

case, and far beyond anything I would then have been willing to undertake. In this examination breaks and omissions in the chain of testimony have been discovered and supplied. In criminal cases the statutes naturally divide themselves into four or five great combinations. We have this week compiled, to our satisfaction, preparations for a Grand Jury and for the trial of evidence as to one of these combinations.

Though as a general rule I prefer not to say anything as to what we expect to do, I may say I intend to issue this week subpoenas for about 60 witnesses to appear before the grand jury as soon after New Year's as that body will be ready to examine them. A good deal of progress has been made in the preparation of criminal cases connected with this great combination; so much, indeed, that so far as I can perceive there is no danger that the statute of limitation can bar any of the cases. I hope they will be ready for the grand jury and for trial as soon as the jury and court can attend to them. Under these circumstances your request for the commencement of civil suits to me is timely.

The civil and criminal proceedings will be pushed as rapidly as is consistent with justice to the government and defendants, though it is quite possible you will not find the progress as rapid as you desire.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) GEO. BLISS,
Special Counsel.

DENVER, 28.—The Cheyenne Leader will publish to-morrow morning a copy of the papers of the organization of the Central Pacific Railroad of Wyoming, filed with the Secretary of Wyoming Territory, by Charles Crocker, Charles F. Crocker and W. V. Huntington, incorporators and trustees, capital stock \$13,500,000, in 135,000 shares, chief office at Evanston, Wyoming; the road commencing at a point of the north and south boundary line between the Territories of Wyoming and Utah, where Bear River crosses the boundary line, running thence through the counties of Uintah, Sweetwater, Carbon, Albany and Laramie in Wyoming, to a point on the east boundary line of Wyoming, where the Niobrara River crosses the same; distance 450 miles. The capital stock represents the actual contemplated cost of construction and right of way. Each trustee takes 33,750 shares.

WASHINGTON, 22.—This morning, Guiteau, without any show of excitement, said, "It is said that I have been abusing Scoville. Now the fact of the matter is, I want to make a speech about that. Scoville is doing very well in this case—considering his theory, but he is not a criminal lawyer, he is a fine examiner of titles, he can tell you all about your abstracts of titles. But I cannot have Scoville here compromising my case. There is no lawyer in this court room but knows he has asked questions for the defense which have been a positive injury to the defense. I cannot sit here, when my life is at stake, and have him compromise my case in this way. My friend Charles H. Reed, who was for 12 years district attorney at Chicago and first class lawyer, has very kindly consented to assume charge of this case and I introduce him to your Honor, the jury and the American people. He is a good fellow. Scoville is a good fellow too, and I want him to continue in the case and help in every way."

Scoville immediately arose to make personal explanation, stating the difficulties under which he had labored and his disappointment at not receiving the assistance he had expected from certain eminent counsel. He asked that the Court would pass upon the propriety of Reed assuming the active duties of associate counsel in this case. Judge Porter thought it would be entirely out of place for the Court to be asked to rule upon such a proposition and, speaking for the prosecution, promised no objection to Reed and no criticism of his course in becoming counsel for the defense.

Judge Cox—I think that sufficient. I have privately stated that I saw no objection to such a course on Reed's part.

Col. Corkhill—It is absurd to talk about it. Reed has been assisting all the way through and not been out of sight of the court room.

Reed (quickly)—That's not true Mr. Corkhill.

Guiteau—Oh, Corkhill can't tell the truth any way, Reed has quietly assisted, first as other lawyers have done in the interest of truth

and justice, that's what we are here for.

After some discussion between counsel relative to striking out certain portions, Dr. Damors "Yes, to the gallows." That was the answer which a person with a clear, ringing voice, sitting behind Guiteau gave this afternoon to one of Guiteau's brazen soliloquies, in which he said: "I opened my mail for the first time this morning and there was not but one crank letter in the whole lot. That's good showing. People are learning; they are beginning to look on me as a great man. I don't care a scrap whether I am a great man or a little one. I know one thing, however; I'm getting more popular. I'm getting up. It was not the kind of an interruption that pleases Guiteau. Later on he once more showed his craven fear and turned deathly pale when a tall, lean, raw-boned man, with lantern jaw and iron-gray beard, who looked as if he might be a Georgian cracker or Vermont Yankee, stood up in the audience about ten feet behind the prisoner and acted as if about to move forward. Guiteau became very nervous, and George Scoville and wife, who usually bear the excitement of the court room with composure, also seemed somewhat startled. The bailiffs in charge of Guiteau quickly shouted, "Sit down Sir, sit down." It appeared that the man simply wished to move his position.

Corkhill was about to call a witness, when Guiteau broke out excitedly:

"There is a vast amount of rubbish getting into this case that has nothing to do with the condition of my mind on the 2d of July. Who can tell what is going on now in that foreman's mind, or Judge Cox, how can you tell what was in my mind on the 2d of July. All this nonsense about whether I'm insane now, or was 5 years ago, has nothing whatever to do with this case. Striking the table and becoming more and more excited he continued, "If I can't get justice here I expect an act of God for my protection, he has taken away the wife of one of the jurors for which I am very sorry and if necessary he will take one of these jurors right out of the box to save my life in the interest of truth and justice."

Scoville explained in regard to a letter of Spitzka and commented upon yesterday by Guiteau. He stated that the letter was addressed to him (Scoville) and not to the prisoner. He knew it would be commented upon by the prosecution that Spitzka had written to a man he had said under oath was insane, and he Scoville, the court and jury should understand just how it occurred.

NEW YORK, 23.—The flagship Tennessee was floated out of the Brooklyn navy dry dock, yesterday, and proceeded to Ellis Island in the bay where she anchored to take in powder. While at anchor, in the afternoon, she was run into by a steamer, believed to be the Western Star, which came up in the fog and struck the Tennessee amidship. The flagship was cut down to the water's edge, and had to be keeled over to one side by moving the artillery to the side opposite to that in which she was struck, so as to prevent water from flowing in. It will be necessary to put the Tennessee again on dry dock, and it will be probably a month before necessary repairs can be made. The officers of the Tennessee say that she was anchored out of the channel, and that the fog was not so dense, but that she could be seen from the deck of the Tennessee and was hailed by her before she struck the ship. The departure of the Tennessee for Aspinwall was put down for Tuesday next, but she will be delayed some weeks by the accident.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Col. Reed, Scoville, and J. W. Guiteau were in consultation half an hour and deferred the opening of the court. Dr. Stearn took the stand and Scoville resumed the cross-examination relative to various forms of insanity. Witness stated that the faculty of memory generally first shows impairment in most all forms of insanity.

Scoville asked: "Do you agree with the last witness that insanity is always an outward manifestation of a diseased brain?"

Judge Porter objected to the form of the question and insisted that the defense observe the same rule as the prosecution had adhered to, of letting each witness testify to what he knows, and not found an argument upon the evidence of another.

Guiteau—You are getting excited, Porter.

Scoville—I must say Judge Porter can make more out of nothing than any man I ever met.

After further questions relative to brain disease, Scoville asked:

"Is it true that such disease can always be detected by the examination of that organ?"

Answer.—I can only answer that there have been cases of brain disease where, upon examination after death, no lesion of the brain could be detected.

The witness was about to make further observations just as Scoville delivered the proposed question when Judge Porter said to witness: "Go on doctor and finish your answer."

Scoville—Well hold on a minute we would like to know who is conducting this examination you or I.

Porter—I assume that the court is conducting this trial, and to the court I shall appeal for the enforcement of the rules of practice. The witness is one of the most noted scientists in this country, and you must not attempt to treat him as though he were your subaltern, I will not permit it.

Scoville (with some warmth)—Well, let us see about it, Mr. Judge Porter.

Guiteau chimed in with, "Hit at Porter," but without raising his eyes from the pamphlet, which he was pretending to read. A broad grin overspreading his features, he seemed to enjoy greatly the storm of angry words.

Judge Cox interposed with a few smooth words, and the examination succeeded some time without accident.

Dr. Strong, of Cleveland, who visited Guiteau in his cell, was about to testify when Guiteau said: "Doctor, let me cut this short by saying I'm in as good physical condition as you are."

Judge Porter demanded the interference of the Court to stop the prisoner's interruptions, and Scoville demanded that Porter make some proposition instead of making speeches to the jury. Porter excitedly said:

"You have insulted a distinguished witness, and now assume to dictate the management of our case."

Guiteau shouted back at Porter while the latter was most impressively addressing the Court, and neither could be heard.

Judge Cox securing silence, stated that while he didn't desire to act hastily he should punish the prisoner for contempt if he again transgressed the bounds of propriety.

Guiteau said he did not appear as a common criminal, but as his own counsel.

Reed tried to get a categorical answer from the witness on the hypothetical case, and a sharp colloquy between Reed and Porter ensued.

Guiteau interjected, Porter—You've got a mouth like an old catfish. You will bring up in a lunatic asylum yet.

He soon after informed the witness that he was the stupidest one yet, and as he stepped down said:

"Now go and get your \$500 and go home."

Dr. Abram Shrew, Superintendent of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, had observed Guiteau in jail and in the court room and formed the opinion that he was sane.

Guiteau—"Sane now, — insane July 2nd."

Witness—Thought he was sane July 2nd.

RECESS.

NEW YORK, 24.—The Tribune's Washington special says: The Utah contested election case presents some perplexing features and some of the best lawyers of the House are in doubt as to the course they ought to take in regard to it. The subject is likely to give rise to an interesting debate, when the resolution to seat Campbell comes up in January. It is argued by some of Campbell's champions in Congress that the offending clause in the governor's certificate is merely a piece of explanatory information thrown in parenthetically, being true, but, still unnecessary, and therefore does not vitiate the certificate. In reply, it will doubtless be said that without the clause mentioned, the certificate would be a falsehood, since it is notorious that Cannon had a majority of the votes cast. It is not improbable that both contestants will be rejected. Campbell because of defective certificate and Cannon because he has none.

There is strong determination among Congressmen to take vigorous measures to suppress polygamy, but several of those who are most earnest in this design, say there must be no trickery, and that the cause would only be weakened by

seizing an unfair advantage. There is also a well grounded fear that by recognizing the Governor's right to judge of eligibility of a candidate for Congress, a precedent would be established which would give rise to endless trouble in the future.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 22.—While the journalist enterprise, which has given science such splendid gifts in our day, can display this enterprise and liberality, it would be simply disgraceful were the government of Great Britain to allow one of the most gallant of British discoverers to perish for the want of a vote of money, which the House of Commons would so cheerfully grant. If the failure of an American expedition leaves the blue ribbon of the Arctic circle still a prize for the boldest and luckiest flag, the expenditure of funds by this American expedition, in the cause of geographical science, forbids Her Majesty's cabinet to show themselves parsimonious.

BERLIN, 22.—The semi-officially declared statement regarding the alliance between Germany and Turkey is incorrect, and is circulated for the purpose of creating distrust at St. Petersburg.

TUNIS, 24.—Owing to the influence of Ali Ben Kalfi, an Arab rebel chief, three of the largest tribes in Southern Tunis held out against the French. The insurgents pillaged the large town of Kaso Mondenig. The march of General Llayrots column from Sfax is consequently postponed.

THE WORK IN ST. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS, Mo.,
December 7th, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

Elder Matthias F. Cowley, of the 14th Ward, Salt Lake City, and Elder George C. Parkinson, of Franklin, Idaho, have been laboring in the State of Missouri since the 3d of last September. Their labors have been confined to the city of St. Louis, where, since their arrival they have held meetings in Union Hall, Broadway, every Sunday, at 2.30 and 7.30 p.m.

I arrived in St. Louis the 28th of October last, and have been laboring with the above Elders. We find the majority of the people of this large city of 350,000 inhabitants in a very sorry condition, and although this is an old field, we have hopes of doing, with the assistance of the Lord, some good here yet. We publish notices of our meetings in two of the leading daily papers of St. Louis Sunday morning—the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and the Missouri Republican. There are some 16 or 20 Saints living in St. Louis at the present, most of whom contemplate going to Zion next spring. The general health of our people here is good, and they seem more united and alive to their duties now than when we first came.

During week days we travel around, doing what good we can among those who are willing to listen; and there are quite a number of intelligent people reading our works with great interest and talk favorably of embracing the gospel, besides, I feel satisfied we are removing considerable prejudice. On 26th of November last we had over 2,000 bills printed, and employed a poster to post up 1,100 copies, and we posted and circulated the balance ourselves throughout the city and adjacent districts, to notify the people of our conference, which we held Saturday and Sunday December 3d and 4th.

Our first meeting, Saturday afternoon, at 2.30, was but moderately attended, yet we had a good meeting. There were present on the stand: President John Morgan, of the Southern States Mission; M. F. Cowley, Geo. C. Parkinson and myself, Traveling Elders in the Missouri Conference; also Elder Ezra D. Carpenter, of Logan, who had been east for his family and was passing through St. Louis with them, en route to New Mexico, where they had some business to attend to prior to their returning to Utah.

After the usual services, Pres. Morgan delivered an interesting discourse on the subject of prayer.

Second speaker, M. F. Cowley; third, Geo. C. Parkinson.

After singing and benediction, conference was adjourned till 7.30 p.m.

7.30 p.m.
Meeting was addressed by Brother

Ezra D. Carpenter, who gave an interesting recital of his adoption into the Church of God. Also by Elder Cowley, who spoke on the restoration of the gospel.

Conference adjourned until 10.30 a.m., next day, Sunday.

Sunday, 10.30 a.m.

After the usual exercises singing, etc., Elder Howe and Pres. Morgan addressed the meeting on the first principles of the gospel.

After benediction adjourned until 2.30 p.m.

2.30 p.m.

At the afternoon meeting nearly all the seats were occupied.

After singing and prayer the Sacrament was administered; succeeding which Elder Cowley, after a few preliminary remarks presented in their order the Authorities of the Church, who were unanimously sustained, by the members present. Also John Morgan, as President of the Southern States Mission, and M. F. Cowley, Geo. C. Parkinson, and Geo. E. Howe as traveling Elders in the Missouri Conference.

Pres. Morgan then delivered a forcible discourse on the organization of the primitive Church, and of the widespread and universal apostasy therefrom for the last 1800 years, and of the necessity of every creature hearing the gospel.

After singing and benediction adjourned until 7.30 p.m.

7.30 p.m.

The evening meeting was well attended all the seats being occupied.

After the usual exercises, singing, etc., Elder Cowley addressed the meeting, subject, first principles of the gospel, and spoke of the provision made for all who had not the privilege of hearing the gospel preached in this life.

Brother E. D. Carpenter was the next speaker; bore a faithful testimony to all that had been said during the conference.

The conference closed by singing, and benediction by Elder Parkinson.

Everything went along smoothly and all seemed to have had a good time, and we think a great deal of good will result from the same.

Owing to President Morgan being called suddenly away, just after the afternoon services, he was not in attendance at the evening time, which we regretted very much, but the Lord blessed us and we had a most excellent meeting.

Praying God to bless all who are interested in the welfare of Zion, I remain your brother in the gospel.

GEO. E. HOWE,
1114, Cass Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

PROTECTION OF SHEEP.—Sheep need protecting from the cold storms incident to this season of the year. A fleece of wool after it has become saturated with water is a cold blanket for the animal to wear, and it takes a long time to dry it. It requires considerable increased animal heat to keep the animal comfortable as long as the fleece is wet, and this increased heat must come of an increased burning up of food or flesh in the animal to produce it. An amount of food which would be sufficient to keep a sheep with a dry fleece in a thrifty condition, would scarcely be sufficient to enable one with a wet fleece to "hold its own." Besides the sheep with a wet fleece is liable to take cold and injure its health. It does not pay to allow sheep to become wet. It is a poor use of food to allow it to be used to dry water out of sheep fleeces. It is much like throwing it away.—*Lewiston Journal*.

To be Well Healed,

use Brown's Arnica Salve for curing Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Frost-bite and Inflamed Eyes. For Sale by all Druggists in Utah. d & w

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure, We guarantee it. For sale by Moore, Allen & Co.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by Moore, Allen & Co.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. Sold by Moore, Allen & Co. 1

CATTARRH OF THE BLADDER

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by "Buchupaiba." Druggists, Depot, Godbe, Pitts & Co., Salt Lake City. 6