

audience. The people applauded and the press to-morrow will praise the pluck she has shown in inaugurating so great a dramatic departure. *The Democrat* and *Chronicle* say: Her voice, her manner, the very lie she gave to the part was effeminate, and not once could one lose consciousness of the fact that it was a female interpretation of the character, but her realing made it very impressive at times, and without exaggeration it may be said the mental interpretation was a revelation. She was at her best in the soliloquies, and her dramatic action was surprisingly good. She has certainly made a comparative success, but the proportions it will assume only the future can decide.

DETROIT, 19.—The failure of the People's Bank at Tecumseh, promises to be a bad affair. The liabilities are now estimated at \$80,000; assets, \$50,000. The list of depositors is very large, obtained by its payment of interest on deposits. They consist of clerks, women, farmers and merchants who had small sums and who are least able to bear the loss. It is believed the money has been lost in speculation, and there is great indignation over the affair.

PHILADELPHIA, 19.—It is understood here that the railroad war ended to-day, and that Monday rates on freights will be advanced twenty cents on grain and provisions and forty-five cents on first class; also that there is to be a general pool of passenger and freight business. The board of arbitration as yet is to perfect details.

BOSTON, 19.—The bank examiner turned the Pacific Bank over to the directors, they furnishing bonds that the bank will open in 10 days.

CINCINNATI, 19.—Gen. Jacob D. Cox has furnished the following answer to his Fitzjohn Porter letter for publication:

House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.,
February 18, 1891.

My dear Cox:
In our 25 years of acquaintance and friendship, you have never done a greater service to the truth, or given me so valuable a help as in your letter of the 14th inst., which I have just received. I have been so stung by the decision of the Scofield board that it is very hard to trust my own mind to speak of it as it appeared to me. I have made a strong effort to separate myself from the case and to look at it intelligently as though it related only to a piece on the chess board and not to living men or men who had ever lived, and all my best efforts have brought me out precisely to the conclusions of your letter. Still I have not yet made in the light of the new testimony, a careful strategic study of the field and map as you have done, but how curious it is that what you say now, with the new maps before you, is an exact picture of the field and Porter's conduct upon it, which glowed in such strong colors in the mind of the court martial 17 years ago, and now my dear friend, I need your help still further and need it more than ever in our acquaintance, overwhelmed as I am with the current daily work of the House, it is almost impossible for us to get the time to go minutely through all the mass of this new evidence as I ought to do.

With kindest regards,
I am as ever, yours,
Signed, J. A. GARFIELD.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Scofield, resumed his argument this morning. Guiteau brought into court with him a roll of manuscript said to be an elaborate preface to his speech which has already been published. His counsel seem to think this morning that Judge Cox will allow him, under certain conditions and restrictions, to address the jury, when Scofield has concluded.

Scofield called attention to the testimony of Dr. Hamilton, one of the Government conspirators, as he termed him. He read from his testimony, and said from the very start Dr. Hamilton had perverted his testimony and studiously made use of the very strongest adjectives, showing the intensity of his feeling, as though every effort on his part designed to secure beyond peradventure the conviction of the prisoner; in short, his failings led him to transcend the bounds of truth, and those expressions are used by him, as it appears to me, for express purpose of manufacturing a feeling in your minds against the prisoner.

Scofield produced the diagram, showing a section of the prisoner's head.

"That's not in evidence," said Corkhill.

"It is," replied Corkhill, "an exact facsimile of the diagram you put in (reaching across the table to the District Attorney). You can take it and see that it is so."

Corkhill (shaking his head contemptuously)—Impose it on the jury, if you wish; don't put it on me.

Scofield (earnestly)—I will take a rule and make measurements right here before the jury.

Corkhill—Oh don't, your speech is bad enough; your testimony will be worse.

Scofield (half apologetically)—Well, Col. Corkhill, I am doing the best I can, and am honestly endeavoring to get the truth before the jury.

Scofield continued, with frequent interruptions on the part of the district attorney. Taking up the diagram of Guiteau's head, offered in evidence by Dr. Hamilton, Scofield said: "I propose to show that Dr. Kempster lied, when he told you this diagram was a correct representation of Guiteau's head. He attempted to convince you that Guiteau has an unusually symmetrical head, and I propose to show you that his evidence in this respect was absolutely false."

Scofield continued to discuss the subject of the diagrams.

Guiteau took advantage of a pause and called out: "The District Attorney has run out of money. He can't pay these fellows till he can get an extra appropriation from Congress, (laughing.) They had better have stayed in New York, they will get home with less money than they expected. It serves them right."

Scofield said he must protest against Corkhill's continually volunteering his own testimony as he did yesterday, when he wanted to cast a slur upon the witness Moss. "I have seen the record this morning, said Scofield, and have learned the reason for the District Attorney's effort against that witness. It seems Moss had to sue Corkhill in a magistrate's court for a three dollar wash bill, which the District Attorney owed Moss' wife, and the record says the District Attorney paid it and it was one dollar and twenty-five cents."

Guiteau (exultantly)—If they should undertake to sue Corkhill for all he owes it would take the time of all the courts to attend to the business.

Scofield: I very much dislike to bring out such things in the court room, but whether the District Attorney persists in his mean, little personalities he compels me to retaliate.

Shortly afterward, Corkhill again interrupted, when Davidge, who had come in, protested with mock gravity. "Oh don't interrupt him, in heaven's name, don't interrupt him, he might stop altogether." (General laughter, in which Scofield joined.)

WASHINGTON, 20.—Guiteau here announced the papers had belied him again. He only spent the nights and mornings of those three or four days preparing his speech—not three weeks. Recess.

After recess Scofield said: I might detain you gentlemen, for weeks longer with just such observations as I have been making upon the evidence introduced by the prosecution, but I shall not dwell upon the facts. I will close with a few general observations.

Scofield then went on to say that laws were framed for the punishment of sane people, not the insane. When a man has overstepped the boundary line of sanity and has committed a crime, he should not be punished as should be a sane man. If you find reasonable doubt as the law mercifully declares, of his sanity, you shall give him the benefit of it. The object of human punishment is not for revenge.

Scofield discussed also at length the demoralizing influence of the scaffold, and expressed the opinion that crimes would be diminished by the abolition of capital punishment. He then proceeded to anticipate the arguments of Judge Porter, and to point out to the jury the fallacy of the arguments which he predicted Judge Porter would advance to support the theory of the prosecution, and to secure the hanging of Guiteau. In conclusion he said:

It has often been said that our jury trials are farces, and I have in my practice frequently heard it said that the jury system ought to be abolished, because juries make mistakes, because they are influenced by the eloquence of advocates; because they are influenced by justice, not by evidence, but by the last address. But, gentlemen, I thank God that there was a time when my

ancestors stood up against wrong and injustice, and wrested from a despot the right of trial by a jury; and I have never yet seen the time when I would wish to see the right abolished. I feel more secure and more safe in this mode of the administration of justice than in any other, so long as juries are honest. It does not require that you should have read Kent or Blackstone; it requires that you should have honest hearts and clear heads, and above all, that you should be fearless to find for the right, regardless of whether your fellow men may approve or not. This is what I shall expect of you, gentlemen. I leave it with you, gentlemen, thanking you for your kind attention.

Corkhill stated that in behalf of the prosecution he would withdraw all objection to Guiteau addressing the jury; that this trial had been long and expensive, and he did not desire to give any opportunity for an objection upon which to form a demand for a new trial.

Reed, with some vehemence, maintained that the District Attorney had no right to influence the jury by such an imputation as he had said.

Guiteau—I appreciate the unexpected courtesy of Corkhill, and don't wholly agree with Reed, your honor.

Judge Cox stated he had decided to allow the prisoner to speak.

Davidge, who had just come in, inquired: Is the prisoner to speak, your Honor? If so, I would like to inquire about how much time he will occupy.

Guiteau—I shall deliver to the jury my speech, which has been published in all the newspapers.

Davidge—I have not seen it.

Guiteau—Well, then, I would advise you to get it at once and read it. I shall want about two hours, your Honor. I can speak rapidly.

As Guiteau had not prepared his speech to-day, the court adjourned till to-morrow.

Davidge stated that Judge Porter is in quite feeble health, and probably will be unable to speak before Monday. It is probable, therefore, that the court will adjourn at noon to-morrow until Monday.

Brentz, Delegate from Washington Territory, has just introduced a bill and got it referred to the subcommittee of the House on Territories, for the admission into the Union of the State of Washington, to be composed of Washington Territory and three counties of Northern Idaho. Ainslie, Delegate from Idaho, is fighting the bill, because it takes in part of his Territory, and he is backed by other Territorial Representatives, who do not like the precedent this bill would establish. They fear, should this bill pass, that other Territories wanting to become States might endeavor to capture portions of adjoining Territories in order to increase their population; hence a determined fight will be made against Brentz' bill, which has been referred to a subcommittee consisting of Aldrich, Van Voorhis and Richardson, two republicans and one democrat. The republicans are desirous of getting part of Dakota admitted as a State, and therefore it is not likely they will embarrass that movement by taking up the application of Washington to become a State.

It is to-day believed in the best informed senatorial circles that Sherman's 3 per cent. funding bill is doomed to certain defeat. The debate this week has developed unexpectedly strong opposition to the measure in its present form, and for fear of the adoption of obnoxious amendments, either in the Senate or in the House, a motion to lay it on the table early next week will doubtless be made.

NEW YORK, 20.—Mr. Charles Colne, secretary of the Panama Canal, stationed in this city, said to-day that Mr. A. Reclus succeeded Mr. Verbruggle as chief engineer, and will carry out the plans for '82 so laid down by the company in Paris and approved by the committee appointed by the French Academy of Science. These plans contemplate pushing and digging from Colon to Gatun, and the construction of a great dam at Gamboa, which is to hold the water of Chagres River. There are eight excavators now at work, the earth from the cuts being heaped up for the banks of the canal in swampy regions near the coast. Two large steam dredges are clearing out the mouth of the future canal at Colon. About 1,000 men are at work, and a vast quantity of material and machinery is on the way from France, sent by the contractors for the work, Couveraux & Hersart, the firm which took an im-

portant part in the construction of Suez canal, and which built extensive works at the port of Antwerp, are expected on the Isthmus before spring, to inspect the work done. Some of the material used on the Isthmus on canal work has been bought in this city. Dump cars and platform cars to the value of \$40,000 were recently made in Massachusetts and sent out by steamer. Two steam fire engines, bought in this city, went out by the last steamer, besides fifteen iron riveters, six portable houses, costing \$15,000, and eight sail boats for traffic on the Chagres River, besides furniture for houses, a stone-crusher and other material bought in this country.

The condition of trade and business has not been so active as last week, but is moderately good for this season. The year may be said to have started well. Changes noted in the values of commodities. In the dry goods trade, though there are a good many buyers in the market, there is not much business doing, and there is some apprehension that the unfavorable weather which has prevailed may continue and cause many failures among the smaller dealers, as the stock of winter goods are not moving off as rapidly as expected. The demand for shipping furs is light indeed, as the people in Europe do not seem to want them, and there is no willingness on the part of dealers here to buy.

CINCINNATI, 20.—The *Times-Star* Ironton special says: John Wagoner, one of the murderers of Dr. Byers, who was killed two months ago, was taken from the jail between 12 and 1 o'clock last night, and hung in the court-house yard, by a party of 40 to 60 masked men. They first took Bill Seck, the other accused murderer, whereupon he confessed, implicating others not yet arrested, and they let him live for the present. They then dispatched Wagoner. There is not a trace or clue to the perpetrators, and public opinion apparently appreciates the act.

DENVER, Col., 20.—Yesterday a freight train on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad ran into the caboose of another freight train, smashing three cars and killing Albert Phillips, the fireman, and fatally wounding conductor Fred. Easterly and brakeman Timothy Early. The accident was said to be the result of the criminal carelessness of the engineer of the rear train.

MARYSVILLE, Col., 20.—The Columbus stamp mill, eight miles west of here, with all its contents, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss estimated at \$75,000, partially covered by insurance. The mill was the property of the New York and Colorado Mining and Syndicate Co.

NORFOLK, Va., 20.—There are 80 cases of smallpox among the negroes of Portsmouth and suburbs, caused by attending the funeral of smallpox victims.

CHICAGO, 20.—The State Supreme Court to-day decided that the law creating the Probate Courts of Cook and La Salle counties was special legislation and therefore unconstitutional and that the probate courts of those counties are illegal and empty. This decision is far more reaching in its scope than appears on the surface. The Cook County Probate Court has been in operation four years. By this decision all the wills it has passed on are void, the property that has come in review before it is without title. The Eastern and other capitalists and insurance companies that have loaned money on it are utterly without security, the titles being clouded. Divorces obtained there are illegal, and persons married after being divorced are bigamists. The decision creates intolerable confusion, and lawyers express grave doubts as to whether a constitutional amendment could be drawn which would be valid and would settle the difficulties that now arise. The Michael Reese will is affected by this decision.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—A Portland dispatch says: The crew of the wrecked bark *Harvest Home* were saved.

A Portland dispatch says: Captain Matison, of the bark *Harvest Home*, reports that the vessel went ashore on a sand beach, ten miles north of Cape Hancock, on the morning of the 19th. The vessel was high and dry at low tide. The crew removed the cargo ashore. The loss is attributed to a defective chronometer.

NEW YORK, 21.—The advance in exchange yesterday was caused by a scarcity in commercial bills coupled with the results of having to settle American securities for foreign account. One bank books for gold shipment in April. Bankers gene-

rally expect a fall in exchange. The Gould party talked bearish yesterday on almost everything except Western Union. A good many thought last evening that Gould would put down the market yesterday. It is stated that Gould has lately secured a good many stocks, but he is in no hurry of bulling the market.

James B. Graves, who shot E. P. Soden, pleaded irresistible impulse. Dr. W. O. Gorman testified that he don't believe in that kind of insanity that comes when you put your finger on the trigger and goes when you have killed your victim.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 18.—The *Times* says: The break up of excessive speculation throughout Europe is now taking place.

BERLIN, 18.—Notice has been given in the Reichstag of a motion on the third reading of the Imperial budget, urging the government to come to an understanding with other Powers in regard to the introduction of an international bi-metallic currency. Many members of the Reichstag and Landtags of conservatives, free conservatives and centre parties have joined the association for the promotion of bi-metallic currency in Germany.

TUNIS, 18.—Laib, second brother of the Bey of Tunis, was arrested in his own palace last evening by the ministers of War and Marine, and conveyed to Bardo Palace to-day, where he is kept a close prisoner. He is suspected of conspiracy against the Bey.

ST. PETERSBURG, 18.—Since the arrest at the bridge of Palehina, on the 2nd day of January, 37 persons have been captured, four of whom were captured in a reunion held round a Christmas tree, covered with seditious emblems.


It is said that Ignatieff, who is more powerful than ever with the Emperor, will be named Vice-Chancellor.

BUENOS AYRES, 19.—A Valparaiso dispatch announces the conclusion of a treaty of peace between Bolivia and Chile. The conclusion is reported to be that Bolivia will surrender her territory along the coast and break off relations with Peru.

PARIS, 19.—According to a special dispatch of a correspondent of *Les Debats*, from Constantinople, the report that the Sultan, acting at the instigation of the fanatical religious party, resolved to proclaim the downfall of the Bey of Tunis and his dynasty, is confirmed. It is supposed that Ali Ben Pasha, principal leader of the Tunisian insurgents, will be appointed Bey in place of Mahomet Ali Bey.

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