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THE CAPITAL BUDGET.

DEPARTMENT AND CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Telling Argument Against Sherman's Funding Bill by Senator Vest—Resolution Increasing the Membership of Leading Committees—Also, to Place the Appointment of the Standing Committees in the Hands of a Special Committee—Senator Ingalls Comes to the Defense of the Arrearages of Pension Act—The Burbridge-Blackburn Controversy—General Capital News.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Vest reported favorably with amendments from the committee on commerce, senate bill to authorize a bridge across the Missouri river at the most accessible point within five miles above the city of St. Charles, Mo. Taken up January 12, and passed as amended.

Senator Ingalls, who has returned, having been detained away since the reassembly of congress, to-day took the floor to defend the arrears of the pensions act, which was attacked by Senator Beck in his speech the other day. Mr. Ingall's said: "If there was anything wrong in that act or the two methods of its passage, Beck should have exposed it before its passage." He offered a resolution declaring it is the sense of the senate that the arrears of pension acts should not be repealed.

Senator Beck asked that the resolution lie over, saying that he would endeavor to present some facts showing that the account was passed under all sorts of misrepresentations.

Mr. Ingalls gave notice that he would upon every occasion that he could get the floor, ask for a vote on his resolution.

At 1:25 p. m., Sherman's funding bill was proceeded with. Senator Garland having the floor, he quoted from decisions to show the relations existing between the banks and the government.

Senator Garland argued to show the relation of banks to the government was that of mere fiscal agents and Vest's amendment was a logical and legal sequence of funding. He was not wedded to the idea of a 3 per cent. bond, but was willing to take the assumption of saving $1,000,000 annually for what it was worth.

Senator Allison inquired for information whether upon Garland's construction of it long age, Vest's amendment making the new bond sales a basis of bank circulation would require banks having 3½ per cent. on deposit to surrender those and take 3 per cents. He did not so understand it.

Senator Garland—"We will try and make it good enough to cover that." Referring incidentally to passages in the report of the comptroller and secretary of the treasury upon the subject, he said the opinion seemed to be entertained by those officers that by some means banks, upon the expiration of their charters, could be organized by the comptroller to continue business. If that be true, which he did not admit, the country should know the fact and congress should assert its authority in the matter. The section of the statute which created banks, fixed the absolute termination of their careers at the end of twenty years. Where had the law qualified that by allowing banks by a change of name or persons, to organize a new section did not refer to organization by five or any other number of persons. If we had given these corporations the power to perpetuate themselves after twenty years, as claimed by the senator from Ohio, Sherman, the country should knrow the fact, for it did not know it.

Senator Sherman explained he said exactly the opposite, that the banks had no power to revive themselves, but that he thought any set of people, either stockholders or outsiders, could organize.

Senator Garland remarking he could not discuss more than one proposition at a time, went on to argue there was no power in banks organized, and there should be none until congress could ... how they stood.

Senator Plumb renewed his amendment so as to require the use of all funds now in the treasury for redemption of United States notes in excess of $100,000,000, in redemption of 3½ per cents., such redemption to be made in not less than three installments, and said sum of $100,000,000 so left in the treasury shall not be increased or diminished, except in redemption of United States notes. He also gave notice of additional propositions, and proceeded to argue that upon any calculation of interest the government would now lose more than it could realize by the attempt at refunding. He favored in lieu that of taking fifty million from the treasury fund, and a permanent limitation of that fund, as proposed by his amendment.

Casually referring to the veto of the funding bill last session he characterized it as a wicked and defenseless act, which would have caused the defeat of the Republican party, as that party would have had no ground to stand upon before the people, but for the success of Secretary Windom's subsequent operations.

Senator Vest, replying to Sherman, asserted that between 1853 and 1873 silver dollars were coined to the amount of six million dollars, to disprove the assertion in the discussion, the bill was informally laid aside till Monday.

The following bills were introduced:

By Senator Edmunds—To quorum the supreme court of the United States, and providing that hereafter a majority of the justices instead of six, shall constitute a quorum.

By Senator Kellogg—To extend the limits of the port of New Orleans, and making an appropriation of $200,000 for the improvement of the harbor. Copies of bills already introduced in the house were presented.

The president pro tem presented a communication from J. N. Arnold, president of the Chicago historical society, asking the co-operation of congress in the celebration, April 9th, at New Orleans, of the 200th anniversary of the mouth of the Mississippi river by Robt. C DeLasalle.

On motion of Senator Teller, his resolution directing the secretary of the interior to communicate the decision of the commissioner of the general land office, declaring the land grant made to the Northern Pacific railway company lapsed under the operation of the law granting the same, and also the decision and order of instructions of his predecessor, Carl Schurz, overruling the commissioner's decision and restoring the grant of lands to the Northern Pacific railroad, without reference of the subject to congress, and further, all memoranda on the subject, and the number of acres for which patents have been issued to said company or its assigns since July 4, 1877, was taken up.

Senator Allision moved an amendment to include in the call for information any opinion of the attorney general on the subject. Agreed to, and the resolution passed.

Senator Windom offered a resolution requesting the president of the United States to communicate, as far as may be compatible with public interest, copies of instructions to the minister of the United States in Hayti, of his rates to that government and of his dispatches to the department of the state, not heretofore communicated respecting the claim of Antonio Peller, a citizen of the United States, against the government of Hayti. Adopted.

Senator Brown offered a declaratory resolution that it is inexpedient and unwise to contract in currency by the withdrawal from circulation of what are known as silver certificates, or to further restrict silver coinage, further; that gold and silver coin, based upon proper rates of equivalent between the two metals, and issues of paper predicted upon and convertible.

House of Representatives

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Mr. Robeson, from the committee on rules, submitted a report inceeasing the membership of the following committees: Ways and means to 15; judiciary to 19; banking and currency to 13; commerce to 19; agriculture to 19; foreign affairs to 15; military affairs to 15; postoffice and post roads to 15; public lands to 15; Pacific railroads to 15; improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river to 15; invalid pensions to 19; war claims to 15, and accounts to 11.

Mr. Bayne introduced a bill to repeal the tax on bank deposits, the stamp tax on bank checks and reduction of circulation of National banks. Referred.

Also for the appointment of a committee on the inter-oceanic canal, to which shall be referred all measures relative to these subjects; also to amend the rules so as to refer to the committee on improvement of navigation of the Mississippi river all matters relative thereto. Laid over one day on motion of Upson.

A resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of war for copies of all correspondence, endorsements, and recommendations in his office relating to expenditure of the appropriation for acquiring sites and the erection of posts for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier.

Browne introduced a bill for issue and exchange for the fractional treasury notes. Referred. The house then went into committee of the whole, Calkins in the chair. In censure of the appropriation of the bill, general debate having ended the bill was read for amendment. Holman moved to amend by adding to the bill the following: "But this act shall not be construed as giving the sanction of congress to any contract or engagement entered into by any officer of the government for public service beyond the limit of the appropriation and previously made, by which liability, either legal or equitable, shall be offered against the United States. Rejected, 75 to 104. Democrats in the affirmative, Republicans in the negative.

The committee finally rose and reported the census appropriation bill, when it passed without division. It appropriates $540,000.

Mr. Brown, Indiana, offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for the following information: If all pensions arising from the war of the rebellion shall be adjudicated within the seven years ending June, 1888, and at the end of that period survivors of the war of Mexico, and their widows shall be pensioned at the rate of $8 per month, what appropriation will be required annually to pay pensions during the next twenty-five years? Referred.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury enclosing an estimate of the deficiency of the census appropriation amounting to $50,000. Referred.

Adjourned till Monday.

Star Route Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the star route cases in the police court to-day, Bliss proposed that if in the case now before the court, that of Minnix, Cabell and Dickson, the prosecution failed to establish the existence of a conspiracy, counsel could agree to let the other cases stand adjourned. until it became the pleasure of the court to take them up. In the event of failure to show the existence of such conspiracy, of course, the prosecution would be pressed before the hoped for compromise would be accepted.

The senate confirmed J. H. Flemming, agent for the Maquis Puebelo agency, Arizona. Postmasters: Joseph Pyle, West Grove, Pa.; Jacob W. Frost, Nelsonville, Ohio; Wm. M. Thompson, Upper Sandusky, Ohio; Albion Howell, Washington, Ind.; James V. Logan, Murphysborough, Ills.; William Campbell, Litchfield, Ils; Cadet Taylor, Wenma, Ills.; Hiram D. Fisher, Florence, Wis.

The bill introduced by Representative Boyne repealing the tax on bank deposits, provides that every banking association designated in section 5,557, chapter 2, revised statutes, shall pay to the treasurer of the United States every half year one-fourth of 1 per cent. on the average amount of its notes in circulation and one-fourth of 1 per cent. every half year on the average amount of its capital stock beyond the amonnt invested in United States bonds.

Witness identified certain papers presented by the prosecution as bids and contracts which he had witnessed for Cabell. A long wrangle between counsel ensued over the admission of these papers, but they were finally put in evidence, the court reserving its decision with regard to the legal rights of the matter. These papers were bids and contracts on three of Cabell's routes, and much time was consumed in a tedious examination of witness to prove the validity of the papers and all the circumstances of their reception and the award made on them was gone over, Col. Bliss explaining defense forced him to pursue this course, but insisting upon technicalities. In the course of examination Webster testified to being present at Cabell's house and signing and sealing large numbers of these papers. When questioned as to the persons present when he did this work the memory of witness failed him, and counsel for defense charged Bliss with seeking to prompt witness.

Col. Bliss repelled the charge, and said indignantly: "I am not used to being accused of subterfuge and wrong practices, and I will not submit to these charges from any gentleman."

Quite a little tilt among counsel followed the remark, witness being finally turned over to the defense for the cross-examination. Mr. Webster said he had left his official seal at Cabell's house over night, had never placed his seal to a paper until it was completed. He had authorized Cabell to attach the seal to papers which he, N. Webster, had witnessed, and although he had not seen all the sureties sign their names, bids were too numerous for him to be able to do that. He said they had sworn to their signatures before he approved them. The papers were approved when he was called on. He might have been imposed on by parties representing themselves as signers.

Geo. K. Brower, clerk in the contract office of the postoffice department, testified as to the method of reviewing bids and awards of contracts in the post-office department. He did not know of an instance where the postmaster general had investigated the security offered by a surety on bids. The department relied upon the postmaster's endorsement of sureties.

Col. Bliss here again explained the department had no discretion in the matter. They were compelled to accept the endorsement of a ten cent postmaster. Col. Bliss, in putting the papers in evidence, called the attention of the court to the fact that the names of sureties, contractors, and others, in bids, were printed, and only the final signatures written. This fact, he said, would tend to show the way these bids were ground out. The lands were worthless. Adjourned.

Blackburn to Burbridge.

WASHINGTON, Jan 12.—The following letter and card has been furnished for publication: House of Representatives, Washington, Jan. 9, 1882. Gen. J. G. Burbridge, Sir—Your letter dated January 6 was handed me last night and as I find with accompanying documents, given to the public in this morning's print. I presume it was intended for the public, as its reception and my own must be simultaneous. Sir, it is only with the personal phase of the issue, so far as it regards myself, that I can deal, and as you have abandoned that, I feel no longer any interest in your communications. As to your insinuations in regard to yellow fever, which you so gratuitously throw in to distract attention from what has been said of yourself, all I have to say is, that with the proofs of which you profess knowledge and of which I am ignorant, and which you regard as ample, if your courage ever enables you to formulate charges and become responsible for them, there will then be ample time left me to give it consideration. Respectfully,

(Signed) J. S. C. BLACKBURN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—To the Public: The correspondence between Gen. S. M. Burbridge, formerly of Kentucky and now a citizen of Pennsylvania, and myself, begun by him, has through his instrumentality been obtruded upon public attention. I regret this, but not because I have any reason to fear the judgment of the public on the questions involved. For the soldiers of the Union army, who respected the law of honorable warfare, I have no feelings but respect and appreciation of their manhood. Gen. Barbridge is outside of this pale, by reason of atrocities well known to the people of Kentucky, which have justly made him an outcast from there. When honorable men have buried in honorable reconciliation the animosities of that unhappy period, I sharefully the detestation of Gen. Burbridge and his conduct, which is entertained by confederates and union men in the state of Kentucky, and this feeling I have expressed on proper occasions. The fact was made known. When he interviewed me as to my utterances respecting him I refused to modify my language or accept his attempt at self vindication. I gave him frankly this answer. His response is not an appeal to usages by which gentlemen are governed, but an attempt to retort by insult. If this course is satisfactory to Gen. Burbridge, or his friends, I cannot complain. I dismiss him to the enjoyment of any honors he may have acquired by his effort to rehabilitate a reputation which, resting as it does upon known facts of a shameful personal history, cannot be made worse by aught I can now say against him, or improve by his own associations of innocence and certificates of character. These are not required by gentlemen who have practiced a decent respect for the opinions of mankind.

(Signed) J. C. S. BLACKBURN.

BURBRIDGE'S REPLY.

The letter from Representative Blackburn to Gen. Burbridge was returned with the following endorsement: "Returned to the writer as unworthy of notice. For my courage I refer him to the history of my country, which is silent upon his achievements. For example proof for the attempts to introduce clothing with yellow fever virus into northern cities, I refer him to the correspondence relating thereto on file in the state department.

(Signed) S. G. BURBRIDGE."

Upon receipt of the letter thus endorsed Representative Blackburn wrote the above open letter to the public.

Committee Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Whenever the house considers the report submitted by Robeson, from the committee on rules, Mr. Springer will move to amend the rule of the house, so as to provide as follows:

As soon as the organization of the house is effected at the commencement of each congress, there shall be chosen by the house committees on rules and organization. In voting for members of such committees the roll shall be called, and each member whose name is called may vote for two committee men, and no more, and the four having the highest number of votes, shall with the speaker as chairman constitute such committee.

Second—It shall be the duty of the committee on rules and organization to report to the house at the earliest time practicable the committees provided for in the rules, and when such reports is agreed to by the house the committees so reported shall be permanent committees for such congress. All special, select, or joint committees created during a congress, and all vacancies which may occur, shall be appointed or filled in like manner.

Third—The committee on rules and organization shall have the right to report at any time and all propositions for amendment of the rules, may be submitted at any time and shall be referred to such committee without debate.

The amendment will further provide the committee on rules and organization shall be a standing committee of the house in lieu of the committee on rules.

Call for Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The following is the text of the 107th call for the redemption of bonds of the loan of July 17 and August 5, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent. from July 1, 1881, were issued this afternoon:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1882.—By virtue of the authority conferred by law upon the secretary of the treasury, notice is hereby given that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, will be paid at the treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, 13th day of March, 1882, and that the interest on such bonds cease that day, viz: Registered bonds, acts July 17 and August 5, 1861, continued during the pleasure of the government under the terms of circular No. 428, dated April 11th, 1881, to bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum from July 1st, 1881, as follows: $50, No. 1,859 to 1,950; both inclusive; $100, No. 13,001 to 13,700, both inclusive; $500, No. 9,601 to 10,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 47,001 to 48,900, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 16,001 to 16,150, both inclusive; $10,000, Na. 30,101 to 32,550, both inclusive. Total, $20,000,000. Many of the bonds originally included in the above.

General Capital News.

WASHINGTON, Jan 12.—Thos. J. Mayers of Nebraska, is here for the purpose of claiming his right to a seat in the house of representatives from that state. Last fall he was elected as a contingent member from Nebraska, the population of his state having increased to figures to entitle it to two members. This was the second time Mayers had been elected. but six yeare ago he had to appeal to a Democratic house and was refused admission. Now that the house is Repuclican he believes he can get his seat. Meantime it is unjust to keep that portion of Nebraska population without representation in the house.

Representative Farwell, of Illinois, introduced a bill fixing the compensation of local appraisers at the port of New York at $7,000; Philadelphia, New Orleans and Chicago, $5,000.

Bands under the 105th call redeemed to date, $18,327,200, and bonds under the 106th call, $9,545,000.

There has been many mis-statements with regard to the case of the postmaster at Madison, Wis., and attempts have been made to throw the responsibility for the president's failure to re-nominate Mr. Keys to the office upon the recommendation of Postmaster General Hoar. The facts are, Keys' name was submitted to President Arthur in this connection by Mr. James some weeks ago. His claims have been pressed by Representative Casewell. The president did not send in the nomination to the senate because it was found there was a departmental regulation forbidding postmasters to act as members of the legislature, to which position Keys had been elected. There is also a provision in the Wisconsin state constitution prohibiting this combination of offices. It thus appears that the matter is entirely beyond the control of the present postmaster general.

Senators Kellogg, Conger, Vest, Miller, (N. Y.) and Farley are the sub-committee to consider the various pending bills that provide for aiding in the establishment of steamship lines to South America and for promoting the extension of American commerce by a general system of postal subsidies.

Representative McCook introduced a bill today providing for a court of review. Each United States judicial district that appeals to the supreme court are allowed from decrees in eqity and in civil cases, admirality and maritime jurisdiction, entered by the courts of review in causes where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of ten thousand dollars. The bill also provides for review by the courts of review of judgment rendered in criminal cases by a circuit or district court and for determination of exceptions taken to any part of the charge of a circuit or district court to the jury.

The bill introduced by Representative Brown, Indiana, for the issue and exchange of fractional treasury notes, authorizes the secretary of the treasury to issue treasury notes payable to bearer on demand, to be in denominations 5c, 10c, 25c and 50c, and the aggregate sum thereof to be $10,000,000, the notes to be exchangeable at par in sums of $100, or any multiple thereof at one time for treasury notes, national bank notes, silver certificates, or gold or silver coin of the United States, these fractional treasury notes to be a legal tender for all debts not exceeding $5.

The house committee on ways and means, appointed as a sub-committee on tariff commission and tariff legislation, Kasson, McKinley, Hubbell, Tucker and Morrison; on refunding tax on tobacco, cigars and snuff, Haskell, Russell and Tucker; refunding of tax on distilled spirits, Hubbell, Dunnell and Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The president has appointed Eliphalet Whittlesey, District of Columbia, member of the board of Indian ommissioners.

THE CLOSING PLEAS.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL IN THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

Davidge, of the Prosecution, Sums Up the Case—A Telling Recital of the Facts and the Enormity of the Crime of Accused—Frequent Interruptions by the Prisoner, but the Portrayal of the Hideous Crime not Materially Interfered With—Reed, of Counsel for the Defense, Confident the Jury will Disagree.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—As soon as court was called to order Davidge took a position in front of the jury and opened his argument with a disclaimer of any intention to make a set speech, but expressed a simple desire to render the jury what aid he could in their present and solemn duty. The time had now come in this trial when the jury became factors. Whatever disorder or levity might have characterized the trial, there was but one sentiment in respect of the conduct of the jury. All commended their dignified deportment and close and patient attention to the evidence. He could not doubt, as they had received the commendation of all in the past, they would continue to deserve it in the future by the decision of the question before them.

As Davidge traced the process of reasoning by which the prisoner gradually reached the conviction that but one life interposed between himself and possibly great benefits, Guiteau became restless, and for the first time since the opening of court, indicated by his nervous twisting about, the usual preliminaries to interruptions, which in this instance quickly followed. "Not often," said Davidge, "in the record of hideous crime, do we have such plain and pointed evidence as to the first conception of crime as in this case. The suggestion came to the wretch in the night as he was lying in his bed."

"It came to me when the Lord got ready to have it," snarled the prisoner.

Davidge continued: "This thought, or suggestion, came to him on the 18th of May. Still thinking that he might obtain office, he sought to keep his hands clear, he made another effort on the 28th of May to induce the president."

Guiteau called out from the dock, "I would not have taken a foreign mission after the first of June if it had been offered to me."

Davidge, apparently not heeding him—"On the 28th of May."

Guiteau—"I am talking about the first of June."

Davidge, pausing a moment—"Just listen to him."

Guiteau, sneeringly—"They would listen to you, but your talk is too weak; it is hardly worth listening to."

For several minutes Guiteau continued to interject his comments, with the evident intention of annoying Davidge, but finding he could not effect this, he gradually subsided into complete silence.

In the beginning, said Davidge, it was sought to show the prisoner was off his balance. Now the court tells you to look for that degree of insanity that disables a man from knowing that what he was doing was wrong. This is the test you are to apply upon the question of inspiration. I think I will be able to show to your satisfaction how little there is in this claim. The only question he had was that of insanity. He then argued that the prisoner had that degree of intelligence, legal knowledge and moral sense, which rendered him responsible for his acts. In a telling passage he showed that the prisoner himself had the wit to see the fatal weakness of Scoville's line of defence, and repudiated it, arguing in his own behalf, that he was no imbecile, but a sane man, whose intellect and will had been dominated over during a specified period of time, rendering him irresponsible for this particular crime.

He then reviewed the circumstances of the crime. His analysis of Guiteau's character was graphic and effective. "If," he exclaimed, "I were to sum up the moral and intellectual qualities of this man, I should say that he had the daring of a vulture, combined with the heart of a wolf." It rested, he added, with the jury to show the world whether Guiteau's opinion was well founded. If he had feared the law as he feared the mob, our martyred head and chief would be alive to-day.

At this point a recess was taken. When the court reassembled Davidge took up in order the case of each member of the Guiteau family, upon whose mental condition evidence had been offered by the defence, and recited in connected counter evidence of the prosecution, summing up the force of this evidence with the remark, "But the unanswerable testimony of the experts settles the question. How much effect this collateral insanity could have upon the mental condition of the prisoner. It is but the merest mockery to discuss this question in view of the undoubted ability of this man to distinguish between right and wrong.

Guiteau interrupted once and shouted: "I have always been a christian man and for six years have been strictly virtuous, don't forget that either."

Davidge continued: "There is not a single fact, or single jot or title, to show that this prisoner was not perfectly responsible for his act on the 2d of July. The jury will find that the defense have carefully picked out and held up to view everything in the entire career of this man which may be considered odd or peculiar, and it is for you to consider how much value can be attached to this evidence, when you come to consider whether this man did not know, on the 2d of July, that it was wrong for him to kill the chief magistrate of the nation."

Davidge then took up the Oneida community subject, and spoke of Guiteau wallowing there for six years.

Guiteau shouted: "I say it is false. I did not wallow. I'm as pure as you are, and a good deal purer. I went thare to save my soul, not from lust. Put that down and don't forget it."

Davidge discussed the evidence vs. Chas. Reed, who conversed with the prisoner Tuesday before the shooting, and who he thought appeared a "little off his balance," and this, mark you, said Davidge, is the extent of his evidence as to that day. He was never asked if he thought he was unable to distinguish between right and wrong. Is it so very strange, gentlemen, that this prisoner should have appeared queer when at that very time he was carrying in his breast this monstrous crime. This witness Reed—"

Guiteau, interrupting: "You'd better let Reed alone, Davidge, he's a bad man for you to tackle."

Davidge continued—"This witness Reed, again saw the prisoner at jail, as he says, at the instance of Scoville, and his evidence as to that occasion is manufactured evidence."

Guiteau again interrupted, shouting in braggadocio tones: "You'd better look out, Reed is going to speak to-morrow. He may tear you to pieces. He's had lots of experience in Chicago handling such fellows as you are, and he sent some of them to state prison."

Continuing, Davidge explained that he "never reflected on Reed, but it was an easy thing for the prisoner after the act to strike the wall and feign insanity for the benefit of a gentleman who would shortly appear as a witness for the defense."

Guiteau—"I never feigned insanity. I never claimed to be insane after the second of July. I'm as sane as you are, Davidge, and a better man too."

Davidge—"Do you hear that, gentlemen. Contrast that with what you have seen day after day in this room."

Guiteau occasionally interrupted, and once called out sarcastically: "You don't believe a word of that, Davidge. Your're just talking that stuff for money."

Davidge continued to discuss the evidence which he had arraaged chronologically, and caused a ripple of amusement as he described Guiteau's career in Boston, "There is, he said, in Boston, among other things, you must know all things are in Boston. If you do not know it you have simply to visit Boston—a temple, or building erected by the disciples or believers in the doctrines of the atheist (Tom Paine.)

Davidge ascribed the peculiar conduct attributed to Guiteau when he lectured there to the fact that the company were not in accord with him, and their ridicule angered and disgusted him, but he (Davidge) ridiculed the idea that anything had been shown by the evidence to indicate insanity.

Counsel disected with startling perspicuity the testimony of one witness after another and pointed out the unreliability of those opinions of witnesses for the defense which have been based in many instances upon the most meagre acquaintance, alluding to one witness, Daniels, who had neither been asked nor had he expressed an opinion as to the prioner's sanity.

Davidge said: "In my opinion he was their best witness for I have infinitely more respect for a man who does not express an opinion than for those who are so ready to express one with no data upon which to base it."

"I've just got my spech out," called out Gniteau, "but I'm afraid it will be a month berore I get a chance to deliver it, judging by the way Davidge is going on."

The hour of 3 having arrived, Judge Porter suggested adjournment, which was assented to by counsel for the defense. An exciting discussion then ensued upon Judge Cox inquiring if counsel desired to say anything upon Guiteau's request to be heard.

"I want," shouted Guiteau, "to be allowed to make the closing speech. I wouldn't trust conclusions in my case to the best lawyer in America."

A HUNG JURY.

Reed, counsel for Guiteau, says he believes the result of the trial will be a hung jury, and he seems quite confident of this, and he says further that if this does occur Guiteau will never be arraigned again, because he will be a monomaniac before preparations for another trial could be completed. He says Guiteau is crazy now and has been since before he assassinated the president, that he is already enfeebled and failing fast.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Connection With the Chicago & North-Western Road Decided Upon.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12.—The Canada Pacific railroad directors have resolved not to build the contemplated branch to Sault Ste. Marie, but that connection shall be made with the Chicago & Northwestern instead. While the line along the north shore of Lake Superior is in progress, swift steamers will be used to carry freight from Algoma bay to Chicago and Thunder bay.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Restrictions for the freedom of the press in Germany, increases daily.

The governor vetoed the bill to ratify and confirm the consolidation.

Geo. M. Warner, proprietor of Bonney's hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., is dead.

Mrs. Laura Kendrick, of Boston, Mass., radical reform lecturer, died Wednesday. Aged 49.

A wood chopper named Vandercook was killed at Austerlitz, N. Y, by Oscar Beckwith yesterday.

Associate Justice Homer Royce has been appointed chief justice of the supieme court of Vermont.

Major Hicks, sentenced to be hanged Jan. 27, has the smallpox in Covington jail. Other prisoners will be removed.

Dr. W. C. H. Needham, member of the Ohio state senate from the Gallipolis district died yesterday of typhoid pneumonia.

The well known vocalist, Caroline Ritchings Bernard, is lying critically ill at her residence in Philadelphia, with small pox.

Thos. Morgan, of Covington, Ky., while delirious from smallpox, jumped from a second story window and crushed his skull.

The Philadelphia bar gave an elegant banquet last night to Attorney General Brewster. Gov. Hoyt and Wayne MacVeagh were present.

Fire at Arlington, Ill., yesterday, destroyed the general merchandise store of Hill & Co., and the hardware shop of Dodge & Co. Loss $25,000.

Ex-Alderman Frost, of Boston, Republican, contests the seat of Alderman Whitten, elected on the Cstizens' and Democratic tickets. The board is a tie.

The largest single sale of cotton ever made in the United States was consummated at Dallas, Texas, Wednesday, the consideration being $290,000 in cash.

Thomas Waters and Jasper Newton, at Oskaloosa, Ia., two miners, were overpowered by foul air in a coal mine. Waters is dead and Newton cannot recover.

A. M. Mason was killed near Waupaca, Wis., by his team running away, yesterday, and Jas. Spain was killed by a team running away, near Portage City, Wis.

The Michigan Central reduced rates to-day to all interior points in Michigan on the basis of 15c on grain to New York. The rates being founded on a 20c rate heretofore.

Messrs. L. J. Cross, proprietor of the Grand Union hotel, and J. C. Naismith, of the Russell house, Winnipeg, passed through St. Paul yesterday, enroute to Arkansas.

A large portion of the Maltby mines near Wyoming, Pa., have been flooded by a cave in. The water gains such headway it will take several weeks before it can be removed.

The Iowa railroad pool was rehabilitated yesterday, and the Wabash was admitted to membership and equal percentage with the three other lines. Geo. H. Daniels was appointed commissioner.

The secretary of the trearury has just issued the 107th call for redemption of bonds. The call is for $20,000,000 of extended 6s, principal and accrued interest to be paid the 14th of March, and interst to cease that day.

The Langley cotton factory, Augusta, Ga., has declared a semi-annual dividend of $12.50 per share, or over 20 per cent. for the year. Net earnings for the year 22 per cent. The Sibley mills will soon be in operation. A site is purchased for the John P. King mill.

Judge Gilbert, in the Kings county, N. Y., supreme court, yesterday granted an order removing John M. Guiteau as attorney for defendants, in the case of Thos. Fell, to recover $3,767 from the Fell Dynamic Motor company. Guiteau is a cousin of the assassin of President Garfield.

Fire yesterday at Rushville, Ill., originating in E. H. O'Sielly's three story building, spread to neighboring buildings and inflicted a loss of $30,000 or $40,000. Loss on O'Sielly's building, $4,500, uninsured. Alexander Howell, druggist, $6,000, insurance $4,500, and Thomas Wilson, on buildings $6,000, not insured.

THE EXCURSION.

How St. Paul Visited Colton's, Minneapolis, and How It Was Entertained—Thanks from Messrs. Colton & Co.

Mr. Colton requested a GLOBE reporter last night to offer the people of St. Paul his sincere thanks for their prompt and hearty acceptance of the invitation made them to visit his Great Glass Store, and expressed the hope that they would come again and bring all their friends with them, for while thousands patronize their store now, the proprietors want thousands more to do so, and if good goods and low prices will draw the custom, they are determined to have it. The special train left on time yesterday morning, consisting of ten well filled cars, and returned about 5 o'clock last evening. A band of music was in attendance at the store all day and contributed to the general enjoyment.

Grant's Church.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—General Grant and U. S. Grant, Jr., each paid $1,000 for a pew, at the auction sale of pews in Dr. Newman's new church.

A MURDER TRIAL.

Chas. W. Hayes Convicted of Manslaughter and Sentenced for One Year.

[Special Correspondence to the Globe.]

GLENCOE, Minn., Jan., 9, 1882.—On the the 3d day of January was begun before Hon. J. L. McDonald, judge of this district, the trial of Chas. W. Hayes who, as is already known, was indicted by the grand jury of this county at the November term of court for the malicious and premeditated murder of James E. Chesley, of Hutchinson, by striking him on the head with a pitchfork from the effects of which he died.

The trial was begun at the November term of court, but owing to the sudden illness of one of the jurymen it was adjourned to the day above stated.

The state was represented by County Attorney A. P. Fitch, E. G. Rogers, of St. Paul, H. J. Peck, of Shakopee and J. C. Hill, of Montevideo. The attorneys for the defense were W. W. Irwin and Gen. J. B. Sanborn, of St. Paul and Lewis & Nelson, of Hutchinson. The prisoner sat beside his counsel, a small man, weighing about 125 pounds, and looking anything but the dangerous character which, from the nature of the indictment, one wonld naturally expect to see. Mr. Hayes is a cripple, having suffered an injury of the spine when he was a boy and altogether his walk and general appearance indicated a misfortunate cripple, who knowing his infirmities had, in a moment of fright at the consequences of an attack made upon him by as strong a man as Chesley was known to be, struck a blow in self defense, which unfortunately had resulted in the death of the assailant.

Mr. Hayes has already been confined in the county jail of Sibley county since the 6th of June, 1881, when he was committed there by the examining magistrate. He appeared to regret deeply the unfortunate and accidental effect of the blow, and his wife who sat by his side betrayed by her sad and mournful look how keenly she felt the position in which her husband and the father of her children had been placed.

A large number of witnesses had been subpœned by the prosecution, of which only a few were examined. It was a noticeable fact that the witnesses both for the prosecution and defense differed very little in their statements of the circumstances as they took place at the time of the affray, the only disagreement being as to how far Hayes retreated and as to the number of times which he told Chesley to keep back before he struck him.

It appeared substantially from the evidence that Hayes was the lessee of a farm belonging to Chesley, and had been for a number of years. That at the time of the affray they were engaged in threshing the grain raised on the farm; some dispute had arisen in regard to the division of the grain, Chesley taking more of the dry grain than was rightly his share. To this Hayes objected and to avoid further trouble, left the division of the grain to others and went himself on the straw stack to work, remarking as he did so "that he was going away to get rid of having any fuss." While there he saw Chesley still continue to take the dry grain and leave the wet and damaged grain to him and he remarked that it was an unfair way of doing. To which Chesley replied by applying foul epithets to him. He replied by applying abusive epithets to Chesley, who thereupon in an angrs manner demanded of Hayes what he had said and immediately started for him for the purpose, as Hayes and others present believe, of assaulting him.

When he got within a few feet of Hayes, who was working with a fork in his hand, he was ordered by him to go back, and menaced with the fork, but heeding neither the warning or the menace, he kept advancing, and Hayes, after retreating a few steps, struck him a blow on the head with the fork. This did not have the effect of stopping him, and Hayes, after stepping back another step and again ordering Chesley to go back, which order was still unheeded, he struck him a second blow with the fork, which knocked him down in the straw, whereupon Hayes stuck his fork into the straw, and when Chesley attempted to arise he hit him with his fist.

By this time others had reached the parties and interferred. Chesley thereupon went to his house, and in about six hours he died. At a post mortem examination it was ascertained that death resulted from compression of the brain, caused by a fracture of the skull.

The prosecution produced witnesses to prove that threats had been made by Hayes towards Chesley previous to the affray. These were, in a measure, explained away by the defense, who also produced witnesses to prove that Chesley had made threats towards Hayes.

This was in substance the testimony in the case, and upon the convening of court upon Friday morning, E. G. Rogers presented the case to the jury on the part of the state. His argument occupied nearly two hours. It was an able effort, and reflects great credit upon the gentleman both as an able attorney and an effective speaker.

He was followed by W. W. Irwin for the defense, who, in opening, thanked the court on behalf of the attorneys in the case, for the gentlemanly and courteous manner which he had exhibited towards them throughout the entire trial, and for the impartiality displayed in all his rulings.

He then turned to the jury, and for over two hours held their closest attention, as well as that of the large audience of ladies and gentlemen who filled the court room, in an argument in which he sustained the reputation gained here on former occasions. He displayed great ability in the minuteness and masterly manner in which he reviewed every possible feature of the case.

The judge then delivered his charge to the jury, explaining to them in a very clear and concise manner the different classes of homicide and the law applicable to the case. Nearly an hour was occupied in delivering the charge, which was not excepted to by the attorneys but was said by them to be one of the most impartial and able charges which they had ever heard delivered in a murder trial.

The jury retired about 4 o'clock p. m., and it was universally supposed that they would immediately return a verdict of not guilty, but contrary to all expectations, about 10 o'clock on Saturday forenoon they returned a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degrre supplemented by a plea for the mercy of the court in imposing the sentence.

The judge in view of these facts sentenced the defendant to be confined in the county jail, and he was committed to the jail of Sibley county.

CATTLESBURG, Ky., Jan 12.—The grand jury will probaly report to-day in the case of the Ashland murderers. The disposition is to bring them to a speedy trial one by one.

OVER THE OCEAN.

IRELAND.

BODIES FOUND.

DUBLIN, Jan. 12.—The dead bodies of Process Server Haddy and his nephew, who recently disappeared, have been found chained together in Loughwask. Five arrests on suspicion.

THE CONSTABULARY.

DUBLIN, Jan. 12.—A force of 200 military and constabulary has gone to Edenderry, county Kings, to protect persons carting oats bought at the sheriff's sale. A mob broke up the roads, threw trees across them and destroyed four bridges. A force of 350 police and military evicted six families at Telonscreean, near Ballaghadreen. Arms seized at Clonmel belonged to the bailiff.

GENERAL FOREIGN.

ROME, Jan. 12.—The pope has declined to comply with the law requiring him to fill up the census paper, but a Monseignore filled up the return showing 500 persons living in the Vatican, of which one third are females.

LONDON, Jan, 12.—The association of the chambers of commerce propose to send a deputation to Postmaster-General Fawcett, to impress the desirability of the government of entering into negotiations with foreign countries for cheapening and facilitating telegraphic communications.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The *Tageblatt* says Germany has made certain demands on Holland in regard to the facilities for navigation of the Rhine and the protection of German fisheries; that the river demands were coldly received. The recall of Baron Von Conitz, German minister at the Hague, is connected with his want of firmness in supporting the demand. He is to be replaced by Count Von Soberberg, brother of the former Prussian minister of the interior.

The three liberal parties in the reichstag have finally agreed to present a bill on accidental insurance, which will meet the government's views half way.

BREVITIES.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Gladstone has again remitted 10 per cent. of the rentals on his Hawarden estate.

Six hundred weavers at Ashton-under-Lyne, who recently struck, have returned to work at an advance of 10 per cent.

Official returns of vintage gave little more than 34,000,000 hectalitres, showing. diminished production.

PRENTISS AND SHILOH.

A Soldier's Vindication of His Conduct in the War.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—At the banquet in the evening, Gen. Prentiss responding to the toast, "The Battle of Shiloh," said: Although it had been said that he had surrendered early in the morning without firing a gun, he was not prepared to say the battle was a surprise, but would say he had not, on that Sunday morning the least idea that a general engagement was impending. There had been signs of the enemy in front, and he had been instructed to reconoiter. He sent out a small force on Saturday night. Early Sunday morning he received a report that the enemy was in front. The long roll was sounded and his division advanced fully quarter of a mile before the enemy. When the left of the command, which was on his right, gave way, he retired gradually to the line of his camp. Here at 8:30, or not later than 9, Gen. Grant rode along his line and said: "General, you have a good position, hold it," and continued Gen. Prentiss, "I called upon God to help me, and I did hold that position." That point was called by the enemy the hornets' nest at 2 o'clock. Gen. W. H. S. Wallace, while leading two regiments to his left, was killed.

Gen. Prentiss implied a deep feeling of wrong, but said he had no hard words to utter against those who had wronged him to shield their own reputation. He had forgiven them, but he did not want it said again that Prentiss surrendered in the morning.

BROWN'S BALK

The Supposed Principal in the Dakota Bond Swindle Arrested.

YANKTON, D, T,, Jan. 12.—W. H. Brown, chairman of the board of commissioners of Douglass county arrived last night and was arrested on the charge of making a fraudulent entry of land. He was interviewed but declined to give any particulars of the alleged crookedness in connection with the Douglass county bonds and warrants. He says everything has been regular but refuses to reveal the amount of warrants and school bonds issued. He says he will tell what he knows in court. There is no doubt of the crookedness, but it is the amount of fraudulent papers issued that remains a mystery. The records have been stolen, and Brown says they contain an accurate statement of all transactions.

BREAKING THE DEAD-LOCK.

The Warring Democratic Factions of New York Agree to a Caucus.

ALBANY, Jan. 12—The Democrats of both houses of the legislature meet in caucus Monday, when the Tammany members will be present. Prominent Democrats of the state suggested this course to put an end to the dead-lock.

A Neat Litle Arrangement.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune].

A Minnesota politician remarked today that, while ex-Senator Edgerton's stepping out of the way for Windom's entrance to the Senate was lauded at the time as an example of self-abnegation, yet it would probably appear hereafter that his friendly act was part of an interesting programme. "Here is a point or two," said the politician: "At the first opportunity after taking the oath as Senator, Mr. Windom introduced a bill to admit part of Dakota as a State. A few days afterward Edgerton was nominated and confirmed as Chief Justice of Dakota. Now, when Windom gets Dakota into the union, Edgerton will have everything in good shape for his own election to the Senate. You see, the administration has been helping Windom and Edgerton along in this matter."

Gold in His Shoes.

[From the Arkansas Gazette.]

An old colored man, who had just sold his cotton, limped along a Little Rock street, and overtaking several colored women who had refused to marry him, the old man exclaimed, "Suthin's hab bin ur hurtin my feet all day," and removing one of his shoes, he shook out a $20 gold piece. "Suthin' hab been hurtin' dis foot too," he continued, and removing the other shoe, took out another $20 gold piece. "Dis beats any town I eber seed. A man can't walk roun' without getting his shoes full ob gold. Hit reminds me ob de New Jerusalem."

Shoplifter Nabbed.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—A man with pronounced thieving proclivities helped himself to various articles from the sales tables at Colton & Co's big store last night. An officer nabbed the outlaw and incarcerated him in limbo in short order.