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## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Richard L. Hinton, editor of the Washington *Gazette*, had seen the prisoner at the republican headquarters in New York. Thought him egotistic and exceedingly ill-balanced. His speech was a ridiculous, disjointed affair.

The witness had stated one thing right: "The Lord injects inspiration and then let's man use his own judgment to work it out. That's just my case. That's the way I get my inspiration. The Lord don't employ fools to do his work. He gets the best material."

Davidge then put a hypothetical case, using the term, "like a common vulgar criminal."

Guiteau turned to Davidge, and an air of immense superiority said: "There's nothing vulgar about the case; it's all high-toned." [Laughter, quickly suppressed by the Court.] Guiteau suddenly interrupted the examination, and despite Scoville's efforts to restrain him broke out in severe denunciation of his late wife, saying he had just noticed a discourse from her which was full of misstatements, and if she came into court to testify against him, he would show her up. He rattled on some minutes but finally quieted down. The witness was about to be dismissed when Guiteau detained him and said with an air of great seriousness, Doctor, I want to ask you where hereditary members of the brain exists. Won't a man show it whenever there is cause.

The witness responded in the affirmative; that will do, said Guiteau, with the air of a lawyer who had made a decided point. Recess.

Scoville told Randall that he only desired his opinion whether the democratic party would not have disrupted the country. Inasmuch as Davis had spoken on that point he excused Randall till Wednesday.

Guiteau said he wanted experts to decide whether it was insane to be impelled by the Deity.

Dr. Kennon, managing editor of the *Chicago Medical Review*, testified that he believed the prisoner insane. The prosecution examined him at length.

Guiteau (excitedly)—It was nothing of the kind. You don't know what you are talking about. The best men of the country endorsed it.

Witness resumed: The prisoner got to be a perfect nuisance about the committee rooms.

Guiteau—You were a nuisance—you. I'd rather be hung as a man than acquitted as a fool. I won't have any more of this kind of evidence.

Witness said he was the laughing stock as far as he could see.

Guiteau (violently to Scoville)—If you put any more of these cranky fellows on the stand, I'll square you again. It was a great piece of impudence on your part to put Judge Davis on the stand without consulting me. I am no fool, and I won't allow you to make me out one.

Dr. Charles Nicholas, of the Bloomington Asylum, said if the evidence to which I have listened is correct, I should say Guiteau is insane.

Dr. Falsom, of Boston, made the same answer to a similar hypothetical case stated by Scoville.

Dr. Wm. Gelding, of the Government insane asylum, Dr. Channing Brookline, of Massachusetts, and Dr. James H. McBride, of Milwaukee, agreed in the same opinion. Dr. Theodore M. Fisher said if confined to the hypothetical case, he would say Guiteau was insane, but would dislike to be so confined.

The prosecution informed him they would want him as a witness. Scoville announced that he had only two or three more witnesses before closing his case.

Guiteau here demanded subpoenas for Conkling, Grant, Jewell and others and made an incoherent harangue which seemed to please his counsel vastly.

Judge Cox finally silenced him. Scoville then read from Guiteau's book, "Truth" until adjournment.

ST. PAUL, 4.—A fire broke out in the milling district of Minneapolis, destroying before it was subdued, four large flour mills and one cotton mill, and causing the death of at least four men. The fire broke out in the Pillsbury flouring mill, owned and operated by A. Pillsbury & Co. It communicated to the Excelsior mill, owned by Doully & Morrison, and operated by A. Pillsbury & Co., and to the Minneapolis mill, owned and operated by Crocker, Fish & Co.,

which exploded, killing Fredericks, first assistant engineer. The fire then communicated to the Empire mill, owned by L. I. Watson, of Mass., and operated by A. Pillsbury & Co. The start was got under control, but brands from the conflagration ignited the roof of the cotton mill near by, owned by Doully & Morrison, and this was also consumed, and thus four flouring mills and one cotton mill were consumed, with the railroad and the trestle work in the rear of the mills, and several freight cars filled with wheat. The fire had communicated to the mill of Crocker, Fish, and when the explosion occurred it leveled the walls of the structure, crushing the elevated railroad track in front of the mill, killing three persons and injuring another fatally. The explosion was one of great violence, shattering the windows as far as ten blocks away from the scene, and startling people from their slumbers in all parts of the city. The cause is all a matter of speculation thus far. The mill had been shut down for some time, and the explosion is likely to have been from confined gas as from flour dust, to which the Washburn mill explosion was attributed.

The capacity of the mills burned is 2,400 barrels. Total capacity of Minneapolis mills 25,000 barrels.

The following is the list of killed and wounded so far as is known: Killed—Cornelius Fredericks, Assistant Chief Engineer of the department was crushed and instantly killed; John Lucy, member of the Hook and Ladder Company No. 3; Alexander Burke was struck on the head with a stone and died from his injuries. An unknown citizen was found killed outright.

Wounded—Daniel Horbach, a fireman, was badly bruised and cut about the head and face; F. T. Coulter had his left arm broken, his right ear severed, and sustained other severe injuries; Fred Relkeja was struck on the leg by a flying rock and was badly injured, though not fatally hurt; H. Snyder, foreman of the Pillsbury B. mills, received a bad scalp wound and was hurled into the canal, but escaped with his life; T. W. Mallan, assistant miller, who was standing near Mr. Snyder, and was also thrown into the canal, receiving no further injuries than a severe cut across the back of the left hand, inflicted by flying glass.

The loss may be summarized as follows: Pillsbury B. mill, \$150,000; Empire mill, \$125,000; Crocker, Fish & Co's mill, \$125,000; Excelsior mill, \$100,000; Cotton mill, \$40,000; Pillsbury & Co., on stock, \$20,000; Crocker, Fish & Co. on stock, \$8,000; St. Hompkins on stock, \$10,000. Total \$558,000; total insurance \$207,175.

NEW YORK, 5.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Mr. McPherson, prospective clerk of the next House, is given as authority for the statement that probably the names of delegates will not be recalled till after the House is organized. It is then probable that when Cannon's name is called, he will be objected to by Page, of California, Haskell, of Kansas, or some other Western man. This will bring up the question who is entitled *prima facie* to the seat, Campbell, who has the governor's certificate, or Cannon, who has been placed on the rolls by the clerk? The precedent was established in the Forty-Second Congress, when Cannon himself had the certificate, and his right to be sworn in, was challenged by George R. Maxwell, his contestant. Cox and Potter, of New York, and Hoar, of Massachusetts, Maynard, of Tennessee, and others insisted that as Cannon had the certificate of election from the governor of the Territory, he must be sworn in, and it was done accordingly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—The city officials elect took possession of their offices to-day. It has been expected that in a number of cases contests would arise on technical points of delays in filing bonds, but transfers were made without any application except in the case of the Board of Supervisors. Eight members of the old Board who attained prominence for their attempt to saddle the railroad franchise on the city with Mayor Killoch, took the position that their time did not expire until to-night and during the day Metz and Chase, fire commissioners for the ensuing term, did the same. The new Board met and elected fire commissioners of their own choice. Mayor Blake, in the course of a brief and informal inaugural address, suggested to the Board the propriety of giving formal expression to its sentiments on the Chinese question at an early day, with a view of aiding the California Congressional delega-

tion and securing the desired legislation.

CHICAGO, 5.—A dispatch from St. Louis says: T. W. Hatch, said to be secretary of the California Board of Health, writes to the St. Louis health commissioner, that that State has quarantined against Chicago, and that trains on the Central Pacific Railroad have introduced small-pox in five counties along the line in California and in every case the disease can be traced to Chicago arrivals. In St. Louis there is a great deal of small-pox, 28 cases being reported from quarantine. In relation to this dispatch the Chicago authorities say they have no official information of the fact, and are inclined to doubt it. They say, however, that if San Francisco quarantines against Chicago, then they will quarantine against New York, out of necessity. The small pox is indeed very prevalent here and has broken out in many first class localities of late. Two thousand people were vaccinated at the health office to-day and there were 49 deaths from the horrible disease last week. A small-pox epidemic is feared and there is a genuine scare.

MONTREAL, 5.—A diabolical attempt was made on Saturday evening to blow up the city court house by an infernal machine which was wound up like a clock, and contained about 10 pounds of dynamite. The matter is kept very quiet in order to give the police a chance to capture the perpetrator. The machine, made of zinc, is in the police station. It is a very complete piece of machinery.

WASHINGTON, 5.—General Miller to-day introduced in the Senate his bill to carry the Chinese treaty into effect; it was ordered to be printed and laid on the table, to await the action of the committee, when it will be referred to the committee on foreign relations. Senator Miller was a member of the foreign relations committee last session, and will of course be included in its membership for the session. The language of the bill as telegraphed in full last night, was altered in a few particulars just before its introduction. The sections in which changes occur are as follows: First, 12th and 13th, the only change in the first section is to make its second clause read as follows: "But the introduction or coming into, or residence in the United States of any and all other Chinese or natives of China, of whatsoever class or description, including all Chinese laborers, skilled or unskilled, whether they come directly from China or elsewhere, except such Chinese as were residing in the United States, on the 19th of July, 1881, is hereby declared to be unlawful and is suspended and prohibited unless otherwise provided by law."

The changes in the 12th and 13th sections are simply an improvement in the phrasology together with the addition of a provision that any Chinese who shall unlawfully enter the United States in any way, shall be removed therefrom by the collector of customs of the district in which such Chinese person may be found.

Senator Slater introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to segregate 640 acres from the Umatilla reservation and lay it out in blocks, have it appraised and then offer it for sale in single lots at not less than the appraised value. Slater also introduced private relief bills in behalf of M. P. Jones, Alonzo Gesner, F. G. Schwatka and Thos. J. Miller.

Senator Teller introduced a bill providing that hereafter all public lands, except mineral lands, shall be disposed of only under the homestead act. Also a bill to enable the State of Colorado to select lands under the agricultural college grant.

Senator Hill introduced bills to remove all southern Utes to the Utah reservation and to create an additional land district of south western Colorado and to constitute Denver a port of delivery, to allow the State to take the land for school purposes in lieu of the 16th and 36th mineral sections, and to erect a public building at Denver and to allow adverse mining claims to be verified by oaths of agents.

The territorial delegates are to be sworn in to-morrow and a lively contest is anticipated. In regard to the Utah case, Allen G. Campbell, the anti-Mormon candidate, has issued a printed statement to-day, in which he sets forth that it is a great error to speak of George Q. Cannon as the sitting delegate, for he (Campbell) has the Governor's certificate of election and Cannon is the contestant, having filed a notice

of contest on the 20th day of last January. Campbell adds that the anomalous condition of this case arises from the extraordinary action of the clerk in the defiance of the certificate of Campbell and the decision of the court against Cannon, that gentleman has placed Cannon's name on the roll as a sitting delegate, while at the same time Cannon is a contestant for the seat. Such an evidently crooked proceeding must at once arrest the attention. And when at least one of the grounds of Campbell's answer to the notice of contest, (viz: that Cannon is an alien and ineligible to the office of Delegate) has since been sustained by a solemn adjudication in the United States District Court of Utah, holding that his pretended naturalization papers are void on their face, the outrage of putting him on the roll as a sitting delegate, is too palpable for apology. In the 43d Congress when Cannon himself held the Governor's certificate and his right to be sworn in was contested by George R. Maxwell. A precedent was established. Cox and Pool, of New York, Hoar, of Mass., Maynard, and others insisted that as Cannon had the certificate, of election from the Governor of the Territory he must be sworn and and it was done accordingly. It remains to be seen whether this precedent will be followed now that the conditions are reversed.

WASHINGTON, 6.—In assuming the Speakership to-day, Keifer made a graceful speech, inviting the charity and forbearance of the House and country. Where party principle was involved, he would be republican, otherwise he would act without party bias. No party in either branch of Congress has an absolute majority over all other parties, it is therefore peculiarly fortunate that at no other time since and for many years prior to the accession of Abraham Lincoln to the Executive chair have there been so few unsettled vital questions of national character in relation to which party lines were closely drawn. The national prosperity of the people is in advance of any other period in the history of our government. The violence of party spirit has materially subsided, and in a great measure, many of the reasons for its existence are gone. While the universal tendency of the people is to sustain and continue to build up this unparalleled prosperity, it should be the highest aim to promote and not to cripple it. Congress should be and I profoundly hope it will be marked peculiarly as a business Congress. I venture to suggest that the present is an auspicious time to enact laws to guard against the recurrence of danger to our institutions and assure tranquility, as perilous times may be in the future.

The following cases were decided in the Supreme Court to-day:

Calvin H. Hall et al., plaintiff in error vs. Duncan Bannich; in error to the Supreme Court of Washington Territory, judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

Isaac Bateman et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. D. R. Firman, assignee, in error to Supreme Court of Utah; judgment affirmed with costs and interest. Opinion by Chief Justice Waite.

John C. Eelk, plaintiff in error, vs. Henry Meagher et al., in error to Supreme Court of Montana; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Waite.

Scoville called Gorham, editor of the Washington *Republican*, but he did not respond.

C. B. Farwell, of Chicago, testified as to the factions of the republican party before Garfield was shot.

Judge Porter objected to this kind of evidence.

Witness testified that Guiteau appealed to him for \$200,000 to purchase the *Inter-Ocean*, promising to make him (Farwell) President of the United States.

Guiteau—That's false; I never asked him to invest money, but he said he had already \$100,000 in the *Inter-Ocean*, and wouldn't put in any more.

Witness continued.—In March, Guiteau asked him to sign a petition for the Paris consulship. Never thought prisoner sane.

Being asked if he believed the prisoner could distinguish between right and wrong, Scoville and Guiteau objected strenuously, and Scoville made a long argument against it, but Judge Cox allowed the question.

Witness thought that there were grades of insanity, and did not think the prisoner so insane that he could

not distinguish between right and wrong.

Scoville desired a note of the exception.

Guiteau again broke in excitedly—I want this understood right here. I will put a stop to all this irrelevant nonsense.

I acted from inspiration.

Judge Cox—Well, that will do.

Prisoner—You have said that many times and you must not interrupt the court again.

Gorham then took the stand and a discussion ensued between counsel upon the form of questioning, in which Guiteau insisted upon taking part. Turning to Scoville he said:

"You're getting a little cracked yourself on that subject. I won't have your line of defense. It is altogether too narrow."

Gorham was told to step down, when Guiteau shouted out:

"Come back here Gorham, I want to ask you a few questions. I want you to state whether you did not write and publish last April, May and June a great many articles denouncing President Garfield for wrecking the republican party?"

Gorham—I decline to answer that question unless or ere by the court. The files of the *Republican* speak for themselves.

Judge Cox—You can produce the files, Mr. Prisoner, but you cannot compel the witness to state what the files contain.

Guiteau—Very well, Mr. Gorham, I shall have you on the stand later, with your witness. I propose to show how your paper denounced the President for disrupting the republican party.

Guiteau, at Scoville's suggestion, then read a chapter from his book "Truth," which set forth the travels and teachings of St. Paul, elaborating and explaining as he read.

"That's my case exactly," says Guiteau, "that's just the way I tried to preach the gospel."

Shortly afterwards the prisoner became involved in angry altercation with Scoville in the course of which he became very violent and denounced him as no politician and no lawyer.

"You insinuated yourself upon the defense just because you happened to be my brother in law," said Guiteau. Judge Porter attempted to address the court, when Guiteau shouted,

Now, you just keep quiet Mr. Judge Porter, you are too talkative this morning.

Scoville stated that he desired to have President Arthur testify in the case, (Guiteau interrupting.)

Yes, and Grant and Conkling, and the rest of my political friends. Scoville here, takes altogether too narrow a view of this case."

Scoville, continuing, said he had made every effort to secure the President's attendance, but without success. It was absolutely essential to obtain his testimony.

After some discussion the counsel for the prosecution agreed to allow Scoville to prepare interrogations to be submitted to the President, and allow his evidence in this form to be put in the trial.

Scoville said, with this exception the defense had concluded.

Guiteau, excitedly—I want an order signed.

Judge Cox—I fail to see the necessity for summoning the witness you have named, and shall therefore refuse the order, Mr. Prisoner.

Guiteau—"Then I note an exception—Reporter put that down."

Scoville then produced Guiteau's book "Truth," which had been put in evidence, but not yet read to the jury.

NEW YORK, 6.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent interviewed Rear-Admiral Wesson, of our navy. He said it is capable of neither inflicting material harm nor of affording us sufficient protection from the assaults of either Chili, Brazil or Buenos Ayres, to say nothing of England, France, Germany, Italy or Spain. There are complications in Chili which possibly might lead to war. She has now in her ports, efficiently equipped, five ironclads, which could appear off San Francisco in three weeks after the beginning of hostilities. We could oppose nothing except by torpedoes to prevent them from destroying that city and such commerce as we have in the Pacific, they could wipe out of existence before we could possibly inflict any reprisal within the vicinity of Chili, even if we could land an army upon her coasts. Two of her ironclads left to guard it would effectually prevent the attempt, for perhaps a year or so, until we could build or purchase ships that would convey transports. We are in no position