

to-day to menace Chili. She could do us incalculable injury before we could put ourselves either in a position to protect ourselves or attack her ports of commerce. Her iron-clads have proved their sea-going qualities by making the voyage from the Clyde or Mersey. There is no reason why they cannot sail around the Horn to the harbor of New York. Her wooden ships are fully able to cope with anything we could send against them.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The President's message was generally received with satisfaction and commendation. Some disappointment was expressed that he did not more distinctly and definitely enunciate a policy. This feeling, however, seems to be confined to those who hope for domination of a faction of the party. The republicans generally think the President means to entirely ignore factions and to heal dissension, and are glad he refrained from saying anything that could be seized upon by either faction. The western republicans, especially those from the silver-producing States, are not pleased at his recommendation to limit the silver coinage, but they console themselves with the belief that Congress will not carry out that recommendation.

It is evident that the republicans are determined to push the matter of the admission of Southern Dakota into the Union. Senator Windom and Saunders have introduced bills for this purpose, both being substantially the same. Saunders is chairman of the committee on Territories, and all bills of this character will go into his hands.

In the House, Haskell offered a resolution declaring Allen G. Campbell, delegate-elect from Utah Territory, entitled to be sworn on the *prima facie* case. The resolution was under discussion. A point of order was raised against it by Cox, when the President's message was received and was read, and the question of swearing in of the delegate from Utah was postponed until to-morrow morning.

Davis, when referring to his acceptance of the position of President of the Senate, manifested considerable indignation in alluding to various newspaper insinuations that he had sold himself to the republicans. He was very emphatic in re-asserting that not a single word tending to commit himself to the republicans had passed between him and them prior to his acceptance of the position. His speech has rendered the Senate officials and employees happy.

Among other comments on the message, occurs the following:

Prest. Arthur's vigorous utterances upon the Mormon question gives unalloyed satisfaction to the Pacific Coast people and all other opponents of polygamy, and will probably have a decided influence on the result of the pending contest in regard to the admission of Campbell as an anti-Mormon delegate. It is considered highly probable that the republican members of the House will solidly sustain Speaker Keifer in the position taken by him to-day in favor of Campbell, and these combined influences will also, it is believed, be reinforced by many democratic members whose abhorrence of Mormonism will lead them to forego the possible advantage of embarrassing the republican speaker, which is apparently the purpose of the opposition led by ex-Speaker Randall, so that on the whole Campbell's admission seems to be pretty well assured.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Senator Miller, to-day, introduced three bills by request. One directs the accounting officers of the Treasury to examine all unpaid accounts heretofore filed in the departments, of services rendered and supplies furnished under the direction of the Indian bureau, or its agents, and in cases where said services and supplies are found to have actually been applied to the benefit of the Indians, to report to Congress the balances equitably due on said account, notwithstanding no sufficient appropriation existed to pay them.

The second bill provides that the fees allowed to registers and receivers for reducing testimony to writing, shall not be taken into account in determining their maximum compensation, and that such fees deposited in the treasury since July 1st, 1877, shall be re-imbursed to them.

The third bill provides that the President may reinstate Captain Alfred Hedberg in the United States army by nomination and confirma-

tion, with his former date of commission, and assign him to the first vacancy in the infantry.

Senator Teller introduced the well known bill for the payment of some five hundred thousand dollars to Ben Holladay for losses sustained by Indian depredations, while performing overland mail service.

Senator Grover, to-day, reintroduced his bill of the last Congress to reimburse to the State of Oregon \$31,000 for expenditure during the Modoc war.

The bill introduced by Kellogg in the Senate for the establishment of United States ocean mail service and the revival of foreign commerce in American steamships is a copy of the bill introduced in January last by Secretary Blaine.

In the Senate, to-day, Beck submitted the following:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States provides that in case of the removal of the President from office or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and that Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, both by resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected, and,

Whereas, It greatly concerns the peace of the country, and perhaps the very existence of government, that laws enacted by Congress in pursuance of that provision of the Constitution should be so comprehensive as to provide for every vacancy that can possibly occur in the office of President, and so clear as to admit of no controversy nor any question of disputed succession to that high office.

To the end therefore, that all doubts or defects which may exist in our present laws, on this subject may be remedied and future controversy prevented,

Be it resolved, By the Senate that the committee on judiciary be instructed to examine into said provision of the Constitution and into laws passed by Congress to carry them into effect, and inquire whether the provisions of said laws are constitutional, proper and adequate in all respects to their purpose and end, or whether any further legislation will be necessary or proper, and to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

In the Senate, to-day, Blair introduced a bill for the appropriation of \$105,000,000 for the establishment and temporary support of common schools, to be expended \$15,000,000 the first year, and thereafter the sum to be diminished \$1,000,000 yearly until 10 annual appropriations shall have been made, the annual appropriations to be divided among the several States and Territories in that proportion which the whole number of persons in each State of 10 years of age and upward, who cannot read, bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States.

A bill was also introduced by Teller, to establish a board of public education and aid in support of public schools of the United States. It appropriates and apportions \$10,000,000 annually among the several States and Territories, according to the number of their resident population over 10 years of age who cannot read, the amount so apportioned to be applied to the education of children between the ages of 6 and 18, without distinction of sex or color, the appropriations to continue until January, 1894.

Chicago, 7.—The *Times* criticizes the President's message as being more like an address from the throne than any document of the kind since Washington's time, but commends it for its non-partisan features.

The *Tribune* finds the message objectionable for its recommendations on the silver question and for its unusual length.

The *Inter-Ocean* regards it as a dignified, worthy document, a vigorous and straightforward message and one of the best given to the country for 15 years. All journals notice its great length.

The *London Daily Telegraph* says: As long as reform in the civil service remains unaccomplished the danger that public interest will be sacrificed to faction, and that corruption will prey upon the vitals of the state, must endure. The dread catastrophe has given awful warning and the best interests of the noble people demand that showy promises be promptly followed by solid performances.

New York, 7.—The journals are crowded to-day with the President's message and documents incident to the opening of the new Congress. The message itself is universally well spoken of, particularly by republican and independent sheets.

The *World* says: The message, in a word, is full of views, and the views are not pretended to be the views of the country or even the party, but only personal opinions of the author of the message, which are to be taken, as the saying is, "for what they are worth." No careful reader of the message can fail to note its peculiarity, and few reflecting readers will be able to assign it to its true cause. It is the same cause which made the letter of acceptance of the republican candidate for Vice-President last year so more outspoken and positive than the letter of the republican candidate for President. The *World* concludes: In regard to finances and our foreign relations, the President speaks with a force and clearness which will command the respect of patriotic men of all parties.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The criminal court was densely crowded this morning. Among the audience were Sherman and Rev. De Witt Talmage. To-day the prosecution commenced in rebuttal. They will re-traverse the ground gone over by the defense and favor the standpoint of the prosecution, will thoroughly ventilate Guiteau's past life and habits, and concluding with a vast amount of the best expert testimony attainable in the country. As soon as the court was formally opened, Guiteau addressed the court in a rather imperious tone, thus:

May it please your honor, the American people do not desire that this case should be tried again and I do not desire it. I say with the utmost respect to this court, and jury, and my counsel, Scoville, that I am not satisfied with the political situation as developed here in this case. That is the gist of this alleged offense. The President of the United States would never have been shot if it had not been for the political situation which existed last May and June, and I say I have the right, as a matter of law, of appearing as my own counsel. I ask your honor that General Grant, Senators Conkling and Platt and President Arthur, and those kind of men, who were so down upon Garfield (they would not speak to him on the street and would not go to the White House) shall be put on the stand. I have the right to show my personal relations to those gentlemen, that I was cordially received by them, and that I was well dressed and well fed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. I want to show my personal relations to those men. I don't want to except to your honor's ruling, but I shall be obliged to do so, and I have no doubt the court in banc will give me a new trial.

Judge Cox—Your exception has been noted.

Scoville then called up the subject of President Arthur's testimony, and said he had not yet received any response to his interrogatories; that the President's evidence was absolutely essential to the defense.

Guiteau interrupted him excitedly with "I don't think it at all necessary for General Arthur to be here." To Scoville: "I don't care what you want, I'm doing this myself. I ask, as a personal favor that he shan't be dragged into court. I think a good deal of General Arthur, and he is President of the United States, and I don't think he should be bothered with this matter (striking the desk violently). He is President of the United States, and I made him so, and I think I should have something to say in this matter."

It was agreed between the counsel that the President's answers should be put in as evidence at any stage of the trial, and Scoville called General Sherman.

The witness simply read the orders he had issued for the disposition of troops at the time of the assassination. He identified a letter written by Guiteau, and said he supposed all the time there might be a conspiracy, but afterwards concluded that the shooting was the act of one man.

As he left the stand Guiteau said: "I thank you, General, for having ordered out those troops that day. If it hadn't been for you I should not be here to-day. I owe my life to the protection which you and Gen. Crocker gave me during that period when the riot spirit was rife." At this the General smiled grimly.

Edward H. Barton, a lawyer, A. T. Green and G. W. Tandle, all of Freeport, Illinois, testified that they

knew the Guiteau family, and considered them all sane.

Dr. B. P. Buckley, of Freeport, testified he was Guiteau's family doctor. Never saw any indications of the slightest mental derangement in him.

Mr. Atkinson, of the Freeport Republican, confirmed the testimony of the previous witnesses as to the sanity of the Guiteau family.

He was asked if he ever heard Guiteau assert he could heal an abscess by prayer.

Guiteau—(excitedly)—He only talked that way in his own family; he didn't run around the streets to preach it like an idiot or a jackass. He had too much sense for that.

Witness had never heard any such claim on the part of L. W. Guiteau.

He was asked if he knew Dr. North, the most positive witness introduced by the defense, and by his showing the Guiteau family were more or less insane?

Witness replied he knew him in Freeport.

Guiteau—The fact of the matter is my father used the money which should have sent me to college, in supporting that Dr. North and his family on my father's farm at Freeport.

Corkhill—That's just my opinion of Dr. North.

Pending cross-examination:

John W. Guiteau, of Pennsylvania, brother of the prisoner, arose and protested against the manner in which his half sister, Flora W. Guiteau, had been mentioned. He desired the witness to state exactly the infirmity under which she suffered.

Col. Corkhill thought the request a most proper one. He had received a letter from the young lady, who had been 24 years unmarried, and against whom no word of reproach had ever been uttered. She had felt very keenly the intimation that had been made upon the stand by the defense that she had been to St. Louis for treatment in anticipation of becoming insane. Witness stated the young lady in question suffered from an affliction in one of her eyes, and was sent to St. Louis for the treatment of her eyes.

Guiteau (turning angrily to his brother, whispered)—What do you want to make such a fuss about that for? (Then aloud)—I'm sorry my half-sister's name had to be dragged in here. She is a very nice person so far as I know, and I send her greeting.

Mrs. Scoville, sitting on the other side of J. W. Guiteau, was greatly excited, and angrily accused her brother of trying to injure their case.

Dr. Atkins, witness, was asked if he knew Dr. North, and replied—Yes; I know him as a Methodist minister, and know the cause of his dismissal.

Col. Corkhill—Well, we want causes.

Witness—He was dismissed for lascivious conduct.

On closing the examination of this witness, recess was taken. Just before the recess, some one in the audience, behind Guiteau, made a request for his autograph. Guiteau wrote it with a flourish, and as he tore off the slip said: "I want to call attention to this autograph business. A great many persons want my autograph and I give it to them, but there is no vanity about me or egotism. I notice the newspapers are taking it up again. There is nothing in it at all."

A lawyer, who had resided in Freeport since 1858, testified that he never saw indications of insanity in any member of the Guiteau family.

Witness was about to leave the stand when Guiteau shouted to him: "Hold on! Don't you know his active support of the Oneida community? Haven't you heard him discuss free-loveism, Noyesism, and all those? Don't you know he was the laughing-stock of all Freeport for 25 years for his crankiness?"

Scoville, whispering to Guiteau, tried to restrain him, but he shouted at him: "You keep quiet; I'm doing this. Don't you know enough to keep still while I am questioning a witness?" Then, with a wave of his hand: "Go on, Mr. witness; answer those questions separately."

Witness was told he might answer, and replied:

I knew just the reverse, because—Guiteau—Well, that was a fact, anyway; we don't want any more of this kind of evidence. These people don't know anything about my father's social life and character. This is no controversy about his business character.

Geo. W. Oyler, justice, had been

in Freeport since 1848, and never saw indications of insanity in any of the Guiteau family.

The witness was asked if he knew a man by the name of Amerling, who has testified for the defense.

Scoville, somewhat excitedly, protested against the unfairness of the prosecuting attorney in making a covert attack upon Amerling, as he had done in the examination of several witnesses.

Guiteau shouted, "It only shows the bad breeding of the man."

Anson B. Babcock, farmer, had known L. W. Guiteau since 1840; never saw any indications of insanity about him; never regarded any of the family as of unsound mind.

David H. Sunderland knew L. W. Guiteau for 36 years and never saw anything to indicate that he was of unsound mind in any way or in any degree. From his knowledge of and acquaintance with the members of the Guiteau family, including the prisoner, the witness had never suspected there was any insanity in the family.

While the prosecution in the Guiteau case was offering rebuttal, Guiteau, who had been reading the president's message interrupted the proceedings, and said: I am glad that President Arthur has given those miserable Mormons such a slap. I hope he will keep at them. It is a good message, and has got the right ring to it. Arthur is doing well and he is going to give us the best administration we ever had.

Tarbox, of Freeport, was well acquainted with the prisoner's father; he had as good a head on him as any man in the State, and after a slight pause, he was the third smartest man in the country.

Who was the first? quickly asked Guiteau.

Answer—Sweet.

Guiteau—Who was the second?

Answer—Mr. Turner.

Well, said Guiteau, with a broad smile of satisfaction, as they have both been dead a great many years, my father was ahead.

Guiteau was about to interject another little speech when Scoville endeavored to stop him and was told Don't be pushing me under the table, please, when I want to speak, (and after a short pause), I tell you what it is, Scoville, you have got to abandon your theory, that's all there is about it. He was a smart man, and everybody knew it, only he was badly cranked on religion. Adjourned.

NEW YORK, 7.

The *Graphic* correspondent says: The first party contest, it is believed, will occur in Congress over the admission of Campbell or Cannon, the contesting Utah Delegates. The Democratic leaders claim that the certificate, by using the words, "Being a citizen," implies that the Governor of Utah has recognized the fact that someone else, not a citizen, received more votes than Campbell, and that is without the jurisdiction of the Governor, but a matter for the committee on elections to decide. There are a number of democrats, particularly Chalmers, who were sworn in on the *prima facie* case embodied in the possession of a certificate, and these men are anxious that Campbell should be seated on the same showing. They will probably, however be overruled by their party. The republicans take the same ground, and will claim that the precedent set in the cases of contested democratic seats should be followed in this. Campbell, though a democrat, will receive the solid support of the republicans, as the first gun in the battle against polygamy. Cannon will receive the democratic support, because the Mormons have made common cause with the democrats in their fight for supremacy on the Pacific Coast. The battle will be a hot one.

BENEFACTORS.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were sceptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

DANDRUFF

Is Removed by the use of Cocaine. And stimulates and promotes the growth of the hair.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS—are the best.