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AMERICAN.

PITTSBURG, 10.—News of a horrible and shocking holocaust which occurred at Rock Cut, seven miles from this city, this morning about 3 o'clock, by which 16 men were burned to death, and a large number fatally burned, has just been received here. The fire occurred in a boarding house in which nearly 50 workmen, employed at Davis' Island Dam, were boarding.

This morning's horror exceeds anything in this vicinity since the collision. On 28th Street between 2nd and 3rd, a frame boarding house located on the line of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, some seven miles below the city, was set on fire by the explosion of a lamp, and of a party of 40 persons known to be sleeping, only 24 escaped alive, and even they were all more or less burned, and not one of them succeeded in securing their clothes, so rapid was the progress of the flames. Others were literally roasted to death without the possibility of an effort being made to rescue them. The building in which the fire occurred, as stated above, was located about seven miles from the city, at a place called Cut Rock, and was owned by Martin Joyce, contractor, but was under the management of Mr. L. V. Kown, a boarding house keeper. It was about 30 feet wide and 50 feet in length, and constructed of 16 boards placed on end. It had a board roof with a very steep pitch, and a loft formed by the sloping roof was the place in which the laborers were huddled for the night. In the lower story was the dining room, and at one end of the building was the kitchen. The stairs leading to the loft were little better than a ladder, and were located just at the side of the door leading from the dining-room to the kitchen. In the loft bunks were arranged but the only lights which penetrated were two openings without glass, but which were closed at night with sliding doors, so as to keep out the chill wet air. Into this dark loft some 43 men were supposed to have slept last night. At least that number were at supper last evening and none were reported away when the hour for retiring came.

The origin of the flames, which wrought such terrible destruction to human life, and which caused such agony to those who escaped from the death trap was the upsetting and explosion of a kerosene oil lamp. The story as told by an eye witness of the fire, was substantially as follows:

Between two and three o'clock this morning, Mr. Kown, the boarding-house keeper, arose and kindled the kitchen fire. He left a lighted lamp on a table near the door leading to the dining room, and went to arouse his wife and servant girls. While he was gone the explosion occurred, and in an instant the dining room was filled with flames. Mr. Kown succeeded in escaping with his wife and his girls, but could not do more than call upon those upstairs to escape for their lives. In another moment the flames had enveloped the stairway, thus cutting off the means of escape for the doomed men above, except through the small openings at either end, and from these the sliding doors had to be removed.

The loft was filled with straw and combustible material used in bedding, and it was only those who were nearest to the opening who could make their exit. Twenty-three occupants of the rooms, on account of the stifling smoke, which even the horrid flames could not consume, succeeded in squeezing through the openings some way, and with their underclothing on fire rushed frantically about the room, first to one side and then the other, their location being known by their cries, until the smoke suffocated them and their voices were stifled. In less time than it takes to tell it, the building was wrapped in sheets of fire and the survivors could only writhe with pain and shiver in the frosty air of the early morning. As soon as possible, word was sent to other boarding houses along the line of work in progress, and physicians were summoned from the neighborhood and the city. Special engines were sent down the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Road, and in the meanwhile the shivering creatures were provided with such clothes as could be obtained. The seriously injured were brought to the depot on the

south side, and thence removed to the West Pennsylvania Hospital, while those who were less seriously burned were removed to the hotel of Martin Joyce, on Pennsylvania Avenue. The scene this morning of the site of the ill-fated building, were of a sickening character. In a heap in one corner of the ruins were the charred remains of six men who had evidently succumbed to the fiery element while endeavoring to escape through the openings in the roof. Among these was the body of Patrick Foley, one of the foremen. From the best source of information the following is a list of those who are known to be missing or dead. There are others yet to be added to the list. Patrick Foley, Michael Donohue, Thos. Foster, Jas. Curran, Jno. Reilly, John Kennedy, Jerry Hanlon, John Connors, John Connelly and John Duffy. Among those sent to the hospital are John Connelly, Martin Taffey, Michael Morgan, Michael Leonard, Hugh McKeon and Wm. Barr.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The number of bills introduced in the Senate during its yesterday's session was 350, which is nearly as many as were introduced in that body during the entire third session last Congress. One senator alone has introduced 33 bills since last Monday. A large proportion of the measures introduced thus far are copies of private relief bills that heretofore failed to receive final action.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Vest for the improvement of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, provides for the expenditure of \$10,000,000 under the direction of the engineer corps of the army—one-half of the amount upon the Mississippi, and the remainder upon the Missouri—in accordance with the plans already recommended by the Mississippi River Commission. The bill also authorizes the Attorney General to institute proceedings in the United States courts having jurisdiction for the appropriation of land and material necessary for the prosecution of the work, the land and material so appropriated to be appraised.

NEW YORK, 10.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special says: The owners of silver bullion have apparently become frightened at the recommendations of Secretary Folger and the Director of the Mint, Burchard, regarding the discontinuance of the coinage of standard dollars, as there was more than double the usual amount of bullion offered the Treasury this week at somewhat reduced prices.

PITTSBURG, 10.—A boiler burst in the Keystone rolling mill, killing one and wounding ten men. There were 350 employees in the mill, and it was a frightful scene of excitement. It was a wonder more were not killed. Pieces of boiler went 400 yards, and some then did serious damage. Cause unknown. John Dunn, a fireman, was killed, and it is thought Abraham Gideon will die. More of the rest were fatally injured.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., 10.—Gertrude Dyke, aged 20 was waylaid by Elsworth Creuvring, at Naitown, this afternoon, and ravished. Sometime after her brother met Creuvring and killed him.

LEBANON, Ky., 10.—A fire is now burning which may prove very destructive. The court house will certainly be destroyed.

TOPEKA, 10.—Six more employees of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad were arrested to-day for frauds.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Frelinghuysen has been nominated for Secretary of State.

Dr. E. C. Spitzgar, New York, testified that he had made nervous and mental diseases a specialty. Had testified as expert 25 times. Examined Guiteau in jail yesterday, was satisfied he was insane. The main features in the prisoner's case were a tendency to form delusive opinions and morbid projects, and strong imbecility of judgment. While I have no other evidence than the expression of his face, I should have no doubt that he is a moral imbecile or a moral monstrosity.

Scoville in a hypothetical question asked if the witness thought the prisoner insane July 2nd. The witness declined to answer hypothetical questions.

The prisoner was insane when he examined him, and must have been more or less morbid mentally throughout his life, and was probably insane July 2nd.

Davidge made some very pointed inquiries as to the standing and opportunities for professional acquirements enjoyed by witness, to which Scoville objected.

WASHINGTON, 12.—It having been stated that the witness (Spitzgar) was a veterinary surgeon, Scoville had no cause to be ashamed, Davidge said, only that his treatment must have been chiefly of horses, and he must be a horse doctor.

Witness (red and excited)—My treatment will be confined to asses, when an ass with two legs asks stupid questions, I endeavor to trap him as he deserves. (Laughter) Witness visited the jail as Prof. Brown, a phrenologist, so as to talk to the prisoner. Witness declined to express an opinion as to whether Guiteau is able to distinguish between right and wrong, or whether he was morally responsible, but said that since the prisoner had been a lawyer, he has always known the ordinary legal consequences of criminal acts.

Guiteau—I have not been a lawyer for five years.

Judge Cox—You see that don't help you any.

Witness—Could not say anything about the condition of the prisoner July 2nd.

Guiteau—There was no depravity about this case at all; I think it's a burning shame for the prosecution to harp upon that word "depravity." I have been a consistent Christian all my life, and because I committed adultery to get rid of a woman I did not love, and owe a few hundred dollars, it's a burning shame for the prosecution to blacken my character.

Despite cries of silence and order, Guiteau continued to shriek at the top of his voice, I'm not afraid to go to the gallows if the Lord Almighty wishes me to go there. I expect an act of God that will blow this Court and Jury out of that window to protect me if necessary. I want to thunder this in the ears of the American people.

Davidge—Oh, this pantomime business is getting played out.

Guiteau—You are getting played out, and your theory of prosecution.

Recess was then taken.

Dr. Fordice Barker, a distinguished physician, testified defining insanity in its several phases. His comprehensive and positive conclusions all accorded with the theory of the prosecution.

Judge Cox asked what the witness meant by irresistible impulse. The answer was the reversion of emotions to such a degree as to produce conduct entirely at variance with an individual's former life, and to such a degree as to completely control the will power, would constitute "irresistible impulse."

Guiteau asked, "Where a man is impelled to commit a crime by an impulse he can't resist, is he sane or insane?"

When that fact can be proven, sir, it is insanity.

Guiteau, "That's just my case, sir," (with an air of perfect satisfaction to Scoville), "Come, that's the whole case. Let's have a recess, I'm getting hungry."

Mrs. Scoville asked, can a man be born insane?

Guiteau, "You keep still, it's all they can do to put up with me."

Answer—No, madame; he could be born an idiot or imbecile. Insanity is an acquired state after birth.

Recess.

After recess, L. S. Gobel, of New York, took the witness stand.

Guiteau—If your honor pleases, I would like to know what they intend to prove by this witness. I think we have had about enough of this kind of testimony. I only know this man slightly.

Judge Cox—It is not necessary to state in advance; go on Mr. witness.

Witness was in the life insurance business; prisoner desired to solicit for him. Witness paid him \$25 but never realized any business from his efforts. Prisoner told witness he was about to marry a wealthy lady and was to have the Austrian mission, and wanted to borrow \$200; witness did not think that he evidenced unsound mind.

W. P. Copeland, a journalist, was called and identified some newspaper slips.

Guiteau—You're no lawyer, Copeland.

H. T. Ketcham, of New York, attorney-at-law, knew the prisoner in 1873, when he occupied a desk in the office of Judge Howes. Witness related an instance of Guiteau's obtaining money under false pretences.

Scoville objected to all the testimony going to show the commission of any other crime or misdemeanor of the prisoner.

Guiteau—(indignantly)—I never

got a cent from this man in my life. He was only a poor clerk. I did not consider him a proper associate for a high-toned lawyer like myself.

The prisoner continually interrupted the witness and insisted that the evidence was entirely irrelevant. Finally turning to Scoville, he said: "You are getting badly cracked on this matter. If you had any sense you would see that it does not do our cause any good. You will be on trial as a crank yourself. Why you are getting worse than Corkhill."

Henry Wood, of Philadelphia, had known the prisoner some years; never saw anything to indicate he was of unsound mind; always thought he was possessed of rare intelligence. Witness knew Guiteau's wife from the neighborhood of his family; have rendered her service. Guiteau called upon him to thank the family for their kindness.

Guiteau here took occasion to slander his wife in most outrageous terms. Adjourned.

NEWARK, N. J., 12.—An agreement has been made by the directors of the Mechanics' Bank which provides that the nine directors shall contribute \$700,000 to pay depositors under \$200 in full and other depositors 75 per cent., within three months, provided creditors agree to surrender their claims against the institution, and relieve stockholders of their assessments, provided the latter assign their shares to persons to be designated by the directors. The amount which may be realized from Nugent & Co. will be delivered pro rata besides 75 per cent.

A Washington says: Sixteen of the experts summoned on either side of the Guiteau trial have held a consultation, at which it was found that all were agreed in opinion that the assassin is sane and legally responsible for the murder of Garfield. This number includes practically the whole body of experts now here attending the trial. One of them said to-night that he did not know of a single expert who would testify that Guiteau was insane.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—Last night, at Vistiacion Valley, in this county, Pater Pestareno called upon a young girl to whom he was strongly attached. Her brother, Giatano Giocatta, who was strongly opposed to Pestareno's attentions, found them together and attacked the suitor with a knife. The girl and her mother interfered, when Giatano assaulted them also, severely injuring his sister, wounding his mother, probably fatally, and inflicting stabs on Pestareno from which he died this morning. The murderer was arrested. All the parties are Italians.

ORSEGO, Mich., 12.—Prentiss & Nevins' fanning mill is burned. Loss \$20,000; uninsured.

MILWAUKEE, 12.—The elevator at Pfister & Vogel's tannery fell this afternoon and killed Franz Eichenbradt and fatally injured Otto Greenwald and August Uncke, and severely injured Christian Heger and Fred Kruth.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Senator Edmunds to-day introduced a bill to punish polygamy in Utah, which Christianity introduced in the 45th Congress. It provides that every person who has a husband or wife living, whether in a Territory or other place over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction, who hereafter marries another, whether married or single, and any man who hereafter simultaneously, on the same day marries more than one woman, in a Territory or other place over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction, is guilty of bigamy, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, and by imprisonment for a term of not more than five years; but this section shall not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage, whose husband or wife by such marriage is absent for five successive years, and is not known to such person to be living, nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which has been dissolved, or declared void by a court.

Sec. 2. That in any prosecution for bigamy under any statute of the United States, it shall be sufficient cause of challenge to any person drawn or summoned as a juror or talesman first, that he is or has been living in the practice of bigamy, or polygamy, or that he has been guilty of any offense prohibited by this section; or second, that he believes it morally, religiously, or legally right for a man to have more than one living and undivorced wife at the same time, or to live in the practice of cohabiting with more than one woman, and any person appearing, or offered as a juror or

talesman, and challenged on either of the foregoing grounds, may be questioned on his oath as to the existence of any such cause of challenge; and other evidence may be introduced bearing on the question raised by such challenge; but as to the first ground of challenge mentioned, the person challenged shall not be bound to answer if he shall say upon his oath, that he declines on the ground that he offers, his answer may tend to criminate himself; and if he shall answer as to said first ground, his answer shall not be given in evidence in any criminal prosecution against him under this section; but if he declines to answer on the ground that he fears his answer may tend to criminate himself, he shall be rejected as incompetent. That issue of plural marriages, known as Mormon marriages, in cases in which such marriages have been solemnized according to the rites of the Mormon sect, in any Territory of the United States, and such issue shall have been born before the 1st day of November, 1879, is hereby made legitimate.

There was laid on the desk of each congressman, this afternoon, ready for the meeting of the House tomorrow, a handsomely engraved card, bearing on one fold the President's message on polygamy, printed in letters of gold, and on the other fold, in crimson, the admission filed by one of the parties in the pending Utah contest: Geo. Q. Cannon, contestant, protesting that the matter in this paper contained is not relevant to this issue, do admit that I am a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, commonly called Mormons, that in accordance with the tenets of said church, I have taken plural wives, who now live with me, and have so lived with me for a number of years and borne me children. I also admit that in my public addresses, as teacher of my religion, in Utah Territory, I have defended said tenet of said church, as being in my belief, a revelation from God. Each card is inscribed, "Respectfully dedicated to the 47th Congress by the Women's National Anti-polygamy Society of Salt Lake City, Utah."

CHICAGO, 13.—A special to the *News* from Washington says: The *London Standard* says of Blaine's instructions sent to the American ministers at Lima: It may be absurd, but it is only carrying out the Monroe doctrine to its legitimate conclusion, to assume that by and by we shall see representatives deputed from Washington to control the relations of the Emperor of Brazil with the European powers and the savages of Patagonia invoking the aid of the United States commission to compose their difference. What is the temper of the cabinet at the present moment we can only infer from the peculiar sentiment which has confused the discussion of the canal question. As to Peru, it is not wholly perhaps a matter of sentiment. It is true that Blaine has resigned, and Americans will have no longer to admire the glowing periods in which he has maintained the pretensions of his country, but American diplomacy, or uniformity will be much the same whether the dispatches are penned by Frelinghuysen or Blaine. It is not improbable that President Arthur may soon announce that peace is restored and a new protectorate by the United States established.

WARENTOWN, Va., 12.—Lordas Triplett and Arthur Davis quarrelled to-day. Davis got Triplett's head under his left arm and deliberately blew his brains out. Davis was arrested but made his escape.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—An Austin, Nevada, dispatch says: About half-past one, this morning, a party of masked men forcibly entered the jailor's room in the court-house building, overpowered him and forced him to give up the keys of the jail and cell door, containing Richard Jennings, who in cold blood shot and killed John A. Barrett, an old and respected citizen, the night before, without provocation. Jennings was taken out and hung from the balcony over the front door.

ATLANTA, 13.—The stables of the Atlanta Street Railway Company, together with several small buildings adjacent were entirely destroyed by fire to-night. A number of mules were burned to death.

KANSAS CITY, 13.—A Rock Island freight train collided with a train on the Hannibal division this afternoon. Both engines were wrecked, one engineer killed, another engineer and one brakeman seriously, and a fireman fatally hurt.