have him committed to an asylum, this testimony need not be given. If you propose to do anything in regard to that question, I want this to go in as explaining the testimony.

The District-Attorney—It must be told, if at all, in some other mode than by relating a conversation between the witness and yourself.

Mr. Scoville—I am aware of that if you object to it. If you do not make any point about this in your argument, I do not care for this testimony to go in.

The District-Attorney—What is the object of this speech?

Mr. Scoville (testily)—If you cannot understand it I shall not go over it again.

Mr. Davidge—The only objection is that this is no time nor place for compacts in respect to this case. The only question was whether a conversation between the witness and yourself can be testified to.

The Court—That subject has already been testified to by the attending doctor.

The witness—Dr. Rice did not recommend sending him to an insane asylum to me in such a way, as I understood the need of it. I can tell you the reason why.

The Court—I do not see that the question is strictly pertinent. Mr. Scoville says that the object of it is to meet a possible objection on the other side. I do not think it necessary to do that.

Mr. Scoville—A point may be made on the testimony already offered, that the relatives did not consider that he was insane.

The Court—You have the right to meet that.

The District-Attorney—Your Honor does not intend to hold that in order to meet that question he can give a conversation between himself and wife. The witness can state what was done, and there she must stop. Mr. Scoville can go on the stand and swear as to what was done, and there he must stop. There is no rule of evidence that I know of that would permit Mrs. Scoville to testify to conversations.

The Court—Still they may anticipate an objection to the question why, if they believed him insane, he was not confined.

The District-Attorney—If this question must be met at all, it must be in the way the law authorizes.

The witness—The reason why was because he had a father and brother living, and we knew they ought to be consulted before putting him away quietly in Wisconsin, on the certificate of two doctors. I wanted him taken to Chicago and tried by a jury, and found insane, as I had no doubt he would be.

Mr. Davidge (impatiently)—Oh! Madam, Madam, we must not have that.

NO DOUBT OF HER BROTHER'S INSANITY.

"What was your opinion in 1876 as to his insanity?"

"I had no doubt whatever of his insanity. His mind was breaking up. He was losing his mind in addition to his insanity."

The witness then testified that in the summer of 1877 her brother Charles was still interested in some big scheme of lecturing. Witness thought he denounced everybody who did not believe as he did and said they were going to hell. He used to talk with one of her boarders at Beaver Lake, Mr. Burrows, on the subject of the second coming of Christ until she told him he must not talk so to her boarders. She told Mr. Burrows that her brother was crazy, and not worth spending breath upon. Her brother never bore any malice. It was remarkable to her that he never had anything against anybody. No matter what was done to him he never tried to pay it back in this respect, she thought, he was silly. Her brother had always been in dead earnest about everything. She never knew him to do as other young men in regard to games, swimming, or anything of that kind. He was always by himself. In ladies' society he was always very polite and pleasant.

Mr. Scoville called on the witness to produce her mother's hair.

The District-Attorney inquired the object of that. The witness said she had brought the hair along because she did not know but that somebody might say she was not telling the truth. The witness was not cross-examined.

George P. Barrows was called to the stand. It was objected by the District Attorney that he had remained in the room during the examination of the last witness, in violation of the rule. He explained that he expected to be the witness who would be examined this morning, and had, therefore, come into the room, and that he had remained because he did not wish to cause any confusion in trying to get out. The explanation being satisfactory, the witness proceeded with his testimony. He became acquainted with the prisoner, he said, at Mrs. Scoville's country place. The prisoner had often talked with him about his book on the second coming of Christ, till finally the witness stopped talking to him because the prisoner became violent. Witness also related an incident of the prisoner's at that time dropping a puppy dog out of an upstairs window, breaking the dog's leg, and the prisoner saying that he did not think it would hurt the dog; he supposed the dog would strike on his feet just as a cat does. Witness, from all these circumstances, and from the general conduct of the prisoner, had decided in his own mind that the prisoner was either a fool or crazy, and he thought that he was not sane.

Nothing was elicited in a short cross-examination of the witness.

While waiting for another witness the prisoner, who had been scanning the newspapers all the morning, suddenly broke out: "I desire to tell all these crank newspaper men that I appear here as my own counsel. That is my answer to all this silly stuff they have been delivering themselves of for some days past. Some of these newspapers have gone crazy. I appear here, in part, as my own counsel, and I have a right to under the law and Constitution of all America."

Charles S. Jocelyn, of Lennox, N. Y., business manager of the Oneida Community, testified that he knew the prisoner when he was a member of that Community. He came there in 1860 and remained for nearly five years. Excessive egotism was his peculiar characteristic. He was the most egotistical man the witness ever knew, so much so as to be eccentric and different from other men. He was absorbed in himself, and had such a high idea of himself as to think himself a superior being, qualified to be a leader and manager of men. He never noticed any indelicacy about him. He had a very strong religious bias toward exaltation and even fanaticism. He attempted to deliver lectures there, but they were mainly made up of ideas reached from former publications of the Oneida Community. There was nothing original in them. They were not a great success as works of art or literary productions.

THE ASSASSIN'S BROTHER ON THE STAND.

John W. Guiteau, of Boston, the prisoner's brother, was the next witness. He went over the prisoner's history so far as known to him, and related a conversation in which he upbraided him for not paying Mr. Scoville $500 or $600 that he owed him. The prisoner said that he had paid it long ago; that he had given Mr. Scoville his note a year ago, which note Mr. Scoville could get discounted in a bank in Chicago, but that he was too stubborn and ugly to do it. He insisted that that was a discharge of the debt, and the witness thought that he was a fool or crazy. While witness was living in Brooklyn in 1877, the prisoner came to board in the same house, and the witness did not pay his board.

The prisoner—I paid it myself.

The District-Attorney (to the witness)—Why did you make the last statement?

The witness—I was under the impression that he would not pay his board.

The prisoner (excitedly)—That was a false impression. I have paid my board as often as you have paid yours, if the record was made up.

The witness (as an illustration of the prisoner's ignorance of law) told of his coming to him one day in Brooklyn to be shown how to fill up a chattel mortgage.

Witness saw his brother next in Boston, in 1879, and has since seen him several times in Washington, in Court and in jail. Had frequent conversations with him. He described the first conversation which he had with the prisoner in company with Mr. Scoville at the jail. The conversation was first carried on between Scoville and the prisoner, who insisted on the management of the case, and objected to several of Scoville's ideas as to witnesses. Part of the time he was excited, part of the time very quiet. He said he would not have any witness put on the witness-stand until he knew what he was going to swear to. Witness supposed that the prisoner might be dangerous, and managed to keep him in front of him. He thought that possibly the prisoner might intend to harm him, as they had previously had some difficulty.

Mr. Davidge—O! we don't want that.

The witness—I managed to keep him in front of me. I do not think I was afraid of him. After a while I saw that he was perfectly harmless, so far as I was concerned, and I soon entered into conversation with him. He said that the name of Guiteau would get honor instead of dishonor—that it would be "Guiteau, the patriot," instead of "Guiteau, the assassin." He spoke very loud—louder than in any exhibition here. I said to him finally: "I believe you are honest in your views." He had said he acted under an inspiration, and was willing to suffer or die for the principle of inspiration. I said: "I believe you are honest in you conviction." He said: "Yes, I am." I asked him: "Are you willing to be sacrificed for that principle, as Christ was?" He said he was. I said: "You know that there are two influences in this world, a God and Satan, and a spirit of truth which is Christ." He said: "Yes." I said to him: "You know that the jury and the lawyers and the Court are more or less under the influence of God in this world?" "Yes," he said. I said: "You cannot expect that they will receive your views about God?" He said: "No." "And therefore you cannot expect that the jury will accept your interpretations and views in regard to inspiration?" "No." "Now," I said, "are you willing to abide by the decision of the jury and suffer the penalty imposed by the Court if they fail to agree to your views?" He said: "I am." I said: "Then are you willing to abide by it?" "I am," he said. I said: "They say that you are afraid of your life." "That is not so," he answered; "I do not care a snap for my life." "Now," I said, "I think you are telling me the truth. Which would you prefer, to be hanged by the verdict of the jury or shot by the mob?" "I do not want either," he cried, and he flew as quick as a flash into a corner and got behind a table. When he saw the ludicrousness of it he laughed at his sudden emotion, and we all laughed. His eyes looked wild. I became satisfied from that conversation that he was sincere as to his reason for shooting the President, and thoroughly believed in the inspiration. I believe him insane.

The witness identified an old Bible handed to him by Mr. Scoville as the family Bible of Francis Guiteau, who was his father's father.

Mr. Scoville called attention to an entry of the birth and death of "Francis Guiteau, the second" (1800—1829), and said that he would produce the records of the Bloomingdale Asylum to show that he died in that institution.

WHY THE WITNESS CHANGED HIS OPINION.

On cross-examination the witness stated that his opinion as to the sanity of his brother underwent a change last October, when he received from Freeport, Ill., some of the prisoner's letters to his father. That changed opinion was confirmed by the interviews had with his brother since he came here.

"Before that time had you stated to various persons publicly that you had no doubt of his sanity and responsibility?"

"No, sir. As to his sanity, what I did state was published."

"Did you state in conversation with John A. Barron, of Concord, N. H., that the prisoner was sane?"

"I did not."

"Did you state that the act was the result of 'pure cussedness?'"

"I do not think I did, in the connection in which you use it. I believed that my brother's case was one of demonism—that he was possessed of the devil."

"And you stated that substantially to Mr. Barron?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you attend a meeting presided over by Dr. Charles Collis, of Boston, about the 5th of July last?"

"I did."

The prisoner—I used to attend those meetings myself when I was in Boston.

"Did you there state that the prisoner was not insane, but was responsible?" "I stated that I believed him to be responsible, and not insane. I stated that constantly and always until about the receipt of those letters. I said that I believed that before God he was responsible for his act—morally responsible—because I believe that some time in his past life he made a choice to follow the path of evil rather than of good; that so far as regarded his responsibility before the law, I could not determine that, because the law dealt with a man's body. The interpretation of the law as to insanity I was not to judge of."

"You could only judge of his responsibility before God?"

"I had no question of that at the time."

"You stated then, and before that and afterwards, that you had no doubt of his responsibility before God?"

"I did."

"That he had deliberately chosen evil instead of good?"

"I did."

The prisoner—I will state here that my brother and I were not in fellowship with each other for years. The last interview that I had with him was in Boston a year and a half ago, when he was offended with me, so that he does not come here with the ordinary affection of a brother.

"Did you state to C. B. Robbins, of Worcester, Mass., while traveling with him last October, that the prisoner was not insane?"

"No, sir; nor to any other person either."

"Did you state to him that the prisoner was responsible?"

"I did, before God."

"And that he was possessed of the devil?"

"That was the thought that I had."

The prisoner—My father ran me into the Oneida Community, and my brother sympathized with my father.

Mr. Davidge (remonstrating)—Come, come, Mr. Prisoner——

The prisoner (to Mr. Davidge)—You just be quiet, Judge. There was not, therefore, much fellowship between us for fifteen or twenty years. Mr. Scoville and my sister and their family sympathized with me in the Oneida Community business, but my brother sympathized with my father. That accounts for any disability on his part.

In response to questions on the subject of life insurance policies, the witness mentioned several that he had taken—the last in September or October, 1881—and admitted that he had replied in the negative to the usual question as to there being insanity, consumption or scrofula in the family. He also stated that he had neiped to get the prisoner (when fifteen or sixteen years old) a situation in Davenport, Iowa.

"Did you think him then of unsound mind?"

"Not in the sense of being crazy."

"In what sense did you think him of unsound mind?"

"To use a common expression, 'he did not have any sense.'"

"Is not that well nigh to being crazy?"

"Probably it may be, but there is a difference between that phrase and the phrase 'of unsound mind.'"

"On the occasion that you quarrelled with him about his not paying Mr. Scoville what he owed him, did you treat him as one brother would treat another whom he believed to be of unsound mind?"

"No sir; and I am very sorry that I did not. I reproach myself for it."

BROTHERS WHO WERE ALWAYS AT LOGGERHEADS.

The prisoner—We were always at loggerheads on account of his sympathizing with my father for running me into the Oneida Community. That is the secret. I never liked him and he never liked me. I like him better now than I ever did.

The witness—I can say the same as to him. I never thought as much of him in all my life as I do now.

In reply to further questions witness expressed his ignorance of the prisoner being ever employed by any insurance company, and the prisoner himself denied that he ever had been so employed formally. The witness was then inquired of as to his putting the prisoner out of his office in Boston, and he related the circumstances. The prisoner called at the office and complained that the witness had told certain persons that the prisoner was worthless and would not pay his board bills. Witness told him that he had never meddled with him by making any voluntary statements, but that when anyone came to inquire about him he told the truth.

"My brother said," he continued, "that I had no business to make any statement about him or his indebtedness; that I was no better than he was; that I was in debt, which unfortunately was true, and we had some strong talk. At first I spoke kindly to him, and he to me. I told him that if he was honest in the publication of his book, and in his method of life, he should not deceive people about his means of paying his board, and that if he was meritorious he would find that people would be kind to him, even though he was unfortunate."

The prisoner—I never deceived people about my board bills.

The witness—He said that he wished to live as Christ did; that Jesus Christ went to a house, and if the people received him he blessed them; that he was working for God, and that he considered God and not himself responsible for his board. We had some further conversation and I drove him to the wall, as I always did in conversation. I entertained the same views of the Oneida Community as my father did. Then his spirit of antagonism came up, and he attempted to drive me to the wall by asserting that I was no better than he. He usually intimated that he was a lighter man, and I said that I was not. At this time I had him; he had better leave the office, and I caught hold of him and rushed him to the door. He was pacing ahead of me, and he said, as he went along, that I was a thief and a scoundrel. I slapped him on the side of the neck with the back of my hand, and he turned round and gave me one on the side of the face, for which I very much respected him.

The prisoner—He never struck me and I never struck him. The rest of the statement is true.

The witness—I took him by the collar and hustled him out forcibly and hastily. I conducted myself as no man ought to do who professed a Christian life.

The prisoner—I say the same, too.

Mr. Davidge (to the witness)—I am not trying you as a Christian man.

The witness—But I am glad to make that statement.

The prisoner—I never saw my brother from that time till I met him in the jail, two weeks ago. That accounts for his poor opinion of me.

The witness, in reply to further questions, spoke very highly of his father's character, and repudiated the idea of his ever regarding him as insane.

The Court here took a recess, during which time many of the women produced lunch-baskets, and for half an hour a loud hum of conversation was kept up.

After the recess J. W. Guiteau resumed the stand. He had heard that his uncle Abraham was insane. His uncle, Francis Wilson Guiteau (mentioned in the family as "Francis Guiteau, the second"), died in an asylum. He understood that in early life Francis had fought a duel with a rival in love. Witness had understood that his uncle had killed the man, but the records of the asylum showed that his insanity had been caused by mortification at fighting a sham duel. Besides Abby Maynard, the daughter of his aunt Juna, and Augustus Parker, who was a cousin, witness had never heard of any other case of insanity in the family.

Re-direct examination.

"Have you any feeling against insanity in your family being shown?"

Mr. Davidge—I object.

The District Attorney—He is your own witness, Mr. Scoville.

Mr. Scoville—I did not ask about the father's insanity.

The witness—I did not ask about the father's insanity. I have stopped out by the silver side.

Mr. Davidge—When the subject of insanity is gone into by the evidence, the whole field is open to me.

The Court—The question is in the form of a cross-examination of your own witness and the integrity of his statements. That is a little out of order.

"What is your opinion now as to your father's sanity?"

"I think he was sane."

Mr. Scoville—That is, not taking into consideration the testimony of the witnesses, North as? Amending?

Mr. Davidge—Oh, no. I object.

The Court—The witness can only give his opinion on facts founded on his own observation.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS OF THE GUITEAU FAMILY.

"What do you mean by saying your brother was possessed of a demon or a devil?"

"The religious theory is that there are two forces in the universe, one under Satan or the Devil, and one under God or Jesus Christ. My father held to the view that there were living in the world those who were seized of the Devil or Satan, and of Christ or God. He believed that those two forces were at war, one with the other, and that at present since the fall of man Satan had, to a very great extent, dominion on the earth to possess himself of all those he could; and that he did possess himself of all those who were not absolute believers in the Lord Jesus Christ as Saviour, and who had not been saved from the power of sin by a complete union with the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; that all evil, all disease, all deformity, all infirmity, was the result of sin or the admission of those who had a free will that they were under the dominion of Satan or the evil spirit, or of evil nature. That was my father's theological view; it was my brother's; it is mine. And so I believe that at some time in my brother's life, as he had a free will to choose good or evil, he must have, through his evil, through his willfulness, through his stubbornness, though his perversity of nature, allowed Satan to gain such a control over him that he was under the power of Satan. That idea is the one on which I based my opinion that my brother was morally responsible to God, but perhaps not responsible according to human or legal responsibility, being in one sense insane."

The prisoner—You have that thing wrong side up.

The witness—Perhaps I have.

The prisoner—That's very poor theology, and a very poor position for you to take.

Coming back to the subject of his uncle, Abraham Guiteau, the witness stated that when he saw him last in 1867, he was "off his base very badly." He was a "gassy, blowhard" kind of a man. The witness would have said of him that "he was a little weak in his upper story." He remembered his brother in his infancy. He was so nervous that he could not keep still for five minutes. His father once offered him ten cents if he would do so, and he did not get the money. His mother had salt-rheum very badly. That disease affected the witness and his sister. He never heard of it in the prisoner.

The next witness was Mrs. Sarah W. Parker, of Chicago—the widow of Augustus, one of the sons of the prisoner's aunt Anna. Her husband died in the insane asylum at Elgin, Ill. He had became insane from disappointment in not obtaining a piano agency which he had expected. She visited him several times at the asylum. He was then very violent, and he died after being there three years. Her husband was the prisoner's cousin. The prisoner and his wife came to her house in Chicago. Witness had then two children, a son and daughter, twelve and thirteen years old. She had requested the prisoner to cease visiting at her house, because he had proposed to educate her daughter so as to marry her. This was in 1876, soon after her husband became insane. He seemed to have fallen very desperately in love with her little daughter, and to want to marry her.

Mr. Davidge—A very common form of insanity.

The prisoner—And she was a very handsome girl, too.

Witness went on to say that her little daughter complained to her that the prisoner used to follow her on the street, wanting to talk to her, and that she was afraid to go out on the street alone. Her daughter thought him crazy, and told her so. Witness formed an opinion at that time about the condition of the prisoner's mind. She thought him crazy, and thought so when she first saw him, ten or eleven years ago. She thought then that his mind was cracked.

On cross-examination she said she had not forbidden him the house until he had paid those attentions to her daughter. She did not like to have him come at all.

The prisoner—They were very poor, and I used to go down there and give them money, and they appreciated that very much. Incidentally I became pleased with the little girl, who was very smart. She was too young, however.

The next witness was Fernando Jones, of Chicago, who, in 1878, had boarded at the same house with Guiteau in that city. For four years witness had been one of the Board of Trustees of a house for the insane asylum at Jacksonville. That was previous to the time he met Guiteau. He had formed an opinion as to Guiteau's mental condition, considering him to be of unsound mind, and what some authorities would call in a state of incipient insanity. At that time the prisoner was memorizing lectures on Mormonism and the second coming of Christ, and talked very incoherently.

On cross-examination witness stated that in 1878 he had paid several visits to Guiteau for the purpose of helping him out of a difficulty—something in regard to collecting money and not paying it over.

The prisoner—That part of the statement is incorrect. It is erroneous. I boarded some years ago in the same house with him. It was a high-toned place in Michigan-ave., in Chicago, and I paid my board. Probably he and other people thought that I was very cranky at that time.

On re-direct examination witness stated that later in 1878 he had seen Guiteau in New-York, and he observed that his ideas had become exaggerated, and that he was not in a sound state of mind.

The examination of this witness having been completed, a buzz of expectancy ran through the assemblage as Mr. Scoville asked that the prisoner be sworn.

The prisoner nervously proceeded to the witness-stand in the custody of two deputy marshals, and the oath was administered to him. He then whispered a few words to a policeman who was standing near the witness box, and immediately the three deputies ranged themselves shoulder to shoulder behind the prisoner, who, apparently more at ease, said inquiringly to the Court, "I can sit down?" "Yes," replied the Court, and the prisoner seated himself accordingly.

Mr. Scoville then stated that he merely wished the prisoner to identify some letters.

The prisoner—I understand from Mr. Scoville that all I am to do is to identify some letters. I do not appear as a witness aside from that.

Mr. Scoville then presented a number of letters dating from 1857 to 1868, which were identified by the prisoner, who made running comments upon his penmanship. "This does not look like my present handwriting;" "there is a decided improvement shown here;" "this is better than I can do now;" "this is as fine as steel plate."

There were about twenty letters, which had been written by the prisoner to his father, his sister, Mrs. Scoville, and his brother, J. W. Guiteau, and to Mr. Scoville.

The identification having been completed, the Court at 3 o'clock adjourned.

LOOKING AFTER THEIR REPUTATIONS

TESTIMONY AT THE GRAND-ST. INQUEST.

A BABEL OF TONGUES IN THE CORONER'S OFFICE—ANXIETY OF THE PERSONS INTERESTED—POINTS MADE BY THE WITNESSES.

The inquest in the case of the ten persons who were killed in the Grand-st. disaster was continued yesterday and will go on again to-day. There are several reasons why it has not advanced as rapidly as might have been expected. First of all there are three or four persons who are likely to be censured in the finding of the jury, and they are making efforts to be "whitewashed," as one of them expressed it. Superintendent Esterbrook is always present, and occasionally asks questions. The jury's verdict would not reflect upon him directly, but he apparently is anxious that the Bureau of Buildings shall not be censured. And he is also anxious, no doubt, to take advantage of the opportunity to impress upon the public the fact that his force is not one-half or one-fourth large enough to perform properly the duties imposed upon it.

Examiner Hyde, who was discharged from the Bureau of Buildings after many years of faithful service, is anxious to be vindicated, and he has a lawyer present who cross-examines the witnesses for his benefit. The testimony so far has been most prejudicial to Jules Levy, the owner of No. 53 Grand-st.; and although several persons have testified that he was anything but liberal in repairing his badly-constructed house, he has been extravagant enough to hire a lawyer. Alfred Steckler, the Civil Justice elect of the Sixth Judicial District, appeared for him yesterday. Then four or five of the jury are Germans, with misty minds, and their questions are more numerous than pertinent, and there has been a confusion of tongues. Many of the witnesses have been Germans, whose knowledge of English was imperfect, and between the witnesses, the Coroner and the German jurymen, it has sometimes been hard to understand what was going on.

John Derr, a mason of No. 129 Eldridge-st., was the first witness yesterday. He met O'Brien on November 3. The latter told him that he had a party wall that was somewhat unsafe, and that he wanted to have it repaired. His neighbor, Levy, however, did not want to spend much money on it, and he had been to the Bureau of Buildings to complain of it. Derr took Examiner Hyde to O'Brien's building the next day. They examined it and found cracks in the foundation and from three to six inches of water in the cellar. Derr had cleaned away the debris for O'Brien after the building fell. He found an unbroken piece of wall six feet long and two or three feet wide. It was where the foundation had been the worst when he examined it. He was confident that the accident had been caused by the bulging of the beams where Levy's floor joined the wall.

A juror—Did you think that there was any immediate danger of the building falling?

The witness (with scorn)—Do you think I would have stayed ten or fifteen minutes in the cellar if I did? I never dreamed of it.

Thomas Little, an examiner of the Bureau of Buildings who has succeeded to Mr. Hyde's district, testified that he had examined the ruins since the accident. The original floor at O'Brien's building had been lowered three or four feet, and the foundation cut away. He was confident that this had weakened the party wall, and that it was the primary cause of the accident.

A juror—Do you know how long ago this was done?

"No."

"Well, it was twenty years."

"That doesn't alter my belief," continued Mr. Little. "The disintegration of the building was gradual, although it might have been injured by the jar of the trains on the Elevated Railroad, or of passing trucks heavily loaded. The building of the additional story tended to weaken the building, because it added just so much extra weight. The walls were not necessarily weak from age. I have examined buildings 500 years old upon which two or three more stories could be put."

A juror (after reflection).—That could not be in this country.

Mr. Steckler (in an aside)—S'm'other country.

Mr. Little (with satisfaction).—I have been in Europe—Nowrumberg. (Goodness endingly to the Coroner)—Perhaps you have heard of it?

A juror (a philosophical looking German)—When the alterations were made in O'Brien's building, ought the examiner to have discovered that the building was in a bad condition? Could the door have been shut before the cow got out of the stable?

"The horse, not the cow," interrupted a critical juror.

First juror—Well, it doesn't make any difference whether it is the horse or the cow.

Mr. Little "flunked" that question. When he left the stand he stopped to talk to a juror.

Coroner Herman—Sit down, Supervisor Little; sit down.

The ex-Supervisor (apologetically)—We are not talking about the case.

"That would be too much." (To the jury)—We have to look out for these ex-supervisors.

Bernard Schaff, a voluble German, said that he went with Levy to examine his building three weeks before the accident. He found it in bad condition, with the ceiling hanging down in some places. Levy asked him what it would cost to put on another story. He replied that it couldn't be done, as the wall was only eight inches in thickness. "Wal," he continued, "I vent in de store, and I see a crack in the paper, from which I cut a piece of paper. The tenant stepped in, but I cut it off anyhow. I looked behind the chimbly and I could get my hants between it and the vall. The binding brick vas broken off, and the party vall vas bulged two inches. I den vent in the rear and saw so many cracks and dings dat I vould have nothing to do with the job. I thought how in de hell could dis party vall support dis veight, and I told Levy so. I never did any work for Levy. He came to me as a stranger, but he did not make me in. I tohl Levy the whole tings ought to be taken down. Den I left him and the whole of dem. Dat's all I know."

A juror—Did you think that the building was in so much danger that it might fall in ten days?

"Why not? I keep my eyes on the building ven I was on the sidewalk."

"Do you wait for a permit before you fix an unsafe building?"

"If there is any danger I don't care a —— for de permit. I fix the building first."

Frederick Nieman, William Clark and John J. Tyndale gave unimportant testimony, and the inquest was adjourned until to-day at 11 a. m.

STEALING IN THE GUISE OF A BEGGAR.

Mrs. Mary Burlingame, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 45 East Tenth-st., purchased a sealskin sacque two weeks ago for $500. Sunday, when she was preparing to go to church, she was unable to find the garment. It was remembered that on Saturday a young man, poorly dressed and wearing a woe-begone look, had visited the house to ask for work, and that he had been employed about the building for a short time. He had given his name as Henry Edwards. Mrs. Burlingame reported her loss to the police Sunday, and when she was shown the Rogues' Gallery she recognized the picture of a well-known and expert sneak thief as that of the supposed unfortunate Edwards.

THE TARIFF CONVENTION.

WHAT IT IS HOPED TO ACCOMPLISH.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES—TRADES AND INDUSTRIES REPRESENTED—THE PROGRAMME.

The National Tariff Convention meets at 10 a. m. to-day in Cooper Institute. The rooms of the Executive Committee in the St. Nicholas Hotel were thronged yesterday with delegates and others interested in the Convention. Secretary Hanlon said that over 200 hundred delegates arrived yesterday, and that altogether 600 were expected from outside of this city and 100 from the city, making altogether a representation of 700. As Cooper Institute Hall seats over 1,700 persons there will plenty of room apparently for spectators. The list of delegates includes the names of many prominent manufacturers in different parts of the country. Among them are Senator Warner Miller, Congressman West, John Warner, John F. Rathbone, Harris Lewis, E. Einstein, George W. Quintard, D. F. Tremain, Henry E. Tremain, James Talcott and John Roach, all of New-York State; John W. Farewell, of Maine; the Lieutenant-Governor and Wahlon B. Spaulding, of Massachusetts; W. W. Harding, A. J. Holman, John Dobson, Henry Carey Baird, Stockton Bates, Z. H. Ricketson, D. H. Stehman, of Pennsylvania; William McKinley, jr., T. C. Jones, I. C. Horr, Columbus Delano, A. Goshorn, of Ohio; John T. Averill, of Minnesota; John J. Coverdier, J. H. McLean, Sylvester H. Laffin, of Missouri, John C. Dore, Giles B. Stebbins, of Illinois; Channing Clapp, of New-Hampshire; A. S. Paddock and C. H. Van Wyck, of Nebraska; Royal C. Taft and Governor Littlefield, of Rhode Island; Governor Jerome, of Michigan; ex-Governor Young, of Ohio; ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia; Willard Warner, of Alabama; A. W. Campbell and C. D. Hubbard, of West Virginia; R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, and men of equal prominence from other States.

Most of the organized industries of the country have appointed delegates to the Convention. The allotment is of all as follows:

Signers to the call for the Convention	100
New-York City Industries	100
American Iron and Steel Association	25
National Association of Wool Manufacturers	25
Silk Association of America	25
United States Potters' Association	25
Arkwright Club of Cotton Manufacturers	25
Philadelphia Association of Manufacturers of Textile Fabrics	25
Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States	25
Glass Manufacturers' Association of the United States	25
Northwestern Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and the Saginaw (Michigan) Board of Trade	24
American Papermakers' Association	25
Millers' National Association	25
Textile Manufacturers' Association of the West and South	25
Type Founders' Association of the United States, and the Book Trade Association of Philadelphia	25
New England Shoe and Leather Association	25
Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers	25
Shipbuilders of the United States	25
Producers of Sugar, Cotton, and Tobacco	25
Producers of Jute, Flax, Hemp, and Sugar-Beets	25
Other Farmers and Planters	25
National Wool Growers' Association	25
Manufacturers of Copper and Brass	25
Corset Manufacturers	10
Hosiery Manufacturers' Association	10
Builders of American Cotton Machinery	10
New-York and Pennsylvania Salt Machinery	10
Iron Ore Producers	10
Coal producers	10
Other mining interests	10
Manufacturers of morocco leather	10
New-York Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association	10
Wisconsin Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association	10
Northern Illinois Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' Association	10
Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders' Association	10
Michigan Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' Association	5
Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association	5

Representatives of unorganized industries like cotton tobacco, sugar and wheat growers are also expected to be present. The men who have been mainly instrumental in calling the Convention together have been Marcus Hanlon, D. F. Houston, Henry Bower and James M. Swank. The questions laid out for discussion by the Convention are as follows:

First.—Immediate remedy of the injuries done by decisions of the Treasury Department and the Courts, which have so construed the tariff laws in many cases as to legalize evasion of custom duties, to prostrate numerous important American industries, and give to foreign manufacturers large sums of money which should go into the United States Treasury; decisions which the Secretaries of the Treasury, in some instances, have declared to be wrongs which Congress should be asked to remedy.

Second.—The appointment of a competent civilian commission thoroughly to investigate and report upon the progress, condition, and needs of American industries, and to recommend such tariff legislation as will be protective in character, consistent in all its parts, and adapted to the present condition of the business of the country.

Third.—The consideration of the policy of an early and progressive reduction of internal taxes by the General Government.

Fourth.—The maintenance of a favorable balance of trade by the enlargement of our markets for American products and the promotion of our shipbuilding interests and foreign commerce.

It is expected, however, that the representatives of the various industries will present for discussion a greater variety of questions, on some of which considerable differences of opinion are likely to be manifested. Marcus Hanlon, in speaking of the work of the Convention last night, said: "There is every indication that it will be a complete success. The delegates have come pouring in all day, and even more than 700 may be present. This is the first time that there has been a coalition among the manufacturing interests of this country for action upon a question of vital importance to all, and it is impossible for us, with the great number of industries represented, to lay out anything more than the merest outline of a programme. There will be few industries that will not have prepared for presentation to the Convention a paper setting forth their particular condition, requirements, and facts affecting from their standpoint the solution of the problem of proper tariff regulation. The object is, of course, to have these papers and the discussion that may take place tend to a common purpose; hence we have requested the delegates to keep in view the following points: first, protection reduces the cost of manufactured goods to the consumer; second, protection increases the rates of wages; third, protection enhances the value of the agricultural interests in the neighborhood where manufacturing industries have been established.

"Every industry has also been requested to supply us with full statements and a comparison of its rate of wages here and in Europe. It is not the purpose of the Convention to advocate an increase of the tariff. We recognize that certain changes are desirable in the existing laws affecting the tariff and we want these changes made by a commission, which will report to Congress and thus avoid disadvised action and the interruption to business that would follow. The question of shipbuilding and its relations to American industries is one that will come prominently before the Convention. Many industries promise to have a surplus of goods which can only find a market by direct communication with this country to South American and other countries. The general opinion of manufacturers is that this can only be done by laws that will enable American ships to carry American goods. At the same time a question of subsidy; but let the contracts for mail service be given out to the lowest bidder for ten years' service, carrying American mails in American ships."

The "Executive Committee," which has been organizing the Convention, met last night in the St. Nicholas Hotel to perfect the programme. D. F. Houston, secretary of the Charter Oak Iron Mill, who is chairman, will call the convention to order. Dr. George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, will be made temporary chairman, and Senator Warner Miller permanent chairman. Mayor Grace was asked to welcome the delegates to the city. He said he would willingly do so if, in making the address of welcome, he could be permitted to define his position on the tariff. The Committee would not agree to such a condition; hence the Mayor will not make the address of welcome. The programme of the convention, as adopted by the committee last night, is as follows:

TUESDAY MORNING.

1. Colonel Houston will call the Convention to order and the secretary will read the call.
2. Dr. Loring will be nominated as temporary chairman and will make the opening address.
3. The chairman of each delegation will present the credentials of the delegates.
4. Appointment of Committee on Permanent Organization and Committee on Address and Resolutions.
5. Report of Committee on Permanent Organization.
6. Permanent president, vice-presidents and secretaries seated.
7. Warren Miller, permanent president, will make an address.
8. First question for discussion taken up—"Treasury Decisions"; Speeches by John H. Ricketson, of Pittsburg, Wm. McKinley, jr., of Ohio, Stockton Bates, of Philadelphia, Joseph Sheldon, of Connecticut, and Peter Cooper, of New-York.
9. General discussion.

TUESDAY EVENING.

1. Second question for discussion taken up: "Reduction of Internal Revenue Taxes"; speeches by William D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, and William L. Goldsby, of New-York.
2. General discussion.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

1. Third topic for discussion taken up: "Tariff Commission"; speeches by Joseph Wharton, A. J. Jones and Henry Bower, of Philadelphia; G. B. Stebbins, of Michigan; E. M. Boynton, of Massachusetts; J. Hart Brewer, of New-Jersey; Henry Carey Baird, G. W. Moore and Moses W. Field, of Michigan; Willard Warner, of Alabama; John Jarrett, of Pittsburg, and H. H. Adams, of Ohio.
2. General discussion.
3. Report of the Committee on Address and Resolutions.
4. Appointment of a committee to lay the proceedings of the Convention before Congress.
5. Miscellaneous business.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

1. Fourth topic for discussion taken up, "Extension of our Foreign Commerce"; speeches by John Roach and William Ward.
2. General discussion.

THE COTTON CROP INJURED BY FROST.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 28.—*The News and Courier* says: "Trustworthy accounts from all sections of the state concur as to the blighting effect of the frost of last Friday morning in the cotton fields. The unusual and protracted mild weather of the last six weeks had allowed the plant to put forth a new and vigorous growth, encouraging many planters to hope that, with a fortnight more of moderate weather, a top crop might be secured, which would in some measure make up for the serious loss occasioned by the drouth of last summer; but the sudden change in temperature on Friday has put an end to these sanguine anticipations. Even on the Sea Islands, where the cold was least severe, the young bolls all present a scalded appearance, and the vitality of the plant has entirely ceased. In the interior of the State likewise the promising top crop has everywhere been killed. As the frost seems to have been general throughout the entire cotton region, it is not likely that there will be any further addition to the yield of this year's crop of the staple."

THE COURTS.

CALENDARS—NOVEMBER 29.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Calendar called at 11 a. m. Nos. 20, 30, 41, 49, 57, 91, 95, 100, 103, 125, 133, 158, 184, 192, 204, 215, 216, 217, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224, 229.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Law and Fact—Case on, No. 16, Mecrrace agt. Sherwood. No Day Calendar.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART I.—Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Nos. 1280, 1519, 1068, 694, 695, 1047, 1244, 1458, 957, 1626, 1209, 1613, 1716, 976, 1750, 529, 923, 1319, 1462, 1021, 691, 1518, 1525, 1943.

PART II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Nos. 1484, 812, 830, 1710, 1138, 1467, 1249, 971, 1495, 1442, 937, 1175, 1191, 1492, 911, 1521, 1587, 602, 2390, 2353, 1489, 1494, 1503, 1504.

PART III.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Nos. 1542, 1545, 794, 1534, 1194, 661, 1140, 2238, 1340, 1549, 1131, 564, 1322, 1353, 1355, 1189, 1359, 1409, 1024, 1096, 1344, 1345, 1316, 1347.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Truax, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m. Calendar called at