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will get a trial. You have got no right to remove." The court replied in terms which seemed to convince Guiteau of their sincerity. "Very well, I shall do so if you persist in any more disturbance, and there are precedents in this court for such rulings."

Wm. F. Barker, called but failed to appear.

Wm. S. Crawford, wagon driver, saw the firing. Could not see the President but distinctly saw Guiteau aim and fire and saw his arrest. He was questioned by Scoville at some length, particularly as to how Guiteau wore his hat on that occasion. Guiteau put his hat on, remarking: "They're all mistaken in that business, this is the way I wear my hat."

Witness—"Well, perhaps that is the way he had it on, only not quite so far back."

John R. Scott, special officer on duty at the depot, was at the south gate when the first shot was fired; at the second shot he ran in at the gate and across the hall and saw Parke holding a man. It was Guiteau. He, Guiteau, said "I will go to jail, but I want General Sherman to have this letter." Assisted in taking the prisoner to the police station. On the way, Guiteau said "I'm a stalwart and Arthur is now President."

Witness then detailed incidents attending the searching of the prisoner at the station and the finding of the pistol upon his person.

District Attorney Corkhill then handed the pistol to the witness, who identified it as the one taken from the prisoner.

There was a noticeable stir in the court room and a craning of necks in every part of the room, with whispered exclamations of "there's the weapon that killed poor Garfield."

The pistol was handed around and examined by the jury. Their attention being called to the fact that two barrels were empty and four still loaded.

Edmund L. Dubary witnessed the shooting and described scenes connected therewith. He said in his opinion Guiteau had a bad face. Scoville desired this portion of the evidence to be stricken out unless witness would state in what particular feature the prisoner had a bad face. Witness insisted that that was his impression from the prisoners general appearance.

Scoville then said quite sharply—I don't want any opinions from you. Have you ever expressed an opinion on the case?

Witness—I have, sir, frequently. Scoville—Have you ever said you thought the prisoner ought to be hung?

Witness (in an emphatic manner)—I have, most decidedly.

Patrick Kearney, policeman, first saw the prisoner at 8.45 a.m., July 2. He was talking with two hackmen, who were bucking a job from him, as we call it. Witness described the minute of the arrival of the President's carriage and entrance into the depot. His evidence in this particular exactly corroborated that of Secretary Blaine. Soon after the President passed into the depot, he heard shots, and rushing in, seized the man who was running out. The man said, "I want Gen. Sherman to have these papers."

Witness said, "There were two shots, and you are running from the direction of the shooting. I will arrest you." Some gentleman said, "That is the man who shot the President." I had my club in my hand and thought of hitting him. Then I thought about the grand jury and did not hit him." After a few questions had been asked the witness by Scoville, Guiteau, who had been closely following the evidence, exclaimed, "Your honor, will you allow me to ask the witness a few questions? He comes nearer the truth than any of them."

A whispered consultation between Scoville and Guiteau ensued when the former asked the witness: Were you at all excited when you made the arrest? Witness began to make a statement in repetition of his evidence, when Guiteau interrupted saying: "You were the first man who took hold of me, Mr. Officer. I had not moved. I had just put my pistol up." A colloquy then ensued between Guiteau and the witness which created some amusement, but was not interrupted by the Court. Witness in reply to a question, admitted that Guiteau didn't try to run away.

Upon re-assembling, Guiteau addressed the Court with: "Your honor, Judge Magruder, of Maryland, has offered to assist me in this trial, and I want to invite him to meet

me here on Monday morning. I don't know if Scoville knows about it, but I want him in the case. Scoville is doing splendidly, but I want him to have assistance. This is the only way I can get anything before the public to announce in court. No objection was offered, and Guiteau was apparently satisfied, busying himself with writing, occasionally turning to Scoville to assure him that Judge Magruder was a splendid man and he wanted him in the case.

Barton, a colored hackman, testified relative to Guiteau's wish to hire a hack to take him to the cemetery. Barton said the prisoner did not look excited or peculiar, but was perfectly cool. Told me to keep cool and not get excited. He knew what he was looking for. Answering a question witness replied: I think he looks a little thinner than he did.

Guiteau, who appeared both interested and amused at the witnesses replies, said: "Just here it might be well to say that I have had to-day the first square meal since the 2nd of July." This sally raised a laugh in which Guiteau joined heartily.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Byron Andrews was called to the stand simply to identify himself as the correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean. He has received no papers from the prisoner, and did not know him.

While waiting for another witness Scoville rose and said: I give notice now that the defense in this case is insanity, and that we will claim that the burden of proof is on the prosecution. If they intend to introduce evidence on that point they must introduce it before they close.

David Gee:—We think otherwise, and will act according to our own convictions of what is proper. The defense has made no opening.

Scoville—I give you notice now before you close your proofs, I simply want to make it a matter of record.

Judge Cox—I understand.

S. A. Brown, Chief Clerk of the State Department, testified as to frequent visits of the prisoner to the Department, and to witness giving him orders not to send any more of his cards to the Secretary or let him see the Secretary. Did not notice anything peculiar about him except that he was a nervous individual and seemed to have a reluctant look in one eye.

Guiteau—I looked in your eye, Mr. Brown.

Stanley Brown, private secretary of President Garfield, testified as to Guiteau's frequent calls at the White House; of his (witness) telling the ushers that Guiteau must no longer trouble the office. He had told Guiteau himself, and had reiterated twice his application being in consular service must go to the State Department. Witness identified a large number of letters from Guiteau to the President, which the District Attorney proceeded to read. The first is a reminder to General Garfield that he sent a note touching the Austrian mission. He said, Mr. Casson, I understand, wishes to remain at Vienna till fall. He is a good fellow. I should not wish to disturb him. In any event, what do you think of me for Consul General for Paris. I think I prefer Paris to Vienna, and if agreeable to you, should be satisfied with the consulship at Paris. Senators Blaine, Logan and Conkling are friendly to me, and I presume my appointment will be promptly confirmed. I claim to be a gentleman and a Christian. The second letter presses for the Paris consulship, saying: The men that did the business last fall are the ones to be remembered. The third letter suggests to General Garfield: Would it not be well to withdraw Robertson's nomination, on the ground that Conkling has worked himself to a white heat of opposition. It might be quietly done.

Secretary Kirkwood's supplemental report treats of railroads, and says: During the last fiscal year about 6,900 miles of subsidized and land grant railroads, subject to the supervision of the Bureau, have been examined and their books (especially those of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads) carefully compared with the reports rendered by the companies. Although the past severe and protracted winter was accompanied by unusual floods and storms, which destroyed much property and materially increased the expenditures for maintaining the same, it was noticeable that substantial improvements in the property of the roads in which the government has a direct interest, had been made, and in general the reports rendered indicate a marked increase in their business. The gross

and net earnings of the Pacific roads for the year ending June 30th, 1881, are:

Union Pacific—Gross earnings, \$22,765,752; operating expenses, \$11,474,910; net earnings, \$11,290,842. Total number of miles operated, 1,819.

Central Pacific—Gross earnings, \$22,893,344; operating expenses and rentals, \$13,502,504; net earnings, \$9,390,840. Average number of miles operated, 2,164.

Northern Pacific—Gross earnings, \$2,931,802; operating expenses, \$1,946,157; net earnings, \$985,645. Number of miles operated, 754.

The last annual report of the operations of the Texas Pacific has not been received. Secretary Kirkwood reports, however, that the work on this road is being pushed rapidly forward, and it is anticipated that the line will be completed and trains running to El Paso by the first day of January next.

The Secretary suggests that the Thurman Act of May 7th, 1878, should be so amended as to embrace the subsidized portions of the Kansas division of the Union Pacific Railway.

Secretary Folger issued a circular instructing the Inspector of lake and coast steamers to see that every equipment is provided, and the rules and regulations of the board of supervising inspectors is observed.

The population of the United States is finally determined to be 50,155,783.

NEW YORK, 18.—The Boston bank which suspended to-day was the Pacific Mutual, with a capital of \$1,000,000, of which about \$800,000 had been paid in. This bank kept open to pay small checks until after one o'clock, and then closed in suspension. It cleared through the Elliott Bank of Boston.

The Central National Bank was the other bank in trouble, but this bank was carried through by the Clearing House Association, of which it was a member.

According to the News both banks became involved by reason of advances on mining stock, Silver Islet being the principal one, and low priced railroad shares, which were being carried for a speculator named Weeks. The tendency of this disturbance in Boston will be to draw money from here. Already a large amount of stocks owned in Boston, but having a market here, have been thrown on this market, and the result was seen in a decline in prices.

The Pacific National Bank, which closed its doors to-day, has from its inception labored under disadvantages, and has never been a member of the Clearing House. A. J. Benyon, its president, was unfortunately connected with the Exchange Bank in its transactions with Rev. E. D. Winslow. As a consequence of those transactions, the bank was not admitted to the Clearing House. It cleared through the Merchants' Bank. Thursday the Merchants' Bank received from a country correspondent for collection, a draft on the Pacific for \$2,300. The check was presented at the Elliott Bank for payment as usual, but payment was refused on the ground that the bank drawn upon had no funds there. The check was then taken to the Pacific, where it was stated it could not be paid there, but would be paid before the close of banking hours. This promise was fulfilled this morning. However, other drafts coming in under similar circumstances, a similar demand was made, but unlike that of yesterday, the promise was not kept. The immediate cause of suspension was the failure of Theo. Weeks, who had been allowed to overdraw his account. After the trouble of yesterday, a meeting of the directors was called. It was held last evening, and arrangement made which it was thought would tide the bank over its difficulty. The occurrence of the morning overthrew all arrangements.

Commander John P. Cheyne, of the Royal Navy, and an officer on three Franklin search expeditions, stated that he hoped to start for the pole next spring. He advocated the use of a balloon when at the end of his journey, saying that after it passed the pole it might land in Russia and the discovery could be made known in a week after its accomplishment.

Sixteen miles of the submarine cable, intended for the Central and South American Telegraph Company, has been shipped from London. The remainder will be shipped in February next. It is expected this country and Mexico will be in direct telegraphic communication with Peru and Brazil in June next.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—From a dispatch received yesterday, it is learned in all probability there will be a consolidation of railroad interests which will result in the strongest railroad combination that has ever existed in the country. The road, it is said will be a direct transcontinental line from New York to Portland, Oregon, and will comprise the following lines: New York, West Shore & Buffalo; Buffalo & Chicago; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's road. It is claimed the entire line will be in running order in two years. The distance by the road now being constructed between this city and New York is forty miles shorter than any other route, and the line for its whole length runs through a very productive country. The hand of Henry Villard of the Oregon & Navigation Company's road is said to be discerned in this arrangement.

BOSTON, 18.—The market is not so firm for fine fleeces. Slight concessions have resulted in considerable sales. The business of the week has been good—sales amount to 2,800,000 pounds. Transactions in fine Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been 35,000 pounds at 43 and 45 cents—mostly 44 @ 44c, and some very choice lots were taken at the latter rate. Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces have been sold at 41 @ 42c for X, and are in moderate demand, as the stocks are held mostly above the views of buyers. Unwashed fleeces are in demand; medium wools have been more sought after. The sales of all kinds amount to 1,000,000 pounds, including considerable coarse and carpet at 17 @ 20c; fine, at 24 @ 30c; medium, 25 @ 34c per pound. Missouri is selling at 28 @ 30c.

DENVER, 18.—The Republican's Albuquerque (N. M.) special says that on Wednesday night at Bernalillo, John Huddell was fatally shot by a man named Kelly. The same night a murder was committed at Wallace station, on the Santa Fe Railroad.

ATLANTA, Ga., 18.—Track laying on the Georgia Pacific Railroad has begun, Gen. J. B. Gordon, President of the road, driving the first spike. The occasion was one of great interest in the city, indeed, in the whole South.

COLUMBUS, O., 18.—A fire broke out this morning in the Imbecile Asylum, situated three miles west of the city, and entirely destroyed the main building, and part of one dormitory. The loss to the State will be \$15,000. No lives were lost, although the institution contained 614 pupils and nearly 150 employees. All effects of the officers teachers and other employees were consumed. A fireman of the city department fell through the floor and bruised his limbs. The London, Ohio, fire department was telegraphed for, and arrived at 12.30, but the fire was under control. Dr. Doren, superintendent, says he can take care of the pupils for a short time.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The crowd about the court house this morning was far greater than upon any former day. It was with the greatest difficulty that those whose presence was needed in the court room could gain admission. To avoid an otherwise inevitable scramble it had been found necessary to issue tickets of admission, and only ticket holders were permitted to enter.

At 9.40 the doors were opened, and in a few minutes every seat was occupied. The larger portion of the spectators being ladies. Guiteau arrived at 9 o'clock, and without any particular demonstration on the part of the crowd. He was taken at once to the prisoners' room, where he ate a hearty breakfast and expressed himself well satisfied with the progress of his case. Scoville, when questioned in relation to Guiteau's alleged new counsel, Judge Magruder, of Maryland, stated that he was not aware of any tender of services from Judge Magruder. He had received several offers from lawyers, strangers to him, and feared he might make a greater mistake by taking at this late stage of the trial counsel unknown to him than by proceeding alone. He does not expect other assistance than Robinson.

The court opened without incident, and Geo. C. Maynard, electrician, was put on the stand and testified to loaning Guiteau \$10 one time and \$15 at another. Guiteau protested against this line of evidence. He didn't think it was anybody's business whether he owed \$25 or some one

owed him. Maynard is a good fellow and I owe him \$25. That is all there is in it. District Attorney Corkhill desired to prove by the witness that Guiteau borrowed the \$15 with which he bought the revolver. On cross-examination the witness thought Guiteau looked seedy and hungry. The prisoner showed much feeling and frequently interrupted the witness, asserting that he lived in first-class style and wore a 70 dollar suit of clothes. He knew plenty of public men and had all the money he wanted. His mental condition, not his physical condition, was at fault. He had a big load on his mind about that time. The witness did not notice anything about the prisoner's manner, except a sort of skulking gait.

James N. Burart, clerk to Maynard, also testified to the loan of the \$15, and thought Guiteau's walk and the way he held his head a little peculiar.

John Omery testified to selling the pistol to Guiteau. He could not identify it, as there are thousands just like it. The charges were then drawn from the revolver at the suggestion of counsel and much to the relief of the audience.

Pending the examination of the pistol, Guiteau desired to announce to the court that he had invited John B. Townsend, of New York, and Leonard Swett and R. S. Trade, of Chicago, to assist him. There are plenty of brains on the other side, and he desired as much in his interest. There is another matter, he continued, that I desire to call the attention of the court to. There are a number of disreputable characters in the court and some threats of violence have been made. During the week past I have had no fears for my personal safety as the chief of police has kindly furnished me a body guard and I wish to notify all evil disposed persons that if they attempt to harm me my body guard will shoot them down. That's all there is about it. Then turning to the reporters he added, reporters put that down. Col. A. S. Rockwell, the next witness began to detail the occurrences at the depot, when Scoville interposed, acknowledging the killing. Guiteau quickly shouted, "No, your honor, we acknowledge the shooting, but not the killing." Col. Rockwell briefly stated the facts within his knowledge and without cross-examination was followed by Gen. D. G. Swain. The witness was at Elberon when the shooting occurred.

Dr. D. W. Bliss was then called. The vertebra was then handed to the jury and its character and extent fully explained to them. Dr. Bliss was followed with the closest attention on the part of the audience with the sole exception of Guiteau who devoted himself to his papers, only occasionally glancing up with the air of a man being bored with the recital in which he could have no interest. After the vertebra had been returned to the District Attorney's table, Scoville reached over and requested the opportunity of examining it. It was handed to him and Guiteau, who sits immediately on his right, examined it closely as Scoville turned it from side to side. He made no move to touch it, however, and gave not the slightest indication of any feeling other than that of casual curiosity. The examination of witnesses was progressing when the recess hour arrived.

After recess a long and tedious cross examination of Bliss took place; upon its conclusion the District Attorney inquired if the defense proposed to pursue the same course of examination with the rest of the medical witnesses, and upon Robinson replying, about the same, announced that the prosecution had expected to close to-day, but under the circumstances he did not deem it advisable to introduce another witness. Guiteau here attempted to say something when the District Attorney, bowing with mock gravity continued, If Mr. Guiteau will permit me, your Honor, I will move an adjournment. Guiteau appeared to relish the pleasantry and nodding replied, "Oh, certainly, you shall have full chance. Court adjourned."

It is reported that Guiteau was shot, after leaving the court room, the ball taking effect in his hand.

Several rumors are in circulation, one of which is to the effect that when the van in which Guiteau was riding from the court room back to the jail and had reached the vicinity of the Capitol, a man riding on horseback came up and fired two shots, and then rode rapidly away