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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The prisoner insisted he was not feeling well; had not recovered from Thanksgiving indulgences, and did not feel able so thoroughly as he did then.

(Resumedly)—Suddenly on Wednesday evening, after Conkling's resignation, he thought if President Garfield was out of the way, all would go well. He tried to shake it off, but it grew; in a fortnight's time it had become a fixed resolve. Had never doubted since that time, about the first of June, that he was inspired. He prayed and prayed, asking God if Garfield was not to be thus removed, to get rid of him some other way. His removal was necessary to save the nation from ruin. I know the Lord employed me, because he always employs the best material. I felt the Lord wanted me to do it to advertise my book. No allusion was made by the witness to the immediate incidents of the shooting.

After recess, Guiteau said he believed in special providences, and had no concern about his personal safety. He felt that the Lord and the Government would take care of him. The Lord, he added, is no fool. He uses the best means for His work, and he has provided all the guards, the court and jury, and these he expects to do His work and preserve me.

Scoville—Have you a distinct recollection of the incidents of the 2d of July?

Guiteau (smilingly)—Oh, yes, certainly.

The witness then briefly recited his arrest with the least possible feeling. When I was finally lodged in jail I felt happy, and said: Thank God it is all over with. After a few questions he broke out: I want to define my position on this one point. I believe Gen. Arthur is a friend of mine. He ought to be for I am the man that made him, or my inspiration did, but I have never yet asked a favor of him, and I don't suppose I ever shall.

Guiteau continued: A few weeks ago I addressed Bennett a note suggesting he send me \$5,000, and I think it very likely he will send it. I owe probably \$1,000 and that is every cent I owe in the world, and if Bennett sends me money I shall pay off my boarding bills. He said, he did me a great deal of damage in 1874; but Bennett is a good hearted fellow. I have had an idea in my head for 20 years that I should be President of the United States. I suppose people think I have been badly cranked about that. I had an idea in the Oneida community. I went to Boston with a distinct feeling I was on my way to the White House and I shall make it yet. (Laughter spread through the audience at this prediction.) If I am ever president, continued the witness, it will be by the act of God. I shall get the nomination as Lincoln and Garfield did and I shall be elected as they were. I anticipated a decided change in public opinion in regard to me. The idea has been in my head for 20 years I would be president. I did not want to get the *Herald* down on me, that's the reason why I did not press my suit against it. I don't care now a snap of my finger about being president. I don't care anything about it. I don't know if I should take it if I was actually nominated and elected.

Witness related the story of his "personal" writing correspondence with a view to matrimony and said: I want to say a word in reference to my divorced wife.

The Court—No, not now.

The prisoner—I do not know any thing about her, nor have I known for years past, but she had no business to come here for the prosecution.

Questioned about the revised edition of Truth, the witness answered: There is no money in that business in any way, shape or manner, and never has been. When Col. Corkhill came to me in July and talked about some great lot of money and some great men backing me with money and all that nonsense, I told him about my circumstances and convinced him that I had no money.

Judge Porter now began the cross-examination.

The prisoner bore the examination with considerable self-possession, although occasionally got flurried and excited.

Question. You determined to kill General Garfield, did you not?

Answer. I decline to answer that.

That is a very strong way to put it, (with some excitement), I consider myself an agent of the Deity in the matter. I had not personal volition in the matter.

Q. Did you say to Officer Scott on leaving the depot after the murder of the President, "General Arthur is now President?"

A. I decline to answer that.

Q. Why do you object to answering that?

A. I suppose I did say that. Then he added excitedly: I want it distinctly understood I did not do that of my own personal volition, but on the inspiration of Deity. I never would have shot the President on my own personal account. The Deity inspired the act, and Deity would take care of it. The Deity furnished the money with which I bought the pistol. I was the agent. Deity inspired me to remove the President, and I had to report to my own mind to accomplish the Deity's will.

Q. The only inspiration you had was to use a pistol on the President?

A. The inspiration consisted in trying to remove the President for the good of the American people, and (impatiently) all these details are nothing to the case. The whole matter was in the hands of Deity, and (emphatically) I do not want to discuss it any further. I appreciate the fact of the President's long sickness as much as any person in the world, but that is a very narrow view to take of the matter.

Q. Did you contemplate his removal otherwise than by murder?

A. No, sir (petulantly). I do not like the word "murder." I do not recollect the actual facts in the matter (excitedly). If I had shot the President of the United States on my own personal account, no punishment would be too severe or too quick for me, but acting as the agent of the Deity that puts an entirely different construction on the act, and that's what I want to put to the court and jury and to the opposing counsel. I say that the removal of the President was an act of necessity from the situation and for the good of the American people. That is the idea I want you to entertain and not to settle down on the cold-blooded idea of murder, because I never had the first conception of murder in the matter.

Cross-examined—Were you aware of the human law?

The prisoner—I felt that Deity would take care of me. I never entertained an idea of murder in the whole matter. I never had any conception of the matter as murder. My mind is perfectly blank on that subject and has been.

The cross-examination will be continued to-morrow.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Raum, in his annual report, repeats his recommendation of last year that the tenure of office for collectors be fixed at four years. The Commissioner details the work done in connection with additional taxes due from banks, and shows that there has been already ascertained to be due \$722,905 from 70 banks in Chicago, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia, a considerable portion of which has been collected and paid into the Treasury. Other collectors has been instructed to examine the banks in their respective districts in regard to their liability for additional tax. The Commissioner says he is satisfied large additional sums are due the government from this service. The attention of Congress is called to the idea of individual stamps for cigars.

The amount of distilled spirits in distillery warehouses, the 1st of November, 60,000,000 gallons, an increase of 34,000,000 over last year. The great bulk of these spirits is held in Kentucky, and they are chiefly what are known as "sour mash" whiskies. Amount in warehouses July 1, 1881, produced in the year 1879, 3,127,652 gallons, the tax upon which will fall due during 1882. Increase in the salary of the deputy commissioner and the office of heads of Divisions is recommended.

The total amount of collections from tobacco for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1881, was \$42,854,991. This amount includes the collection of Internal Revenue imposed on imported manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars and special taxes paid by the manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars, and by dealers in California and manufactured tobacco, and is more than the receipts from the same source for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, by \$3,984,851. Commissioner Raum recommends a term of four years for subordinates, with graduated pay, and when retired, without fail to receive retiring pay equal to one

months' pay for each year of service. A statement is submitted which shows the receipts of the Internal Revenue for the fiscal year 1879 were \$113,449,621; the fiscal year of 1880, \$123,981,916; fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, \$135,229,912, and receipts for the first four months of the present fiscal year, \$50,376,970, being \$7,061,722 in excess of the receipts for the corresponding months of the last fiscal year. The commissioner says: If this increase should be maintained during the remaining eight months of the fiscal year, the receipts for 1882 will be fully \$157,000,000. Whenever the government will allow a reduction of internal taxation, in my opinion it will be wise to confine these taxes to distilled spirits, malt liquors, tobacco and its products, and to special taxes on manufacturers and dealers in these articles, and to fix the taxes at such rates as will yield a good revenue necessary to be raised from these sources. Immediately after the close of the past fiscal year, an examination showed the collectors had accounted for all public moneys which came to their hands. During the past five fiscal years \$502,310,797 have been collected, and this entire amount has been paid into the Treasury without any loss to the government by defalcation. Entire expense of the past five years \$21,979,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, 30.—Notice is hereby given that the principal and accrued interest of bonds herein below designated will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on the 29th of January, 1882, and interest on said bonds will cease on that day, viz.: Requested bonds of Acts of July 17th and August 5th, 1882, continued during the pleasure of the Government under the terms of circular 42, dated April 11th, 1881, to bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum from July 1st, 1881, as follows: Dollars, No. 1,811 to 1,850, both inclusive; \$100, No. 12,701 to 13,000, both inclusive; \$500, No. 9,221 to 9,600, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 45,721 to 47,000, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 15,531 to 16,000, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 27,681 to 30,100, both inclusive. Total, \$20,000,000.

Many of the bonds originally included in the above numbers have been transferred and cancelled, leaving the outstanding amount above stated.

Bonds forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and all bonds called by his circular should be assigned to "Secretary of the Treasury for redemption." Where checks in payment are desired in favor of any one but the payor, the bonds should be assigned to the "Secretary of the Treasury for redemption on account of (here insert name of person or persons to whose order checks should be made payable.)"

(Signed) CHAS. J. FOLGER.

NEW YORK, 30.—A Washington special says Governor Neal, of Idaho, passed through here yesterday. In a conversation on the question of Mormonism, he said: I hope to see Congress take hold of this matter at once. It is a treasonable organization, and has no more claims for a peaceable existence than had the Sons of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle. It is hostile to the institutions of this Government. The Mormon priesthood has gone systematically to work to obtain a controlling influence in this government. I have heard it preached time and time again in their tabernacles that they must spread out until they had gained political control of the entire Pacific Slope, and then with Senators and Congressmen and votes in the Electoral College after these rapidly developing Territories had become States, they would hold the balance of power between two great parties. They now coalesce with the democrats in Utah and Idaho, and by that means we have democratic delegates, when outside of the Mormon population the republicans are largely in the majority. It will continue to be so in Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Arizona. They are sending out colonies all the time into these Territories, still, however keeping the centre of their power at Salt Lake City, so that all marriages must be performed there at the Endowment house.

In answer to a question as to whether the Mormons in his Territory were polygamists, the Governor said: "Certainly. They practice polygamy much more openly in Idaho than in Utah, and consequently our courts have no jurisdiction and the Territorial authorities are powerless to deal with them."

"To what extent do Mormons exercise political power in your Territory?"

"By combination with the democrats they control the Legislature, having a joint vote of twenty-three against thirteen republicans. They control Oneida County which has a population of 7,500, about 4,000 being Mormons. In Bear Lake County, the southern corner of the Territory, there is no soul living save Mormons, having a population of 3,200. They intend, next election, to demand of the democrats that a Mormon Delegate be sent to Congress in return for past support of their measures. They are becoming bolder all the time and lately an order has gone out from the head of the Church forbidding any good Saint from selling to Gentiles. They mean business."

What do you propose to do by way of remedy?

The Government must go right at it now and cut it out by the roots. If not, in the end, it will have to be put down at the point of the bayonet. Already they think they can defy the United States, and I have seen a mob of 10,000 Mormons in Utah march by the Federal Court when it was in session and hoot in derision of United States authority. I have seen the flag borne covered with insulting mottoes, and I have seen it dragged in the dirt. We must stop this thing now, or it will cost bloodshed to put it down."

Gov. Neal will return to the capital after Congress meets, and will make a personal appeal to Congressmen to do something to throttle this monstrous reptile while it can be killed peaceably.

Chairman Miller in his address said the convention would attract considerable attention, invite public discussion and bring home to every fireside a thorough knowledge of all the industries of the country. He hoped the convention would declare unequivocally for the protection of home industries. According to the census, New York is the greatest manufacturing city in the country; \$165,000,000 are invested in manufacturing interests in this city, and 273,732 persons are employed in factories. Nearly half the entire population of the city are living on wages earned in these manufacturing establishments.

The speaker advocated protection in the widest sense and wages for all. The Secretary then read the following from Secretary Blaine:

My official duties prevent my leaving Washington at this time. I am hence deprived from saying some things which I would be glad to say in your convention if I had the opportunity to speak. In this brief note of excuse I cannot discuss the tariff or shipping question, and yet will not omit the expression of my belief that at no previous time in the history of our country has the principal of protection to American industries been so strong with the masses of the people as to-day.

It was formerly an issue somewhat determined by latitude and longitude, but these limitations have passed away and enthusiastic protectionists can now be found in Alabama as well as in Massachusetts; in Illinois as well as in Pennsylvania, and the West and South are joining the North and East. It is a common belief that some manufacturers should be encouraged and developed in every State in the Union. I wish I could speak with the same confidence in regard to the prospects of American shipping, but I confess to some discouragement when I see the American minister to Brazil at this moment, en route to Rio Janeiro, compelled to reach his post by going first to England or France in order to avail himself of a line of steamers. We are paying to Brazil annually more than \$140,000,000 in gold coin to settle the balance of trade against us. Brazil in return sends it to Europe to pay for commodities which we might import, or at least furnish her. It is easy for the merchants of Brazil to reach England and France. We have never seen the wisdom of providing an easy mode for the same merchandise to come to the United States. So long as we fail to do so the balance of trade will annually increase against us. It is idle to think of selling bonds to a man, unless you first induce him to go into your store.

Yours, Very Truly,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

John Thompson spoke on the tariff commission. He argued it was unnecessary to experiment with free trade since the country prospered so greatly under the influence of protective tariff. Thompson spoke of the popularity of silver coin and recommended the removal of all of the

restrictions on silver coinage and making the silver dollar not only for us but for every silver nation. This would attract the trade and travel of all silver using people, and they are seven-eighths of the population of the earth. The better class of emigrants would always take into consideration the currency of the country to which they proposed to go. Let us then have paper currency based on the precious metals for domestic use and an American coin currency for the outside world. Let England and Germany take our gold, as surely they will when they have power to do so. The sooner silver and silver certificates constitute the major part of our money, the farther off will be the panic and revolution.

The speaker also suggested that the people have the privilege of taking greenbacks from the treasury in exchange for interest bearing bonds, the bonds to be given back on the return of the greenbacks, the Treasury saving interest while the currency is out. This measure would surely ward off panics and it would also effectually bar stock and grain gamblers from locking up money.

Joseph Wharton spoke at great length upon the expediency of having our tariff legislation upon the report of a commission appointed for the purpose of investigating the needs of all industries.

It was decided to refer all papers and resolutions to the committee on resolutions.

John Garrett, president of the Association of Amalgamating Iron and Steel Workers, representative of the working-men, said he represented 65,000 working-men, solid protectionists; fair wages they did not get, neither do they want all the benefits of the tariff. Capital was protected as well as labor. Labor produced wealth while the workers are free. The prosperity of the country is assured.

Five minutes speeches were made on several topics, including rice crops, paper industry and farming. The latter was treated by ex-Governor Grinnell, of New York, who said there were millions of bushels of corn exported, and he wanted to see it consumed in this country. He offered a resolution inviting all public men to consider the question coming before the convention.

Recess.

J. H. Brewer, of New Jersey, representative of the pottery industry, said American competition was keeping down the prices of English-made china and earthenware, and was no wonder English agents in this country wanted a reduced tariff on these goods. England had cheaper labor in the potteries. Let us have such laws passed as will improve the condition of our fellow-men. No one should be afraid of home competition; the only thing to be afraid of, the thing that kills, is foreign competition.

The *Herald* says: A number of capitalists had a meeting at Delmonico's last evening, for the purpose of organizing a postal telegraph company, the scheme of which Jas. R. Keene was said to be the promoter. It was resolved to build and equip a line to Chicago at once. The company own a patent for making compound steel and copper wire, claimed to have great conductivity, and it will use autographic automatic duplex instruments, capable it is claimed, of transmitting 1,000 words per minute both ways. One million dollars was subscribed last evening to build the Chicago line.

HUNNEWELL, Kan., 30.—The excitement at Caldwell still continues at fever heat. Threats are made, and will be carried out, that Danford must settle up before to-morrow or die. At Hunnewell, the cashier, Mr. Bowers, settled up with the depositors with collateral real estate and cash, and paid up within \$3,000 of indebtedness. His course has given satisfaction to everyone. The deposit at Caldwell was about \$50,000. As all collaterals, books, and cards were removed to Newton, it is impossible to tell how far they will go towards paying up. Danford has offered to pay part, but the depositors refuse to settle. A heavy guard watches Smith and Dunford. The feeling against the latter is greatly aggravated by the fact that he assigned all of the real estate to Colonel Hood, of Emporia, on Saturday night, and that he offered his guards \$1,000 each, while being brought back, to let him escape, and the removal of Caldwell's property from the bank on Saturday, which Smith took with him to Newton, although the deposits were received up to the last moment. A meeting was called and a committee of determined men was sent after J. A. Sanner