

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The panel was exhausted after the five jurors had been obtained, and at the suggestion of the district attorney an order was issued for the drawing of 75 names from the box. The prisoner at this point slowly rose and informed the court that he would like to make a speech to-morrow morning, but he was ordered by the Court to take his seat. He then passed his manuscript speech to a newspaper man, but before the latter could leave the court room Scoville called him back and compelled him to return it. This raised the anger of the prisoner, who excitedly declared that he was not under control of his counsel, that he was a lawyer and knew the law himself, that when he wanted help he would ask for it, and he desired that his speech be published for the purpose of influencing public opinion. He was again silenced by the clerk, and it having been agreed that the sittings of the court should be from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. daily, allowing half an hour for recess, the court adjourned.

Guiteau's performances in court to-day seems to have convinced a few persons that he is really crazy, but the general opinion is he overdid his acting. That same shrewdness with which he planned the assassination and his escape from the mob, prompted him to this line of conduct this morning with a view of backing up his plea of insanity by his actions. He was undoubtedly much excited, especially when two policemen seized him. He threw them off violently and told them to mind their own business; he proposed to conduct his own case. The course of Robinson, associate counsel, in asking for a postponement and for additional counsel, without consulting Scoville, his chief, was commented on as unusual in practice. Scoville says such a proceeding is unheard of, and that he will retire from the case if Robinson is permitted such a high handed course. Scoville was very indignant in court, and was only pacified by the assurance of the judge that nothing should be done without consulting him.

The beginning of the trial was full of incidents and excitement. In the speech which Guiteau had prepared for delivery in court to-day, he says he is charged with murdering one James A. Garfield. Nothing can be more absurd, because General Garfield died of malpractice. General Garfield was a good man, but a weak politician. Being President, he was in a position to do vast harm to the Republic, and he was doing it by the unwise use of patronage, and the Lord and himself took the responsibility of removing him; that his duty to the Lord and to the American people overcame his personal feelings toward Garfield, and he sought to remove him. Not being a marksman, General Garfield was not fatally shot, but incompetent physicians finished the work, and they, not himself, are responsible for his death.

He then speaks of the breach in the republican party, and his resolve to remove the President, and claims that the Deity ordered him to fire the shot. He refers to his work on theology, insanity in his family, his married life and his life in prison, and appeals to those whom he says he has put in position and to the general public to send him money for his defense.

There arrived in this city yesterday a gentleman who is taking great interest in the Star route prosecutions. His name is Jennings, and he comes here to tell a little story which is without doubt a counterfeit of what other sub-contractors could tell were they so disposed. Among Dorsey's routes in Montana one was about 200 miles in length. The schedule allowed 84 hours for the trip and required three trips per week. The pay for the service was \$22,000. Dorsey sublet this route to Jennings for \$12,000 and pocketed \$10,000 per year clear cash. Dorsey, two years since, went to work and had the route expedited from 84 to 60 hours, and the pay consequently raised to \$35,000. He pocketed the \$13,000 additional pay, and told Jennings he had better make his trip in 60 hours. He attempted to do his work in 60 hours but failed frequently, owing to the insufficient equipment. As a result, fines were inflicted, and last year Jennings' fines exceeded his pay as a sub-contractor \$1,000. This pro-

ceeding naturally made Jennings' contract unprofitable, and he was obliged to throw it up. The Government is thoroughly investigating, and it is thought Jennings' fines will be remitted eventually.

First Assistant Postmaster General Hutton to-day discontinued the postoffice at Shackelford, King and Queen County, Virginia, because the people of the town would not let the postmaster have a place for an office. All the citizens of the town are democrats, and they objected to the appointment of Golder because he is a readjuster. They refuse to rent him a room for an office, and when he bought lumber, refused to let him have the ground, on which to erect an office. This case was thus represented to the Department and the office was ordered discontinued.

Samuel E. Carrothers, who was confirmed by the Senate as postmaster at McKeesport, and whom Congressman Blaine and others have worked so hard against, this morning saw Postmaster General James and had an interview with him. Carrothers is represented as a Cameron man in Pennsylvania politics, and the anti-Cameron element undertook to influence the President not to sign his commission. The anti-Cameronites wanted one of their set appointed. After Carrothers' interview with James, the latter ordered a commission sent to the President for his signature, and it has gone up. This is an indication that the President has determined to sign Carrothers' commission.

President Arthur arrived from New York to-night. He was accompanied by Secretary Blaine, Judge Folger. Postmaster-General James and Mrs. James, Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen, Colonel Geo. W. Bliss and Elihu Root Attorney-General MacVeagh joined the party at Philadelphia. The President drove quietly to Senator Jones' residence, Secretary Folger accompanied Postmaster-General James to the hotel.

Attorney-General MacVeagh took formal leave of the Department of Justice this morning, and will leave this afternoon for Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, 14.—The syndicate to introduce black Indian tea into this market, referred to in a recent cablegram, have arranged to place 1,000 half chests here and at Boston, and the same quantity in Philadelphia and Chicago. The *Commercial Bulletin* says: A. A. Low & Bros. intend next year to import a considerable quantity of black teas from China, such as are purchased exclusively by Russia. It is very difficult to procure it, in consequence of its popularity among the Russians.

Col. John Howard Welles was to-day arraigned in the Tombs Police Court charged with attempting to blackmail Jay Gould. Inspector Byrnes applied to Judge Bixley for a remand to enable him to procure the necessary evidence to sustain the complaint. The prisoner was then taken back to police headquarters and locked up. It is intimated Inspector Byrnes is in possession of documentary evidence of an important character against Welles not published. Jay Gould did not appear in court.

It is stated Sidney Dillon is about building on Fifth Avenue and Seventy-Sixth Street, the most magnificent private palace on the continent, if not in the world, far surpassing the Vanderbilt and Stewart mansions, and covering therein a full city lot, fronting on Central Park.

BOSTON, 13.—The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Hunt, was this evening entertained by the Merchants' Club, and referring to the administration of President Arthur, said: "Those who had judged unkindly of the President did injustice to his merits. He brought to the discharge of his functions no ordinary experience. He is in every respect a worthy follower of the lamented Garfield. Let no man do him cruel injustice." When the Secretary had ended, the company arose and gave three enthusiastic cheers for President Arthur, and three more for the Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Lyon Playfair, deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, was also present, and on rising to respond was greeted with three cheers for Queen Victoria. He expressed the regret of the English people that Parliament was not in session when the death of Garfield occurred, so as to give formal expressions of sympathy. The remainder of Playfair's address was devoted to the British civil service, and he closed by saying nothing

could do more to raise the moral tone of the people in the United States than the adoption of a platform of civil service reform.

CHEYENNE, 14.—A meeting of citizens was held this evening to agitate the question of increased mail service for the Pacific Coast. Governor Hoyt presented resolutions reciting the fact that the Territories of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah and Washington, and the States of Oregon, Nevada and California, containing over 1,500,000 people, have but one mail per day east and west; that the States and Territories named and the public press thereof be requested to take such interest in the furtherance of the design as to induce Congress in the premises as they may deem fit. This meeting suggests that public meetings and petitions to Congress backed by an earnest effort of the press of the Pacific Coast would probably be more desirable methods of accomplishing the end proposed; that the press of the Coast be appealed to for its aid and encouragement in furtherance of the object. A series of meetings will be held on the Pacific Coast. Two mails per day are wanted.

NEWARK, N. J., 15.—The case of Cahier Baldwin came before the United States Commissioner this morning. Martin, of Martin & Runyon, Wall Street brokers, produced a batch of Nugent's drafts negotiated by them for Baldwin. Nugent's counsel examined Martin, to show that Baldwin had large stock transactions in other names. One account was in Baldwin's wife's name, but the amounts involved were not over \$5,000. His brother Theodore, the bank teller, also had an account which became so large that Oscar was notified. He appeared surprised, but afterward said it was all right. The account increased, and sometimes he sent from \$20,000 to \$40,000 in cash for margins by messengers, and they had borrowed for him as much as 10,000 shares of stock, representing \$1,000,000, at par. Martin finally ordered the account closed, as he preferred not to have such large dealings with a person holding a position of trust. Adjourned till Saturday.

DENVER, 14.—An Italian, who was picked up by the Rio Grande train on Saturday morning, near Gunnison, reports that on Friday afternoon he and three companions started to walk from Pitkin to Gunnison. After going seven or eight miles, darkness overtook them and a heavy snow storm set in. He got lost and became separated from his companions, wandering about all night. In the morning he reached the railroad track and was picked up by the east-bound train. His comrades have undoubtedly been frozen to death. The survivor is badly frosted, but will recover. A party started from Pitkin to search for the missing men.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—The bodies of Herbert Osborne and Mrs. Prince were found in a house this morning near San Rafael. The woman's jaw was broken and skull fractured by a smoothing iron found lying on the floor. A bottle partially filled with laudanum was found on Osborne's person. The generally accepted theory is, the woman was murdered by Osborne who then poisoned himself. Mrs. Prince had been divorced from her husband and Osborne had been working on her farm. Trouble is supposed to have originated over money matters.

CLEVELAND, 14.—Late on Saturday afternoon the and on the hill on the South Side began to slide to the Valley on the Walworth Run below, and is steadily continuing to slip, until at noon to-day probably five acres of earth have been deposited in the ravine, damming up the stream, and entailing a loss already estimated at \$50,000 and threatening to increase. The slide was caused by excavating for the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

NIAGARA, 13.—The public schools are temporarily closed owing to the prevalence of diphtheria. Large numbers are sick; the deaths so far have been confined to children.

OLYMPIA, 14.—It is reported that Seattle has been quarantined against Tacoma, owing to the prevailing smallpox at the latter place. It is also stated that Hellacoom will follow the example. No cases are reported yet at Seattle.

JACKSON, 14.—A cyclone struck the premises of Matt F. Ash, near Madison station yesterday, completely demolishing and carrying away all the buildings and severely injuring Mrs. Ash, her two children and four other persons.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Scoville, when

Robinson filed the affidavit in the Guiteau case, said: "This is a proceeding which is at least peculiar if not unprecedented. It is very remarkable indeed that an application of this kind should be made, and that I should have had no previous notice of it; that I should not even be permitted to see the affidavit which has been presented in court."

Robinson—There's no earthly objection to your seeing it.

Scoville—Very well, wait a moment. I say this is an unprecedented proceeding, I shall withdraw from the case if the defense is to proceed longer in this manner. I will give whatever information I have for counsel for the defense, and step out. I do not want to have this case continued, and the prisoner does not want it continued. I do not want any further connection with the case unless when a motion is made, I am advised of it long enough beforehand to know something about it. Unless defense can go on harmoniously with me in it, I withdraw."

Guiteau again managed to get on his feet just as Scoville sat down, and exclaimed with motion of his clenched fist, "I endorse every word of that, and I tell Robinson that if he does not do this thing just as I want it done, he can get out of the case, that is, in short."

Robinson rose to address the court, when Guiteau persistently said, "I do not want to have any more speeches of Robinson. I want him to get out of the case." Upon the deputy marshals putting him back into his seat, he retorted, "Let me alone, you have nothing to do with me here."

Robinson said: He intended no disrespect to Scoville, and continued: "I know that what I have asked is indispensable. I will give the name of counsel as soon as I know he can be assigned. I am sure that the assignment will strengthen the defense, especially where it most needs strengthening."

The Court: "The trouble is, that I have no assurance that at the expiration of the time mentioned, this gentleman will go into the case."

Robinson: "I give you my assurance that if ordered by the Court, he will feel under obligation to accept the assignment."

The Court: "There is this much to be said about this application; the time first fixed for the trial was a week sooner than the time asked by Scoville, and when Robinson was assigned to the case, he was not granted, by a week, the extension of time that he asked. So that the present application is not for any longer time than was originally asked by Robinson. I feel very much embarrassed. It is important that this trial should proceed without delay, and I intend it shall proceed without unnecessary delay. I intend also that this prisoner shall have a fair trial, and that the reproof shall not rest upon the Court that the prisoner was sent to the gallows without a fair trial, in order to appease public indignation. My inclination is to allow a week's time to Robinson, which is the time originally asked by him. I shall assign the counsel, of whom he has spoken, to assist him, leaving that counsel to make his arrangements to come into the case, (if he cannot do so sooner) in two weeks time. I do not think I should give any more indulgence than this, and I find embarrassment in giving that much."

Guiteau (escaping control of the deputy marshals and getting to his feet), I do not want Robinson to act as my counsel. (Scoville rises and attempts to speak, Guiteau persists in addressing the court and goes on.) I want to say emphatically that Robinson came into the case without my consent. I know nothing about him and I do not like the way he talks. I ask him peremptorily (pronouncing the word peremptorily) to retire. I expect in time to have money to employ any counsel that I please. I am not a beggar nor a pauper.

Guiteau being made to resume his seat, Scoville then again explained his position in the case, and added: General Butler is the choice of the prisoner's relatives and of the prisoner himself. If the matter is to be continued, let it be continued long enough so that we can get such counsel as we want and we will be prepared with counsel who will be fit to cope with the eminent counsel on the other side. We don't want the court to assign counsel. We will employ counsel ourselves, if the case be continued.

Scoville insisted that he would not go into the case further until he

knows the name of the additional counsel.

The Court—No counsel can come into the case without your consent. Scoville (resignedly)—Very well. Guiteau (again up)—I say the same. (To the deputy marshals who were pulling him back:) Can you not mind your own business. I am in the presence of the court.

District attorney—Then I understand it to be the decision of your honor that the trial shall now proceed.

The Court—Yes, let the trial proceed, and when the testimony for the prosecution is in, I shall endeavor to give the counsel for the defense time to prepare their proof.

The Star route conspiracy case recently thrown out by Judge Cox will be presented in the police court in a few days, and the parties rearrested. It is presumed they will waive examination, and give bail. The papers will then go to the grand jury.

President Arthur, to-day, appointed John L. Waite, postmaster at Burlington, Iowa, vice Frank Hatie, resigned. He also to-day issued an order under the tenure of office act suspending O. A. Hadley, Postmaster at Little Rock, Arkansas, and directing inspector Cameron, of the St. Louis district to take charge of the office until the vacancy thus created shall be filled by a new Presidential appointment. The order was based upon the special agent's report, alleging that Postmaster Hadley has taken vouchers from the clerks in his office for larger sums than he paid them.

The President to-day received the new British minister, Lionel Sackville West. The Secretary of State introduced him with the usual ceremonies.

Mr. West said: Mr. President, Sir.—I have the honor to remit to you a letter, which the Queen, my August Sovereign, has addressed to you, accrediting me as her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. In fulfilling this pleasing duty, I beg to assure you that I shall use my best endeavors, both in my official and private capacity, to cultivate and improve, if possible, the relations of cordial friendship and good understanding which happily subsist between the two countries, and a continuance of which her Majesty has so much at heart. The reception which has been accorded me by the mayor and citizens of the great commercial city of Philadelphia upon my arrival, is an unmistakable manifestation of the kindly sentiments which animate the American people toward Her Majesty as well as toward the nation which I have the honor to represent, and indicate that the two great English speaking nations of the world will henceforth ever be found associated by ties of a kindred race for the advancement of civilization and the promotion of commercial enterprise in all parts of the globe. Sir, I feel deeply the importance of the mission which her Majesty the Queen has been so graciously pleased to confide to me, but at the same time I feel confident that in the discharge of the many duties appertaining to it, I shall always meet with that conciliatory and amicable spirit which so eminently distinguishes the Government of the United States. In expressing these sentiments, sir, I am expressing the sentiments of my August Sovereign.

NEW YORK, 15.—The *World's* Washington says: It is rumored that among the schemes to be brought before Congress, is one asking for a subsidy in aid of a line of steamers to be established by Villard and others on the Pacific in competition with the Pacific Mail between California and Panama, and with the Pacific Navigation Company between Panama, Caloa and Valparaiso.

A distemper is prevailing among the horses in New York, which the veterinary surgeons are unable to find in the books treating of diseases peculiar to these animals. It made its appearance about three weeks ago, and spread so rapidly that scarcely a horse escaped. Working horses more frequently than carriage horses seem to be afflicted. The hospitals of nearly all the street car companies are filled with sick animals, and many have died. The disease is not necessarily fatal, and prompt and careful treatment generally effects a cure. The horses of the Fourth Avenue line are suffering quite severely from this affection; at present, 160 of the 762 owned by the company are in the hospital.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—The first