

tration of the weakness of the defense in the technicalities of court was shown as to this subject. When the government had used its five challenges. [Scoville objected to the fifth challenge, saying, "You have already had four, and this makes the fifth." Judge Cox interposed, saying, "The prosecution is entitled to five." At this Scoville, whose skill in conducting the examination of witnesses as to their qualifications has excited the admiration of the local bar, was, of course, somewhat confused, and then Guiteau turned excitedly to his brother and said, "Robinson did that. He said the government had only four challenges. He is no lawyer." Then looking eagerly over to the reporter's benches, Guiteau exclaimed to them, "Robinson is no lawyer. He said the government had only four challenges. Put that down." This species of reasoning and petty malice helped to convince many of the gentlemen who sat at the reporter's table that Guiteau's manners in court are part of a play, and that he is doing his best to aid his counsel in their plea of insanity.

New York, 17.—The Times says: Jay Gould and C. P. Huntington have concluded to end their Southern Railroad war, and a compromise agreement is to be executed today. The Gould party signed a contract yesterday. The Huntington roads affected by the agreement are the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific; the Gould roads are the Texas Pacific, New Orleans Pacific, Missouri Pacific and its old St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, with the old International and Great Northern. The bitterest of fights have been carried on between these interests competing as the roads do at important points, but by the terms of agreement just reached all the pending litigation is to cease and hence arbitration is to be the rule on all conflicting matters.

CHICAGO, 16.—The Cincinnati Gazette says: At Charleston, West Virginia, Wm. Robinson, a notorious character of Malden, six miles above Charleston, shot the town marshal, Allen Belker, through the heart, last night, killing him. He also fired a shot at the Mayor, but missed him. Robinson was arrested and brought here. It is rumored to-night that a mob is coming from Malden to lynch Robinson.

WASHINGTON, 17.—During the time occupied by the District Attorney, in delivering his argument, the prisoner assumed an air of apparent indifference, and devoted himself to the morning papers, scanning them hurriedly. The argument was delivered by Col. Corkhill in a very effective manner, tears filling the eyes of many in the audience, but the countenance of the prisoner remained unchanged. Toward the close of the argument, he laid his newspaper aside and leaned back in his chair, covering his eyes with his hands, evidently endeavoring to conceal the emotion which he undoubtedly felt. He then drew a package of manuscript from his pocket and commenced writing in a hurried and nervous manner. The prisoner constantly shook his head in approval or disapproval of the statements made in the argument by Corkhill. At one time he interrupted the District Attorney, which action was called to the attention of the Court by Judge Porter, of the counsel for prosecution. Judge Cox announced that it was within the power of the Court to try the case in the absence of the prisoner, and if he persisted in his turbulent remarks, he would cause him to be removed. Guiteau in response, said: "I will not do it again, your honor, but I have very deep feelings in this case." (Laughter.) Mrs. Scoville, sister of the prisoner, cried bitterly during the delivery of the argument, and her little child could be seen appealing in an affectionate manner with "Mamma, mamma, what is the matter?" At the conclusion of Corkhill's argument, there was long and continued applause.

Secretary Blaine was then called to the stand by counsel for the Government and testified. He had known James A. Garfield from 1863 till the time of his death. On reaching the depot on the morning of the assassination, the President turned to say good bye, but he insisted upon accompanying him to the cars. He heard a pistol shot, followed almost immediately by another, and thinking there was some trouble, touched the President for the purpose of hurrying him onward. At this moment the President threw up his arms, exclaiming, "My God, what is this!" The Secretary continuing,

detailed at length the removal of the President to the White House, and other matters pertaining to the shooting, all of which has been published heretofore. He did not see the assassin when he fired the fatal shot, saw the body of President Garfield after his death in Franklin Cottage, at Elberon, N. J.; did not see the body after it was brought to Washington. A number of letters from the files of the State Department were then identified by Secretary Blaine as having been received from the prisoner after which they were read by the District Attorney.

I saw Guiteau very soon after at the State Department. Numerous statements are apt to be exaggerated when we are recalling statements of this kind. According to my recollection he visited the State Department twenty or twenty-five times. It might possibly be not over ten, but eight or ten visits of that kind are apt to make the impression of twenty or twenty-five. [Laughter.] He was a very persistent applicant for the Consul-Generalship at Paris. I never gave him the slightest encouragement; he would receive the appointment. I remember, after persistent and repeated visits, I told him there was in my judgment no prospect whatever of his receiving the appointment, and that I did not want him to continue his visits. I wanted to bring them to an end. I told him there was no prospect of his receiving it." The witness here identified a number of letters from Guiteau and taken from the files of the State Department, and said: "I observe these letters contain the signatures I made on them for identification, and this (indicating the paper) is a speech enclosed in one of the letters, which he alleged to have been made during the political campaign, and on which he based his claim for office. Here (indicating) is the letter that came from the White House, with the ordinary Executive Mansion blanks. It is a mere endorsement of Guiteau Charles, applicant for the Austrian mission. That letter came from the White House in this envelope. I did not see the body of the President after its return here. It was not a pleasant sight, and I did not go to the rotunda of the Capitol to see it."

Scoville, who was examined as to the locality of the shooting, pointing out on a diagram of the Baltimore & Potomac depot the spot on which the shooting occurred. He had received numerous letters from the prisoner, persistently urging to be assigned to speak in the Maine campaign. These letters were doubtless destroyed with other campaign debris. Regarding Guiteau's visits to the State Department, the Secretary said he was one of perhaps 40 applicants on the days he came, and that he suffered the disappointment of the rest in his endeavors to obtain appointment. He at no time noticed anything which would indicate any derangement of Guiteau's mind.

Scoville, in questioning Blaine, referred to the difficulty which arose in the republican party in New York after the appointment of Collector Robertson, and requested that the Secretary explain the situation as it existed.

Secretary Blaine answered a number of questions on the subject of Senators Conkling and Platt and the controversy in the New York Legislature, and upon being further questioned suggested he would make a political speech for the defense if it was desired. Scoville explained his reason for putting the questions, saying he desired to show the feeling of bitterness in political orders with a view to proving the bearing it had upon the prisoner's mind. In reply to further questions the Secretary stated after the assassination of the President, he paid little or no attention to the conflict in the New York Legislature, and in fact thought nothing of politics. He said he invented the term "Stalwart" himself in 1879. Secretary Blaine, after further questioning, left the stand at 12.20 p. m., and the Court took a recess for half an hour. The prisoner at once began to expostulate with Scoville, stating he desired him to comply with his (Guiteau's) wishes in the case, and if he did not do so there would be a big row. He was removed by the bailiffs with difficulty. He desired to continue the conversation. Scoville paid no attention to his client.

Blaine's testimony was heard with great interest, and evoked frequent applause and laughter, which discomfited Scoville at times.

Upon reassembling the resident minister from Venezuela described

the shooting at the depot. The prisoner impressed him as wearing a look of fear. Scoville asked him how Guiteau wore his hat. The witness said on the back of his head. Guiteau interrupted with, "that's false; I wear my hat this way," changing it from a jaunty style to perfectly straight, and added, "I wear it this way and don't go sneaking around." Nothing further was elicited.

Mrs. Sarah B. White, matron of the Baltimore & Potomac waiting room, expressed the circumstances of the assassination as heretofore published. "I here recognize Guiteau as the person who fired the shot; had seen him walking about the gentleman's room before Garfield arrived. Didn't see a pistol in the assassin's hand. When she went to the President's assistance Guiteau was only about three feet back of the President. Saw nothing remarkable about him except that he eyed the ladies' room. She said Guiteau wore his hat straight." The prisoner bowed approval.

Robert A. Parke, ticket agent of the Baltimore & Potomac R. R., testified that he saw Guiteau on the morning of July 2d; saw firing, rushed from the office into the corridor, and seized Guiteau as he fled and held him till he was relieved by a policeman. He didn't see the first shot. His testimony was unshaken by cross questioning.

New York, 17.—Panama advices to the 7th, state that Messrs. Altamirano and Nouse, the peace commissioners named by Chili to treat with the Peruvian government for the restoration of peace and amity, arrived at Callao Oct. 26th. It is probable they will find a government with which to treat. A government of Garcia. Calderon has already received the adhesion of Puno, Ayacucho and the departments of the south. Pierola is said to have fled. Solaris is also in parts unknown. The Lima people expect to hear, at any moment, of the adhesion of Montero to the new order of things.

The steamer *Victoria*, from London reports while close reefing the masts and sails shipped heavy seas, carrying overboard the boatswain and two seamen, and injuring four men. The same sea stove in the life-boat, broke the main boom in three places, and damaged the funnel and sails.

Sidney Dillon, President following Union Pacific resigned his position as director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at a full meeting of the board to-day. Nothing had been done at the meeting toward a reconciliation with the overland railroads, and Mr. Dillon offered his resignation, after stating that the railroad companies intended to put a rival line of steamships on the China route. His resignation was not accepted, but a committee consisting of Russel Sage, Henry Hart and Prest. Houston was appointed to confer further with the officers of the overland roads. It is understood that the railroad companies insist upon the privilege of buying the Pacific Mail steamships now on the China line, the *City of Tokio* and the *City of Peking*, for which they offer a large price, and that on this condition alone they will consent to a new agreement, allowing the steamship company full cargoes and rates. It is estimated that this would reduce the monthly allowance from \$110,000 a month to about \$55,000 or \$60,000. The monthly payments to the Panama Railroad Company, however, amounted to \$70,000 a month, and of this sum about \$60,000 is paid on California freight. A director of the company said this evening that this ultimatum of the overland roads simply meant that the steamship company should do the through business for nothing after having surrendered a line that brought more than one-half of the net earnings of the company. At the same time, he said it was difficult to see how the company could do much better, for the overland railroads had refused to make better terms, and the Pacific Railroad Company was rather desirous that the Pacific Mail should terminate its contract with that company, so that it could put on a line of steamers of its own. The resignation of Dillon was not accepted and that of Huntington of the Central Pacific was not even offered, although it had been written before the meeting assembled. It is understood that the companies will at once place steamers on the China route in opposition to the Pacific Mail. Dillon is reported to have said at the meeting that if the railroad companies were obliged to enter on a fight with the steamship

companies they might as well do it along the whole line.

NORTH FERRISBURG, Vt., 17.—The dwelling of Joseph Maguire was burned yesterday and two of his children perished in the flames.

WASHINGTON, 17.—On his application for the consulate at Paris, I said such an important office is always assigned to gentlemen of conspicuous rank or intelligence and public service. I did not class Guiteau in that rank.

Question. About public services, do you award it for party services?

Answer. It may be for party services, I do not think there are any grounds for misunderstanding me.

Q. I want to ask if it was expected and common in the distribution of those to pass them around as rewards for party services.

A. I should say that such application entered into the consideration and yet were not conspicuous. A great many eligible missions abroad are held by gentlemen who never did any party service at all.

Q. Did you mean it to be understood that on the whole this element of party service was not prominently recognized in the distribution of office?

A. I do not mean to be understood it was not recognized, only that it was not the sole basis on which such things were done, and gentlemen who had nothing of these claims were assigned conspicuous positions.

Q. Was it a peculiarity in Guiteau's application for office that he based his claim on party services?

A. Oh, no! That is very common.

Q. Was it not almost the uniform mode of operation?

A. As a rule, I think you would find that gentlemen who hold conspicuous positions in diplomatic stations are not those who have made application for them on file in the department.

Q. To come nearer home, how about the collectorship in the leading cities?

A. I am not in the Treasury Department. (Laughter.)

Q. You know nothing about it?

A. Nothing but hearsay, and that I suppose would not be accepted.

Q. What was the condition of the republican party as to unanimity and harmony for six weeks before the shooting of the President?

A. (After a pause). There were dissensions, were they not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They created a good deal of excitement in the country?

A. I should say not in the country.

Q. I mean among the people.

A. The dissension was largely local. There were difference between the President and some members of the party about some matters in New York.

After some sharp interrogations, in which Blaine seemed to shrink from discussing Conkling's resignation, Scoville said:

Q. How was it with Senator Conkling, of New York, did he do anything that lead to the trouble that fanned the difference, or promoted it?

A. What difference? (Laughter.)

Q. In the republican party.

A. About what?

Q. Oh, of course if you do not know you need not answer.

A. If Conkling spoke he must have spoken about some particular thing.

Q. I do not want any long disquisitions, I simply ask you to state to the jury the substance of the trouble in the republican party?

A. I don't exactly see the point about which the counsel desires me to testify. I have no reluctance to testify, and I hope he will not construe my answer in that way. The President had appointed Robertson collector of customs at New York, and on that account or the propriety of it, there grew up a feeling between him and his administration and the senator from New York.

Q. What was done by the senators from New York after the disagreement arose with the administration?

A. They resigned. Yes, sir. (Break in dispatches.)

After recess Guiteau said to the Court, "I think it an outrage to have an incompetent counsel forced on me. Scoville is doing splendid. I most distinctly approve of his services. I want a chance to defend myself; and there will be a row all the way through if I don't have it." All this time Guiteau was resisting an officer who was trying to make him take his seat, and was talking in his usual jerky, disconnected

way. "I am not satisfied with this business," striking the table with fist, "and will not have it."

Judge Cox, severely; "If you do not keep silence I will have you removed."

Prisoner, "I do not care if you do. The American people have something to say about this matter. It is an outrage I should not be heard in my own defence."

A whispered conversation followed between Guiteau and Scoville and counsel, and the former apparently convinced subsided into absolute quiet and devoted himself to his papers. District Attorney Corkhill then offered in evidence certain letters which were yesterday read to Blaine and identified by him.

W. K. Wagner was next called as a witness, but failed to respond.

Jos. K. Sharpe was then sworn. He did not see the shooting, but saw the prisoner attempting to escape and witnessed his arrest.

Ella Medgeley next testified to hearing a conversation between Guiteau and the hackman, while the former was arranging with him for being driven to the cemetery. She also witnessed the shooting and gave her testimony in a clear and straight forward manner. She was closely cross-questioned by Scoville, but adhered strictly in every particular to the evidence in chief. Being questioned as to Guiteau's manner when talking to the hackman, she said he was pale and appeared troubled. She thought he must be going out to see the graves of some dead friends. The witness described minutely the shooting, the relative positions of the parties at the time that each shot was fired and was positive that the first shot took effect, as the President threw up his hands and commenced to sink down. At the second shot Guiteau stepped two or three steps nearer and held his arm higher. This witness proved to be the best one yet examined upon the incidents of the shooting.

Joseph A. Davis, gate keeper of the Baltimore and Potomac depot was then called. He said he merely caught a glimpse of the prisoner after he was arrested.

During the rest of the examination of these witnesses Guiteau was apparently absorbed in his papers, but when allusion was made to his looking as if he wished to see the graves of dead friends he glanced quickly at the witness and muttered, "I am sure to find a finger chattered lips."

Long before the hour for opening the criminal court several hundred ladies and gentlemen assembled in the eastern corridors and patiently awaited admission to the courtroom. At nine o'clock the prison van drove up, and Guiteau clutching a large bundle of papers in his manacled hands, shuffled himself into the building. There was a marked absence of the noisy demonstration on the part of the bystanders, yet Guiteau plainly betrayed a fear of sudden violence which always marks his movements whenever he deems himself at all exposed to danger. He was taken to the prisoners' room, where he devoted himself to reading papers.

At 9.30 the seats reserved for the general public were entirely filled, four-fifths of them being occupied by ladies.

Upon opening court Scoville requested the Court to take some measures to prevent the prisoner from giving to the public his unauthorized communications and also to prevent the annoying interruptions of the prisoner in the court room. This brought on a scene, during which Guiteau demanded that Scoville should go out of the case, that he was no criminal lawyer and had no sense; that he talked one thing to him in private and another in public. Scoville endeavored to explain to the Court, but Guiteau became more and more excited, and addressed himself alternately to the Court and to Scoville, and the bailiffs, who were endeavoring to keep him quiet. To the Court he said: "I represent myself, you honor, and I shall do as I please about counsel." Then turning to Scoville, "You have no capacity, and I won't have you manage my case." Then turning to the bailiffs, he shouted, "You mind your own business, you confounded fools, you ain't got no sense."

The Court again stated to the prisoner in decided terms that he would order his removal and proceed in his absence.

At this, Guiteau shouted excitedly, "I don't care if you do. The court in Bane will reverse you and I

Continued on page 684.