

with instructions to bring him at all hazards. Sauner is thought to have something to do with the removal of the collateral.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Guiteau's trial was resumed this morning in the presence of the usual throng. Upon entering the witness box Guiteau desired, before resuming evidence, to make a personal statement, and addressed himself to the audience, saying: "Two weeks ago I sent out an appeal for money. I did it on my own account, and the day afterward Scoville publicly announced that it was without his authority. I again invite any of my friends to send me money in the interest of the cause of justice and for my defense. They can send \$5, \$10 or \$15 or \$1,000 if they wish. If they don't want to be known they can send without the name, to Scoville."

Judge Porter then began a rapid fire of interrogatories, eliciting from the prisoner in his several replies that, physically, he was a coward and always kept away from personal danger, but morally he was as brave as a lion when he thought the Deity was at the back of him. In his opinion the doctors killed the President. The acts of Jones and Mason in attempting to kill him were wrong, and they ought to be punished unless they can show that they were inspired by Deity. The witness soon showed signs of impatience and excitement. Striking his open hand upon the desk and emphasizing every sentence uttered. When pressed for answers, he finally became obstinate and shouted to Judge Porter, "I know you well and I know a bigger man than you are. I've seen you shake your finger at a witness in New York, but you can't scare me." Shortly after when asked if he believed in the ten commandments he responded in the affirmative, and if he believed in the commandment "Thou shalt not kill," if it ought not to read in his case "Thou shalt kill." He became exceedingly violent and refused to discuss that matter at all. There was no murder in his case and no killing, it was simply for the jury to determine whether his act in removing the President was required by the Deity or not. It was all nonsense to split hairs any longer on that word. It must be distinctly understood that the removal of the President was the act of Deity. The witness proved decidedly obstinate and after flatly contradicting the testimony of General Logan, Col. Reed, and several other witnesses, he positively refused to answer several other questions; his invariable response being "I decline to discuss that with you." The witness seemed to be greatly annoyed at Judge Porter's habit of pointing his finger at him as he frequently did in the way of emphasizing his interrogations, and again broke out angrily, "You need not point your long finger at me, Judge Porter, I've seen you do that before, but you can't scare me."

Witness declined to go into the boarding house as it had no bearing on the case. He supposed he owed \$150 to various landladies.

Judge Cox directed him to reply to the questions.

The witness was readily driven from one position to another till confronted with the evidence of his own witnesses when he would unhesitatingly pronounce their evidence false. He emphasized his contradiction by saying, "Anything I swear to judge is true, you can put that down as a fixed fact." Being pressed as to how he proposed to raise the funds which he said he was expecting to receive, the witness replied, "I intended to borrow it from some of my friends," and added, "I will tell you Judge how to borrow money. It may be of service when you want to borrow for yourself. I don't lie nor sneak, but go right up to a man and ask for what I want. Witness was closely questioned about the purchase of the pistol, and asked why he bought one with an ivory handle instead of a plain one. He replied: "Because I thought it worth a dollar more."

Judge Porter—Did you not say it would look better?

In the patent office the witness admitted he might have believed or thought the pistol would some time be in the late department. Shortly afterward Guiteau became very indignant at Judge Porter's use of the word murder and shouted fiercely, "You seem to delight in the use of the words kill and murder. There is no use in your whining in that way. The mere outward fact of how I removed the President has nothing whatever to do with this case, Guiteau's shrewd-

ness in detaining and anticipating any point that might be made against him was a marked feature of the investigation. Judge Porter pressed him very closely to fix the day when he received his alleged "inspiration" to remove the President, and Guiteau finally shrieked out, "To remove all this loose talk, I want it understood that no personal motives whatever were involved in the act"—and fearing some trap was being set for him, he hesitated a moment, and then with great emphasis said, "I want to just fasten you solid."

SCRANTON, Pa., 1.—In a fire early this morning an old lady named Mrs. McCarty, and Mrs. Reed were burned to death.

IRONTON, Ohio, 1.—Dr. Joseph at Beggs, a bookkeeper and chemist. A. Alice furnace, was cruelly murdered last night about eight o'clock, a short distance above this city corporation. The murderers used a shot gun loaded with buckshot and slugs. John Wagner and Bill Zeck have been arrested. Wagner confessed to firing two shots at Beggs but says it was in self defense. People believe it was for robbery. Beggs bore a high character, but the accused had a bad reputation.

ST. LOUIS, 1.—The police of Kansas City have just received information of another train robbery contemplated on one of the east bound lines running from that city. On Monday night armed men accompanied the east bound passenger train on the Missouri Pacific which left the depot at six o'clock. The Chicago & Alton train which runs side by side with the Pacific was also specially guarded that night. It was believed that the attack was to be made at a point near Blue River, near which the two tracks diverge. No attack, however, was made by them. The contemplated robbery was given away by a former mistress of one of the old Glendale gang, but for some reason it amounted to nothing.

SAN ANTONIO, 1.—The Lavera stage was robbed this morning, about five miles from the city, by one man on horseback. A negro driver, one passenger and a lady were on board. The robbery was effected by cutting the boot from behind. Letters were found scattered on the road, and valuable packages were stolen. The officers are on the trail of the robbers.

WASHINGTON, 1.—"I would have removed the President at any time between the middle of June and the 2d of July if I had found an opportunity. I would have done it for the good of the American people. Guiteau was permitted to indulge in his passion for talking upon the pending political situation at the time of the shooting, until speaking of the President's ingratitude to Grant and Conkling, he was led by Judge Porter to admit that ingratitude is the basest of crimes."

Judge Porter—Stop there. What would you have thought of your act in killing the President had he given you the Paris consulship instead of having refused it?

Guiteau had previously said that Garfield was his (the prisoner's) warm, personal and political friend; that no personal motives whatever were involved in the act, and fearing some trap was being set for him, he hesitated a moment and then with great emphasis said: "I want to just fasten you solid right here, I would not have taken the Paris consulship after the 1st of June, if I had been appointed to it, and the President and Secretary Blaine had both pressed me on their knees to take it, I had at that time resolved to remove the President from the good American people. Recess."

Guiteau resumed the stand, looking very haggard. He had no shrewd purpose in using flattering words to Blaine. I simply made the suggestion to him, in case he assisted me in getting the Paris consulship, that I should feel bound, if he was a candidate at the national convention, to assist him. That's the way they do in politics."

Judge—And that is the way politicians get on; you tickle me, I'll tickle you. Did you write President Garfield a letter, marked private, in which you said: "I intend expressing sympathy for you on account of the pressure that has been on you since you came to this city."

Guiteau—Yes, I wrote that letter. My idea was just this, to express my personal regard for General Garfield on account of the pressure on him for office, and that's what I mean by saying I considered him my personal friend. I sympathize with any president who has this enormous horde of office seekers at his throat. At the time those letters were writ-

ten, I had not the slightest conception of the removing of the President. If you want to bring those letters against me, that were written at a time when I had not the slightest conception of removing the President, then you are trying to do what you can't do (banging the railing).

The prisoner being asked how many times he had spoken with Conkling in the street, answered: I met him once on the street. He was exceedingly cordial, bowed and said, How do you do, Mr. Guiteau? I was on good relations with all those men during March and April.

Porter (slowly and with great deliberation)—Did Senator Conkling—Prisoner (interrupting)—Oh, don't look so fierce at me; I don't care the snap of my finger for you.

Porter—But you will answer my questions.

Prisoner.—Put your questions in a quiet, simple sort of a way, and I will.

Porter.—Did Senator Conkling ever promise to support your application for the Paris consulship?

Prisoner.—My idea about the Paris consulship was that I would get it through my personal influence with the President, Blaine and Logan, and that when my nomination went to the Senate, Senator Conkling and that sort of men would see it through. But I don't think it necessary to discuss this matter of the Paris consulship. I went over it all yesterday, and I decline to discuss it further. There is no use wasting the time of this honorable court on it in going over it again. If you don't know the facts about it yet, you had better read this morning's paper and you will find them.

The prisoner was questioned about the inspiration of his suggestion to Garfield that he would succeed himself in 1884. He replied in a resolute tone: I decline to discuss this matter any further. You have gone over it two or three times and I decline to discuss it any more. If your ideas were correct about my having malice in the matter, Blaine was the man for me to have shot. What possible ill will could I have against Garfield. Blaine was the man to have been shot according to your theory. My getting or not getting office had nothing to do with it whatever. It only shows how absurd and nonsensical your theory is. If Garfield had paid respect to those letters it would have been all right. But what did he do? He went and sold himself body and soul to Blaine. He did not appreciate the sentiment and kindness of those letters, but threw himself into Blaine's hands and allowed Blaine to use the presidency to destroy Conkling and Grant.

Q.—Did you say to Garfield that he would have no peace till he got rid of Blaine.

Prisoner—Yes; and that was the way the stalwart and liberal papers all over the country talked. That was the way the Washington Republican and Gorham and that kind of people talked.

Porter—Did you say Blaine was a wicked man?

Prisoner—Yes, because he was using President Garfield, who was a good man and a kind man, but a weak politician. Garfield just sold himself, body and soul, to Blaine. That was what General Grant himself said in his letter, denouncing Garfield for selling himself out to Blaine.

Porter—Did you say yesterday that you did not desire the removal of Secretary Blaine?

Prisoner—I did not, and you cannot find it in record. I want to fasten something on you. I am as good a man as you are.

Porter—I know you think so. Prisoner (angrily)—Yes, and the public will think so too.

Porter—Was your motive for demanding Blaine's resignation because he had said to you on the Saturday preceding never to speak to him again on the Paris consulship?

Prisoner (excitedly)—I told you that had nothing to do with the Paris consulate. I want to ram that into you, and put it down deep. (Laughter.) I am talking now about national politics and not about a miserable office, and if you would try to get your brains to take that in it would be better. I am not a disappointed office seeker.

In the course of further examination, he said, in relation to the time of the murder, "The Deity seemed to be on my side, and every one against me; but there is a great deal better feeling towards me than there was two or three weeks ago. Some of those bitter crank papers have

been toned down wonderfully for the last three or four weeks. What they want is a change of heart. They want conversion; they want some new ideas about the President's removal. Nothing but a change of heart will satisfy their diabolical thirst for blood. It is not likely the Deity will gratify them in their thirst for blood. They begin to see it too, and they will see it more and more."

Prisoner having expressed a belief that the Deity protected him from the day he shot the President to this day, Porter said, "It depends more on whether the jury believe you."

The prisoner—"Exactly, what the jury is here to pass upon is whether the Deity did act with me, or whether I did it on my personal account; and I tell you further, I expect there will be an act of God to protect me, if it is necessary, from any kind of violence, either of hanging or shooting." The prisoner asserted that his act saved the country from another war.

Porter—Would there have been war now if not for you?

A.—I do not pretend that the war was immediate, but I do say emphatically, and here he began to declaim in a dramatic manner and in the style of a stump speaker, that the bitterness of the republican party was deepening hour by hour, and that by two or three years, at least the nation would have been in the flames of war. In the presence of death all hearts were hushed, dissension ceased, for weeks, the heart and brains of the nation centered on the sick man at the White House, till at last, (and here the speaker lowered his voice so as to be almost unintelligible) he went the way of all flesh and the nation was in mourning. That is a paragraph from the speech I wanted to make two weeks ago. He continued, resuming his natural tone, and apparently well satisfied with his effort, "It comes in very pertinent here, and I am glad I had a chance to deliver it."

Counsel asked the prisoner what was the necessity of requesting Gen. Sherman to send troops to the jail to protect him for having obeyed the Deity.

A.—I would have been shot and hung a hundred times if it had not been for the troops of the jail.

Q.—Any harm in that?

A.—That is a matter for the law to pass upon; (impatiently) I will not have any more conversation with you on this sacred subject. You are making light of a serious matter, and I will not talk about it.

Going back to the letter, Porter read that in which the prisoner stated Garfield's nomination, election and removal were the acts of God and then asked "who nominated him?"

A.—The Chicago convention.

Q.—Was that inspired? The prisoner hesitated and seemed about to dodge the question, when Porter stopped him with an impatient, now, now, now.

Prisoner (mockingly)—Now, now, now. I thought Grant or Blaine would be nominated, and when Garfield was nominated, on the thirty-sixth ballot, it was the act of God. The facts surrounding his election would sustain the position that it was the act of God.

The prisoner complained of being fatigued, saying he was not used to speaking five hours at a time, and the court adjourned.

The superintendent of the Life Saving Service, in his annual report, says: At the close of the fiscal year, the service included 183 stations; 143 on the Atlantic, 34 on the lakes and six on the Pacific. The number of casualties on the Atlantic coast within the scope of service, was 151; on the lakes, 94; on the Pacific, 53; number of persons lost, 26; number brought ashore by the life saving appliances, 408; and succor afforded, 407 at various stations; 178 vessels were helped by life saving crews to get off when stranded, and piloted to places of safety. The estimated value of vessels wrecked within the scope of service, together with cargoes, was \$4,054,752. Of this amount, \$2,828,640 was saved. The general superintendent recommends additional stations on the Atlantic coast, on the lakes, and urges that the compensation of keepers and crews be increased to a living rate.

YAZOO CITY, Miss., 1.—Two negroes, Jordan and Craig, were caught and confessed to the assassination of Robert Cattlin, near Hunt's Landing, on the 17th of last month. Their intention was to kill Mrs. Cattlin also. Subsequently the negroes were hanged by infuriated citizens near Shepardstown. The boiler of the Yazoo Oil Works

exploded to-day with terrific force, tearing away the boiler house and the end of the main building. Several colored men were wounded, four fatally.

GALVESTON, 1.—News' Marshall: The connection of the Texas Pacific and Southern Pacific roads was effected this evening. An excursion is organizing to El Paso.

HAMILTON, 1.—Tester's block was damaged by fire \$25,000. Insured.

GREENVILLE, Ind., 30.—The wreck of the freight train on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway killed a brakeman, seriously injured the conductor and destroyed 17 cars.

LEIMANSTER, Mass., 30.—While several boys were skating on a pond to-day, one named Walker, aged 12, broke through the ice. His father, Arthur Walker went to his son's assistance and both were drowned.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Immediately upon opening the criminal court, Guiteau was placed in the witness box. He glanced at his papers a moment and then said, "I desire Judge Porter to state to you and to the honorable court that I decline to answer any more questions, mere repetitions of what we have already been over."

Judge Porter immediately resumed cross-examination with the question, "Was one of your purposes in removing the President to create a demand for your book."

A. Yes, sir, with the modification that it was to teach the gospel.

Witness soon became excited, and gesticulating wildly insisted upon his inspiration, and that the Lord had selected him to do the work. He was no fool. The Lord never selected fools to do his work. He had inspired him to remove Garfield, and left him (witness) to use his own judgment in selecting the means. Continuing excitedly: "And the Lord has taken care of me. I have neither been shot nor hanged."

Judge Porter—"And you did not expect to be?"

A—"I decline to discuss this matter with you. I did not have any thought on the subject, I left all that to Deity."

The witness repeatedly refused to answer questions, or, as he termed it, "discuss" the matter under inquiry. At one time he appealed to the court for protection against the manner of cross-examination.

Judge Porter said, "I have not attempted to force a reply from you Mr. Guiteau. If you will allow the jury to understand you refuse to answer it will suit my purpose just as well."

The witness at once turned to Judge Porter and enquired:

Well, what was your question, Judge?

The witness was then asked if his entering the Oneda Community was the result of inspiration; and his leaving it was by inspiration? He declined to discuss the subject.

Judge Porter then produced book, "Truth" which the witness had claimed was the result of direct inspiration from Deity and compared it paragraph by paragraph with the "Britan," the Oneda Community book, written by John H. Noyes. The similarity of ideas and identity of expression was apparent all through, though the witness struggled desperately to explain away his palpable plagiarisms.

A letter addressed by Guiteau to the Oneda community was read, in which the writer confessed his love for and subjection to John H. Noyes and the Oneda community. Several other letters written by Guiteau about the time he left the Oneda community were then placed in evidence, identifying Guiteau, read, one of them addressed to the community, and setting forth the writer's repentance for his insubordination and containing a confession that he had acted under the influence of his own self-willed, conceited and fanatical disposition. Guiteau insisted in spite of warnings, in making his explanations as the reading progressed. "I was elbowing my way out of the community then," said witness. "You want to imagine yourselves in hell, ladies and gentlemen, and trying to get out and then you can understand my position at that time."

\$500 REWARD.

They cure all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them—Hop Bitters. Test it. See "Truths" or "Proverbs" in another column.