

count no money will be appropriated to pay them for attendance on the late President. A formal acknowledgment of their services will be made and both will be rewarded by promotion. It is intended that Barnes shall be retired on the rank of Major General, and that Woodward, whose rank is now that of Major, shall be advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, taking what may be called an original vacancy created for him.

Secretary Kirkwood has received from the mayor of Caldwell, Kansas, a telegram, complaining that the desperadoes who raided Caldwell, have taken refuge in the Indian Territory, and asking the Secretary to have them removed by the military.

In reply the Secretary states that steps will be taken to arrest the guilty parties if they can be found, but suggests the border counties of Kansas should consider themselves interested in discouraging all attempts to make the Indian Territory a rendezvous for outlaws.

The Acting Attorney General on the 24th inst., in an opinion addressed to the President and by him referred to the Department of the Interior, provides that when a mining claim on a lode has inception prior to the location of a town-site, and a mining claimant possessed and maintained the right of possession in accordance with other mineral land laws, no reservation in the patent for such mining claims should be inserted in favor of the town claims or occupants. This opinion has been adopted by the Secretary of the Interior.

YANKTON, 30.—Last winter the county of Douglas was organized in Southern Dakota, through the grossest perjury. It has only about forty voters, and the total value of its taxable property will not exceed \$12,000 or \$15,000, yet the banking firm, Joseph Porter & Co. of New York, telegraphed yesterday that \$200,000 of Douglas county bonds are on the market there. They were informed the county had neither a school house or any authorized school district, and the securities named are absolutely worthless, as the entire organization of the county is illegal. Charles F. McCoy, clerk of the District Court, and candidate for Marshalship of this Territory, has been removed because of certain suspicions against him in this connection. He is a prominent politician of Bonhomme county.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A Washington special to the *Commercial Observer* says: The attention of Congress is to be called at a very early day to what is believed to be a very rich mine for investigation in the office of the Comptroller of Currency, in connection with the settlement of affairs of insolvent National Banks. It is common talk in the Treasury Department that there has been a great deal of money needlessly spent in the winding up of these banks, and that certain individuals have profited largely at the expense of depositors and stock holders. If the figures should be ascertained, it would be found that large sums of money have been paid to receivers of these banks in the way of compensation, and that certain lawyers and ex-Congressmen now practicing in Washington have also been paid fat fees for alleged legal services in winding up banks, instead of the service being required of some of the law officers of the Government, whose time and service are paid for to look after its interests. Under the law, it appears the Comptroller has a right to decide what expense shall be incurred in connection with the winding up of banks, and that in exercising this legal right that officer has caused some extravagant sums to be paid under the head of expenses, to prominent politicians as well as lawyers for legal assistance. The law also gives the Comptroller authority to dispose of the bonds belonging to insolvent banks at private sale, and it is strongly suspected that in the case of nearly every National bank that has failed, the bonds have been sold privately to one particular bank in New York, at prices affording a good profit. In fact, it is said in the Treasury Department that there has been favoritism in the matter, and that the Comptroller has given one particular bank an advantage over others, thus enabling it to reap a good harvest out of the failures that have occurred. If all these stories, or even a part of those circulated, are true, there is a fine chance for some honest reform work in the Comptroller's office.

Dun Wiman & Co., mercantile agency, report business failures

throughout the country for the past seven days, 151, which is lower than last week, but fully up to the highest average which has been maintained for some months past. The distribution is as follows: Western States 50, Southern 44, Middle 27, Eastern 15, Pacific 5, and New York City 10.

CHICAGO, 30.—The Missouri Pacific is out with posters announcing its new triple line to California through Texas, January 1st. The line runs over the Missouri Pacific or Iron Mountain, Texas Pacific and Southern Pacific. Through coaches will be run through, with but one change, at Deming, New Mexico. It is understood that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Gould southwestern lines have agreed on uniform rates to competing points.

It is asserted that some roads are taking grain to the east as low as 10 cents per hundred. In Milwaukee the open rate is 10½ to New York. There is great demoralization in the business.

LITTLE ROCK, 30.—A horrible murder occurred at Bentonville, that of Esau Bollin, by his wife. She used a pistol. She claims that her husband was a horse thief and had killed two men, and had threatened her life several times and drawn a knife on her. She has four little children and took the youngest with her to jail. After being there two days she borrowed a knife on some pretense and cut her throat from ear to ear, severing the jugular.

DENVER, 30.—Four million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was expended this year in buildings in this city.

The *Republican's* Trinidad dispatch says: This evening four cowboys attempted to run the town. Marshal Kroger interfered and the cowboys opened fire on him. He returned the fire, fatally wounding a cowboy named Brown and killing his horse. One cowboy was arrested. Two others escaped. The Marshal was unhurt. The fight resulted from an old feud and a big drunk. The cowboys had threatened Kroger's life.

WASHINGTON, 31.—At the opening of the court, this morning, Guiteau called out:

"One of my guards here, Cunningham, has got an eleven pound baby for a New Year's present." (Laughter, in which jury heartily joined.)

Dr. Gray resumed the story of his conversation with the prisoner in jail.

Guiteau interrupted—That don't correspond with your evidence yesterday, Doctor; you went into inspiration then.

Scoville objected to the statement of witness, saying he said nothing of inspiration or divine pressure, and urged that witness must give the conversation or substance of it, as it occurred, that it would be the province of the jury to say what should be inferred from it.

Witness qualified his statement by adding: I asked him questions, and my statement was based upon his replies.

Witness continuing, said: The prisoner used the expression, "when I made up my mind."

Guiteau shouted: Making up my mind was the result of the grinding pressure; that's where the inspiration came in. Please get that straight while you are about it.

Scoville again objected that witness was losing sight of the question and going into an argument.

Guiteau—"He's forgotten what he testified yesterday. Corkhill must have got hold of him and instructed him what to say to-day. That's what's the matter with him."

Scoville disclaimed any desire to interrupt witness, but the prosecution held him to the strict requirement that he should make his objections specifically, he must therefore stop the witness at every point where he was satisfied an objection would lie.

Guiteau continually interjected comments, and with Scoville's frequent objection, the witness soon became sensibly disturbed, and when asked to go on, said: There have been so many interruptions, I don't know where I am.

Guiteau quickly retorted: I shouldn't think you did, nor anyone else. I have been trying all the morning to find out where you are; the facts are badly mixed this morning. Doctor, we will have to send a small boy to find you.

The witness was about to state some reasons which induced him (witness) to form the opinion that the prisoner was sane at the time he visited him at the jail, when Guiteau again interrupted with "Dr. Gray is devoting himself to an argument to the jury this morning,

which he has no right to do; he should confine himself to the facts. Porter is able to take care of unsolicited arguments (sarcastically) of Judge Porter, I mean. "Scoville again objected that the witness was volunteering an argument instead of adhering to his statement. Witness, with some feeling, replied, "I am under oath, Mr. Scoville, and I do not care to volunteer anything which is not strictly and appropriately evidence in the case."

Witness did not find a single circumstance as narrated by the prisoner to indicate insanity—he thought him sane.

Corkhill read hypothetical question similar to that approved by Scoville.

The witness analyzed the question, clause by clause, and refused to answer it because it did not describe an insane person.

The prisoner, as the reading proceeded, interrupted with "All bosh; that's false. How do you know? That's Smith's lie," etc.

Witness then stated at length what in Guiteau's actions in court led him to believe he was sane.

He was asked if he thought Guiteau was feigning, and he replied, "Yes, I do. He claims an inspiration from Deity. I don't believe he believes any such thing and in such a sense he is feigning."

Guiteau—No such thing; I never feign. You are paid for your opinion, though the jury is not.

On cross-examination the witness stated that he had never, as an expert, pronounced a sane man insane, or adjudged an insane one sane. He admitted, however, having changed his views since he began to study the subject.

Guiteau—You may reach Abraham in 20 years, Doctor. You are a growing man.

Witness said he abandoned the moral insanity theory as long ago as '54.

Guiteau—The amount of it is, these experts will swear to anything for money. The subject of insanity is progressive.

Witness said he was unwilling to come, but the president of their board thought he should, and a telegram summoned him.

"How about Corkhill's money? I guess that was the influence that brought you here. This fellow Corkhill has got a bunghole in the Treasury that will run out \$100,000 before he gets through with this case. It is about time President Arthur was attending to his case. I wouldn't let him stay here a week, if I was President. However, I'll attend to Corkhill in '84. Recess."

WASHINGTON, 31.—Scoville attempted to get witnesses to confess that conversations and conduct were the chief means of determining sanity or insanity.

Witness held that was only an incident, not an essential element.

Guiteau interposed that experts on this case wanted to kill a man and examine his brain to determine on his sanity afterward.

Witness had seen forty cases of feigned insanity. The prisoner was feigning insanity.

The afternoon passed wearily. Counsel for the prosecution devoted themselves mainly to the preparation and arrangement of points for the forthcoming arguments. Finally, the hour of adjournment having arrived, Guiteau, who had been listlessly following the proceedings called out:

To-morrow will be New Year's Day; I shall receive to-morrow in jail, and shall be happy to see all who can succeed in getting in. I wish every one a happy New Year. Come, Scoville, it's 3 o'clock let's go home. Court adjourned till Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, 3.—In the criminal court, this morning, Guiteau made his opening speech as follows:

I had a very happy new year's yesterday, and hope everybody else did. I had lots of visitors, high-toned, middle-toned and low-toned, that takes them all in, I believe. They expressed their opinions freely and none of them want me hung. They all, without dissent, expressed the opinion that I shall be acquitted.

Scoville resumed his cross-examination of Dr. Gray.

The witness had not, in giving his opinion, on direct examination that prisoner was sane, taken into account the evidence of the prisoner himself, but taking that element into consideration his opinion would still be the same, that the prisoner is sane and was sane on the 2nd day of July.

Witness was asked if he was familiar with the case of Lieut. San-

born, who was killed by Dr. Wright at Norfolk, Va., and replied:

"Yes, sir, I was sent by the President to make an examination and give an opinion on the case."

"How much did you get for it," shouted Guiteau.

"Your ideas, Doctor, that man can't be insane unless his brain is diseased, is rather frivolous. You ought to study up spiritology, then you would catch some new ideas."

Witness did not believe in what is termed by some writers "emotional insanity, or moral insanity." "Kleptomania" he considered simply thieving "dipsomania" drunkenness and "physomania," incendiaryism, their designations were simply convenient terms which had been invented to cover certain crimes.

Insanity, said witness, is never transmitted any more than cancer.

The examination progressed with tedious detail in an effort to extract something favorable to the defense. Counsel renewed the attack upon the witness again and again and each time was met with evasive or qualified replies. Finally Scoville, with some impatience, enquired: Can you tell me, Doctor, how many direct replies you have given me this morning?

Answer.—I don't know that I have given any. I propose to answer precisely in my own way, Mr. Scoville. I am under oath and I propose to give all the information bearing upon the case in my possession, but I do not care to drag my personalities into it any more than possible.

The prisoner meanwhile had observed a marked decorum, at intervals gazing at the window, but most of the time he appeared to be busily engaged in writing his autograph upon cards which were handed up to him from the audience by attendants.

Scoville, desired to put in evidence certain tabulated statements from the annual reports of the witnesses; from these it appeared that of 54 cases of homicides by insane people, seven were by persons acting under the insane delusion of divine authority for their acts.

A World reporter interviewed Bishop Sharp, of Utah, now here, who said: "I always have understood that Garfield did not desire to rip up the whole post, but was resolved that polygamy should be suppressed for the future. Arthur, to judge by his utterances, is determined to carry out the programme inaugurated by his predecessor. Polygamy is a very difficult problem to solve. I cannot conceive what government proposes to do with cases of polygamous marriages there contracted before or since 62. There abrogation would be an obvious injustice and would result in misery untold. I do not anticipate that Congress will act rashly or unadvisedly and our people express no fears of any such action. It would be hard to say what would be the result should government act indiscreetly. Our people are peace-loving and law-abiding, but they are not to be trodden upon with impunity."

NEW YORK, 1.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent interviewed Campbell, who holds the certificate of Gov. Murray, of Utah, who said: "I am surprised to find so many men in Washington who sympathize with the Mormons. It is strange if people cannot understand that if any man in Utah, except Mormons, were to have two wives, he would be tried, convicted and sent to the penitentiary for bigamy, while, here is Cannon, who acknowledges he has four wives, claiming a seat in congress. Probably these Mormon sympathizers do not know that while any Gentile in Utah who should have more than one wife would be promptly convicted and imprisoned for that offense, there are only three members of the Utah Legislature, in both branches, who are not practical polygamists, having more than one wife."

Tribune's editorial: According to Gov. Murray, of Utah, Delegate Cannon, who is waiting for the seat in the House which he has held for eight years, has four wives. This fact, properly authenticated before the committee on elections, ought to be reason enough for excluding him. It is no reason, however, for admitting contestant Campbell, who only got a handful of votes. Probably there will have to be a new election. In such an event the Mormons may find a monogamist among their number and send him to Washington. Before they grew so confident and so impudent they used to send Hooper as their delegate. Hooper had only one wife, and was thought on that account a safe man to keep in Congress, be-

cause he did not flaunt the polygamous doctrine in practical shape, under the noses of members. Indeed, some people in Utah believe Hooper was restrained from plural marriage by order of the church, that he might be an available delegate. That was in a time, however, when the Mormons were afraid of the government. Of late they have not cared much for its laws or its officers.

The discovery of a deserted city sixty miles long, cut out of the rocky face of a winding cliff, rewarded the efforts of the Stevenson Smithsonian Institution exploring party, during its researches in New Mexico and Arizona, the past season. This is by far the most important find yet made among the ancients' haunts of the cliff dwellers. Some of the houses contain four and five dwellings, one on top of the other, and on the plateau above the cliff were found many ruins of temples of worship, built of well cut, square stones. A comparison of the collection of pottery and implements gathered in the cliff houses by the exploring party with those obtained in the Pueblo villages, strengthens the theory that the Pueblo Indians are the degenerate descendants of the once very powerful race that built the ruined cities of the plains, and then receding before some more warlike foe, carved out those singular dwellings on the walls of dizzy precipices, and found in them, it may be for centuries, both fortresses and homes. Perhaps the hieroglyphic descriptions seen by Mr. Stevenson will one day be deciphered and found to contain the tragic history of the wasting away by war and famines of the ill-fated people who, like the coneys of the Bible, made the rocks their refuge.

DENVER, Col., 31.—The *Tribune's* Santa Fe special says: Various petty annoyances, such as killing their dogs and other domestic animals, and pulling up tepees in their absence, have been inflicted on the Navajo Indians by whites attached to or following the movements of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway. The Indians have become thoroughly exasperated and threaten reprisal. The report that small-pox, except in sporadic cases, exists among the Apaches, is reported here as true.

CHICAGO, 3.—The *Inter-Ocean* interviewed Governor Murray, of Utah:

Reporter—Have you any definite idea as to what will be the legislation of Congress on the subject of Mormonism?

A.—I have no idea what will be done in the way of legislation. I take it for granted, however, that if Congress will take hold of the question with a view to its peaceable but effective solution, it will pass Mr. Willett's (Mich.) bill, providing for the establishment of a legislative council for the Territory, in lieu of the present Legislative Assembly of the Territory, which is paid for by the United States, and which is composed entirely of Mormons and polygamists, while the legislative council provided for by Mr. Willett's will have its members appointed by the President, with the approval of the Senate. My whole purpose in following the course which I am doing is to secure for Utah and her people the enjoyment in the highest sense of all the privileges of American citizenship. The Governor laughed heartily at the idea expressed in a recent special dispatch to the *Chicago Tribune* from Washington to the effect that he had been summoned to Washington in his own defense, and said such an idea was ridiculous; that the going forth of such a suggestion was simply a part of the systematic attempt made to break him or any one else who attempted a strict enforcement of the laws of Congress and of the United States.

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