

to turn up and save him from the gallows. You can put it down that he fully comprehends his terrible situation. He does not prate about Providence and the Lord's care, as he did in the past.

Gen. Crocker made a prediction that the prisoner would gradually succumb to fear as the final day draws nigh. He, as well as the other prison officials, are fairly of the opinion that the prisoner has been a sane man since he was confined to their care.

Scoville was very much depressed. The reaction resulting from the conclusion of the case in which he has played such an important part was plainly perceptible in his careworn face. He said: I shall make argument in favor of a new trial Saturday, but I have little hope of the prayer being granted. The judges to whom we must appeal are prejudiced by public sentiment against the prisoner, and there is not much doubt but that Guiteau will be hanged. I will be assisted in my argument for new trial by Mr. Merrick, who will speak on the question of jurisdiction. We will maintain that the court erred in the charge to the jury by making statements which should never be made to the jury. We will allege the jury was tampered with, and I can prove they had access to newspapers. Another point in favor of a new trial is that the court declined to receive certain material testimony for the defense and received improper evidence for the prosecution; also that the new evidence for the defense has been obtained that was not admitted on the first trial.

Scoville believes Judge Cox's charge caused the jury to find for the prosecution; otherwise he thinks there would have been a disagreement. He will call upon the prisoner at the jail to day.

After the trial Judge Cox was asked if he was not surprised the jury returned a verdict so soon. He said he could not say he was. The jury was an intelligent one, and the case had been too plainly stated for them to do otherwise. Inordinate vanity of the prisoner had led to this result. He would not say what he thought of the prospects of a new trial.

When Guiteau arrived at the jail his pale, haggard face indicated great depression mingled with anxiety. The jail officials remarked that he was more depressed than at any time since his arraignment. To Warden Crocker he remarked, "The verdict startled me, but I was not surprised. Judge Cox's charge was a very fair one, with a single exception. He did not dwell with sufficient force on the recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals. Had he done so, the jury would have acquitted me. Judge Porter's bitter speech had too much impression on the jury. I saw the effect, and hence was somewhat prepared for the verdict."

"Do you have any fears you will die on the scaffold," asked the reporter.

"I am in the hands of the Lord," replied the prisoner, "and I have no apprehensions; life is but a span; it is appointed to all men once to die, and no man will die before his appointed time. No man can say today that he will be alive to-morrow."

Guiteau expressed a hope that the court in banc would grant him a new trial. He believed he would have the assistance of a prominent Baltimore lawyer, and the question of jurisdiction would come up.

Upon being removed to the van an angry hiss broke out. "No, no gentlemen," cried Deputy Marshal Williams, holding up his hands in exhortation, "no, none of that. It's all over now." This checked the crowd, though murmurs followed their progress to the van. As Guiteau slunk into the van there was a yell from the crowd, and men and boys ran along after the van screaming and hooting: "Hang him, hang him," cried some. One person cried out in a tone that must have rung in the ears of the wretched man inside: "President Garfield's death is avenged."

To give the jury the opportunity to determine whether Guiteau was or was not insane, he was allowed to exhibit himself to them daily, and his language probably did as much as all the evidence to settle the question of his entire sanity in the jury's minds. A fair trial meant necessarily a long trial, for Guiteau and his counsel did all they could to prolong it. To the assassin himself, display and notoriety were agreeable. Every time he shouted out the assertion of his inspiration, he hoped that he had made an impres-

sion on the jury, and every time he insulted a witness or a lawyer, he felt the enjoyment which an abandoned blackguard feels when he can safely insult respectable men. But through all that he said the jury saw there ran a shrewd purpose. His ruffianly talk was not incoherent, but the contrary. When he interrupted counsel he did not rave or speak at random, but he interrupted surewily, with design to break the continuity of the argument or disturb its impression.

Guiteau sent to the press to-day the following:

*To the American People:*

Twelve men say I wickedly murdered James A. Garfield. They did it on the false notion that I am a disappointed office-seeker. My speech, they say, made no impression on them. I am not surprised at their verdict, considering their class. They do not pretend to be Christian men, and therefore do not appreciate the idea of inspiration. They are men of the world and of moderate intelligence, and therefore are not capable of appreciating the character of my defense. According to one of them, we all had grog at each meal and a cigar afterward, which showed their style and habits. Men of this kind cannot represent a great Christian nation. Had they been high-toned Christian gentlemen, their verdict would have been not guilty, not because of insanity. The mere outward act of shooting would have been the same, whatever the motive. If I had been a disappointed office-seeker, which is absolutely false, as I prove by my papers and by Mr. Brooks' testimony on July 2nd and 3rd, the shooting would have been the same as if I had been directed by the Deity to do it or believed myself so directed to do it, which is the literal truth, as shown by all my papers and talk on the subject. This jury had not sufficient intelligence to see that point and entirely ignored the political and patriotic necessity for the act, which all Christians, as shown by all my papers and talk on the subject, see. For this reason I am entitled to a new trial and for no other. We have prodigious exceptions. I want to employ two or three first-class lawyers to take charge of my case. The principal point is to show no jurisdiction of this court to try this on indictment, because the President died in New Jersey. Authorities on this point are conflicting, but some of the best lawyers in America say predominance of authorities are against jurisdiction by this Court. I desire this Court in banc to pass upon this question, and have no doubt but that the high-toned Christians representing the Washington Court in banc will give it their most careful attention, to the end that, if they intended protection from liability here by allowing the President to depart gracefully and peacefully in New Jersey, I shall have the benefit of the Deity's intention. I consider it a specially Providential interference in my favor, and ask the Court in banc to consider it. I have received some checks, but many of them have proved worthless, which shows the character of the men that send them. I need money to employ counsel. There are many people in America that believe in God and in my inspiration, and that I am partial to women, and to the women of America I appeal. I ask you in the name of justice to come to my relief. Come in person or by letters. If you send money send a postal order or check to my order. With good legal help I can get out of this—with the Lord's help, and I am sure of that—but good lawyers do not work for nothing. If I had competent counsel I would not have talked so much in court. But I disagree with the theory of Mr. Scoville and Mr. Reed, and it has made it unpleasant for both parties and been great damage to my defense. Judge Porter says I am right, and I agree with him, although I know he has abused and vilified me outrageously when I had no alternative save to answer back, which I did in my usual plain way. I have been convicted, but the verdict cannot be enforced until July in any event, and probably not until September. I give myself no anxiety on account of the verdict. I hardly expected acquittal. The most I expected was disagreement, and then I proposed to test the question of jurisdiction in the court of banc. It is purely a legal question, and if the opinion of some of the best lawyers at the American bar is sustained by banc, it will end this case. I can get a hearing of this in April. I make an appeal to the ladies of America to

come to my rescue. Some of them have written me delightful letters, and I ask in exchange every one of them to respond and extend their means and see me in person. I return my sincere thanks for their letters and sympathy. You, ladies, believe in God and in my inspiration, and that I have really saved the nation great trouble and great expense, to-wit: another war. Last spring Gen. Garfield had the republican party in a frightful condition, and it was getting worse every hour. To-day everybody of sense is satisfied with Gen. Arthur's administration, and the country is happy and prosperous. Only good has come from General Garfield's removal, which is conclusive evidence that inspiration came from Deity. He has repeatedly confirmed my act since July 2d, therefore, let all persons quietly acquiesce in the expressed will of Deity. I am God's man in this matter just as truly as the displaced Galilean was God's man. They said he was a blasphemer, etc., and it seemed a small thing for his acquaintances to kill him, but his death stirred the wrath of the Almighty and he got even with them forty years later at the destruction of Jerusalem, A. D., 1070, and he will get even with the American people if a hair of my head is harmed. God will vindicate me even if the nation rolls in blood. My physical death is nothing to me. Under the law I cannot be executed in any event until July. I may die a dozen times before then, so I have no trouble about that. I shall not go before my time. I had rather be hung so far as physical pain is concerned than die from a painful illness or meet with a railroad or steamboat accident. I hardly think I am destined to be hung, and therefore I give myself no thought on that, but I am anxious to have my character and inspiration vindicated. To that end I need help as herein mentioned. My friends need not be ashamed of me. Some people think I am the greatest man of this age, and that my name will go into history as a patriot by the side of Washington and Grant.

(Signed) CHARLES GUITEAU.  
United States Jail, Washington,  
Jan. 26th, 1882.

YANKTON, D. T., 26.—A mass convention of Southern Dakota assembled at Sioux Falls yesterday to consider the division of Dakota and the admission of the southern half as a State. Over 500 representatives were present from 23 counties made up of the most influential republicans and democrats of Southern Dakota, representing all professions and branches of business. Ex-Governor Edwards, of Yankton, was chairman. A hundred and thirty-four delegates were chosen to visit Washington and urge Congress to pass the enabling act, now pending, for the admission of Dakota and to give the northern half territorial government.

DENVER, 26.—The *Republican's* Canyon City special says: By an explosion of the boiler at the shaft of the Canyon City Coal company this morning, the fireman was killed outright, and the blacksmith injured so badly that he has since died, and the engineer had a leg broken and was badly scalded. The boiler was thrown three hundred yards.

CHICAGO, 26.—A *Tribune* editorial says: The conviction and execution of the assassin, however demanded by the universal judgment of mankind, is, after all, a weak satisfaction or compensation for the incalculable outrage upon the country, and for the cruel and protracted suffering to which Garfield was subjected by this cowardly ruffian. Justice may demand the hanging of the vile creature, but even justice must fail in obtaining anything approaching retribution. To hang Guiteau for such a crime is merely the hanging of a dog; his life, weighed in the balance of the one he so cruelly destroyed, is worthless and accursed. Though his life is forfeit, the reflection that the hanging of such a cur is all that justice can demand, but adds to the horrors that such a creature had the physical power to deprive a Nation of its great ruler, and mankind of such a philosopher, statesman and patriot.

There is only one opinion of the verdict in the Guiteau case. Everywhere is a feeling of relief and satisfaction, in some cases even enthusiasm. Hundreds of people were disposed to bring out the brass bands and fire salutes. Specials have the following details:

It was found on inquiry that the jury took two ballots. On the first, eleven votes were cast for conviction, and one blank. This was

given by Heinlin, who wanted to be assured that Guiteau had said at any time that the notoriety he would gain by killing the President would increase the sale of his book. This was proved to him, and the next ballot showed twelve votes "guilty."

Thomas L. Kimball, assistant general superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, was in the city today, on his way to New York to attend a conference between the Union and Central Pacific authorities regarding extensions east and west from Ogden, and all points of difference between the two roads as to extensions, except those of the Utah Central and its branches. Mr. Kimball stated yesterday 500 miles of new road would be built this year. The chief undertaking of the company is the Oregon Short Line, which will be completed and equipped during the year as far as the Wood River mines, Idaho.

DALLAS, Texas, 26.—Developments indicate that the man killed here Saturday night, while attempting to rob the safe at St. George's Hotel, was a member of a desperate gang, and the names of the James boys and other desperadoes are mentioned in connection with him. In fact, detectives here positively assert that Jesse James, with several confederates, were at Fort Worth and Dallas alternately for four days last week. Jesse was identified by parties who knew him. He was going by the name of John Labell. The body of the dead robber is still in the hands of the undertaker, and will be held as long as it is thought its identity can be established and any important facts elicited.

NEW YORK, 26.—The coroner's jury in the Spuyten Dyvil disaster rendered a verdict that the following persons were guilty of causing the death of several persons, each and every one being individually responsible: George Ellus, brakeman of the Chicago express; Geo. F. Hanford, conductor of the same train; Edward Hanford, engineer of the leading locomotive; Archibald Buchanan, engineer of the locomotive immediately attached to the Chicago express; Frank Burr, engineer of the Tarrytown train; John M. Touceys, superintendent of the New York Central Railroad Company, and the officers and managers of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad—by criminal means and culpable negligence in the performance of their several duties connected with the said railroad. In so far as the jury have been able to ascertain by such inquiry, each and every one of the persons named is responsible in his individuality, no one sharing responsibility with another. The jury affirm that with the experience of fifty years of railroad management, and with the appliances in general use for the prevention of like disasters, there appears to be no palliation whatever for the criminal carelessness and disregard for human life exhibited by the employees of this company.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—The total amount of gold received here by the Australian steamer to day, was \$390,462.12, of which \$18,665 were consigned to the Anglo-Californian bank, \$24,332.50 to the London and San Francisco bank, and \$317,465.32 to Hugh Craig.

An unusually severe shock of earthquake was experienced in Centerville this evening.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Scoville and Warden Crocker had a discussion at the jail yesterday, as to the propriety of allowing Guiteau's address to go out. Scoville at first opposed, but finally yielded in this instance. He says as long as the papers will print Guiteau's screeds, he fancies he has the ear of the press and that he is superior to his counsel and can manage the case entirely in his own way, while as a matter of fact, he is indebted to his own utterances for yesterday's verdict. Warden Crocker suggested: "If you will not supply him with any more stationary, I will see that he does no more writing." It was finally settled between counsel and the warden that for the next week no one shall be permitted to interview the prisoner, and that no communication shall go to the public.

Secretary Hunt received the following cablegram by post from Yakutsk in Siberia, January 7th, via Irkutsk:

Hunt, Secretary of the Navy,  
Washington:

Telegram received. Every effort making to find the missing men. Melville, with two men and Russian authorities, go forth. Danenhauer and nine men go to the Atlantic seaboard. Report sent by mail.  
(Signed) MELVILLE.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, 27.—J. A. Helflin, of Wapella, Louisa County, in this State, fatally shot his wife yesterday and ended his own existence by putting a bullet through his head. Nothing as to the motive is known beyond the fact that the couple had been living unhappy together.

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—The loss by fire at the Keystone hub, shoe and heel works was \$150,000; insured one-third.

ALBANY, 27.—The deadlock continues. Adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Granville, in a letter to Hoppen, said: The British Government rely upon the observance of all engagements of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. In response, Blaine wrote Lowell, Nov. 29, 1881, saying: I regret Hoppen should not have advised me by telegraph of the purport of his Lordship's reply, as it would have enabled me to present the arguments of my dispatch of the 19th inst. in more specific forms, as meeting the positive issue rather than as generally dealing with the subject which for 30 years have been regarded in but one light by the public opinion of the United States.

Blaine then gave a lengthy summary of historical objections to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and very decided differences of opinion between the Governments to which its interpretation has given rise, and concludes with a statement that the terms of the treaty are mutually vexatious, and the object of this Government is to free the treaty from its embarrassing features.

Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, to-day submitted the following:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed, through the Commissioner of the General Land office, to instruct surveyor generals to approve no more applications for surveys under the deposit system, and that all proceedings be suspended under applications already approved, until the further action of Congress, so that contracts unlawfully procured may not be recognized as valid.

*Resolved*, That the committee on public lands make an investigation of the nature and extent of such alleged abuses and frauds; what redress may be had by the government, and what legislation is necessary to prevent abuses in the future. The senator says the system of *public lands* has become a gigantic swindle, and he proposes to demonstrate it in a forthcoming speech.

The sub-territorial committee agreed, 4 to 1, to divide Dakota into two Territories, Dugro, of New York, cast the negative vote regarding the bill as a republican measure, but he admits the full committee will favorably report and the House will pass the bill.

ROCK ISLAND, 28.—The jury in the Heilwagen murder case, this morning brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and fixed his punishment at hanging.

MANSFIELD, La., 28.—Edward Belton, colored, for attempted murder and highway robbery, was executed yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, 28.—J. M. Kershaw, on the order of the stalwart leaders, has struck off 330 bronze medals to commemorate the steady voting of the 306 at the Chicago convention. The affair has been kept very secret. The medals are perfectly round, 2½ inches in diameter; ½ thick, weight nearly one pound, with a profile of Grant on the centre of the face, turned with laurel and oak leaves. Outside this is the record of the 306 Grant ballots in a complete circle; the number of each ballot and vote cast, ranging from 302 to 313. On the centre of the reverse side is, "Commemorative of the 306 ballots of the old guard for Ulysses S. Grant for president, at the republican national convention."

PHILADELPHIA, 28.—The well-known actor, John E. McDonough, is dangerously ill. He is suffering from a cancer involving the lower jaw, tongue and neck.

PITTSBURG, 28.—The lower parts of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are under water. No great damage yet and the river is stationary.

CORINNH, Ky., 23.—A family named Romano, living in the outskirts of town were poisoned the night before last at supper. It is supposed that arsenic was in the corn bread. Five of the family are lying at the point of death. No investigation.

MINNESOTA, Minn., 28.—In addition to the three persons who died from trichina recently in Minnesota, five more of 17 who were stricken are despaired of.