of May; still thinking he might obtain office he sought, and keep his hands clean, he made another effort on the 28th of May to induce the President to grant his request."

Guiteau called out from the desk: "I would not have taken a foreign mission after the first judge, if it had been offered to me."

Davidge, apparently not heeding him: "On the 28th of May—"

Guiteau: "I am talking about the 1st of June."

Davidge, pausing a moment: "Just listen to him."

Guiteau, sneeringly: "They will listen to you, but your talk is so weak, it is hardly worth listening to."

For several minutes Guiteau continued to interrupt his comments with the evident intention of annoying Davidge, but finding he could not effect this, he gradually subsided into complete silence.

Upon the reassembling of the court, Davidge considered in order, each member of the Guiteau family, whose mental condition had been considered here, but unanswerable expert testimony, he said, showed how much effect this collateral insanity could have on the mental condition of the prisoner. It is a hollow mockery to discuss this.

Davidge continued: "There is not a single fact or a single jot or tittle to show that the prisoner was not perfectly responsible for his acts on the 2nd of July. The jury will find the defense have carefully picked out and held up to view everything in the entire career of this man which may be considered odd or peculiar, and it is for you to consider whether this man did not know on the 2nd of July it was wrong for him to kill the Chief Magistrate of the Union." Davidge then took up the Oneida Community and spoke of Guiteau's wallowing there for six years.

Guiteau shouted: And I say it is false. I did not wallow, I'm just as

pure as you are, Davidge, and a good deal purer.

Davidge discussed the evidence of Charles Reed, who conversed with the prisoner, Tuesday before shooting and who thought he appeared a little off his balance, "and this, mark you," said Davidge, "is the extent of his evidence for that day. He was never asked if he thought he was unable to distinguish between right and wrong. Is it so very strange, gentlemen, that the prisoner should have appeared queer when at the very time he was carrying in his breast the monstrous crime. This witness, Reed—"

Guiteau interrupted—You had better let Reed alone, Davidge. He is a bad man for you to tackle.

Davidge continued, this witness, Reed, said he saw the prisoner in jail, as he says at the instance of Scoville, and his evidence as to that occasion is manufactured evidence.

Guiteau interrupted again, shouting in a boisterous manner: You'd better look out; Reed is going to speak to-morrow; he will tear you all to pieces; he's got lots of experience in Chicago handling such fellows as you are, and he's sent them to State prison.

Davidge explained that in the use of the term, he meant no reflection on Reed, but it was an easy matter for the prisoner after the act to strike the wall simultaneously for the benefit of gentlemen who would shortly appear as witnesses for the defense.

Guiteau—I never feigned insanity. I never claimed to be insane after the 2d of July. I am as sane as you are Davidge, and a better man, too.

Davidge—Do you hear that, gentlemen? Contrast that with what you have seen day after day in this court room. Davidge proceeded to disintegrate the evidence and argue its worthlessness. Guiteau occasionally interrupting. Once he called out sarcastically, you don't believe a word of that, Davidge.

Davidge continued to discuss the evidence, which he arranged chronologically. He caused a ripple of amusement as he described Guiteau's career in Boston. There is in Boston a temple or building erected by disciples or believers in the doctrine of the atheist, Tom Paine, Davidge said, a peculiar conduct attributed to Guiteau when he lectured there. The fact is, his company were out of accord with him, and their ridicule angered and disgusted him, but he (Davidge) ridiculed the idea that anything had been shown by this evidence to indicate insanity. The counsel dissected with startling perspicuity the testimony of one witness after another, and pointed out the weakness and unreliability of opinion of the witnesses for the defense which had been based, in many instances, upon the most meagre acquaintances. Alluding to one witness—Daniels, of Virginia, who had neither been asked nor had experienced an opinion as to the prisoner's sanity—Davidge said: In my opinion he was their best witness, for I have infinitely more respect for a man who does but express an opinion, than for those who are so ready to express one with no data upon which to base it.

"I've just got my speech out," called out Guiteau, "but I'm afraid it will be a month before I get a chance to deliver it, judging by the way Davidge is closing his argument."

The hour of 3 o'clock having arrived, Judge Porter suggested an adjournment, which was agreed to by counsel for defense.

Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State has just received the following telegram from our Charge d'Affairs at St. Petersburg, respecting the fate of the *Jeannette* and her crew. Danehow and five of the crew of the whaleboat arrived at Seakuts Dec. 17th, comfortably lodged and all their wants supplied. Melville and six men are expected soon. DeLong and the crew of the first cutter were not found Nov. 16th, the last date. Boulanga reported the *Jeannette* caught in a pack Oct. 1, 1879. She drifted with the winds and currents till June last and was then abandoned.

(Signed) HOFFMAN.  
NEW YORK, 12.—The *Herald's* St. Petersburg says the following was received to-day from Yakutsk:

"There is no direct news of the *Jeannette*. In pursuance of the orders conveyed in my telegram, the inhabitants of the shores of the governments of Yakutsk and Yeniseisk have been informed of the shipwreck, and have been asked to make energetic researches for the wrecked men who have not as yet been found. GEN. ANOUTCHINE."

Several letters for the crew of the *Jeannette* have arrived at the American Legation here.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: "I don't believe there are three men on the floor of this House," said Congressman Singleton, recently, "friendly to the Mormons; it is the unanimous sentiment that the curse of polygamy should be abated. How to do away with the evil is the question. In my opinion a sure cure would be the enactment of a law to compel each polygamous Mormon to keep all his wives under the same roof. Inside of six months he would be converted into an enthusiastic monogamist."

MENDOTA, Ills., 12.—A fire at Arlington, six miles west of here, destroyed the general merchandise store of Hill B. and the hardware shop of Dodge & Co. Loss \$25,000.

PHILADELPHIA, 12.—Two hundred delegates of the Independent Republican State committee met this morning. Chas. S. Wolfe, independent republican leader, and other important independents, were present. Speeches were made accusing the present party managers of dishonoring the party.

An officer of the Board of Health said to-night no doubt the disease was originally imported from the countries from which persons emigrate to America. They are almost without exception infected with disease. Should the smallpox threaten to become epidemic in Washington, the Board of Health promises to stamp it out in thirty days, by insisting upon isolation in each case.

The senate confirmed Joseph Bell, of New York, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; D. C. Parks, of New Mexico, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming; Jack Wharton, United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Louisiana; Charles J. Dougherty, postmaster at Denison City, Texas.

In the Senate, Ingalls to-day took the floor to defend the arrears of pensions act, saying that Senator Beck should have exposed the improprieties of the act before it passed. He offered a resolution that the act should not be repealed. Beck asked that the resolution lie over.

In the case of the Miami Indian fund, the Secretary of the Interior has disposed of the matter by awarding attorneys Vandewater and McDowell the amount of fees they claim and ordered the remainder of the fund about \$200,000, paid to the Indians concerned.

CHICAGO, 12.—Jay Gould and party returned to St. Louis by special train to-night.

A uniform rate of 17 cents on provisions to Baltimore has been established over the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, and Vanderbilt roads.

At the meeting to-day of the Colorado roads, the Southern roads were unable to decide their business owing to the absence of a representative of the San Francisco road. The Northern roads, however, made an amicable division, and the meeting agreed to restore California rates to-morrow. Marvin Hughitt, of the North Western road, was chosen chairman and J. W. Midgely commissioner. The executive committee agreed to be governed by the rules of the South Western Association.

The Iowa pool was rehabilitated to-day, and the Wabash was admitted to full membership and equal percentage with the three other lines. Geo. H. Daniels was appointed commissioner.

Jay Gould and party visited the town of Pullman to-day. It is said that Gould has subscribed a million dollars to a three million dollar stock yard in South Chicago, chiefly for the benefit of the Wabash railway.

Passenger rates from Kansas City to Chicago are stiffened up by mutual consent to \$7. The Colorado pool failed to get through to-day.

A railroad authority says: Five roads have engaged in the famous railroad war between the East and West. In 1880 the earnings of these roads were \$121,000,000, and last year \$126,500,000; net earning in all over \$50,000,000 and last year \$48,250,000. The New York Central is the only one that shows a decrease on the gross earnings. It suffered to the extent of 2 per cent. The Pennsylvania road had a large increase; the Erie also, and the Baltimore & Ohio is ahead 1 per cent. and the Grand Trunk 7 per cent.

KAUFMAN, Tex., 12.—Messrs. Cave & Quinlan, of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, arrived to-day, and accepted the proposition of the people of Kaufman to build a northeast extension from Ennis on their main line, via Kaufman and Terrell, to get an outlet for