

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 19. — Guiteau, in reply to a question, said he did not believe in any religion until conversion, (that's the word they use, you know), which was in 1859, when he came under the influence of Beecher and the Young Men's Christian Association. Beecher, up to that time, was supposed to be a virtuous man. Guiteau told the story of his connection with the Oneida Community, his newspaper experience and his Chicago legal adventures. He was thirty days in the Tombs, and in jail several times, but never was indicted before. In order to secure the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* he offered to make a wealthy man Governor of Illinois if he would advance the money; made no direct promise to anybody else.

Guiteau said to-day in testifying that this idea of buying the *Inter-Ocean* was to make it the great organ of the West, and get the advertising patronage of the *Tribune*. He suggested it to some first-class newspaper men who said it was a brilliant idea and thought it feasible. I consulted several parties and all thought it a grand scheme, but wouldn't put the money into it, so it fell through. Among others I applied to Mr. Adams, President of the Second National Bank of Freeport, supposed to be worth half a million dollars. I told him I would make him Governor of Illinois, and he said he didn't want to be Governor. He had been State Secretary, and was a man of great reputation and character, but he did not pan out very well after my interview with him. He did not have any political aspirations. I wanted to get hold of those who had aspirations and money. They were the kind of fellows to help me. Adams did not seem to care anything about being Governor. He was 60 years of age, and he preferred his old simple way of living and did not care about going into politics. I also consulted my old friend Charlie Reed on the matter. I believe he put \$25 into it which he has not got back yet. [Laughter.] I went into theology after that, and that was worse than the newspaper business. The idea of publishing the New York *Herald* simultaneously in Chicago was a part of the *Inter-Ocean* scheme. Looked about the building and presses. I consulted the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and also the manager of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company. The Atlantic & Pacific was just starting at this time, and its manager was an active young fellow, who also wanted to get business. I said I proposed to duplicate the New York *Herald* dispatches, and he thought it an immense thing, and so it was. We wrote to James Gordon Bennett about the dispatches; think I told him if he helped me out in the matter, I would consider the *Herald* suit at an end.

After you gave up the newspaper enterprise in Chicago, what did you do?

That brought me down to the winter and spring of 1876. I tried to pick up the law business again which I had neglected, but the law business was scarce and I found it hard to get any. Then I went to Wisconsin and worked around the house, studied theology and the new testament, read papers and soaped trees, and that kind of thing. In October, 1876, I was in Chicago during the Moody and Sankey meetings. I attended prayer meetings and services regularly day and night during the three months Moody was there, from October to January. During all that time I was with Moody and bore an active part. I was assisting and helped around in a general way. I spoke at prayer meetings frequently. Sometime in November, during Moody's work, I heard Kittredge, of Chicago, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, say in reference to the text, "If I die, will he (meaning John) tarry till I come, what is that to thee? Brethren, I have to confess as a man of God that I know not what that means." At that time there was much expectation in the public mind that the Savior might soon appear, and the idea has prevailed the people's mind ever since. That set my brain to whirling and I began to investigate it. I went to work in the Chicago public library and I dug out my lecture on the second coming, as a result of that investigation. I went to work and wrote my lecture. My idea of the lecture is briefly

thus: That the second coming of Christ occurred on the destruction of Jerusalem in the clouds directly over Jerusalem; that it was in every spirit world and that the destruction of Jerusalem was an outward sign of his coming. I hold that all those eighteen centuries the churches have all been in error. Supposing the second coming of Christ to be the feature, that is the proposition on which my lecture was written, and that was the result of three or four years' investigation on that subject. Witness then went on to relate his various failures in delivering his lectures in Chicago, Jackson, Racine, Kalamazoo, Ann Harbor, Detroit, Ypsilanti, Toledo, Cleveland, Washington, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Troy and elsewhere. He frequently laughed as he repeated some of the humorous incidents of his failure.

At various times he was put off railroad trains for not paying his fare and arrested for not paying his board bills. At other times he grew excited in asserting that in all he did he was like St. Paul engaged in the services of God and that God was therefore responsible for his board bills. On this latter point he said: I did not give up lecturing because of my repeated failures, I stuck to my work. My idea was, as I was working for the Lord, I would do my duty and let him take care of me as he felt disposed. I went into that whole business to serve the Lord, not to make money. Success or failure was nothing to me. I considered that the Lord's affair. My duty was to continue with my work. Paul had no success because he had new ideas on theology. I kept thinking of Paul all the time, and he stuck to his theory all the time. On my way from Baltimore to Washington I avoided a conductor who had ordered me to get off at a relay house, and so managed to get on to Washington. The most curious thing about it was that after I had changed my seat a man came along and said to me, "My friend, are you for Washington?" I said, "Yes." He said, "Would you like a good boarding house?" I said, "Yes," and he said he could take me to one. Now I had been praying that I would get a boarding house, as I did not want to go to a hotel, and had no sooner got the prayer out than this man came along and was just as free and easy with me as if he had known me for 20 years. Now that I call Providence. I have had hundreds of that kind of experience, where direct answer to prayer has befriended me.

While the prisoner was giving his testimony he was watched most attentively by all the medical experts present, and with great curiosity by every person in the crowded court room. At times he showed exhaustion by lowering his voice, and it was in consequence of these signs that the court adjourned early.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office denied the application of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company to be allowed to procure government surveys of land along its line in New Mexico and Arizona, by means of depositing the estimated cost thereof under the provision of section 2,401 Revised Statutes.

Commissioner McFarland holds that the privilege accorded by those sections is confined to settlers residing in townships to be surveyed, and that corporations are not "settlers" within the meaning of the statutes.

In the Christianity divorce case, Mary F. Lugenbeel, mother of Mrs. Christianity, testified that Christianity had knocked his wife down in her presence, and was drunk nearly all the time with his sons during his visit to Lansing, and they were fighting among themselves daily. Mrs. Christianity here interposed and became involved in angry controversy with Ingersoll, Christianity's counsel, during which she asserted Ingersoll had also been drunk with her husband.

Kirkwood had a conference with the Secretary of War in regard to the conflict of boundaries developed between the proposed military reservation in Utah and in the section of lands provisionally made by the Ute Commissioners for occupancy for the Uncomphagre Indians. The result of the conference was a temporary arrangement by which the threatened difficulties with the Indians were arrested.

Agent Weller, of Mesalero Agency, New Mexico, says the Indians are now quiet. The late trouble was caused by designing white men who incited the Indians to make incursions into Mexico.

Secretary Hunt has completed his annual report. The revised report

of the Naval Advisory Board, is included in it. The Board settled all the main points of difference and now make a unanimous report on the best method of improving and strengthening the navy.

The President approved the report of the Government Commissioners appointed to examine 200 miles of the Northern Pacific railroad recently completed in the Territories of Washington and Idaho.

CHICAGO, 20. — The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The testimony of Guiteau's brother made a marvellous impression and will have no small effect. It was the main subject of talk during recess, and is regarded by all as of great importance. No doubt the prosecution will use it with telling effect in their closing arguments and will urge the jury to accept his life-long opinion as to his brother's mental and moral responsibility against any theory which he may have formed when his brother was arraigned on a criminal charge, and when nature asserted itself and he was bending every energy to save his brother's life and family fame.

The appearance of Guiteau as a witness in his own defense, of course made a great stir. He had a scared look and seemed quite mild, not to say cringing. He cast timid glances around the room as if conscious that he sat in a conspicuous place where he could be available as a target for avengers.

J. T. Quinn, who will be agent in New York for the Northern Pacific Railway, passed through this city yesterday. He stated that the Northern Pacific was completed to Miles City. The road bed is graded to Tongue River, and the track will be down in 40 days. The Missouri River is solidly frozen over at Bismarck, and a temporary bridge is being laid across. The length of the bridge will be 1,200 feet, with approaches 900 feet in length. As the iron bridge will not be put in until next fall, this temporary bridge will be put up this winter and used until the other is ready. The cost of the new iron bridge will be \$1,500,000.

A private telegram says but 20 miles of track remain to lay on the eastern end of the Southern Pacific, to form a connection with the Texas Pacific. Filling this gap will give a through line between New Orleans and San Francisco, connecting with other roads controlled by, or friendly to the Huntington interests.

NEW YORK, 20. — Mining stocks to-day were very active and irregular. The chief interest centered in Robinson Consolidated, which opened at \$5.75, dropped to \$5.25, and closed at \$5.63. There has been considerable talk among mining men here recently about deals in Robinson, which has dropped from \$13 to \$5.25 within the past ten days. At the office of the company here to-day, Prest. Ives stated that the mining engineer had a few days ago officially reported that the estimated ore in sight was \$2,000,000 net. Ives said he could give no reason for the drop, and that it was as much of a surprise to him as anyone else. Gen. Ewing had informed the company that \$200,000 would be forwarded by Dec. 1. The money to pay the usual dividend had not been received, and he could give no reason for its non-payment. He says without reserve that there is something wrong somewhere, which he cannot explain. He also states that Wardenham, the largest stockholder, sold largely some time ago, and that Ewing is now on his way to New York, and his explanation is looked for eagerly by the stockholders.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: The first indictments in the Star route cases were found to-day by the Grand Jury — one against Star-route Contractor Brett for bribing Government officials and defrauding the Government, and the other against ex-Deputy Auditor Lilley, for accepting a bribe.

NEW ORLEANS, 20. — U. S. Consul Buchard at Ruatau has informed Dominique Cefolu & Son, of this city, of the seizure of their schooner *May Eveline*, at Utilla, by Honduras soldiers, and the arrest of the captain. A new captain and crew were shipped and the vessel taken to Ruatau, where the captain is imprisoned. A bond for his release was refused. The matter is to be called to the attention of the authorities at Washington. The cause of the arrest is alleged informally in the schooner's manifest of merchandise during September. The vessel had gone to Utilla twice before, but was not molested till the 8th of November.

A special to the *Pineyune*, from Aberdeen, Miss., says: The young men murdered near there on Satur-

day night, were three brothers, Wm. A., Alonzo R. and a younger brother, all sons of R. P. Walker, a highly respected citizen of Russell County, Alabama. The missing man of the party, supposed to be the murderer, has been arrested at Corinth, and is being brought here under guard.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20. — The steamer *South Carolina*, from Panama, brought up Captain Currie, wife and two children, and four seamen, from the British bark *Sara*, from Hull for San Francisco, burned in the South Pacific. The Captain relates a terrible tale of suffering during the voyage of 23 days in an open boat under a tropical sun. All came near perishing for want of water. The remainder of the crew left in two other boats which became separated from the Captain's and remain unheard from. The Mexican gunboat *Quarez* went from Acapulco on the arrival of Captain Currie to look for the other boats. The *South Carolina* also brought a number of destitute seamen from Manzanilla, belonging to the British ship *Ainwick Castle*, and the American bark *J. B. Bell*, wrecked during the recent cyclone, in Manzanilla harbor. She also brought from Mazatlan the crew of the wrecked bark *Antiochi* and from Sanblas the crew of the schooner *Good Templar*.

Captain Weeks of the bark *Antiochi*, who arrived to-day on the steamer *South Carolina*, reports that after riding the hurricane of October 26th at Manzanilla, they put out to sea. The ship had been somewhat strained at Manzanilla and on a gale arising soon began to leak and shifted ballast. She laid on her beam ends six days and finally went ashore November 10th at Calama Bay, about 80 miles north of Manzanilla. All hands were saved. Captain Weeks describes the hurricane at Manzanilla as terrific. Every house of more than two stories was razed, many of the lower ones blown down, and fragments of buildings flying through the air like feathers. In the surrounding country every tree was torn away and the land swept bare.

BOSTON, 20. — A fire last night destroyed the extensive establishment of the American Rubber Company, East Cambridge, together with the valuable machinery, and a large quantity of stock and manufactured garments. The total loss is \$500,000 on the stock, \$200,000 on the machinery, and \$200,000 on the buildings. Insurance, \$150,000. The Company gave employment to 600 persons, three-fourth women. The corporation was chartered in 1873, under the name of the Eagle Rubber Company, and reorganized two years ago under the present title, with a capital of \$500,000. The factory was doing a heavy business, working until 9 o'clock at night. The works consisted of five buildings, the principal structure being 300 by 500 feet long, and four stories high.

The insurance on the American rubber works, burned last night, is over \$200,000, and is held mostly by companies outside of Boston and in foreign companies.

CHICAGO, 20. — The city council by a vote of 22 to 13, voted to allow the Mutual Union Telegraph Company to string its wires on poles through the streets and to maintain them above ground as long as the present ordinance or ordinances yet to be passed shall permit. Under the existing law it will be two years before they will be compelled to bury them.

ROCHESTER, 20. — Marum's hat store is burned; loss \$40,000. Five persons were injured by an explosion in Palmers' fire-works factory.

MILWAUKEE, 20. — A fire at Oshkosh, Wis., totally destroyed G. C. Griffiths & Co's shingle mill. Loss \$12,000, insurance \$6,000.

WASHINGTON, 30. — Guiteau's recital yesterday of his various experiences as a religious tramp and dead-beat, seems to have whetted an interest in the case, for despite the rain, the crowd was as great as yesterday. Upon the opening of the court, Guiteau was taken directly to the witness box. The witness was asked by Scoville to identify some papers. The first shown him was a handbill announcing a lecture at Evanston, Ills.

"Yes," said Guiteau, turning it around to the jury, and with an air of satisfaction, "that was the announcement of one of my lectures; shall I read it?"

Scoville. — No; I will put the papers in as evidence.

Guiteau then gave his ideas concerning the religious tenets of the

Oneida community. The witness continued to say 1868, instead of '78, and his attention being called to it, he explained: "I don't feel very well to-day. My brain don't work just right, probably owing to the rain." Guiteau then resumed the narrative of his experience in trying to lecture: On one occasion he tried to lecture against Bob Ingersoll who was to deliver a lecture against hell, while he (witness), proposed to lecture on the existence of a hell, while he found, however, the people very ready to pay 50 cents to hear there was no hell, they wouldn't pay a cent to hear that there was a hell.

Witness was asked to identify a book handed to him, and said, "Oh, yes, that's my revised work called 'Truth,' a companion book to the Bible. I have not seen it since it was taken from me, when I was arrested."

Witness then desired to read a passage, and read a page or two descriptive of the trials of the Apostle Paul in endeavoring to introduce Christianity. "That was just my case," said Guiteau, striking his fist on the desk. "I strove to enlighten the world, just as Paul did. I had no money and no friends, and I had just about as rough a time as Paul had."

Witness went to New York from Boston and was on the steamer *Stonington* when she struck the *Narragansett*. He thought his time had come then, but it hadn't. Witness wrote his speech "Garfield against Hancock" in the public library at Boston. It was originally intended for Grant, as he (witness) supposed Grant would be nominated at Chicago, but after Garfield was nominated it had to be all worked over. When in New York, witness called on General Arthur to offer his services in the campaign; he also called at the republican headquarters and saw all the big men. They were glad to see him. He consulted with Gov. Jewell, Gen. Arthur and others. They were very friendly, but told him they must have men of big reputation like Gen. Grant and Conkling to do speaking. Witness added: I was on free and easy terms with Arthur, Jewell and the rest of them. Witness made his first application for office soon after General Garfield's election. He called on General Garfield at the White House. After Garfield was at leisure I shook hands with him and handed him my speech on which was written Paris consulship. He knew me at once, I left him reading the speech, and that was the only interview I ever had with President Garfield. I wish to state here that my getting office, or not getting office had nothing whatever to do with my removing the President. That was the act of an inspiration and was done as a political necessity. The witness then related his experience at the State Department, and his interviews with secretary Blaine. He described, as he termed it, the *modus operandi* of getting at the Secretary of State. Witness described his last interview with Blaine, who rather hurt his feelings by his rather abrupt manner which was so in contrast with his previous cordiality. Witness then determined to see the President, and with a considerable exhibition of excitement, related his efforts to see the President. The witness continued — The party was at loggerheads and I got very much worried over it. I wrote several notes to the President, telling him that something must be done but he paid no attention to it. I kept worrying over the political situation, and I knew this nation was coming to grief.

Witness was then asked as to the inspiration which he said impressed him to remove the President, and replied: "The inspiration, as I understand it, is where a man's mind is taken possession of by the Supreme Power when he acts outside of himself."

Witness then desired to read from some printed slips, purporting to be an interview with the prisoner, giving his theory on the subject. The counsel for the prosecution objected to the reading.

Another crank, named Elias Fitts, alias P. Paul Nesling, from Sodalga, was arrested here to-night. He said he came to save Guiteau. This makes 90 cranks arrested here since Garfield was shot.

Burchard's change of front on the expediency of further silver coinage continues to attract a great deal of attention, because he was the only extreme silver man among the prominent officials in the department. He said to-day he had come to the conclusion that there were two horns to the dilemma, either of