THE EVENING CRITIC.

Fourteenth Year--No. 4,111. | WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1881. | TWO CENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

FORD'S OPERA HOUSE.

ERIC BAYLEY'S COMEDY COMPANY,
in the Royal Comedy entitled
THE COLONEL.

Witnessed with genuine enthusiasm, now played for over 350 nights in London, and promising to equal the longest run on record.
Entirely New Scenery,
Unique and Characteristic Appointments,
Elegant Costumes by Du Maurier, of London.
Produced under the personal supervision of Mr. Eric Bayley, of the Prince of Wales Theatre, London.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

Next Monday—The New Year's Pantomime Fairy Land and all the marvels of Fairy Lore, with the new Humpty Dumpty. Five Elephants, eight Ponies, and a wonderland of laughable surprises.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

CHRISTMAS WEEK,
Commencing Christmas (Monday) Matinee,
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
After an absence of seven years in Europe, the original and only
VOKES FAMILY,
Victoria, Jessie, Bessie, Fred, and Fawdon, in their original Musical, Saltatorial, Operatic, Tragical, Comical Extravaganza, entitled
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN,
which will be presented every evening until Thursday, preceded by the laughable comedy of
COUSIN JOE,
in which Mr. Fred Vokes and Misses Victoria and Jessie Vokes will appear, assisted by a select company. Monday and Saturday Matinees, BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, preceded by the petite comedy, THE LAUGHING HYENA. Friday and Saturday nights, FUN IN A FOG.
Monday, January 2, Mr. DENMAN THOMPSON.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

CHRISTMAS WEEK,
Extra Matinee Monday, December 26.
Engagement of the Greatest of them all,
J. W. McANDREWS,
the original Watermelon Man, in his Great Play, entitled
THE RANGERS.
Karolo, The Ordeys, Augusta Clark and Edwards, Eagan and Tracy, The Emmett Sisters, Harry Emmett, Tell and Lewis and our Great Stock Company,
IN THE BOSS BILL OF THE SEASON.

ABNER'S MUSIC HALL,
E STREET,
OPPOSITE GOVERNMENT POST-OFFICE.

The regular Concert Season having closed, the undersigned takes pleasure to announce to the public that the above spacious hall is being renovated, and is now for rent at reasonable rates for Balls, Concerts, Theatrical Performances, Lectures, Public Meetings, Receptions, &c.
In connection with the main hall there is a large dining room, accommodating 250 people, attached to which is a commodious kitchen, supplied with large ranges and other practical appliances of the latest improved styles.
The dimensions of the hall are 87x50 feet, with a seating capacity of 500 people. The stage, which is in course of construction, will be portable, and can be removed altogether if so desired.
New and spacious sitting rooms for ladies are being fitted up with special care as to neatness and comfort.
For terms and other particulars, apply to
no8 ED. ABNER.

SPECIAL PRICES
IN
TAILORING
FOR THIS WEEK.
GEORGE SPRANSY,
507 Seventh St.

KNABE PIANOS
REICHENBACH'S Piano Warerooms,
423 ELEVENTH ST. ABOVE PA. AVE.

BROWNING & MIDDLETON
Desire to call the attention of the public to their large and well-selected stock of Seasonable Goods. We keep all kinds of
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Wines and Liquors,
Which we will sell as low as any House in the District, quality considered.
We do not make a leader of Sugar or any other article, but sell all our goods at fair profits. We are Agents for
Werner's America Extra Dry Champagne
An American Wine quite as good as many of the imported brands, and at about one-third their cost. Some of our leading physicians say this Wine is as good as any of the foreign brands.
We are also Agents for May's
GOLDEN CHIT,
a Flour manufactured on the Hungarian plan with Porcelain Rollers. No particle being overground or heated, it thereby retains all its Strength and Life Sustaining Qualities. This Flour makes better Biscuits and as good, light Bread as any flour now offered here, and is sold a little less.
We are the Proprietors and Manufacturers of
Browning's Stomach Bitters,
Which, if taken according to directions, will make you enjoy your meals, digest your food, love your neighbor, live long and enjoy life generally.
Browning & Middleton
610 PENNA. AVENUE,
dec19 Washington, D. C.

Seasonable Suggestions.
While the majority of people at this season have their minds on the luxuries of life, we should not forget the necessities, such as
COAL & WOOD
I am prepared to fill all orders for best qualities ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, PINE, OAK and HICKORY WOOD in the stick and sawed and split. In entering upon this, my second year, I desire to express to my friends and patrons my heartfelt thanks for favors bestowed and solicit a continuation of same, guaranteeing to all a prime quality of material, and at a price to compete with any house in the trade. All coal thoroughly screened before leaving the yard. Coal standard 2240 lb to the ton. Sawed and split wood kept under cover. CUMBERLAND COAL A SPECIALTY. Telephonic connections.
J. M. WHEATLEY,
SECOND ST. AND INDIANA AVENUE N. W.

DANCING.—PROFESSOR SHELDON IS now teaching the five-step waltz and lawn-tennis quadrilles. Particulars at hall, 1004 F, or residence, 919 12th st. northwest. oct5

DR. ISAAC NICHOLS & CO.'s AMERICAN Remedy for sale 439 Ninth street northwest. Room No. 1, over W. R. Riley's dry-goods store. Liberal discount to the trade.
I. C. RINGWALT, jr. Sole Agent for Washington.

FRED'K FREUND, CATERER AND CONFECTIONER,
702 Ninth street n. w. Parties and Weddings served at short notice. no7

SPECIAL NOTICES.

W. H. MORRISON BEGS LEAVE TO announce his
GRAND DISPLAY
OF
NEW YEAR'S AND RECEPTION CARDS
and
FANCY HOLIDAY GOODS.
The public are cordially invited to examine them. The largest and handsomest stock of Paper and Envelopes in Boxes I have ever had I have just opened, and now offer for sale. Children's books in paper covers and handsomely bound, and at prices to suit all.
W. H. MORRISON,
Law Bookseller and Stationer,
no9-tf 475 Penna. ave. n. w.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND ALL TRADES' UNIONS, are invited to attend the meeting at the hall corner Thirteen-and-a-half and E streets, December 30 (Friday), 7:30 o'clock. Addresses by Hon. H. Martin Williams, of Missouri, and others. Ladies are cordially invited.
By order, BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, NO. 1. dec29-3t

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors, and other purposes, will be held at the office of the Company, Georgetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1882.
The polls will be opened at 12 m. and closed at 2 p. m. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 4th of January, 1882, and opened on January 11, 1882.
C. M. KOONES, Sec'y. H. HURT, President.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PROFITABLE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.—The Goodenough Silver Mining Company, of Washington, D. C., is now fully organized with a capital stock of $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of $10 each.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
THOS. SOMERVILLE, NOBLE D. LARNER,
R. W. TYLER, C. P. CULVERI
I. L. JOHNSON, WM. H. BAUM,
H. L. BISCOE, A. M. BRANDT,
GEO. TRUESDELL, J. N. MILLER,
C. C. DUNCANSON.
OFFICERS.
THOMAS SOMERVILLE, President.
CHARLES P. CULVER, Vice-President.
N. D. LARNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
C. P. CULVER, Superintendent at the Mines.
The Goodenough Silver Mine is located in what is known as the "Pioneer Mining District," Pinal County, Arizona Territory. The trustees confidently believe that this stock will prove a profitable investment, and do not hesitate in commending it to their friends.
Prospectus containing full particulars of the mine, together with certified assays of the ores from the mine made by Professor Taylor, chemist of the Smithsonian Institute; P. A. Brown, assayer and superintendent of the "Specie-Paying Mining Co.;" Professor Ottokar Hoffman, metallurgist and mining engineer, "Silver King Mining Co.;" and Mr. George Aitkin, mining engineer and superintendent at the Tombstone Mines, Arizona, will be cheerfully furnished on application to any of the officers of the company.
Subscriptions to the stock of the company will be received by C. P. CULVER, special agent, at his office, No. 503½ D street northwest, or by any of the Board of Trustees. dec28-1m

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Ledroit Park Building Company, for the election of officers and the transaction of any business that may properly come before said meeting, will be held on Wednesday, January 18, 1882, at 7 p. m., at room 16 Le Droit Building. JOSEPH PAUL, Secretary.
dec19-d

OFFICE OF FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, ROOM NO. 1, OVER BANK OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 17, 1881.
The Stockholders of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown will meet at this office on Monday, January 23, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m., for the purpose of electing thirteen directors for the ensuing year.
dec17 C. W. HOWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WATER REGISTRAR, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 15, 1881.
Water takers are hereby notified that water rents will be due on January 1, 1882, and unless paid within 30 days from that date the law authorizes the water to be cut off from premises, and the penalty of $2 added to the bill.
THOMAS C. COX, Water Registrar.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Ladies' Toilet Sets, Gent's Toilet and Shaving Cases, Music Rolls, Pocketbooks, Cigar Cases, Toy Trunks, Card Cases, Latest Designs Ladies' and Men's Satchels, Traveling Bags, Ladies' and Gent's Trunks in Sole Leather, Zinc and Leather Covers.
A fine line of Knee Blankets, Horse Blankets, Fur Robes and Whips.
My stock of Single and Double Harness cannot be surpassed. We ask a call to be convinced.
K. KNEESSI,
422 SEVENTH ST. N.W., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall

SIMMS' TOILET COLOGNE IS UNsurpassed for fragrance and lasting properties. Sold at $1 per full pint bottle, at Pharmacy cor 14th st. and N. Y. ave. Also, a fine line of goods for Holiday presents at low prices.

SIDNEY T. NIMMO'S
Piano Bulletin
OF
Special Bargains

A magnificent UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, nearly new, beautiful Rosewood Case, highly finished; superb quality of tone, for only $250.

One STEINWAY & SON'S 7-OCTAVE, Rosewood Case; modern improvements, $190.

A nearly new, beautiful Rosewood Case 7½-octave, SQUARE GRAND "ARION" PIANOFORTE, manufactured under special order for exhibition purposes, cost owner $800, only $225.

An elegant 7-octave, nearly new, SQUARE GRAND, ROSEWOOD CASE, GAEHLE PIANO, carved legs and lyre; all modern improvements, for only $200, with Stool and Cover. A special offer.

A splendid WM. KNABE & CO. 7-OCTAVE, Rosewood Case, four round corners, carved legs and lyre, with Stool and Cover, for only $100.

A 7-octave, rich toned, Rosewood Case, beautifully finished, SQUARE GRAND PIANO, used but twelve months, with Stool and Cover, for $175; cost new, $550.

A 6½-octave ROSEWOOD CASE PIANO, good tone, and guaranteed, for only $80, with Stool and Cover.

A SHONINGER PARLOR ORGAN, Walnut case; fully warranted, for only $35.

Any of the above mentioned Instruments can be purchased on the easy MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN.

I have also on hand a large stock of NEW PIANOS, of well-known and celebrated makers, at LOWEST PRICES, either for cash or on time.

I am sole agent for SHONINGER'S Celebrated PARLOR AND CHAPEL ORGANS.

SIDNEY T. NIMMO'S
Piano Warerooms,
433 Seventh St. Northwest.

Second Edition.

PARTIES intending to receive New Year's day must have their notices at THE CRITIC office by or before noon to-morrow.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

THE NATIONAL BANK NOTES received for redemption to-day were $284,000.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS TO-DAY: Internal revenue, $493,459.02; customs, $675,764.21.

THE superintendent general recruiting service has been ordered to forward thirty recruits to Fort Snelling, Minn.

SECRETARY HUNT, who has been suffering from a severe cold, is somewhat improved today. Two physicians are attending him.

THERE is no truth whatever in the reported change in the office of chief clerk of the State Department. Mr. S. A. Brown will remain there.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS has so far disposed of only two of the 342 claims filed by District of Columbia contractors, &c. The parties filing the claims seem almost without exception unprepared to go to trial.

THE NEW CHINESE MINISTER paid his first visit to the State Department to-day. He was received by Acting Secretary Davis and arrangements made for his formal presentation to the President on Saturday next.

SECRETARY FOLGER will return to this city with the President to-morrow. Owing to the unsettled state of his household affairs the Secretary will not be able to receive on New Year's day. His daughter will assist at the President's reception.

MR. PRESTON, of the Mint Bureau, has gone to New York to superintend the weighing and transfer of the bullion and coin at the Assay office to the new superintendent there. The Director of the Mint yesterday purchased 40,000 ounces fine silver for the New Orleans mint.

ASSISTANT SURGEON M. F. PRICE, U. S. army, has been ordered from this city to Presidio, Cal., for duty in the Department of the Arizona.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DRUM issued a general order to-day for the officers of the army to assemble in full uniform at the Adjutant-General's Office at 11:30 a. m. on Monday next to pay their respects to the President. A similar order has been issued to officers of the navy and marine corps.

IT IS SAID that President Arthur is determined that the Mormon question shall be finally and properly settled during the period of his Administration, and that the repeated announcements of the Government that the laws against polygamy are to be enforced shall at last mean something.

A PAPER HAS BEEN received at the Treasury Department, from Baltimore, making charges against Mr. John Meushaw, supervising steamboat inspector for the Third district. The charges, which are of a personal character, are deemed at the Department as frivolous and scarcely calling for notice.

TRADITION has it that old Dame Partington undertook to keep the Atlantic Ocean out of her kitchen with a basin. Old Dame Defrees, of the Government Printing-office, cuts a figure equally as ridiculous when he tries to keep the public newspapers from circulating through the concern over which he will preside but a few days longer.

[Official.]
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Dec. 31, 1881.
Officers of the army in this city will assemble in full uniform at the Adjutant-General's Office at 11:30 a. m. on Monday, January 2, 1882, to pay their respects to the President of the United States.
By command of Gen. Sherman.
R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

THE VENERABLE fresh-water mariner who presides over the destinies of our navy has won the admiration of the fair sex who dote on brass buttons and "all that sort of thing, you know," by his recent advice to a naval officer that marrying was a good thing. The experience of the Secretary in the matrimonial line eminently qualifies him as an advisor, and as he has in addition advanced a sufficient allowance of pay to the first applicant to do the business in style, there can be no doubt that the Department will be besieged by others whose marrying propensities are only retarded by lack of necessary funds. It is to be regretted that rumors of an impending change may in a measure stop this delightful programme, for under its continuance bachelor naval officers will soon become a rarity.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

The Programme, as Arranged for Monday.

The programme for the President's reception at the White House on New Year's day, so far as arranged, is as follows, but is subject to such changes as may be suggested by the President on his return from New York:

At 11 a. m.—The members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps will be received.

At 11:15 a. m.—The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

At 11:30 a. m.—Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Judges of the Court of Claims, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, ex-members of the Cabinet, and ex-ministers of the United States.

At 12 m.—The officers of the army and navy.

At 12:30 p. m.—The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Assistant Secretaries of the Departments, the Assistant Postmasters-General, the Solicitor General, the Assistant Attorneys-General, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and the heads of bureaux of the several departments.

At 12:45 p. m.—The associated soldiers of the war of 1812, the associated veterans of the war of 1846, the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia, and the Grand Army of the Republic.

At 1 p. m.—Reception of citizens, which will terminate at 2 p. m.

Carriages will approach the Executive Mansion by the eastern gate and leave by the western gate.

PERSONAL.

JUDGE JOHN W. OKEY, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, is in the city visiting his daughter, Mrs. Charles Danenhower.

JUSTICE MACARTHUR was to-day presented by the jurors of his court with a handsome basket of choice flowers as a token of the respect and esteem they entertain for him.

MR. JOHN D. CROISSANT, clerk in the bureau of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, has been absent from his desk for several days, attending the funeral of his father.

JUDGE GEORGE B. WRIGHT, of the Third Auditor's office, who has been in Cincinnati, on a visit to his brother, Dr. Wright, returned to the city last night. The Judge is always cordially welcomed back to his adopted home.

The New Governor of Virginia.

It is understood that Col. Cameron, governor-elect of Virginia, proposes to take the oath of office with no more than the necessary ceremonies, and has acquainted his political and personal friends with his wish that no display shall be attempted on the occasion. Gen. Mahone is now here, and does not expect to go to Richmond to witness the inauguration of his friend. Col. Cameron is now engaged in the preparation of his inaugural address, and from the importance of the subjects to be discussed and his well-known ability, a paper of both local and national interest may be looked for. A confidential friend of Gen. Mahone and Col. Cameron, who left for Petersburg last night to confer with the new governor, says the plans and purposes of the Readjusters are much more comprehensive and far-reaching than has been imagined, and that the session of the Legislature will be characterized by more interest and animation than has been the case for years. In circles here that are favorable to the Virginia Readjusters an idea seems to prevail that Virginia securities will recover somewhat from the present depressed prices but the recovery will, it is thought, be no more than temporary.

THE EXPERTS.

WHAT THEY SAID TO-DAY.

More Damaging Testimony Against the Assassin—Mr. Scoville Wants to Reopen His Case and Call More Witnesses—The Prosecution Objects to Delay.

The rush to the Court-house was immense this morning and unprecedented during the progress of the trial. People commenced arriving about half past 8 o'clock and while knowing that the doors would not be open for an hour, patiently took positions that would bring them within easy access, and then waited until the time arrived when they would be permitted to enter the building. When 9:30 o'clock came round the portico of the east front, the steps and the sidewalk below was packed with human beings. Common sense must have told each one that it would be impossible for all to be accommodated in the trial-room, yet each held on trusting that some favorable chance would come in his or her way and number them

Among the Fortunates

that secured admission. The members of the bar and others having business with the offices within the building were loud and emphatic in denouncing the arrangements, and thought that some attention should be given to their accommodation, more especially as duties required their presence at the court-house. When they went to the trouble of taking the underground route, they were confronted at the foot of the stairs leading to the floor above by a policeman, who refused to permit them to pass until they could find some person to vouch for them as entitled to the privilege of entering the building. Putting a new officer on duty at these places every morning operates badly. About the time one policeman becomes acquainted with the attorneys and officials, and makes their entering an easy thing, he is transferred and a new one put on. The necessity for the repeated changes is not apparent, and certainly is neither wise nor sensible. To try and reduce the mob (for, while decently attired, they acted considerably like a mob) Deputy Marshal Williams admitted people to the court-room earlier than usual, and soon the space was all occupied. The draft upon the crowd failed to show any reduction in its numbers, and when the outs were informed that they must remain outs, they

Howled in Disgust,

but hung about the corridor and in front of the City Hall. The counsel for the defendant were the first to arrive, the jury coming in right behind them. Judge Cox came next, and the trial was delayed as usual by the lateness of the arrival of the prosecuting officers, which occurs every morning and at every recess.

The prisoner was brought in accompanied by the usual guard. As he was passing the counsel's table he stopped, leaned over, and in an undertone said to Mr. Scoville, "You keep quiet this morning and I will laugh this case out of court."

Mr. Reed burst out laughing, and the simulator of insanity, with his face all of a smile, went to the dock. The prisoner broke the stillness that prevailed by exclaiming:

"A great many men consider me the brainiest man they ever met. I have received the following telegram:

BOSTON, Dec. 29.

Charles J. Guiteau, Washington.

All Boston sympathizes with you. You ought to be President. MANY SYMPATHIZERS.

"I only know," continued Guiteau, "of two persons who want me hung, and they are Corkhill and Porter—Porter, because he gets $5,000, and Corkhill, because he is going to be removed."

A short silence prevailed, when

The Miscreant Assumed a New Role,

and began to preach:

"Woe unto you, ye hypocrites and pharisees; how can you escape the damnation of hell! The meek and lowly Jesus said this. Jesus called things by their right names. He didn't lay down like a craven, nor do I."

A few moments' silence ensued, then Guiteau broke loose again:

"I refer my nomination to the Republican party in 1884. I don't believe the American people want me hung. You might as well try to hang me for shooting a man during the war."

Dr. Kempster's Cross-examination.

The cross-examination of Dr. Walter Kempster was then taken up and continued by Mr. Scoville.

The witness was unable to tell how many post-mortems he had held since he took charge of the asylum, but there was a record kept and that would show; he was certain that he had not made 100 in any one year; neither had he performed more post-mortems than there were deaths.

Insane people sometimes exercise control until the disease reaches a certain state, then the disease controls them; persons inheriting tendencies to insanity are much more liable to develop the tendency if loose reins are given that tendency, and so are persons who do not inherit that tendency; persons become insane when they no longer recognize the delusion as such; cannot draw a distinct line from the time a man leaves sanity and becomes insane or *vice versa*; insane people often use strong expressions or coin new words to express themselves; if a person should pray that the dead be raised, witness would not think that alone an evidence of insanity. Witness made some suggestions when the hypothetical questions were framed. Knows of the Freeman case in Massachusetts; thinks Freeman acted under a delusion when he slew his child.

It is impossible for a person to be insane for only one hour and then recover. Witness is acquainted with the case of Mary Harris, who shot Burrows; don't know whether she was sane or insane; am familiar with the case of Sickles shooting Barton Key; don't think he was insane; also know of case of Cole, who shot Hiscock at Albany. Cole was insane for eighteen months previous to the homicide; he had insane delusions, believing he was to be defrauded; after the shooting he continued insane, possessing the same delusion. In witness' examination of the prisoner at the jail he noticed nothing remarkable in

His Physical Condition.

If he had eruptions on the skin alike those on the skin of his ancestor, witness would attach no further stress upon the fact than in so far as it related to the skin. The witness took the cast of the prisoner's head and said it did not appear to be much misshapen.

Col. Corkhill stated that he had but one more witness to present, and asked Mr. Scoville how much time he desired to occupy.

Mr. Scoville replied that he intended to present an application to the Court for other and new witnesses, the same as if asking for a new trial; that he had

Additional and Material Evidence

to present. He asked to examine a few more witnesses, but did not say how many. He said he would present evidence showing the condition of the prisoner's mind immediately before the shooting. He said the additional evidence he would present would occupy from three days to a week.

Mr. Davidge said the prosecution would object to a reopening of the case.

Mr. Scoville said his surrebuttal evidence may occupy all of next week.

"All of next week?" asked Mr. Davidge, in astonishment.

"Maybe," replied Mr. Scoville. "I am not disposed to delay the case, but I do not propose to be cut off in an unseemly manner." He said he continued the motion to permit the jury to separate.

Guiteau chimed in, and said he thought the jury should be allowed to go home and have a good holiday.

Mr. Davidge approved of the motion to permit the jury to separate, but said the prosecution were strictly opposed to any movement to reopen or prolong the case. He was willing to give the attorneys time to prepare their closing programme.

Guiteau said they didn't want to reopen the case.

Judge Porter said that unless the trial came to an end soon, the public would disapprove. He thought the jury should be allowed to separate.

The Court said he would not assume the responsibility of permitting the jury to separate.

A deputy-marshal arose and announced that the jury did not desire to separate.

Col. Corkhill said the court would sit to-morrow, and gave notice to the defense that he proposed to push the case through. He administered a fiery rebuke to the attorneys for the defense for what he termed reflections upon the experts, in which he grew eloquent and the audience applauded.

Guiteau broke in with his slurs and Judge Porter said if he continued them he should be sent to a place where he would not be so comfortable.

Mr. Scoville arose and said he and Mr. Reed were doing their work without compensation, while the prosecution and their witnesses were richly paid, and he proposed to resent any imputation that they may make that the defense desired to prolong the case. He said he did not propose to be hurried.

Guiteau said "That's a good speech," when he sat down.

John T. Gray,

of Utica, N. Y., a physician, was called and examined by Col. Corkhill. Witness is superintendent of the New York Insane Asylum; has been such since September, 1850; about 12,000 insane persons have been under his charge; they are not confined to any special class of society or professions; has been called upon by governors to examine persons who have been convicted of crime between the time of conviction and execution; has examined persons in such cases where stay of execution has been issued under supposition that the subject was insane; has examined cases by authority of supreme judges to examine cases before trial to determine whether such cases were proper to be placed on trial; has served in the capacity of a commissioner to receive evidence and determine whether persons were insane at the time they committed homicide; has appeared before sheriffs' juries to give opinions as to sanity or insanity of prisoners; has been editor-in-chief of the *American Journal of Insanity*; has been connected with the general medical profession; has been a member of his county medical society and the American Medical Association; is an honorary member of some foreign medical societies; has held official positions in medical societies; was requested to come here and examine Guiteau by a telegram from Col. Corkhill; arrived here on Monday night preceding the trial; made a personal examination of the prisoner; when witness came here he had formed no opinion as to prisoner's mental condition; his examination was satisfactory, and sufficient to form an opinion; was with him a greater part of two days; had not written anything upon the case.

Witness told the prisoner at the jail who he was and why he visited and examined him. Insanity is a disease of the brain, causing a change in the feeling and action in the individual.

Guiteau—"That's what's the matter with me.

I Shot the President,

but I wouldn't do it now for a million dollars."

Dr. Gray, continuing, said insane people's ideas were very peculiar and odd; delusions and false beliefs haunt them; witness defined hallucinations, delusions, etc., which partook of the definitions rendered yesterday by Dr. Kempster; insane people have pleasant thoughts and rabid thoughts, distinguishing mania, mild and destructive; there is a form of chronic insanity, that of long duration; there is a kind of insanity called melancholia, where the patient is depressed.

Witness, continuing, said they had received at the hospitals cases of dipsomania and perests; also persons with delirium tremens.

Guiteau—"You are a very learned man, Doctor, but you forget the Abrahamic class—the class I belong to."

Witness, continuing, said that applications have been made to him to receive cases of extreme depravity, but as those cases do not come out of diseased orders of the brain they cannot be received; do not believe in moral insanity;

Moral Insanity

signifies a perversion of only the moral faculties; can conceive of no action without a mental exercise; insanity is a disease of the brain, and could not be deflected through any other channel; if a man were a cheat, a liar, an impostor, it would not denote insanity, but depravity.

At 12:25 recess was taken until 1:30 p. m.

After Recess.

The same high pressure process, observable since the beginning of the week, occurred today at recess. In some instances both men and women seemed lost to all sense of decency and stopped at nothing to effect an entrance into the court-room. Some of the men even went so far as to climb upon the top of the covering to the inside storm doors, and there perch like so many roosters.

Mr. Williams soon scattered the fowls and shooed them out of the room. The recess time expired and five minutes' grace went by before the court and counsel were ready to proceed with the trial.

Dr. Gray, taking the witness stand, continued and said that upon his visit to the jail the prisoner asked whether he was there at the instance of the Government; witness replied that he was there for the Government and he could reserve or make answer to anything he chose; we talked of the Oneida Community, his early life, education, and learned there was nothing remarkable connected with it; he said he had not attended school much, but had been mostly under private tutorage; he said he was anxious to receive a collegiate education, and that he joined the Oneida Community at the instance of his father, but his father did not indorse the social qualities of the Community; told me of his visit; schooling at Ann Arbor; prisoner related his life at the Community in detail, his leaving it and of his ideas of the establishment of a newspaper, why he could not establish it, etc.

Dr. Gray, continuing, said that Guiteau gave him a full history of his life, and added further that Guiteau told him that if he had received the appointment he would not have shot the President.

Guiteau—"If I had received the office prior to June 18, it would have prevented it. Subsequently I would not have taken the office."

Witness, without noticing the interruption, said that Guiteau told him he killed the President for the good of the Republican party.

Guiteau, again interrupting, said: "It was done under Divine pressure. That kills the idea of the Paris consulship, and you may as well dismiss this case. It was God's will and not mine."

Witness went on to say that Guiteau said he did not claim to be ordinarily insane, but legally insane; that is, he was insane because he committed the act without malice, and if he did it under inspiration the responsibility lies with the Deity.

Guiteau—"That is correct. In that lies the merit of this case."

Witness said that in their interview they alluded to Guiteau's divorce and other matters touching his consistency; he never had anything to do with Socialism—

"Or crankism," cried Guiteau.

Dr. Gray was still on his direct examination when the court adjourned.

Necktie Notes.

Gen. H. P. Hurst, of Mississippi, was present at the trial to-day.

Justice Wylie sat on the bench with Justice Cox this afternoon.

Congressman Wood, of New York, occupied a seat to-day with Judge Cox.

Rev. Dr. Cuthbert made one of the audience of the Guiteau trial this afternoon.

Judge Porter did not appear in the court-room until an hour after court had convened.

The Hon. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, was present and listened attentively to the proceedings to-day.

Gen. W. T. Sherman occupied a chair with the Government counsel at their table this afternoon, and listened very closely to the testimony of Dr. Gray.

It is evident that Mr. Reed feels very much embarrassed by the position he is placed in, and consequently is restrained from exercising all of his abilities.

Shortly after it commenced snowing Guiteau turned his back on the court and jury, and for some time turned his attention to admiring the white flakes as they fell.

Col. Corkhill, in speaking of the prolongation of the trial, said only two physicians, and they were "spawns of the medical profession," had testified that Guiteau was insane.

It became so dark in the court-room this afternoon that it was almost impossible to see to write. The official stenographer had to be furnished with a student's lamp to enable him to get light sufficient to perform his work.

The lawyers having for the past three days been almost completely shut out from the clerk's and recorder's offices, and thereby unable to transact their legal business, held a consultation to-day, and decided to state the matter to the Court in Banc. Upon this being done, the Court made an order directing the marshal to clear the east corridor of the City Hall building, and to keep it free from crowds in the future.

Cannon, of Illinois, objects to being mistaken for Cannon of Utah, and asked if more than one of his wives will be here this winter. He says he is not that kind of a gun; doesn't revolve; is only single barreled.

SOME LITERARY GEMS.

A New Year's Batch By Local Authors.

[From Ed Brady's and Clarence Barton's "Stories for Infant Children."]

WHAT BAD LITTLE GIRLS CAN DO.

Once there was a very bad little girl. She wore bangs and squinted.

Her mother starched shirts in a laundry.

"May I go to the ball this evening?" asked this bad little girl of her mother.

"Not this evening," replied her mother.

But the little girl did not obey.

She went to the ball.

It was a ball given by the Liver and Light Butchers' coterie.

This bad little girl, it came to pass, mashed a red-headed barber.

A boss bullock smasher tried to mash her, but she wouldn't have it.

She stuck to the barber, and three weeks later they eloped and were married.

The boss bullock smasher took this very much to heart. He pined away and grew pale.

His boasted skill of felling a bullock at a single blow failed him, and he threw up the profession and became a wanderer upon the face of the earth.

In the meantime the bad little girl was happy. Her husband became prosperous and reduced his price for a shave to five cents and threw in a chromo.

But retribution came.

The jilted lover still lived and still loved.

He was a mere wreck, but had hope.

One day he straggled into his native city again.

It was New Year's day.

He sought out his noted rival and found him in the act of shaving a policeman.

Entering his rival's shop he hissed into his ear, "Ah, ha! I have returned."

"Gracious heavings, it is he!" cried the barber, who, in his fright, slit the policeman's throat from ear to ear.

The policeman died.

The barber was hanged for murder.

The ex-bullock smasher married the widow, trained for a barber, and the shaving went on as usual.

Moral.—Bad little girls create a great deal of trouble sometimes by disobeying their mas.

[From Fergus Ferris' "Memories of Senate Life."]

THE SENATOR AND BILL.

"You have been a good, faithful newsboy, and have served my paper so regularly," said the old Senator to Bill Stump, "that I shall give you a fresh start for the New Year."

"Thanky, sur," replied Bill, with moistened eyes, wondering what was coming.

"How long have you served my paper, William?" the Senator asked, with a benevolent smile.

"Seving months, sur, 'cept Sundays."

"And how many times have you missed delivery?"

"Nary a time, sur; nary a time."

"You have come through all sorts of weather," fumbling in his pockets, where the silver and gold jingled musically.

"Yes, sur; through rain and shine," Bill responded proudly, his ears expanding at the rattle of money.

"Then I shall reward your honesty," the Senator condescendingly said. "Here's money for you, my lad, and I hope you will make good use of it."

Bill held out a trembling hand. The Senator dropped into it a nickle and walked away unconscious of the words of gratitude that Bill sent after him.

[From Col. Jim Gordon's "Wanderings Among the Phillistines."]

THE PILGRIMS AND THE ANGEL.

Three pilgrims stood before a bar.

It was a drinking bar. The bar did not drink.

The pilgrims did, but that cost money.

Money they had not. The pilgrims were hopeful, though.

They were used to standing before bars, and they could afford to wait.

They were waiting for an angel.

An angel in the pilgrim's vocabulary means a man who would set 'em up.

The pilgrims needed setting up badly.

Pretty soon an angel appeared.

He was heavily laden with wealth and was liberal.

He bought rum and bade the pilgrims join him.

They joined.

Again he bade.

They joined.

He did so once more.

Likewise the pilgrims.

Then he refused to bid them join more.

Then the pilgrims went away.

But the angel stirred not.

He felt sick and wanted medicine.

He bought a quart of rum.

He drank it, and fell dead.

Moral: Rum should be taken in broken doses.

Capitol Notes.

Money, of Mississippi, is not a Greenback.

Bland, of Missouri, is not the heathen Chinee who "was childlike and Bland.

Page, of California, proposes to turn over a new leaf in the Committee of Commerce.

Representative Bland, of Missouri, is of the opinion that there will be less done during the present session of Congress than at any former session for years. He also says he favors applying the surplus revenue to the payment of the public debt.

Evidently the Old Pub. Func. Defrees' sleep has been disturbed by the ghosts of the poor women and children whom he has deprived of the necessities of life by his starvation policy at the Government Printing-office, and he has become restless, nervous, and pettish.

Col. James L. Christie, the well-known and genial Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms and Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, was suddenly called home to Dover, N. H., yesterday afternoon by the receipt of a telegram announcing the sudden death of his aged mother, who was born in 1808.

A circular is being sent to members of Congress by the Commissioner of Pensions, embodying the decision rendered by the Postmaster-General a few days ago, to the effect that members may use official stamps, to be furnished them without cost by the Pension Bureau, in the transaction of business pertaining to that office.

The alleged late Postmaster-General James, before resigning, made up what he called "estimates" of the needs of the postal service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for the "Star" service he estimates $7,250,000, a decrease of $650,000 from the previous fiscal year ending June 30, 1882. He might just as well have estimated for $5,000,000. He has gone out of office, and will not have to practically apply his own estimates. It is very easy to cut out work for another.

Mr. Neal's bill—more effectually to suppress gambling—makes the keeping of any gambling device a felony, punishable by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than two nor more than five years. Owners of houses where gaming is carried on are liable to imprisonment at hard labor for not less than three months nor more than a year, and by a fine not exceeding $500. Three-card monte and other confidence men are provided for by a fine not to exceed $1,000 and by imprisonment at hard labor not less than one nor more than five years.

The incorporators named in Mr. Neal's bill to incorporate the Garfield Memorial Hospital are William T. Sherman, William Windom, James G. Blaine, David G. Swaim, James Gillilan, John A. Baker, Arthur MacArthur, Benjamin G. Lovejoy, Samuel C. Busey, Francis A. Ashford, J. Ford Thompson, Joseph M. Toner, Henry A. Willard, A. S. Solomons, James H. Saville, Lewis J. Davis, Smith Townshend, John W. Thompson, W. G. Metzerott, Henry Wise Garnett, E. Francis Riggs, Josiah Dent, W. G. Palmer, H. M. Hutchinson and Reginald Fendall.

Attorney-General Brewster has written to Mr. Bliss, saying that he will give him special authority to bring civil suits against the alleged Star-route conspirators, "with all of the promptitude that orderly litigation will permit." Just how fast this is may be judged by the progress these trials have already made. He further says that he will lead in the Star-route cases himself, thus showing his lack of confidence in the ability of Mr. Bliss and Mr. Cook to properly conduct them. The publication of this correspondence is simply another incident in the trial by newspaper of these cases.

Six hundred and eighty-five bills were introduced in the Senate up to the holidays and referred to committees, as follows: To Foreign Relations, 7; Finance, 37; Appropriations, 4; Commerce, 10; Agriculture, 3; Military Affairs, 106; Naval Affairs, 29; Judiciary, 42; Post-offices and Postroads, 22; Public Lands, 47; Private Land Claims, 3; Indian Affairs, 19; Pensions, 96; Revolutionary Claims, 1; Claims, 150; District of Columbia, 12; Patents, 9; Territories, 10; Railroads, 2; Mines and Mining, 3; Revision of Laws, 1; Education and Labor, 4; Improvement of the Mississippi River and Tribut