



WHAT IS DOING ABROAD.

THE ANGLO-IRISH CONFLICT. REPORTS OF AGLIANI'S STRATEGIC POSITION...

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CUBA. HAVANA, Nov. 28.—General Luis Pedraza...

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 28.—The Poridok...

POLITICS IN FRANCE. PARIS, Nov. 28.—The Republican journals...

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN. BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The National Zeitung...

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS. BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The supplementary elections...

CANADIAN ITEMS. HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 28.—The Bank of Prince Edward's Island has suspended...

SOME ALARM AT AN ASYLUM. The residents of Washington Heights were alarmed yesterday afternoon shortly before 5 o'clock...

DAMAGE TO MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. A fire broke out last evening on the fourth floor of No. 31 Orchard-st. The building, which is an old one, is owned by Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Smith...

ELEVATORS AND SHIPPING BURNED. BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.—A fire at the foot of Chesapeake-st., Canton, shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, burned two floating elevators, the Russian bark Vesta, the small vessels Sumner and Eagle, and two barges...

A LOSS OF HALF A MILLION. BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Fire to-night totally destroyed the works of the American Rubber Company at East Cambridge, together with valuable machinery and a large quantity of stock and manufactured goods...

DESTRUCTION OF A FURNACE. CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—The Founding iron furnace, at Coel, Paulding County, owned by Graffo, Bennett & Co., of Pittsburg, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The total loss is \$50,000. Five hundred men are thrown out of employment.

LOSSES AT ST. JOHN, N. B. ST. JOHN, Nov. 28.—Fires to-day destroyed St. Mary's Episcopal Church and Sunday-school and a dwelling house. The former were insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe and the latter for \$1,000 in the Colonial City.

A LARGE PART OF A TOWN BURNED. NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—Private dispatches report the destruction of the business portion of the town of Kouskous, Miss., by fire. No particulars have been received.

FLOUR MILLS BURNED. RIDGETOWN, Ont., Nov. 28.—Campbell & Co.'s new flouring four mills were burned yesterday. The loss is \$100,000. Insurances, \$18,000.

WORK OF THE CANAL BOARD. ALBANY, Nov. 28.—The canal officials have received information indicating a sudden closing of the canals. There are only about 300 boats on the canals. At a meeting of the Canal Board, this afternoon, the sum of \$1,229,540 was appropriated to complete the improvements on the canal, and the report was agreed to.

SMALLPOX AMONG FACTORY GIRLS. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 28.—Seven more smallpox patients were sent to the Holyoke post-house yesterday. They were girls employed in the rag rooms of the Whiting and Parsons paper mill. The post-house has twelve inmates now, and another house is to be built.

MINING TROUBLES IN SONORA. TUCSON, Ariz., Nov. 28.—A dispatch from Mar, Sonora, says that Governor Ortiz will be there on December 1 to look personally into the troubles existing between the American mining companies and the Mexican citizens. It is said that he has been badly deceived by pretences, and thus led to make some mistakes.

THE TRIAL OF GITEAU. FURTHER EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE. THE TESTIMONY OF MRS. SCOVILLE CONCLUDED. J. W. GITEAU'S PRESENT AND FORMER OPINION OF HIS BROTHER, THE ASSASSIN—GITEAU RESENTS NEWSPAPER CRITICISM AND MAKES HIS USUAL FREE USE OF HIS TONGUE—SWORN AS A WITNESS.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE QUESTION OF THE SPEAKERSHIP. NEW-YORK REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVES UNITED IN SUPPORT OF MR. HISCOCK—EX-SENATOR PLATT ACTIVE IN OPPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The hotels are rapidly filling up with Congressmen and politicians generally, and Washington is shaking off its droviness. The canvass for the Speakership has become animated, and forms almost the only topic of conversation among the politicians. So far as the actual strength of the different candidates is concerned, it is merely a matter of "claims" and speculation based upon probabilities and possibilities. As for the relative strength of the candidates it appears to be about as follows: Mr. Hiscock being generally conceded to be the strongest. Some talk is beginning to be heard respecting the fitness and qualifications of the different aspirants, but yet it is feeble in comparison with the vigorous arguments based upon geographical or personal considerations. There are indications, however, that within a day or two the canvass will assume a different aspect, and that the real considerations which should govern it will begin to prevail.

There is some mysterious talk to-day evening that quiet but powerful influences are being brought to bear upon the canvass by certain railroad combinations. What those influences are, if any are at work, it has been impossible to find out; but gentlemen who profess to know something of the subject hint that the present candidates are to be defeated and that a new man is to be taken up. The name of Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, is mentioned in connection with this program, but probably without his knowledge. Major McKinley left for New-York to-day, in company with Senator Warner Miller, Representative of California, and other gentlemen, to attend the Tariff Convention.

General Keifer's friends have stoutly asserted from the beginning of the canvass that the 10 Republican votes from the Southern States were certain to be cast for their favorite, and in all estimates of his strength their votes have been included. It now appears from trustworthy information that the Southern members, with perhaps a single exception, are not committed to the support of any candidate; and that before deciding upon their course they will hold a conference, and endeavor to agree upon a candidate who shall receive their united vote.

This conference has been postponed from time to time on account of the non-arrival of some of the Southern members, but it is now announced for next Thursday.

There is some talk of a mysterious movement on the part of the Greenbackers with a view of defeating the election of the Republican candidate, and it is hinted that Mr. Belford, a Republican, has indicated his willingness to defeat the will of the majority. Of course no such scheme will prevent the Republicans from electing their House.

Among the arrivals in Washington to-day was ex-Senator Platt, of New-York. It is reported that General Keifer called upon Mr. Platt soon after the arrival of the latter. Mr. Platt, it is reported, gives a very unfavorable opinion, in his opinion, Mr. Hiscock should not be nominated for Speaker, and that there is likely to be a defection from him in the New-York delegation and some of the balloting shall begin. It is asserted that Mr. Platt has not come back to Washington to take a hand in the contest in favor of any candidate, but is not adverse to giving his reasons why Mr. Hiscock should not be chosen by the Republican caucus. There is not a scintilla of truth, so far as can be learned, in the story repeated again to-day of Hiscock's alleged visit to New-York, who has reached Washington energetically and enthusiastically supporting Mr. Hiscock and his declaration that their colleagues are as earnest in his support as they are in his own.

It is reported that Mr. H. H. Bell, of Michigan, who is chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, will issue a call for a Republican caucus to be held at Washington, D. C., on next Monday, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Speaker and other officers of the House. This course is desired by a majority of the Republican Congressmen, and the Democratic and Greenback parties will hold a caucus next Saturday to nominate candidates for Speaker and other officers. There is considerable talk among Democratic members who have arrived in opposition to the nomination of Mr. Hiscock for the Speakership. Mr. Springer expresses an intention to vote for S. S. Cox.

MR. GIBSON'S STAR ROUTE REPORT. WHY IT MAY BE REPRINTED AS AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—There seems to be some doubt whether Mr. Gibson's Star Route report will ever appear as an official document. It was first addressed by Mr. Gibson to Postmaster-General James, and was accepted by him to be printed as an appendix to his annual report. It had been prepared, however, without the knowledge of Mr. Woodward, special agent of the Post Office Department in charge of the Star Route investigation, and the official superior of Mr. Gibson; and when Mr. Woodward heard what was proposed, he made an earnest protest against the acceptance and publication of the report. It was therefore declined by Mr. James, and was withdrawn and addressed to the Attorney-General. It was undoubtedly Mr. James's expectation that the Attorney-General would receive the report, as from an agent of the Department, and refer it to the Postmaster-General in accordance with customary official routine procedure, when it could properly be printed as an appendix to the Postmaster-General's report.

No one questions the facts and statements set forth in the report, but the question which has been raised in regard to Mr. Gibson's title; the doubt whether Mr. Phillips, acting Attorney-General, will receive the document as referred to the Postmaster-General and finally the fact that Mr. Woodward and Mr. Gibson was the proper person to make an official report upon the Star Route investigations, makes the fate of the report uncertain. It may all be arranged, however, that Mr. James left the report in his hands, and that it really makes no difference to the public interest whether it is or not. The startling facts contained in the report should be told to the Grand Jury and the Courts to make it effective, rather than to Congress at the present time.

A STAR ROUTE CONTRACTOR ARRESTED. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Alvin O. Buck, a Star Route contractor in the Boone combination, who controls nearly a thousand small Star Routes, has been arrested at the instance of the Star Route prosecutors, and has given his recognizance to appear when wanted. The charge against him is understood to be that he gave worthless bonds. In one case he was declared a failing contractor and in default \$26,000. His bond was found to be worthless. He offered to compromise at \$10,000, but the prosecutors declined to accept his proposition and presented the approval of the Postmaster-General. It is supposed that Buck is wanted as much as a witness against Lilley before the Grand Jury as on account of prospective proceedings against himself.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury has to-day authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to redeem on Wednesday, the 30th inst., without rebate of interest, bonds subscribed in the 105th call, to an amount not to exceed \$5,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer has also been authorized to redeem on and after Wednesday, December 7, 1881, without rebate of interest, the remainder of the bonds of that call which may have been outstanding. The bonds will also be paid in the manner of the Treasury Department in Washington on and after the last-mentioned date.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS RECEIVED at the Treasury Department to date for redemption under the 105th call aggregates \$10,311,550, leaving a balance of \$9,688,450 outstanding.

A BANK BURGLAR'S SENTENCE. BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Landon W. Moore, a burglar, who was sentenced to 18 months in the State Prison, was taken into Court from prison to-day, and was fined \$100. He was arrested in 1876, and was in the Warren Jail, at Charlestown, in 1876. Moore is now seven years old.

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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1881.

THE TRIAL OF GITEAU.

FURTHER EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE. THE TESTIMONY OF MRS. SCOVILLE CONCLUDED. J. W. GITEAU'S PRESENT AND FORMER OPINION OF HIS BROTHER, THE ASSASSIN—GITEAU RESENTS NEWSPAPER CRITICISM AND MAKES HIS USUAL FREE USE OF HIS TONGUE—SWORN AS A WITNESS.

THE ASSASSIN THE CENTRAL FIGURE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The climax of the faro which has been running for two weeks in the old Court House in Judiciary Square came to-day. The assassin solemnly renounced the editors and correspondents who have dared to comment on the indecorous manner in which his trial has been carried on. He had been reading the newspapers for an hour or more; there was a lull in the examination of a witness; suddenly he lifted his eyes from his newspaper and said loudly, in his nervous, rapid way: "I want these newspaper cranks to remember that I appear here as my own counsel. I see that they have been delivering themselves of a lot of silly stuff about me. I want to say to these 'cranks' that as my own counsel, I have a right to talk." This was said as the prelude to a great deal of nonsense and a great deal more of sense, interspersed, at intervals, into the current of the remarks of the Judge, the counsel and the witnesses. Judge Cox grew very weary before noonday; but there was no way of stopping the flood of his words.

THE SPECTATORS BEHAVED VERY WELL. Marshal Henry, as soon as all the chairs and desks and every inch of standing room were occupied, had silence proclaimed and then exhorted the well-dressed crowd to behave as if in church. The spectators really acted with some decorum. They laughed at times as ludicrous things were said and done. The assassin, Mrs. Scoville, John W. Giteau and Mrs. Augustus Parker, his cousin, were all on the stand to-day. Their testimony rendered the proceedings highly interesting. Giteau was on the stand for twenty minutes and identified his father and brother-in-law by his own testimony, and brother-in-law. He was the last witness of the day. After his predecessor had left the stand there was a moment's pause. A witness or two was called and did not answer. "Charles J. Giteau," said Mr. Scoville in his quiet way, "Charles J. Giteau" shouted the quiet old crier in his loudest tones. "Come around, sir, and catch hold of the book!"

GITEAU WENT AROUND, GUARDED BY THE TWO POLICEMEN and the Deputy Marshal, who ranged themselves behind him in stiff attitudes. He caught "hold of the book," and taking the oath, kissed it reverently. He promptly requested a chair. He was not at all afraid to stand up, he said, but he wanted a chair, as he was weary. He sat down and identified one by one the letters handed him by Mr. Scoville, who stood beside him. He remarked now and again on the continued improvement of his handwriting from his boyhood on. Sitting there on the little dais in full sight from every corner of the court-room he seemed supremely self-conscious and supremely happy. He was the first and last of the witnesses to be examined by Mr. Scoville, and he looked directly at Mr. Scoville. The experts had the best opportunity they have ever had of observing it, as it stood out sharply in contrast against the blue of the background. His profile adds no strength to the insanity defense. His appearance, when his side face is presented, is that of a stately, well-balanced business man. He has more man than this afternoon. After he had completed the examination of the letters he was excused till to-morrow, when he will tell the story of his life to the jury.

MRS. SCOVILLE'S TESTIMONY TO PROVE HIS GRATUITOUSNESS, and so did that of John W. Giteau. The latter, however, declined to admit that his father was insane and his brother-in-law was a feeble-minded idiot. He insisted in his family. He admitted that he had always considered his relative sane. He was a good witness for the prosecution. The other witnesses testified respectively to the insanity of the family in general and of the assassin in particular.

THE FULL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Upon the opening of the Court Mr. Scoville asked counsel to arrange Mrs. Scoville's examination, so as to put upon the stand one or two witnesses from a distance who desired to view the city to-day. The prosecution, however, objected.

THE EXAMINATION OF MRS. FRANCES M. SCOVILLE, sister to the prisoner, which was begun on Saturday, was then resumed. Referring to the prisoner's visit to her home in Wisconsin, in the summer of 1875, she said she had noticed nothing particular about him on that occasion, except the expression on his face, which was such as to lay upon her the Chicago Inter-Ocean, and establishing another link in the chain.

THE EXAMINATION WAS INTERRUPTED FOR SOME MINUTES by the efforts of some women near the entrance door to get in or out. The latter course was recommended to them by a policeman, who said: "Ladies, you had better get out, or you will be squeezed to death."

RESUMING, the witness went back to the prisoner's visit in 1876 (the time when he attended to her mother), as she was about to have a conversation with a lady present on the subject, but was interrupted by the District-Attorney, who objected to such testimony.

Mr. Scoville (somewhat patiently)—Just wait, Colonel, till something objectionable occurs.

Mr. Davidge to Mr. Scoville—Suppose you pretermitt that kind of testimony.

Mr. Scoville—Suppose you pretermitt your objections. The witness—The interruptions do not disturb me one particle. Resuming her testimony, witness related her conversation with a lady, in which she said she thought it high time that measures were taken to do something about her brother's case; that she would consult a physician, and that if he thought proper she would have him put in an asylum. Her brother overheard that conversation and became very violent about it. He said, among other things, that if the witness were put away safely in a lunatic asylum it would be all right, and every one would go along on the