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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 17. — Scoville unwittingly raised a smile by declaring as one count of his indictment that the Government had acted unfairly in putting upon the stand so many witnesses to prove the act of killing, going over and over the horrors of the scene. I declare that it was a shame and disgrace the exhibitions made here by the prosecution for the purpose of influencing your feeling and emotions rather than your judgment.

Corkhill (sarcastically) — We should have been more polite and sympathizing towards the prisoner.

Scoville then criticized severely the course of the prosecution in refusing to permit the prisoner to address the jury for a brief hour or two simply because they feared he might disclose by his manner or speech his true mental condition. Alluding to the discussion on the proposition to allow the prisoner to speak, Scoville quoted the District Attorney as having said if the prisoner should be allowed to speak it would be from the dock.

Corkhill — I said nothing of the kind. I protested against his return to the counsel table, and I said it would be a disgrace to have him speak from the dock.

Guiteau — Well, I have been a good boy lately, so you had better let me out.

Scoville then called attention to a letter written by Guiteau to the District Attorney, from which a portion had been clipped, as he claimed, by the prosecution in a spirit of unfairness.

Davidge (smiling) — Oh, just assume that one of the conspirators cut it out.

Corkhill — I suppose what you are driving at is, that you want the jury to think I cut a slip out of that letter.

Scoville — I believe it was done by you or by your direction for the reason that you believed it for the interest of the prosecution.

So do I, shouted Guiteau.

Scoville then proceeded to give the jury his views upon Judge Porter, and to instruct them as to how much weight they should attach to his utterances, and as to the best means of counteracting the influence of his oratory. Porter, he said, was prostituting his fine reputation in his effort to hang an insane man.

After recess, Guiteau announced that he had received \$30,750 in checks to-day, and he believed they were all genuine. He was in luck.

Scoville proceeded to show that Guiteau's tendencies were not immoral when he was dallying with religious creeds and the Oneida community. The prosecution were trying to hang him for not paying his board bills.

Corkhill sarcastically, No, no, if he is hung it will be for murder and not board bills.

Guiteau called out — I guess there ain't much chance of my being hung any way.

Scoville continued up to the hour of adjournment his review of the life of the prisoner, explaining his acts in the light of counsel's (Scoville's) theory upon the case. Guiteau occasionally commented, but never seriously disturbed the course of the argument. Scoville spoke of the monumental assurance of the prisoner in naming himself in connection with Grant, Conkling and Arthur.

I should say a pretty fine quartette, said the prisoner.

Later on Scoville read from Guiteau's speech, when he again called out: You had better not read any more, Scoville, it will go dead against your fool theory.

The Senate committee on pensions to-day had up Logan's bill for the relief of Mrs. Lincoln. No opposition was made to the bill, but Senator Grounse suggested that the \$100,000 be voted to her without reference to the subject of arrears of pension. He said he was opposed to the system of paying arrears of pensions, and didn't want to vote for any bill that would in the least commit him in the principle, though he was entirely willing to vote to give Mrs. Lincoln whatever her necessities for comfort called for. All the other members including democrats, favored the bill, and in fact, Senator Jackson, a democrat, moved it be favorably reported at once. Before a vote was taken, however, the hour of 12 arrived and the committee adjourned. The indications are favorable that action will be taken at the next meeting of the

committee when it is probable that Mrs. Lincoln's pension will be increased to \$5,000 per year, as a majority of the committee have expressed themselves in favor of this increase.

Ford's bill to place the telegraph business under government control, making the tariff 25 cents for 25 words following the address and signature, for each 1,000 miles, and one-fifth that rate for each additional 10 words for day telegrams. Night messages half rate; newspapers get special rates, and the wires will be leased for mercantile boards.

CHICAGO, 17. — The *Inter-Ocean's* special says: The St. Louis express on the Dubuque division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, from St. Paul, while near Lansing, Iowa, this afternoon, broke a wheel on the smoking car, which threw off the track the smoking car and ladies' car, directly behind, injuring more or less 20 passengers, none fatally, except three, who will probably die. A child of Mrs. John Cavanaugh, of Warren's Mills, Wis., was killed, but the mother and three other children escaped unhurt. The principal ones who were injured were J. A. Jenkins, superintendent of that division of the railroad, slightly; J. Farrell, of LaCrosse, internally and seriously; M. A. Wolcott, conductor, badly hurt about the head; Rice, manager of Sprague's minstrels, in the chest, not seriously; other members of the troupe were bruised but not dangerously; John Heally, of Wuxford, Iowa, badly in the head and internally; Mr. Richardson, of Buffalo, a traveling man, collar broke. No blame attaches to anybody, as the wheel broke while the train was in motion, and gave no warning of danger. The company is taking every means to insure the comfort of the wounded, who are at a hotel in Lansing. The loss will be \$10,000.

Lansing, Iowa, 17. — All told, there were 23 injured by the railroad accident here. J. D. Bronsis, of Richland, Iowa, received internal injuries and may die; Erickson, of Spring Grove, is not expected to live; Mrs. John Donahue, whose child was killed, was on her way to California.

RICHMOND, Ind., 17. — Susan Smith and her son Jacob have both confessed their knowledge of the killing of David Smith by his son Dan near Washington, Wayne County. Mrs. Smith says her husband went out of the house and Dan followed him. She heard two pistol shots and then Dan came in and said he had killed his father. She admitted that they had talked about putting him out of the way. Jacob Smith said he was not at home when the murder was committed, but Dan told him of it as soon as he came home.

RICHMOND, Va., 17. — The General Assembly has appointed a committee to consider the advisability of abandoning Richmond, owing to the small pox scare.

WASHINGTON, 18. — G. A. Emerson, a colored clerk in the Treasury Department, appeared before the Senate to-day, and testified that he was granted two months' leave of absence in the summer of 1880, by Secretary Sherman, and went south to work delegations in the interests of Sherman for the presidency. He swore he was sent on this errand by Secretary Sherman himself, and that he received all his instructions from Sherman; that he was authorized to make use of federal appointments wherever he could secure support for Sherman; that he went to Arkansas, in which he claimed his residence, and consulted with ex-Senator Clayton; that he was authorized by Sherman to place certain federal patronage in Clayton's hands if the latter would agree to work for Sherman. The fact that Emerson was discharged while Sherman was Secretary, and that he has a grievance against the latter, tends to make the committee feel doubtful about his statements.

Guiteau came into Court this morning with a quick, confident step. Turning to Judge Cox, he said:

"I presume your Honor will allow me to address the jury when Scoville gets through."

Judge Cox — "We will consider that when Scoville gets through."

Scoville, in reply to an inquiry, stated he hardly expected to conclude his speech to-day. Scoville resumed his address.

Dr. Gray was hired to come here to help hang this man. He was one of the conspirators in the conspiracy of which the District Attorney was the chief. Unfortunately he has left his foot-prints here, and before I get through I can contradict him out of his own mouth.

Scoville pointed out in the con-

duct of Guiteau parallel illustrations given by Dr. Gray, and then went on to deny that the prisoner had been playing a part. Discussing the horrors of the crime as often shown in acts of insane criminals, Scoville said there is nothing in this act to compare with some of these acts of insane criminals, and, gentlemen of the jury, in my opinion, if there were not reasons, and powerful ones, back of this prosecution, this prisoner never would have been brought to trial. But I tell you, gentlemen of the jury, back of this prosecution is an influence which I have felt, and which you may feel, gentlemen before this trial is concluded. There are politicians who seek to hide their own shame behind the disgrace of this prisoner and make him a scape-goat: I did not intend, gentlemen of the jury to make this a feature of the case. I have asked for fair and impartial facilities needed for a proper defense. I do not propose to keep guard. I say that such men as Grant and Conkling and Arthur are morally responsible for this crime. Mr. Conkling shall not escape; shall not shirk the responsibility for the state of things that led to this act, and he shall not escape the condemnation of the American people, if I can help it, for this disgraceful scramble for office that led this poor insane man to compass what they would have hailed with delight, the removal of Garfield, who stood in the way of their unrighteous and disgraceful struggle for office. Neither shall Grant escape.

Scoville concluded with a review of the evidence and called attention to various incidents in Guiteau's life, arguing his insanity as evidenced by undoubted lack of something in his moral composition possessed by other men. He continued to speak until eight o'clock, when the court adjourned until to-morrow. He will probably occupy the greater part of another day.

Scoville's denunciation of Conkling and others caused a profound sensation in the courtroom. As soon as recess was announced Scoville was surrounded by ladies and gentlemen and congratulated upon his fearless exposition. Scoville received the following telegram:

New York, January 18th.

To Mr. Scoville, Attorney for Guiteau:

The New York Court of Appeals has just decided that the prosecution, where some evidence of insanity is produced for the defense, must make out a case of sanity beyond a reasonable doubt.

Counsel for the defense will call attention to this decision and ask Judge Cox to charge to that effect.

The Senate sub-committee are working on the basis of Gen. Miller's bill, and it will probably be reported without any very material changes. The House sub-committee have not yet concluded their deliberations, but it is confidently expected that a satisfactory measure will be agreed upon in time for action on the part of the full committee next Wednesday.

LANCASTER, Ky., 18. — James A. Wilmont, a farmer, living about two miles and a half from Lancaster, near Denville Pike, murdered his wife, mother and two daughters and then culminated this awful act by hanging himself. Esquire R. Boyle, acting as coroner, immediately appeared on the scene of the tragedy accompanied by a large number of people. On arrival several of the nearest neighbors were already found there, but none dared to touch the dead bodies of the parties named, and truth of the information was substantiated by finding the lifeless body of James A. Wilmont hanging in his own barn dead, the bodies of Elizabeth Wilmont, his mother, aged 89 years, Mattie and Mary Wilmont, his daughters, aged 19 and 15, lying in their beds with an awful cut across the neck and blows from a sharp axe, found lying on the floor of the room; also the body of Elizabeth Wilmont, his wife, lying on her face on the floor with three or four gashes in her head and back, made by the same death-dealing axe. A jury was immediately impaneled. The testimony showed the act was deliberate and was done about 5 o'clock this morning, and that the servant girl, an infant boy and young son escaped from his fury by a very narrow margin of time and speed. The boy, escaping from his father, continued running until he had aroused some of the nearest neighbors, who hastily repaired to the scene. None were bold enough to enter the house until daylight revealed the dead body, dressed only

in shirt and drawers of James R. Wilmont, swinging under the shed barn. He had taken a plow-line, fastened it around his neck, climbed up the side of the crib, fastened the other end on a joist under the shed and then jumped off. The hanging was carefully done and showed determination to avoid failure. The horrible act which sends so many souls into eternity, in a moment was undoubtedly that of an insane man. For some time past Wilmont has been brooding over a security debt of \$450, which he had to pay for a brother-in-law, and this had so worked on him as to cause insanity, homicide and suicide.

NEW YORK, 18. — Judge Barret, of the Supreme Court, to-day granted an attachment against the property in this city of Wm. H. English, democratic candidate for Vice President at the last Presidential election. The application was made in a suit brought against English by Wm. D. Murphy for claims during the Presidential campaign. He delivered speeches in Indiana in behalf of the democratic ticket, for which he received no pay, notwithstanding the fact, as he says, that English promised it.

The Board of Health ordered closed, within twenty-four hours, the Catholic Asylum for infants, because of 899 children received since its establishment, 179 died; 156 had been discharged and 64 remained. It will be reconstructed and made fit to live in. There are 74 cases of smallpox in the hospital.

FOREIGN.

VIENNA, 17. — A correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following: The alarming accounts of insurrection are from sensational newspapers here. There seems no doubt that the Slave agitators are endeavoring to spread organized resistance to conscription, and great uneasiness exists. The vote to be asked from the Austro-Hungarian delegations is for a precautionary measure and is only 4,000,000.

A dispatch from Newesinje announces that the insurgents who overpowered the military posts near that town subsequently released their prisoners. Those of the gendarmes who are natives of the province joined the rebels, while those who came from Austria and Hungary were forced to retire to Mostar.

LONDON, 17. — The rising in the Balkan peninsula commenced in Herzegovina, extending to the border district of Dalmatia, Bosnia, Albania and probably Montenegro. It has been determined to dispatch an army corps to crush the insurrection.

Correspondence.

MONTICELLO, Wright County, Minn., December 24th, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

Brother J. Jacobsen and myself have labored together for the past ten months and have been greatly blessed with the Holy Spirit, and we have had the opportunity of bearing our testimony to a great many people, both publicly and privately. Churches and school-houses have been opened to our service very freely. On the 6th of December we held a meeting in Colfax. After service we announced that if any one had any questions to ask we would answer them. They asked a great many which we answered promptly.

After meeting they asked us to stop with them and hold another meeting, but they wished to choose the subject for us, viz: polygamy, as they had heard so much from the other side they desired to hear the true side of the matter. We consented. The next evening we held a meeting, and a goodly portion of the spirit of the Lord was manifested. After services the people acknowledged that it is opposite to rumors, and that virtue and holiness are the results of its practice, and they asked us to remain and hold another meeting with them, to which we agreed. The third evening we had a good meeting, well attended. On the morning of the 9th we left the people with the very best of feeling regarding our people. That same day we went into a Danish settlement, but the people being so much influenced by their minister they would not let us hold any meetings. From there we went to Burians, where we held two meetings on the 11th. The people there had heard

our report from Colfax, so they had determined to hear us, some for one purpose and some for another, nevertheless we had good meetings.

On the 12th, we left for London, but by mistake took the wrong road and got to a place called Roseville, where we held a meeting in the school-house in the evening, well attended.

On the 13th, we came to New London, where the people were expecting us. We had a good meeting in the evening. After we had been speaking for about an hour, a gentleman rose up and asked us if we would speak on the principles of plural marriage. We told him we were not sent to advocate those principles. The reply was that this was the desire of the people in general. We asked them if that was what they were wanting, if they would show it by a two-thirds majority. They nearly all voted for it. While speaking upon this principle, the spirit was greatly poured out upon me. After meeting, the people parted with good feelings.

About a year and a half ago, I held a meeting in a school-house in Blue Earth County. After the meeting was over, I asked one of the officers for the privilege of holding another meeting, which he refused, and said it should never happen, but I happened to be at the same place in August, 1881. The people informed me that this man had died and another had taken his place. I went to see him and the other of the officers; they all concluded to let me have the house again; we had a good meeting.

The brethren that are laboring in this Conference feel well and determined to go on in the good cause. The Saints feel well in regard to the principles of the gospel. We have a great many friends raised up that are willing to minister to our wants.

As ever, your friend,
MADS ANDERSON.

GILA RIVER, Grant County, New Mexico, January 2nd, 1882.

Editor Deseret News:

The Gila River here is about as large as Spanish Fork River, clear as a spring branch, with gravelly bottom and low banks. The farming land lies along the river and is of the best quality, about seven miles in length by two in breadth. Lying along each side of the river, there is the best opening here for a large settlement that I have ever seen in this Territory or Arizona either; but all the land is claimed and held by squatters, who are holding said land for a speculation, and it can be bought for a mere trifle. Back from the river are low foot hills covered with the best grass I have ever seen in the western country. It can be mowed almost anywhere on the hills with not a bush or shrub in the way. The timber on the river is cottonwood, ash, walnut, sycamore and other varieties, and in the foot hills cedar, juniper, live and black oak. The climate is mild; we have had no snow yet. I think grape vines would do well here, as the river bottom is covered with the wild grape vine.

There is a good market for all kinds of produce at Silver City, 25 miles southeast of this place. There are several large brick stores in town that would be a credit to Salt Lake City if they were there. Besides these stores there are three banks all doing a good business. In fact Silver City is the centre of all the surrounding mining camps. Besides, she does a large business with old Mexico. The railroad is at Deming, 50 miles east of Silver City.

This country is a low, rolling plain, all dotted with mostly oak timber; closer to the summits is plenty of pine and cedar. The roads are splendid in all directions. Beef on foot is 5c per lb., grain 2½c per lb., butter 60c per lb., eggs 60c per dozen; in fact all farm produce brings a good price. There are 2,500 inhabitants in Silver City, about equally divided between Americans and Mexicans. The business of the town is governed by the Americans. The taxes are very low, about the same as Utah.

Small grain would do well in this climate, but there is no demand for it, and farmers plant corn instead and buy their flour. The best California brands sell here at \$5.50 per sack. Potatoes do splendidly and have a ready sale at 2½c per lb.

There was some Indian excitement in this part of the country last summer, but no serious damage was realized by them in this part of the country. If there