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WEARISOME WRANGLING

ANOTHER DAY OF GUITEAU'S TRIAL DRAGS ITSELF PAST.

The Defendant As Usual Monopolizes the Time — He Makes Another Senseless "Statement" — The Judge Threatens to Gag Him—A Number of Witnesses Examined—An Insight into the History of the Guiteau Family, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The criminal court was crowded in every part this morning, mostly with ladies, for the most part representing the fashionable circles of Washington society. Immediately upon the opening of court Scoville stated that Guiteau desired to make a statement.

GUITEAU'S STATEMENT.

No objection being made Guiteau read from manuscript substantially as follows:

"I propose to have all the facts bearing on this case to go to the court and jury, and to do this I have been forced to interrupt counsel and witnesses who were mistaken as to supposed facts. I meant no discourtesy to them or any one. Any fact in my career bearing on the question as to who fired that shot—the Deity—or myself—is of vital importance in this case, and I propose that it shall go to the jury. Hence my personal, political and theological record may be developed. I am glad that your honor and the opposing counsel are disposed to give a historical review of my life and ask the press and the public to do likewise. All I want is absolute justice, and I shall not permit any crooked work. I have no idea that my counsel want crooked work. They are often mistaken as to supposed facts, and I shall have to correct them. Last spring certain newspapers in New York and Washington were bitterly denouncing the president for breaking up the Repulican party by improper appointments. I would like those newspapers to reprint those editorials now, and see how they would look and sound. In attempting to remove the president, I only did what the papers said ought to be done. Since July 2 they have been defying the president and denouncing me for doing the very thing they said ought to be done.

I want the newspapers and doctors who actually killed the president to share with me the odium of his death. I never would have shot him of my own volition, notwithstanding these newspapers, if I had not been commissioned by the Deity to do the deed. But this fact does not relieve the newspapers from the supposed disgrace of the president's removal. If he had been properly treated he would have been alive to-day. It has been published that I am in fear of the Deity. It is false. I have always been a religious man and an active worker for God. Some people think I am a murderer, but the Lord does not, for he inspired the act as in the case of Abraham and a score of other cases in the bible. The assault made upon me on Saturday last by a crank has been condemned by the press. The eyes of the civilized world are watching this case, and it behooves this court and the Metropolitan police to protect me at all hazzards. I hereby warn all cranks of high or low degree to keep away from me under penalty of instant death. My assailant would have been shot dead on Saturday but for the rearing of the horses on the van. As the officer was shooting the horses shook the van so that he lost his aim, and though the van pursued him, he temporarily escaped. I waste my arguments on cranks. All they can see in this case is a policeman's revolver. Again I say, if they value their lives they must keep away from me. I desire the court and jury to dispose of this case on the facts and law and leave all responsibility about it to the verdict."

MORE WRANGLING.

Scoville then referred to his previous demands for certain printed newspaper slips which were taken from Guiteau at the time of his arrest.

A colloquy ensued between counsel, in which considerable feeling was shown upon both sides.

Scoville protested against the course of the district attorney in the matter, and the latter contemptuosly retorted from his seat: "Oh, stuff! stuff! all stuff!"

The controversy was finally settled, and Scoville called John A. Logan for the defense. The witness did not respond, however.

"Guiteau, who seemed greatly excited, here broke in again and shouted, "There is another matter I want to speak about right now. I understand my divorced wife was to be brought here as a witness against me. If that is so there will be trouble. She was a poor unfortunate thing, and I never should have married her. But if she comes in here to testify against me and do me any harm, I'll rip up her whole record. She was seduced in Philadelphia and had a child before I married her."

With great difficulty Scoville, after some minutes' expostulation, succeeded in quieting Guiteau. Two other witnesses were called, but failed to respond.

James B. Smith, of Freeport, Ill., testified as to his acquaintance with the Jackson family.

E. O. Foss then testified in regard to the scene at the depot the morning of the shooting. There were several sharp passages between Scoville and counsel for the prosecution. During the questioning of this witness,

A LAWYER'S KNOWLEDGE OF DEFENDANT.

Chas. Hedson, of Chicago, detailed several incidents in Guiteau's career as a lawyer at Chicago. The witness was a practicing attorney for twelve years, and met Guiteau frequently, but his relations with him were never intimate. He had loaned him money, which was still due. He always regarded him as a very earnest man, but unbalanced. He never saw any indications of violence, and always deemed him harmless until recently. The witnees saw Guiteau here several times last spring. Frequent references were made during the conversations to an office Guiteau was expecting to have. The witness told Guiteau he had no show for the Paris consulship, and he would help him to get a clerkship or some minor position where there was little responsibility attaching, but Guiteau became very indignant, and said "You watch the papers the next three or four days, and you will see the announcement of my appointment to the Paris consulship." The witness visited Guiteau a few days since, in jail, and asked him why he killed President Garfield. The prisoner was lying down on his couch. He arose excitedly and began a rambling sort of speech, saying: "I didn't do it. The Lord did it. I was only the Lord's instrument in removing the president." At times the prisoner would show great excitement, striking his fist against the wall with considerable violence. Then he would relapse into a perfectly quiet state, speaking almost in a whisper. The witness received the impression that Guiteau was of unsound mind. Being pressed for a more direct answer, he replied "I had not a doubt of it."

MORE "INJECTIONS."

Guiteau took exception to the date and insisted that he did not see witness for a month previous to July 1.

Witness was sure of the correctness of his statement, as he went directly to Saratoga and heard there of the shooting of the president.

Guiteau shouted out, "I say it was the first of May. I don't forget anything you see. That's what the matter with my brain; when anything gets in there it sticks."

Witness resumed when Guiteau broke in again directly contradicting him, and was cautioned to keep quiet, and he retorted, "We want the facts, judge, to go before the jury and nothing else. I claim that my act was inspired by the Deity. I stake my case on that position and will take my chances on the verdict."

The Court (severely)—"Be silent."

Davidge (firmly)—"You must keep quiet, at least while I am cros-examining the witnesses.

But neither court nor council could repress the prisoner, who continued talking and struggling angrily with the deputy marshals. "This conversation," he said, occurred about two months prior to July. You are right as to the conversation, but wrong as to the date. I say it was in May. With that correction your statement is true."

Davidge (to witness)—"You have heard the interruption of the prisoner. What is your opinion about the time?"

Witness—"I am very certain that it was that Tuesday."

Prisoner—"That was the time I spoke to you about getting $15. You said you did not have the money. I don't forget anything. Anything that gets into my head sticks." (Laughter.)

Davidge (to witness)—"You said he stated that you would see his name in the papers in connection with the Paris consulship?"

Prisoner—"I never said that."

Davidge—"Well, he says, Mr. Prisoner, you did say it."

The prisoner in a persevering manner declared he had not said so. He also indignantly denied witnesses statement that he had not been admitted to the bar in Chicago. He did not want any tricking about the case.

THE GAG THREATENED.

The court, impatient at the prisoners constant interruptions of counsel and witnesses in a stern and determined tone said: "If there is no other way of preventing these interruptions you will have to be gagged."

"Well," began the prisoner.

"Keep yotr mouth shut," thundered the judge, "and don't interrupt again during the trial. I do not desire it, but if the trial cannot go on without a resort to gagging it will have to be done."

Even this threat, though it had a momentary effect on the prisoner, could not entirely repress him and he again denied the conversation detailed by a witness, who, he said, "was a very good fellow but wrong there." "I am going to have the facts in this case," he continued, "and nothing but the facts. I want the judge and the jury to decide upon the facts and upon nothing else. The witness is entirely erroneous in his memory."

Davidge—"Did Guiteau say you would see his name in the newspapers in a few days as consul at Paris or that he wonld make a fuss?"

Witness—"He said, 'If I do not get it,' (reflecting) I will find his exact language—"

The prisoner—(interrupting) "It is absolutely false. I never said any such thing. That has nothing at all to do with my intending to remove the president. I rest my defense entirely in the inspiration which came from the Deity for that act and I will take my chances on the result. I do not want any lying or nonsense in this business and I will not have it."

Davidge (to witness—"Go on."

The witness—"He said in connection with the administration, that if he did not get the Paris consulate, he would either make a fuss, or do something about it in the newspapers."

The paisoner—"I never said anything of the kind, and never thought anything of the kind. That is the result of your own imagination, Mr. Reed and it's not true. You are a good fellow, and I think a good deal of you, but you are mistaken in your facts." (After a pause.) "I was not in the habit of tellihg my business in that kind of a way, to anybody."

Davidge further inquired about the prisoner appearing to defend criminal cases in Chicago, and witness said he could not tell how many cases he had appeared in.

The Prisoner—"That is another mistake. I never had a criminal case in Chicago,"

Davidge came back to the prisoner's statement that his pamphlet on Christ's second coming was as much inspired as the new testament.

"I claimed it then," the prisoner spoke in, "and I claim it now—just as much inspired as the old testament or the new either."

Davidge (to witness)—"You said something of your translating the Greek testament."

Witness—"I said Guiteau said he had seen something which I had written in the Chicago *Tribune* about the translation of the new testament.

Prisoner—"That is true. I did see something of the kind. Mr. Reed is a fine Greek scholar."

AFTER RECESS.

After recess Scoville asked for an attachment against Emory A. Storrs. He understood Storrs had been served with a subpœna but positively refused to come as there might be some doubt, however, whether the subpœna had been actually served, he would postpone his application for the present.

The prisoner in this connection expressed hope that Storrs would not be attached unless absolutely necessary, because he was a very nice fellow.

AN AMUSING WITNESS.

H. B. Amerling, at present a lawyer in Williamsport, Pa., and who formerly lived in Freeport, Ill., testified to peculiarities of Luther W. Guiteau.

The cross-examination of this witness was very amusing, he being rather prosy, and desiring to give an explanation of nearly every answer. Davidge questioned the witness searchingly in regard to a letter which his son, at his request, had written to Freeport, to Mr. Oller, making inquiries as to the strange actions of Luther W. Guiteau.

Witness replied that he had told his son to write the letter, not out of any love for Chas. J. Guiteau, but out of respect for his family. "I loved L. W. Gniteau" said the witness, "as I did my own brother."

Question—"You have been a sort of consulting counsel in this case? Answer—"I gave Scoville all the assistance I could. I prepared a brief on the question of insanity. I don't want to disguise nothing. I assisted Scoville in every way, manner and form in this case. I have no love for the prisoner, none whatever; because I say to you I thought it was a terrible wrong in shooting the president, and I think so to-day."

Witness stated that he had no acquaintance with the prisoner, but subsequently said the prisoner had made threats against him.

"Why," broke in the prisoner, "I never saw you before in my life till you came to the jail last Saturday.

Scoville then questioned the witness as to the occasion on which he had been threatened by the prisoner.

"Well," began the witness, "we had a lyceum in Freeport. Horatio Burchard, Mr. Bailey and—"

Here Davidge cautioned witness to be brief,

Witness—"We had a debate on the question of national bonds. I cannot fix the time."

The prisoner—"I have not been in Freeport for twenty years. It must have been when I was a boy."

Witness (contemptously to prisoner)—"I was not talking to you, sir." [Laughter.]

Prisoner—"But I was talking to you."

Witness—"You are not fit to talk to."

Davidge—"I do not intend to fix the time. At the debate there was Coffin and Guiteau on one side, and myself and Dexter Nolton on the other side. I said a good deal." [Laughter.] "The old gentleman became angry with what I said and pitched into me. I had my opportunity at the case and improved it. I said the old gentleman was well fitted to any position, but the one which he was best qualified to fill was with an apron from his chin to his toes, with a knife in his hand, in the kitchen of the Oneida community, peeling potatoes."

The solemnity with which the witness related this incident and the evident satisfaction he had derived from having pitched into the old man was too much for the court, and was greeted by hearty laughter, in which the prisoner joined,

The witness continued as follows: The old man became very angry, and afterwards I met this man and said my life ought to have been taken from me but that God ordered otherwise."

The Prisoner—"Are you referring lo me or to my father?"

Witness maintained a contemptuous silence.

The District Attorney—"I think this is a proper question to be answered."

The Prisoner—"If you refer to me, it is absolutely false; if to my father, it may be true, and probably is."

Witness—"He," (referring to the prisoner) "is the one who mentioned that to me afterwards. I mentioned it to his father, and his father said I must not mind what he said."

The Prisoner—"I have not lived in Freeport for twenty-one years."

Scoville—"Where did you meet this man when this conversation took place?"

Witnes—"In Chicago."

The Prisoner—"You pretend the conversation took place in Chicago."

Witness (impatiently)—"Please let me alone." [Laughter.]

Prisoner (excitedly)—"There is not a word of truth in it. That is the way to dispose of that statement."

Davidge—"I want to know where this took place."

The Prisoner (encouragingly)—"Find out the facts judge."

Davidge—"I will bring them out."

The prisoner (alluding to witness statement)—"I have not heard that. It is the worst one we have had yet."

The solemnity with which the witness answered questions, his contempt for the prisoner, the desire which he showed to go into particulars, the fact that he brought with him a bundle of old letters and opened it while on the witness stand, and the simplicity with which he stated the condition of his bank account produced much meriment. The prisoner expressed his approval of the witness. "Amerling seems to be a good fellow, but I never had the pleasure of his acquaintance before.

The next witness, Thomas North, of Chicago, a lawyer formerly living in Freeport, also related peculiarities of L. W. Guiteau, and stated that he could not regard him as a right man.

Scoville asked witness how the prisoner and his father compared in regard to personal and mental characteristics. He expected to prove that father and son were *fac similes*.

The prisoner—"That is true they say. North has given a true statement as to how father used to act with his family."

Witness stated that the prisoner was an exaggerated *fac simile* of his father.

The prisoner—"I am a little larger than he was."

Witness—"I should say that mentally he has a very marked resemblance."

Scoville—"What do you mean by the phrase "'exaggerated fac simile' his father?"

Prisoner—"A chip of the old block." [Laughter.]

Witness—"I used the word 'exaggerated' in reference to his mental characteristics."

Question—"From your acquaintance with the prisoner, what have you to say as to his sincertity?"

Answer—"I never saw anything in him what I thought hypocritical or dishonest. His father was one of the most intensely sincere men I ever knew."

Prisoner—"He could not bear shams, and I cannot."

The witness went on: "One evening at the supper table they were all seated except the prisoner. Certain graceful things were to be done or said—I mean saying grace."

Prisoner—"Tell them how they used to do that—how they used to confess Christ there. I want to get that out."

Witness (to Scoville)—"Shall I answer that?"

Scoville—"Certainly."

Witness—"They were all seated around the table, and they were all quiet for a few moments, and then if any body felt like saying anything he did so, if not, nothing was said. What was usually said was: 'I confess Christ in me with a thankful heart for this food.'"

The Prisoner—"I thank Christ for this dinner," and all all similar expressions. that was a substitute for the ordinary grace in Christian families.

Witness assented, and went on to relate how Chas. Guiteau, or Julius, as they called him then, came to the table late, and was spoken to by his father in a peremptory and offensive tone, and how Charles, passing behind his father's chair, struck his father on the back or neck, and how his father at once jumped from his chair; how the two clinched and struggled, until Charles finally surrendered, and then how they withdrew from the table by themselves, talked the matter over, came back and went on with their meal. This was a sudden outburst on both sides.

The prisoner—"My mother died when I was 7 years old, and my father remained a widower until I was 13. During these years we were exceedingly intimate. After he married, there was more or less alienation between us."

Witness went on to speak of the Oneida community. Luther Guiteau was a thorough believer in the tenets of the Oneida community and desired his family to join the community. His wife, however, did not like her children to join it, and objected to going there herself.

The Prisoner—"That was my stepmother. My mother had been dead a good many years. If she had been alive I never would have been served in that way."

The witness stated how at the religious and social circle the old gentleman related how himself and wife were ready to join the Oneida community, but were violently opposed in so doing by a son of 20 or 25 years. Luther Guiteau jumped from his seat and said "take a knife and stab him as Abraham did Isaac!" His mother was so exceedingly shocked that her tongue was paralyzed. Luther attended church occasionally, sometimes the Presbyterian church and sometimes the Methodist.

The Prisoner—"His idea was that he was so good he had no need to go to church. He was a church in himself."

The witness spoke of the prisoner when an office boy. He noticed an offensive egotism, as though he desired to do more than he was really capable of doing. He wished to usurp the duties of the deputy clerks. His greaiest quality seemed to be that of egotism. He was 15 or 16 years old when he commenced working in the office. "I always felt when I was in contact with him that porcupine quills were coming out of him."

Prisoner—"You and I did not agree very well at that time. That was the reason I did not like you then. I like you now better than I ever did in my life."

Witness went on to testify about Abraham Guiteau, Luther's brother. He said his condition of mind was so weak that it was not safe to trust him with business.

Davidge questioned the witness as to the "religious circle" to which witness had alluded.

The prisoner broke in with the supposition that this circle was a sort of branch oneida community.

"That is what I am coming to, Mr. Prisoner," said Davidge.

"That is right judge," said the prisoner approvingly. "Go into it."

Q—"Were you a member of the circle?" A—"I met them. There was no particular organization."

Prisoner—"He," (alluding to witness) "was my father's bosom friend at the time."

Witness stated that some members of the circle accepted the doctrine of the Oneida community on the matrimonial relation. His own opinion, theoretically, had been that it was a subject that might be realized somewhere in the indefinite future.

Q.—"You thought it correct on principle, but that the time was inappropriate? A.—"I don't see how I could think it entirely correct in principle unless I thought it practical."

The prisoner—"As far as I know my father was a very moral man, but in full sympathy with Noyes on the social question. It was a mere theory with my father, but it was a practice with Noyes."

Witness—"I never did fully accept the theory of the Oneida community."

"What do you think about it now?" querled the prisoner.

"That is just what I was about to ask," said Davidge.

"I anticipated you, Judge," apologized the prisoner, pleasantly. "I will keep quiet now."

Davidge (to witness)—"What do you think of it now?"

Witness—"My opinion is a little less of it now than then. There was another theory on the subject of matrimony."

The Prisoner (interrupting)—"Noyes' theory was this: Religion first, then socialism. He said no man had a right to touch socialism until he was associated with the Savior. It was his stinking fanaticism."

Court adjourned.

JONES INDICTED.

The grand jury has indicted Jones for assault with intent to kill Guiteau.

THE PERIL OF POWER.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE CZAR.

A Novel Method of Attack—Arrest of Many High-Toned People in Connection With the Affair—Terrific Storms in Grert Britain—The Situation in Ireland, Etc.

RUSSIA.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE CZAR.

VIENNA, Nov. 25.—A report has been received here of an unsuccessful attempt made by the Nihilists against the czar's life. The imperial family in consequence decided upon removing at once from Gatschina. The Russian police, without letting the fact become known, made many arrests in St. Petersburg, Charkow and Telermigoff. Among the prisoners are the chief of police of an important provincial city, two daughters of a high state official and two Jewish merchants, besides a number of students and members of the Nihilist party. The plot was an extraordinary one. It was decided to cause a balloon to ascend at Gatschina, carrying a quantity of dynamite and explosive fire balls, together with an appliance to cause the balloon to fall within the palace yard, when it would explode and set the palace on fire. In the confusion it was intended to seize the czar and family. The machinery seized shows that everything was in readiness for the execution of the plot.

ENGLAND.

RAVAGES OF THE STORM.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A storm has raged since Tuesday with terrific violence. At Stornoway the sea broke over the beach and invaded the streets. Eight fishing boats were destroyed. The Ardiguar hotel, at Fort William, was flooded by the sea, and three or four feet of gravel left in the rooms. The pier was much damaged. At Black Pool the sea swept through the windows into many houses, and cabs were blown over. The sea rushed down the streets, one thorougfare being under six feet of water. In Ireland the gale was very severe. At Port Ardowa roofs of houses were carried across several streets. At Sligo a schooner was blown ashore and a bridge partially destroyed. At Derryhead, Queens county, a man named Moran was killed by a house being blown down. Part of the roof of the railway terminus at Limerick was carried away. Similar reports are received from Newry, Logan and elsewhere. At Dublin the storm was the severest known for many years. At Spiddal, county Galaway it was the worst experienced for half a century. Shipping on the coast suffered terribly. In addition to the loss of the ship Culzean and crew the Thames foundered and three seamen were drowned The bark Baraboo from Rongoon for Liverpool, was totally wrecked in West Bay, Pembrokeshire- All hands were saved except the captain. A brigantine was seen about a mile and a quarter outside Adrossa, battling with the gale on Wednesday, but she foundered and her crew, seven or eight in number, were lost. Her majesty's ship Spiegle put into Queenstown, greatly damaged.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.

A passenger train from Edenburg approaching Tayport station came in collision with a goods train. The engine of the latter was driven bodily into the van. Four persons were killed and eight injured.

IRELAND.

INTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—It is understood it is the intention of the government to release all imprisoned members of the house of commons before the commencement of parliament, provided no treasonable conspiracy exists and tenants are not intimidated from applying to the land courts. The principal Irish judges strongly deprecate any suspension of trials by jury.

WILFUL MURDER.

The coroners jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Sub Inspectors O'Brien and Bouchier, who commanded the police, on the occasion of the killing of Mansfield, at Bally Ragget, county Kilkenny, on the 9th of October. Warrants for their apprehension will be issued.

ANOTHER ARREST—THE LADIES' LEAGUE.

DUBLIN, Nov. 25.—Maloney, a wealthy merchant and active member of the land league, has been arrested on the charge of intimidating from paying rents and circulating "no rent" manifestoes. It is reported Maloney's wife will be arrested, followed by vigorous action towards the ladies league.

The ladies land league has resolved to discontinue its meeting.

MORE ARRESTS.

There were four arrests under the coercion act to-day.

CHURCH WRECKED.

A Protestant church in a rural district of county Cork has been wrecked.

LAND LEAGUE OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

Phillips, accountant of the Land League has been arrested under the coercion act.

ELECTION AT CORK.

CORK, Nov. 25.—In the municipal election to-day the Land League candidates were defeated in four of six contested wards. The Liberals gained one seat.

GERMANY.

AMEPICAN FESTIVITIES.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The Americans here celebrated Thanksgiving by a grand banquet. Everett, first secretary in charge of the legation, presided, and proposed the health of Emperor William and President Arthur. Herr Greist, in responding to the toast to the emporor, said: "Nowhere more than in Germany was the nation esteemed which shed so much blood for the abolition of slavery." Baron Von Derheidt, Court Chaplain, Herr Frowmel, and all the American colony of Berlin were present.

Executions Down South.

RICHARD JONES AT MARION COURT HOUSH, S. C.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 25.—Richard Jones, colored, was hanged at Marion court house to-day, for the murder of James Harrett, a prominent citizen of that county. A brother of Richard Jones who participated in the crime was hanged in June last. Richard denied that he was guilty of the crime for which he was hanged, and in a wild harrangue to the crowd in front of the jail he announced that he was going to heaven where he would meet them all.

HENRY JOHNSON AT SUMPTER, S. C.

SUMTER, S. C., Nov. 25.—Henry Johnson was hung to-day, for the murder of John Davis. The execution was private. He made a full confession during the trial, saying a conjurer had given him charms to shoot Davis, win his wife and avoid the penalty. He only succeeded in winning his wife; the other charms failed him.

JOS. HARRIS, AT ROGERSVILLE, TENN.

ROGERSVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 25.—Joseph Harris was hanged here this afternoon, for the murder of two men, Brown and Heck, whom he butchered in bed, and then robbed a year ago. Death was quick. There was good order among the large crowd present.

Dr. Hammond says he will not go to Washington to testify in the Guiteau case if fifty bpoenes are sent after him.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

A Committee to Carry Out the Plans of the St. Louis Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—Hon. Mark H. Dunnell, president of the river improvement convention, recently held in this city, has, under a resolution adopted by the convention, appointed the following named gentlemen a committee to carry out the plans and projects set forth in the platform of the convention: Hon. E. O. Stanard, chairman. St. Louis; Hon. E. Underwood, Louisville; S. F. Covington, Cincinnati; J. T. Stockdale, Pittsburg; Hon. Nathan Cole, St. Louis; Wm. P. Halliday, Cairo; C. C. Sturtwant, Minneapolis; Michael McEnnis, St. Louis; E. T. Jones, Nashville; Wm. Crooks, St. Paul, Jos. Craig, St. Joseph, Mo.; Hon. Duncan T. Kenner, New Orleans; Hon. Geo. H. French, Davenport; Wm. F. Phelps, Winona: F. P. Baker, Topeka, Ks.; H. G. Stork, Omaha; R. G. Stevens, Madison; Hon. Logan S. Root, Little Rock; Alex Campbell, West Virginia; Geo. L. Wright, St. Louis, Secretary.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

The Boston Michigan relief fund aggregates $60,092.

At Houston, Texas yesterday 300 bales of cotton were burned.

A Havana dispatch says the steamer Newport for New York, carries $155,000 in specie.

The town of Hartford, Conn., voted $60,000 for a monument to the soldiers and sailors of the late war.

The old Mineral Springs' hotel, at Colfax, Iowa, burned yesterday. Loss $15,000; insurance good.

The French visitors spent two days at Salt Lake, on Wednesday they were shown about the city by the governor.

Ten European steamships leave New York city to-day. Six will carry passengers, the remander exclusively freight.

John Schroeder, carpenter, was instantly killed by falling from a scaffold at Jung's brewery, Milwaukee, yesterday.

Robert Maxwell, a prominent farmer living near Cairo, Ga., killed Adam Seigler, a negro, for assaulting his little daughter.

The Atlanta, Ga., international exposition, has designated December 9 as mayor's day. The mayor, or his representative, from every city in the Union is expected.

A dispatch from Sturgeon Bay, Wis., reports a three masted steam barge disabled and drifting ashore yesterday, near Bailey's harbor.

The steamer Brooklyn, at Liverpool from Montreal and Qubec, lost 581 sheep and 117 head of cattle and had her cargo shifted en route.

At Newark, Ohio, a colored child two years old of Sallie Magruder's was burned to death by falling into the fire. It burned to a crisp before it could be rescued.

Chas. Moesse suicided at St. Louis last night with strychnine. He was prosperous in business, happy in his familv, but tired of life and wanted to take a rest.

Adolf Kosten, son of Dr. Kosten, a prominent physician of Milwaukee, committed suicide at the Metropolitan hotel. Cause, remorse for revealing a secret with which he had been entrusted.

Oarsman Boyd, of London, has a accepted the challenge of Hanlan to row a race over the Thames championship course for the Thames championship and a stake of from £200 to £1,000 a side.

A dispatch from Thomasville, Ga., says the wife and 3-year-old daughter of N. C. Lewis were murdered Thanksgiving day, and the house robbed, during the absence of Mr, Lewis, a well-to-do farmer.

At Bismarck, D. T., in an altercation between two colored men named Bill Walker and Frank Fields last night, the former was shot dead. An old grudge was the cause. Walker shot twice without effect.

In a pigeon shooting match at London yesterday between Carver and Eden, member of the principal club, for £100 a side, Eden stood 28 yards, Rese and Carver at 30. Carver won the match by four birds, killing 35 out 50.

The Cunard steamship Gallia arrived at New York yesterday morning, five days behind time, after one of the stormiest passages of which any record exists. Capt. Hains remembered no such passage, one storm beginning before another left off from the moment the ship left Queenstown.

The extensive tannery of Keifer, Steifel & Co., in Allegheny City, Pa., caught fire in the finishing department yesterday, and before the flames could be subdued the entire tannery was in ruins. The loss is estimated at $125,000, on which there was an insurance of $75,000.

The Danford banks in the loans of Caldwell and Tunnewell, Kansas, closed their doors yesterday in consequence of insufficient currency to meet runs on them It is claimed the suspension is only temporary and that funds will be forthcoming to pay all depositors.

In the federal court at Chicago yesterday, Judge Drummond decided that the patent for preserving meat reissued in 1875 to Wm. J. Wilson and the John A. Wilson patent for construction of a can in which to pack and preserve meat, reissued in 1887 are both invalid. The amount involved is said to be about $1,000,000.

An elevator in Meyer Bros. & Co.'s wholesale drug house, at Kansas City, broke yesterday morning, falling from the fourth story. Wm. C. Pinkard, porter, with a load of saltpeter, was on the elevator. The concussion of the fall caused an explosion and fire. Loss, $3,000 to $4,000. Pinkard was terribly injured and may die.

At Sidncy, Neb., Hank Cowan, a cowboy, fatally shot an unknown cowboy from Texas Thanksgiving night while in a saloon. No provocation for the act is known. It was a cool and deliberate act. The victim will die and being unconscious, his name has not been learned. Cowan escaped, but was pursued by a large party.

Fire at the extensive planing mill of Dart & Co., in the lumber district of Buffalo, last night burned the mill, a four story brick building, employing ninety hands, and rapidly spread to the immense lumber piles in the vicinity. The intense heat fired huge piles of valuable black walnut on the east side of the canal, causing a loss of $7,000 to $10,000. At one time the destruction of the entire lumber district was threatened. Estimated loss $100,000, nearly covered by insurauce.

FIRE ENGINE TEST.

Arrival of the LaFrance Engine to Cope With the Silsby Machine.

The LaFrance steam fire engine to take part in the public contest for favor with the city authorities with the Silsby engine, has arrived and is housed at engine house No. 1. Mr. Asa LaFrance represents the firm in person, and in the trial the engine will be handled by Mr. Lem Bagley. The La France engine, like the Silsby, was manufactured with special reference to this contest and the sale is dependent upon the outcome. The machine attracted a good deal of attention yesterday, and it is doing no injustice to the Silsby to say that the general comment was decidedly flattering. It is, while evidently constructed for wear, very showy, all the metal work, boiler, hubs, axles, etc., being nickel plated. Indeed, were the other dear charmer, (the Silsby) away, there would be no doubt of the machine giving satisfaction, but the council has laid down the tests, and efficiency is to decide, not the looks. Whatever may be the result, however, it is certain the city will get a good machine.

As has before been stated, the trial will take place Tuesday next. Chief Strong has selected a point a little west of Bridge street, at the foot of the bluff, for the trial, where a platform to give the twenty-three feet lift is being constructed by members of the department. The tests are especially trying, and the machine that wins will be a good one.

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON Nov. 26, 1. m.—Indications: For the lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional light snow and southwest to northwest winds. In upper lake region, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature. Upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, partly cloudy weather and light snow in northern portion, winds mostly from northwest to southwest, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature.

WASHINGTON.

Dissensions in the Department of Justice —Minor Matters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Acting Attorney General Phillips declines to say anything for publicaiion about his reported misunderstanding with A. M. Gibson, identified with the star route investigations. It is believed Phillips will accept Gibson's report when he has satisfied himself that it was submitted in good faith at the instance of MacVeagh. Meantime it is said a sharp letter has been addressed by Chief Clerk Milliken, of the department of justice, to Gibson, inquiring by what authority he assumes the title of special assistant attorney for the United States. It is further reported that Gibson replied at some length, addressing his letter to Phillips. The latter says that no communication from Gibson, excepting the report referred to, has yet reached him.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A brief cabinet session to-day was devoted to social conversation.

The Indian Territory legislature has voted the right of way for a new railroad.

At the close of business to-day $10,163,950 in United States bonds had been received at the treasury department for redemption under the 105th call.

From the fact that three postoffice inspectors have been before the grand jury, it is believed that body has entered upon the star route investigation.

H. B. Mullett is here trying to have James G. Hill, supervising architect of the treasury, removed, and to secure the appointment of his partner, W. G. Steinmetz, of Brooklyn, to the place.

CITY GLOBULES.

The mild weather yesterday resulted in almost clearing the river of running anchor ice.

Mayor Rice yesterday signed the bonds and coupons of the $5,000 bond issue for the east Fourth street bridge.

George Mack, traveling for C. Gotzian & Co., sick with small pox at Bismarck, is slowly convalescing.

The social and dance of the Normania society at Pfeifer's hall last evening was well attended, and proved a most enjoyable affair.

Hon. Wm. Lochren, the newly appointed judge of the Fourth judicial district, will preside at the term of court at Redwood Falls, Judge Cox's district, to commence December 6.

To-day being the last Saturday of the month, Judge Burr, City Attorney Murray and Clerk Fairchild, of the municipal court, will draw a new jury for the month of December to serve in that court.

The mild weather yesterday was improved by the builders, who had every available bricklayer at work upon their still uncompleted contracts. A few more days of such weather will see nearly all the unfinished blocks under roof.

Miss Lillie Hanscom, of Minneapolis, who died Wednesday, is to be buried to-day in Calvary cemetery, St. Paul, after funeral services in the morning at Minneapolis. She has been ill for some time. Relatives and friends in St. Paul will attend the services in Minneapolis at 10 a. m. to-day.

This evening Frank Kelly and John Donavan will wrestle, catch-as-catch-can, at Pfeifer's hall, for a stake of $100 and the championship of St. Paul. During the evening Charles O'Donnell and Billy Smith will spar for a purse, under the Queensbury rules, in full costume, and John Dunkley will do some wonderful lifting.

R. Iverson, a Swede, reported at police headquarters yesterday that he had been robbed at the St. Thomas hotel, Rosabel street, of $120. Later, a man named John Butler, reported that his overcoat had been stolen from the Arcade hotel, Robert street. Detectives Bressett and O'Connor will investigate the complaints.

Articles were filed with the secretary of state yesterday amending the articles of incorporation of the Stillwater street railroad. The name of the company is the Stillwater street railway and transfer company and its business is to operate a line from the north line of the city to the south line of the town of Baytown. The capital stock is increased to $250,000.

Among the real estate transfers filed of record yesterday, was that of John N. Speel to Marion R. Furness, the undivided half of lot 11, block 26, St. Paul Proper, for $15,000; H. M. Rice and wife to H. F. Stevens, lots 12 and 13, block 72, Rice's rearrangement of Dayton & Irvine's addition, for $5,500; and J. B. Overton to Hanmore Lytle, the east half of lot 6, block 1, Patterson's addition, for $2,700.

Y. M. C. A.—Rev. D. R. Breed will give the first of a series of Sunday school normal class lectures this afternoon at 4:30, in the parlors of the association. Young mens' meeting this evening, at 8 o'clock, in charge of Messrs. Helmick and Swift. Sunday morning at 9:30, devotional meeting, led by Mr. James Board. Special song service Sabbath afternoon at 4, conducted by Messrs. F. L. Jackson and T. W. Forbes. All are welcome.

Mr. Ernst Schintz, agent of the Conrad Brudweser beer, St. Louis, had a lively experience Tuesday. He drove out to Fort Snelling in company with Mr. Leibling, the pianist of the Kellogg concert troupe, and Mr. Grote. Returning from the Fort they stopped at the Union Park and looked at the deer. While doing so the buck took offense at something down by Mr. Schintz, and made a break for him, and Mr. Schintz took to a tree., up which he went with the agility of a squirrel, where the enraged buck kept him for nearly a half hour.

Among the occupants of station house last evening was a bright German lad 12 years of age, driven from his home by a brutal stepfather. The step-father is named Ernst Goebel and he lives on the Como road. The family have only been in this country some two months, coming directly to St. Paul upon landing in New York. For some reason Goebel has, since his arrival here, shown a perfect hatred of his step-son, his cruel treatment culminating yesterday by threatening to cut his throat, and driving him from his house and premises. Chief Weber will investigate the matter and see that Mr. Goebel behaves himself.

Poisoned by Mistake.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FARGO, Nov. 25.—Miss Ada Rice, sister of Mrs. Lamont, of the Headquarters hotel, died this evening from effects of arsenic taken by mistake for magnesia.

Dion and Schaefer Win.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—In the billiard match Dion defeated Carter, who made 154, in a game of 61 innings. This gives Dion the first in the tournament, $1,000, and the diamond emblem, he having won seven games out of nine, which each man played. Dion's best runs, 11, 8, 7; Carter's best runs, 27, 16, 9. The last game of the regular series brought together Sexton and Schaefer. This proved to be the finest specimen of billiard playing seen during the tournament, and was finally won by Schaefer, making his 200 in the 59th inning. Sexton made 172. This was the sixth game won by Schaefer, and gives him the second prize, $700. Schaefer's best runs, 19, 14, 12; Sexton's best runs, 25, 11, 10.

Funeral of J. H. Matthews.

The members of the old Pioneer hook and ladder company and Pioneer Relief association are requested to meet at the hook and ladder rooms at 1 o'clock p. m., Saturday the 26th, to attend the funeral of J. H. Matthews an old member. F. BRUEUR, President.

RAILROAD NEWS.

New Time Schedules Coming—Personal and Local Notes—Progress at the Union Depot—Impending Changes in the St. Paul and Manitoba Management—Removal of Vice President Angus and Family to Montreal.

The St. Paul & Duluth company's winter time table will not be issued until Sunday after next.

General Passenger Agent Barnes, of the Northern Pacific, left here last evening for a brief business visit at Brainerd.

Ethan Allen, Esq., land agent for the St. Paul & Manitoba railroad company at Warren, Marshall county, is in St. Paul for a few days.

Mr. H. McDougall, ticket agent of the St. Paul & Manitoba company at Winnipeg visited the company's headquarters in St. Paul yesterday.

Mr. A. J. Quinn, traveling passenger agent of the Northern Pacific company, with headquarters in New York, left here yesterday for his eastern station.

Assistant President Winter and General Superintendent Hatch, of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha line, left here for Chicago last evening, intending to return to-morrow.

A new time schedule for the Northern Pacific, to be issued and take effect to-morrow, makes no change in passenger trains, except in increasing the Fargo train to a daily run. It has heretofore been suspended each way on Sundays.

The Van Gasken stock train, heretofore mentioned, made up of eleven cars