THE MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

THURSDAY, : : DECEMBER 8, 1881

THE Greenbackers were somewhat disappointed because the Readjusters from Virginia did not vote with them on Monday. "However," said Lowe, of Alabama, "they're good fellows. Elected as Democrats, they attend our conferences and then vote with the Republicans."

REPRESENTATIVE JONES, of Texas, purposes introducing a refunding bill, providing for the issuance of a sufficient amount of greenbacks to pay the National debt and replace the National Bank notes. This will be pressed, in season and out of season, as the distinctive party measure.

LORILLARD, the tobacconist of New Jersey, is sanguine that by January, 1883, he will have three steamships afloat that will accommodate five hundred passengers each, and make the trip from New York to Milford Haven, England, in five days. The line is to be known as the American Express.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* announces the receipt in that city of a roll of bagging made on the looms of the Crescent Jute Manufacturing company from jute grown on the plantation of E. P. Putnam, in the parish of St. Bernard, and prepared for the factory on the Thomas J. Spear machine. Another triumph for the South.

SENATOR VEST, on Monday, made a good beginning when he introduced a bill in the Senate providing for an expenditure of $20,000,000 for the improvement of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, according to the plan of the River Commission. The amount, by the terms of the bill, is to be equally divided between the two rivers.

FROM every one of the States of the late Confederacy come the glad notes of progress. Manufactures and mining are advancing at rapid paces. English capitalists recently visited the valuable but long neglected Montgomery mining district in Arkansas with a view to developing its mineral resources. The great drawback heretofore has been owing to the fact that the parties operating were mostly poor miners, who could not obtain means sufficient to develope their claims.

THE Secretary of War in his report upon the Eads jetties states that there has been a substantial maintenance of the prescribed channel during the eighteen months last past, with a loss of only four days, and that the remarks in his predecessor's report, concerning the permanency of this work, are confirmed to a large extent by the results obtained during the second year of successful operation of this remarkable improvement. So far the Government has paid Eads $4,550,000.

THE Taxing-District Government is doing a great deal in the way of compelling house and lot owners to repair their sidewalks, but it is not pushing them fast enough. On Poplar and Union streets there are yet a great many break-neck holes, and on the south side of Court Square, from the Tennessee Club to the corner of Second, and on the corner of Second and Court in front of the Board of Health office, it will find a very disgraceful condition of sidewalk, demanding immediate remedy.

THE reports of deaths for November show a gratifying decrease in the number as compared with the same month in the three previous years. The total was ninety-one—whites, thirty-six, and colored fifty-five. For the corresponding month in 1878 the deaths were 143—whites, ninety-seven; colored, forty-six. In 1879 they were ninety-four—whites, fifty-six; colored, thirty-eight, and in 1880 they were 100—whites, fifty-two; colored, forty-eight. Since November, 1880 our population has increased 6000, and since the same month of 1878 fully 13,000.

Yesterday's session of the Legislature was without special interest, the question of increase in representation being the only one discussed. The indications are that the number of representatives will be increased. The Democratic caucus had it under discussion yesterday, but did not reach a conclusion. It is still under consideration. A motion by Representative Thompson to suspend the rules to take up a motion declaring an increase of representatives an additional burden on the people was voted down in the House.

THE American Missionary Association, which has done so much for the colored people since the war, now has a well-appointed college in every Southern State, save Florida and Arkansas. In the latter State ground for a building has been purchased near Little Rock, and a New England philanthropist named Smith has contributed to the building fund. Laboring quietly and unostentatiously, the officers and teachers of this association have been foremost in the work of educating and training the negro, and deserve the thanks and support therefor of all classes of the people of the South.

IF PRESIDENT ARTHUR is not very careful Blaine will get the country into trouble with Peru. He has sent his son and Mr. Trescott to compose the difficulties between that country and Chili, but it is feared with secret instructions to sustain the position of Minister Hurlbut, in which case it is more than likely we may be called upon to back up our pretensions by a show of force. Our foreign policy, as Washington advised, should be, "hands off." Chili should be permitted to deal with Peru as she deems best, as Germany did with France, and without foreign intervention. We want peace, not war.

THE passage to and from Liverpool and New York within the past three weeks has been anything but a pleasure voyage. The violence of the wind and waves was something phenomenal. In four cases the decks of steamships of the first class were swept clean, boats were carried away, lights were stove in, and the cabins and state-rooms were flooded with water. Seamen were carried away by the tremendous seas that were shipped, and could not be recovered. In three cases the machinery and the turtle-back was broken by the force of the water, two magnificent steamers were abandoned at sea and one was towed into Liverpool disabled. Old Father Neptune seems to have been particularly angry and to have tested all his powers upon the best iron and steel steamships afloat. Thank God, the loss of life has been small.

THE New Orleans *Times-Democrat's* Washington correspondent makes this picture:

A very fresh young man, ornamented with a fashionable suit, closecropped hair and gold eyeglasses fastened to the lappel of his coat—Mr. Morse, Republican, of Tennessee—made a laughing stock of himself. When General Chalmers presented himself to be sworn in, Mr. Moore, instead of merely saying, "I object," made a squeaky eagle speech, protesting in the name of humanity, law and justice, and of the American people, against it. Afterward, when Moore's turn came, Bragg, of Wisconsin, solemnly protested in the name of humanity and of Casey Young. Moore's predecessor, against Moore's being sworn in. Moore returned to his seat, centrifuge and mortified, while the Democrats and Republicans joined the immense audience in uncontrollable laughter.

The voters of the Tenth District who made Mr. Moore Congressman, in preference to Casey Young, share with him his mortification, and they feel disgraced by his conduct. They realize now that he is a shallow-pated popinjay, an ass pure and simple, especially the simple.

THE Lewiston (Me.) *Gazette* explains to the cotton manufacturers of that town that the question of dividends is altogether in favor of the Southern cotton-mills. The Graniteville factory of South Carolina paid a dividend of twenty per cent. last year, the Augusta, Georgia, mills fifteen per cent., the Langley mills fifteen per cent., the Woodlawn and Lawrence manufacturing companies, of North Carolina, fifteen per cent., and so on throughout the South. These are not isolated cases, as is shown by the fact that the July dividends of the forty-five mills in Georgia averaged over twelve per cent. On the other hand the mills at Lewiston, Maine, did not pay a cent of dividend, and two of them found it necessary to scale down their capital to seventy-five and ninety per cent, respectively.

POUNDING THE AIR.

The faction which bolted the last State Democratic Convention, and thereby secured the election of Hawkins, is responsible for all the woes brought upon the people of Tennessee by the passage of the 100-3 bill. It must be confessed that the bolters had many causes to provoke them to the course they unwisely adopted. The APPEAL condemned the action of the majority in the severest terms. But, to prevent the very results that followed, and in the interest of the taxpaying people, it pleaded for unity, and day after day, in column after column, it showed that the election of Wright would secure a satisfactory settlement of the State debt, and that the triumph of Hawkins would fasten upon the people every dollar which the bondholders claimed as due them. But the bolters "would be dupes, and ye are." The APPEAL denounced the passage of the 100-3 bill in the severest terms, regarding it as the production of bribery and corruption and the coupon feature as an infamy of unparalleled turpitude. At first the people were amazed at the appalling iniquity, but they were not speechless, for there was an almost universal feeling of indignation expressed against the representatives who had betrayed them. They were told by the first lawyers of the State, and even by men opposed to the 100-3 bill, that it was fastened upon them, and that the laws of the country afforded neither immediate nor remote relief. The people were about to yield a sullen and reluctant acquiescence to an outrage they were told could not be remedied, when the possible means of escape were discovered. The 100-3 bill, in all its monstrosity, was brought before the Supreme Court of the State, composed of the ablest and purest men of the State, elected by the people themselves, and to this tribunal the question should have been adjourned. If the court pronounces the 100-3 bill unconstitutional, then the adjustment of the State debt will become an issue in future elections, but if it should sustain the legality and constitutionality of the bill, then what are you going to do about it? We are a law-abiding people, and every good citizen respects the behests of the courts organized for their protection. So long as the 100-3 bill is before the courts it cannot be made a question in a political canvass before the people, and any discussion of it is as unprofitable as pounding the air. If the Democratic party of Tennessee had not partaken of the insane root it would harmonize on this question—agree to abide the decision of the Supreme Court and thus prevent the transfer of the State to the Republican party, which, composed mostly of non-taxpayers, cares nothing for the burdens fastened upon the taxpaying people. It makes no difference in a State convention what peculiar views Democrats may entertain as to the 100-3 bill, as that question will be decided by the courts. Entertaining these views, the APPEAL has avoided the discussion of a question which is not an issue before the people—not a question for them to decide at the ballot-box, but for the Supreme Court of the State. We have been furnished with enough matter discussing the 100-3 bill to make several pages in the APPEAL. But, regarding such a discussion as a waste of space which should be given to more valuable matter, we cannot afford to encumber our columns with a wrangle which would be as much out of place as a discussion of the reconstruction acts. But the bolters, whose disaffection to the regular organized Democratic party in the last election fastened upon the people the 100-3 bill, are swinging their arms wildly and howling against the fruits of their folly, as if the people were called upon to decide the validity and constitutionality of the 100-3 bill, instead of the Supreme Court. Verily, they are busy in pounding the air. They meet, in grand debate and alternately hold each other's clothes while the pounding is going on by some enraged counsellor. When they unloosen their jaws and lift up their chins together, they are indeed noisy, and noisy about what? Why, in discussing a question which is to be decided, not by the people, but by the Supreme Court of the State. The beating of Chinese gongs will strike no terror to the Supreme Court judges. Indeed, it will inspire their contempt and scorn. The people are unquestionably opposed to the 100-3 bill—but the Democratic party of Tennessee, with its forty thousand majority, should adjust itself to the situation. It gains nothing by re-electing Hawkins—then why not unite and maintain the party organization? This cannot be done by criminations and recriminations about a question which is to be decided by the Supreme Court. As some deaf deacon, wrestling vainly with the hymn, comes lumbering along lagging on a verse behind the choir, and stands up alone, howling out the closing line, though the organ has ceased and the congregation has been dismissed, so do these agitators continue to discuss a question after it has been referred to the courts, whose decision will make the 100-3 bill an irrepealable law or declare it unconstitutional and void, which latter decision would reopen the State debt question and its discussion would be appropriate and proper. There is a story told of a deaf lady, who, having pitched her voice in conversation with a friend during the playing of the orchestra, startled the whole theater at a sudden stop of the music, with the loud, shrill remark: "We fry ours in butter." She had pitched her voice to run along with the orchestra, and when the music stopped it kept on, standing out from the sudden silence like a signal gun in a sleeping camp of soldiers. These men ought to be told that the question they are fighting and pommeling so desperately is before the Supreme Court, and any discussion now is as ridiculous as the deaf deacon singing or the proclamation of the deaf lady as to how she served her oysters. The bondholders and their purchased tools who fastened upon the people the 100-3 bill are fighting with the energy of despair. If the Supreme Court of Tennessee should declare the bill unconstitutional and void, the State debt question will be reopened, and flagrant, downright repudiation will be imminent, as the outrage which the last Legislature attempted to fasten upon the people has made many repudiators *per se*. Moreover the result of the elections in Virginia has given a national respectability to readjustment, the scaling and repudiation of State debts. The Republican Administration at Washington threw its power against those who would have Virginia and all the Southern States pay in full their obligations. Virginia has been transferred to the Republican party by the aid of the Republican Administration on a platform which makes State credit a mockery and a farce, and honest men now have no incentive to contend for that which the Republicans declare is not worth preserving.

Prominent Insurance Men at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 7.—A number of prominent Eastern insurance men, among them John W. Simonson, President of the New York City Insurance company; S. D. Stephens, of New York, and George F. Regan, of Philadelphia, have arrived here. Mr. Simonson's business is to meet several of his general agents and confer regarding the recent insurance of his company in the Standard Insurance company, of London, and to organize a better system of management. He says the recent convention of underwriters in New York developed the rather surprising fact that Western insurance was far in advance of Eastern insurance, and the convention proceeded to discuss the Eastern and Southern territory and prepare a system of tariff similar to that adopted two years ago by the Northwestern association. He thinks the latter association has demonstrated great ability, and New York has consented to pattern after its successful management.

Soap Factory Demolished.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 7.—The boiler of the Mission Soap and Candle Works, on Sixteenth, between Folsom and Harrison streets, blew up about 4 o'clock this morning. The night watchman and engineer were the only persons on the premises at the time, and escaped unhurt. The building was demolished. A squatter shanty and Chinese wash-house adjoining were slightly damaged. The building, worth $3000, is a total loss. The machinery, valued at $80,000, is more or less damaged.

A Rough Passage.

NEW YORK, December 7.—The steamer Lake Winnipeg, from Liverpool, reports: November 21st, heavy gale with high seas; on the 23d, a hurricane, the vessel shipping large quantities of water and doing much damage. James Blair, the chief engineer, was washed overboard and lost; Patrick Cooney, fireman, was thrown down the stokehole and killed; John Reynolds, fireman, died, having drank carbolic acid, mistaking it for vinegar.

Minnesota Bonds.

MINNEAPOLIS, December 7.—The twenty days limit allowed for filing an answer to the demurrer to the temporary injunction sworn out by D. A. Secombes, in the County Court, restraining the issue of new bonds to take up the old Minnesota bonds, expired yesterday. No action was taken, and Governor Pillsbury decided to ignore the whole matter, and had forgotten the limit was reached.

GENERAL SHERMAN

Thanked by Guiteau for the Protection Extended to Him on the Day of the Assassination.

Scoville Claims that President Arthur's Testimony is Absolutely Essential to the Defense.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The Criminal Court was densely crowded this morning. Among the audience were General Sherman and the Rev. DeWitt Talmage. To-day the prosecution commences in rebuttal to demolish the theory of insanity as set up by the defense. In doing this they will retraverse the ground gone over by the defense from the start. The prosecution will thoroughly ventilate Guiteau's past life and habits, beginning with his early life in Freeport, and concluding with a vast amount of the most expert testimony obtainable in the country.

As soon as the court was formally opened Guiteau addressed the court, in rather impromptu tones, as follows: "May it please your honor, the American people do not desire that this case shall be tried again, and I do not desire it. I say, with the utmost respect to this court and the jury and my counsel, Mr. Scoville, that I am not satisfied with the political situation as developed here in this case. That is the gist of the alleged offense. The President of the United States would never have been shot if it had not been for the political situation which existed last May and June, and I say I have the right, as a matter of law, appearing as my own counsel, to ask your honor that General Grant, Senators Conkling and Platt and President Arthur, and that kind of men, who were so down upon Garfield that they would not speak to him on the street, and would not go to the White House, shall be put on the stand. I have a right to show my personal relations to these gentlemen; that I was cordially received by them, and that I was well dressed and well fed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. I want to show my personal relations to those men. I do not want to except to your honor's ruling, but I shall be obliged to do so, and I have no doubt the court in *banc* will give me a new trial."

Judge Cox—Your exception has been noted.

Mr. Scoville then called up the subject of

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S

testimony, and said he had not yet received any response to his interrogatories; that the President's testimony was absolutely essential to the defense.

Guiteau interrupted him, excitedly, with "I don't think it at all necessary for General Arthur to be here." To Scoville: "I don't care what you want; I'm doing this myself. I ask it as a personal favor that he shan't be dragged into court. I think a good deal of General Arthur; he is President of the United States, and I don't think he should be bothered with this matter;" and striking his desk violently, he added, "he is President of the United States, and I made him so, and I think that I should have something to say in this matter."

It was arranged between counsel that the President's answers should be put in evidence at any stage of the trial, and Scoville called

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.

The witness simply recited the orders he had issued for the inspection of troops at the time of the assassination. He identified a letter written by Guiteau, and said he suspected at the time there might be a conspiracy, but afterward concluded that the shooting was the act of one man. As he left the stand Guiteau said, "I thank you, General, for having ordered out those troops that day. If it hadn't been for you I shouldn't be here to day. I owe my life to the protection which you and General Crocker gave me during that period when a mob spirit was rife."

EDWARD P. BARTON,

a lawyer, A. T. Green, and G. W. Tandy, all of Freeport, Illinois, testified they knew the Guiteau family, and considered them all sane.

DR. R. P. BUCKLEY

of Freeport, testified that he was L. W. Guiteau's family physician; never saw any indications of the slightest mental derangement, nor in Abram Guiteau.

Corkhill—(aside but quite audibly—Nor any one else.

Scoville—Are you testifying?

Corkhill—I only wish I could.

Scoville—Well, go on the stand and testify, but don't sit there and talk to the jury.

Witness was asked if he ever heard L. W. Guiteau say he could heal disease by prayer.

Guiteau (excitedly)—He only talked that in his family. He didn't run around the streets to preach it, like an idiot or a jackass; he had too much sense for that.

Witness had never heard any such claim on the part of L. W. Guiteau.

He was asked if he knew Dr. North was the most positive witness introduced by the defense, and by his showing the entire Guiteau family were more or less insane.

Witness knew the prisoner in Freeport, Illinois.

Guiteau—The fact of the matter is, my father used money, which should have sent me to college, in supporting that Dr. North and his family on my father's farm at Freeport.

Corkhill—That's just my opinion of Dr. North.

Pending the cross-examination, John W. Guiteau, brother of the prisoner, arose and protested against the manner in which the name of his half-sister, Flora W. Guiteau, had been mentioned. He desired that the witness should state exactly the infirmity under which she suffered.

Colonel Corkhill thought the request a most proper one. He had received a letter from this young lady, who had been for about four years unmarried and against whom no word of reproach had ever been uttered. She had felt very keenly the intimation that had been made on the stand by the defense that she had been to St. Louis for treatment in anticipation of her becoming insane.

Witness said the lady in question suffered from an affection of one of her eyes, and was sent to St. Louis for treatment of the eye.

Guiteau whispered to his brother: "What do you want to make such a fuss about that for?" Then, aloud: "I am sorry my half-sister's name was dragged in here. She is a very nice person, so far as I know, and I send her greeting."

Mrs. Scoville, sitting on the other side of J. W. Guiteau, was greatly excited, and angrily accused her brother of trying to injure their case.

MR. ATKINS,

of the Freeport *Republican*, confirmed the testimony of the previous witnesses as to the sanity of the various members of the Guiteau family.

Witness was asked if he knew Dr. North, and replied: "Yes; I knew him as a Methodist minister. I know the cause of his dismissal."

Corkhill—Well, what were the causes?

Witness—He was dismissed for lascivious conduct.

On the conclusion of the examination of this witness a recess was taken.

Just before recess some one in the audience made a request of Guiteau for his autograph. Guiteau wrote it with a flourish, and, as he tore off the slip, said: "I want to call attention to this autograph business. A great many people want my autograph, and I give it to them; but there is no vanity in me, or egotism. I notice the newspapers are taking it up again. There's nothing in it at all."

After Recess.

J. Cochran, a lawyer who had resided in Freeport since 1838, testified that he never saw any indications of insanity in any member of the Guiteau family.

Witness was about to leave the stand, when Guiteau, shouted to him, "If I did, don't you know his [referring to the prisoner's father] active support of the Oneida Community? haven't you heard his discess free love, and all that? don't you know he was the laughing stock of all Freeport for twenty-five years for his crank ideas?"

Scoville, whispering to Guiteau, tried to restrain him, but he shouted at him: "You keep quiet; I'm doing this, and don't you know enough to keep still when I am questioning a witness?" Then, with a wave of his hand, "Mr. Witness, go on."

The witness was told that he might answer, and replied: "I know just the reverse to be the case."

Guiteau—Well, that was a fact, anyway. We don't want any more of this kind of evidence. These people don't know anything about my father's social life and character. There is no controversy about his business character.

GEORGE W. OYLER,

Justice of the Peace, had lived in Freeport since 1848, and never saw indications of insanity in any of the Guiteau family.

Witness was asked if he knew a man by the name of Amerling, who had testified for the defense.

Mr. Scoville protested against the unfairness of the prosecuting attorney in making a covert attack on Amerling, as he had done in the examination of several witnesses.

Guiteau shouted: "It only shows the bad breeding of the man."

ANSON B. BABCOCK,

a farmer, had known L. W. Guiteau since 1840; never saw any indications of insanity in him; never regarded any of the family of unsound mind.

DAVID H. SUTHERLAND

knew L. W. Guiteau for thirty-six years, and never saw anything to indicate that he was of unsound mind in any way or in any degree; from his knowledge of and acquaintance with the members of the Guiteau family, including the prisoner, witness had never suspected that there was any insanity in the family.

Guiteau had for some minutes been reading the President's Message, and suddenly interrupted the court to express his opinion on the document. "I'm glad," said he, "President Arthur has given those miserable Mormons such a slap. I hope he will keep at them. It's a good message; has got the right ring in it. Arthur is doing well, and he is giving us the best administration we have ever had."

HORACE TARBOX,

of Freeport, was well acquainted with L. W. Guiteau; he had as good a head on him as any man in the State, and (after a slight pause) he was the third smartest man in the county.

"Who was first?" quickly asked Guiteau.

"Mr. Swett," replied the witness.

Guiteau—"Who was second?"

"Mr. Turner," was the reply.

"Well," said Guiteau, with a broad smile of satisfaction, "as they have both been dead a great many years, my father was ahead."

Guiteau was about to interject another little speech, when Scoville endeavored to stop him, and was told: "Don't be punching me under the table, please, when I want to speak;" and, after a short pause, "I tell you what it is, Scoville, you have got to abandon your theory, that's all there is about that. He was a smart man, and everybody knew it; only he was badly cracked on religion." Adjourned.

The Experts.

The fact that but a few of the twenty or thirty experts summoned for the defendant gave their testimony excites some remark, and it is said that nearly all of them came to the conclusion that they could do Guiteau no good by their testimony. A few experts had a conference with Guiteau Monday, but none of them appeared yesterday on the witness-stand. The prisoner stated that the experts requested him to take some medicine before making an examination, but he declined. They talked with him an hour and a half, and examined his eyes, feet and pulse, and left.

The Effect of Guiteau's Testimony on the Experts.

The Indianapolis *Journal* will publish today a letter from Dr. Orpheus Everts, one of the experts summoned in the Guiteau case. The Doctor was formerly Superintendent of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, and is widely known among the medical fraternity. He says: "Guiteau is the die legitimate result of birth and education, and not a monstrosity of disease. There are many prominent experts here, but there will be no material disagreement between those of character and experience. There are several, Early and Stearns, of Hartford; Calarden, Nichols and Godding, of the Government Hospital, who, when I arrived, were doubtful and inclined decidedly toward the theory of insane irresponsibility. The testimony of Guiteau himself has cleared their vision."

Guiteau Gossip.

District-Attorney Corkhill is quoted as expressing the belief that the trial will not last more than a week longer.

J. W. Guiteau is quoted to the effect that so far as he is concerned the question of the jurisdiction of this court would not be raised until the jury returned with a palpably unfair verdict.

Guiteau had many visitors at the jail yesterday. He was very cheerful.

Crank Consolation for Guiteau.

The Apostle Paul, who was sent to jail as a vagrant, has forwarded the following to the assassin:

"To be handed to afflicted Guiteau. If denied this, secure, for his sake, its publication in a daily having the largest publication.

"BROTHER PAUL, Disciple."

"Lord's Day morning—first one this winter; last month of this year—year of destiny. Dear God-afflicted and God-afflicted Brother: I have never in the least doubted your sincerity on or since July 2d. You had monomania. You have had it since. I fear you have it to-day. I have suffered mania, and I know its symptoms, psychological and insanity expert. When arrested I was striving for a subpœna to impeach Dr. Gray, who is (whether he is for you or against you) a bad man. Guiteau, you are 20th I saw Mrs. S. J. W. G. and little niece, Bertha, confidential; ay, also their two confidential doctors. But prepare yourself to meet your God. I find public opinion is against you. Two verdict will depend on the experts; so Mr. Scoville told me he believes. So do I. But doctors are untrustworthy. Dr. Gray is stupid and ignorant and unscrupulous. I know him. I have lived with him. Out on New Year's. For truth see Matt. xvi: 24, 25, 26. Your unknown friend."

LETTER FROM CRANK NO. 2.

Prof. J. W. Shivery, who calls himself the "True Messiah," of Sharon Springs, New York, arrived in this city Thursday, took rooms at No. 614 Sixth street, and sent the following note to Judge Cox:

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY EVENING, December 1, 1881.

To His Honor, Judge Cox, the Court and Boss of the Guiteau Trial:

I write this note to let you know that I arrived in this holy city, new Jerusalem, last night about 9 o'clock, stopped over at the first hotel near the depot, and have taken a furnished room for one week at 414 Ninth street, where I can be found at any time you are ready to put me on the witness-stand, to tell you where and how you can find this wonderful Lord God—this awful Deity of the Republican party and of Christian religion—who inspired your prisoner, Guiteau, to remove, to shoot, to assassinate President Garfield, and I insist, demand that his awful counsel shall come peacably into court and answer to the charge your prisoner, Guiteau, makes against him, and if he does not come peacefully into court to answer the charge of Guiteau, this awful majesty shall be arrested and brought into court to answer to the charge that the prisoner, Guiteau, makes against him.

Judge Cox was in his office in police headquarters this morning. Mr. Connell went to the writer's lodgings and arrested him. He is about sixty years old, gray-bearded and with long white hair, and is very talkative. Will be sent to the asylum to-day. He wrote similar letters to Judge Porter, Mr. Scoville and others.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. Charles Reade, after four years of comparative retirement from the literary world, will reappear in the January number of *Belgravia* with a new novel.

In the last article penned by Dr. Holland he said he believed it to be demonstrably true that of all the advantages which come to any young man, that of poverty is the greatest.

Ten years of the sentence of the Tichborne claimant expired October 29th, and by a continuance of good marks he will have three years and eight months more to serve before he is free.

Gambetta is fond of an *incognito*. When he recently took a house in the Rue St. Didier the owner supposed it was leased to a Madame Leon, and in Germany he traveled as M. de Rambouillet.

King Humbert, anxious to pay his father's extraordinary debts, practices close economy. Besides reducing the royal stud to a minimum, and diminishing the court officials, he is trying to sell several of the royal palaces.

Stimulated by an offer of $1000 toward the project from a wealthy Northern visitor, Captain John S. Wise, of Richmond, Virginia, has undertaken to raise a fund for the erection of a monument over the grave of President Tyler, which is now unmarked.

He who wishes to exert a useful influence must be careful to insult nothing. Let him be troubled by what seems absurd, but let him concentrate his energies to the creation of what is good. He must not demolish, but build. He must raise temples where mankind may come and partake of the purest pleasures.—*Goethe.*

Mr. William Harrison Ainsworth, who is by far the oldest living British novelist, has written a new novel, which Messrs. Routledge & Sons are about to publish. It is entitled *Stanley Brereton*, and, besides being dedicated to the mayor of Manchester, will contain a full account of the recent banquet given at that place in honor of Mr. Ainsworth.

M. Ernest Renan, in a letter to the *Lega Della Democrazia*, of Rome, says: "There are no longer believing multitudes; there are individuals who believe. Whether it be a cause of regret or rejoicing, the people of the great cities no longer go to church or to the temples; neither can they again be led thither. The secondary cities and the country obey the same tendency."

The new drama, *Pushcapin*, which was produced for the first time at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, Monday night, was written by Mr. William Young, author of several successful plays. Mr. McVicker spared neither pains nor expense in the preparation of the scenery, and the dresses, which were presented by Mr. Barrett during his late visit to Europe, are described as superb.

The preachers are all rejoicing over Mr. Frothingham's declaration as to the decline of "rational religion." The trouble with that pale reflection of Theodore Parker was that he had no faith in himself. Being an intellectual *dilettante*, he cannot realize that rationalism is vital enough to grow into the inner consciousness of men and women while declaiming as to injurious effects of faith.

Seek the good of men, but be not in bondage to their fancies, for that is but facility or softness. Sell all that thou hast, and give it to the poor, and come and follow me. But sell not all thou hast unless thou can peacably follow me—that is, except thou hast a vocation wherein thou dost as much good with little means as with great; for otherwise in feeding the streams thou driest up the fountain.—*Bacon.*

Mr. Charles Nordhoff, who has become the vice-editor of the *Herald*, began newspaper life in Indiana. The general tendency of the New York press is toward Western journalists. Mr. Reid, of the *Times*; Mr. Ballard Smith, the *Herald* man at Washington; Mr. Whitelaw Reed and Mr. Grosvenor, of the *Tribune*; Major Burke, of Mr. Fields's paper, and of Messrs. Schurz and White, of the *Post*, are instances of Western men guiding New York opinion.

Judge Story's bust has been executed in marble by his son, W. W. Story, of Rome, and has been presented to the United States Supreme Court. It has recently arrived, and when a suitable pedestal has been provided will be placed in a good position in the law library of the court. The bust represents its subject in a robe of a Justice of the Supreme Court, the folds of which fall slightly upon across the breast, revealing the clothing beneath and a ruffled shirt front.

The Alsatian cuirassier, who was decorated by M. Thiers, has just died. He was captured by the Prussians at Reichshoffen and interned at Grandau, whence he contrived to escape. He was retaken, tried and condemned to death; but, remembering that he was an Alsatian, General Blumenthal offered him his life if he would become a German citizen. "Let them shoot me!" was Fusch's only answer. The Emperor heard the story, and, touched by the soldier's patriotism, pardoned him.

Mr. Marcus B. Buck, one of the best known men in the Shenandoah Valley, died at Warrenton, Virginia, last week. He established and conducted, up to a few years ago, the Belmont vineyards, near Front Royal, Virginia, and expended nearly $100,000 in the construction of vaults, etc., for the production of wines and brandies on an extensive scale. He was an enthusiast in the culture of fine fruit, and was of the confident belief, to the time of his death, that the day will come when the slopes of the Blue Ridge will become as famous for the product of the grape as the most celebrated wine districts of France.

FLIPPER'S STORY

Of His Flop from Honesty and Integrity to Vice and Crime—An Exceedingly Thin Statement, and One that Will Hardly Wash With the Court Now Trying His Case.

SAN ANTONIO, December 7.—At the opening of court yesterday morning Lieutenant Flipper made the following statement in substance, in reference to his present difficulty:

"The first charge and its specifications in this case I declare to you, in the most solemn and the most positive manner possible, that I am perfectly innocent of in every way, shape and form; that I have never, by myself or by another, appropriated, converted or applied to my own use a single dollar or penny of Government money, or permitted it to be done, or authorized any meddling with it whatever. Of course I am not guilty. The funds for which I was responsible I kept in my quarters in my trunk, because I felt more secure to have them in my own custody. On May 24 I received a telegram from General Small not to transfer any funds, as he intended being absent from San Antonio. This, I construed, meant everything pertaining to the funds, as I was not informed that someone would be left to attend to routine business there during his absence. I submitted my funds regularly to the commanding officer for inspection; did not make a statement in consequence of the telegram of May 24; thought it unnecessary, and discontinued it for June; the accumulated funds, after verification, we put in the trunk in total, and they were not examined until July 5th, when I was referred to the post commander for customary inspection, and then discovered discrepency of $1540; did not know what to do, but chose to put in my own check for the amount, intending to deposit my personal check in bank before required to remit the check; expected my company in from the field July 10th; knew they had two months pay in checks; thought I could get what I wanted; the post trader cashed them before I could; I then relied on getting money from the publisher of my book, who had promised it; I was disappointed again; believed that everything would come, and I was obliged to their own expense to force themselves in from their neighbors, and making it a misdemeanor for stock to run at large. The bill will probably become a law.

"The stone rejected of the builders," is in very truth becoming the corner-stone of the reform movement in Great Britain. Irish land laws and agitation already bear legitimate fruit, in the shape of a farmer's league in Scotland, which demands a general reduction of rents, compensation for improvement, abolition of entail and hypothec and other action favorable to tenant farmers.

There are now 728 convicts within the walls of the penitentiary at Nashville. For this number there are a few more than 300 cells. The number in the prison, at the coal mines and on farms is 1100, and it is believed the number will be increased by the first of January to 1500. From these statistics, crime appears to be on the increase in Tennessee, and the question of enlarging the penitentiary is becoming a grave one.

The New York *Sun* of the 26th ultimo editorially inquires: "What are the (Bank) Examiners for?" It does not answer its own conundrum, and in a benevolent spirit, we suggest, first, they are designed to favor the big boys as against the little ones; and, 2d of whom are in the Cornwall and Devon district. Of girls between thirteen and eighteen years there are employed 792, Cornwall and Devon employing 645 and the North Wales district 109, the only other largely-employing district being that of Ireland, where 27 are at work. Of girls above eighteen years old, there are 1365 employed.

How swiftly her needle is going!
Her curis falling neglectfully over
Her sunded cheek. What is she sewing?
Some calmly keepsake for her lover?

A shroud! Or a dress for wedding
Not for in the long-dreamed of distance?
Or frock for a living new breeding
The unexplored stream by its existence?

Miss Sara Jewett, the actress, was recently asked whether she did not tire of playing the same *roles*. She said: "Well, it depends a great deal upon how well written they are to me. In *The Banker's Daughter*, for instance, having cried 300 times in as many evenings about nothing, I felt a little wearied of it, but even after a play has been running a long time, there is always an interest in watching its effect upon the audience and in the effort to preserve oneself from sinking into mechanical acting. But I know no greater satisfaction than in mastering a role which I do not like, for if I succeed, I feel as if I had gained a victory over my prejudices, and if the public approve of me in the part, really strengthened my power of acting by doing well what is not to my taste."

A whip of sole leather, two feet long, burned in the center to make it hard, oiled and picturesque charm, and her shoulders mounted in a sticker handle as fine and a ball long, is the exquisite instrument with which an officer of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys is said to have been in the habit of enforcing order and punishing offenses among the boys committed to his charge. His favorite plan, according to the accounts given by the pupils, was to strip off a boy's outer clothing, tie him over a chair back, and lay on the lash until the blood flowed profusely. The charges have been denied by the officer, and a close examination into the matter instituted.

A Vienna physician has put the electric light to a very wonderful purpose. He uses it to illuminate the inside of a man. We see it stated that the instrument he uses for the purpose is a sort of stomach-pump with an illuminating attachment. It is thrust down the patient's throat into his stomach and then lighted, the light being furnished by an incandescent platina coil connected with a conductor. Every part of the stomach is brought into plain view by the intense light which shines through the wall of the body. To prevent the examination being abbreved by coughing, the patient is placed under the influence of morphine for the few minutes required in an examination.

An association has been formed in New York, of which the Hon. Waldo Hutchins has been elected president, the object of which is to secure for a public park in Westchester county four or five thousand acres of land, and the incumbent Legislature will be urged to pass a bill in furtherance of the scheme. One of the speakers at a meeting of the association Saturday claimed that in twenty-five years the Harlem river will be center of the city, and will probably be lined with warehouses. Furthermore, the speaker said land all around the new park would be immensely increased in value, as it has around Central Park, but it is not proposed, as the park is to be of an entirely rural character, to assess adjoining property for the purchase of the land or the cost of improvement. If it be objected that the expense will be too great, then it is answered that the same objection was urged against the creation of Central Park.

Manufacturers who are striving to increase the number of schools in this country where persons may be educated for industrial pursuits will hear with interest of the work of the English Royal Commission on Technical Education. That commission is now busy in Paris visiting the higher, the secondary and the primary schools in which manual and technical instruction is imparted. It is the intention of the commissioners also to inquire into the state of instruction in the districts in France in which cotton, woolen and silk manufactures are carried on, with the object of obtaining an insight into methods of education that may be available for the same purpose in the corresponding manufacturing districts in England.

Little is heard of the project for boring a tunnel under the English Channel from England to France, but it appears that the work is actually in progress. On the French side a distance of 1800 meters, and on the English one of 1600, or 3400 meters in all, which are something more than one-tenth of the entire distance to be pierced. It is believed if the required $100,000,000 can be raised the work might be finished in a comparatively short time. One estimate is that the tunnel could be made fit for traffic in 12 years. About two months were recently consumed in moving from the Abbot's Cliff heading to the Shakespeare Cliff the machinery in use there.

ANOTHER BULL DAY

In Chicago—Prices Firm and Slightly Higher All Round.

CHICAGO, December 7.—This was a bull day again, and everything full upon the horns. On Change wheat was in good request, and a very strong feeling was developed, the short interest being the chief sufferers. January was the busiest option. Receipts had fallen off and New York reports were encouraging for holders, who started in quietly, allowing prices to decline ½ to ⅜c, but immediately pushed them up 1½c, when wheat drooped ⅜c, rallied, and finally closed at 1⅛ to 1¼c higher than yesterday's close. Sales at $1 27¼@1 29½ January, $1 28½@1 30½ February.

Corn was fairly active. Speculators bought freely of deferred deliveries, and prices gradually advanced 1½ to 1¾c, and settled back ½ to ⅝c, closing eventually at ⅛ to ⅜c above yesterday; sales at 60⅝@61⅜c January, 65⅝@66⅜c May.

Oats were stimulated by other markets and sales, though few, were at firm prices and a little higher, the advance being nearly ⅛c. Sales at 41⅝c January, 45¼@45⅝c May.

Provisions were firm, advancing steadily, and closing firm at about outside rates. The short crop of hogs seemed to be the chief argument of the "bulls." Sales of pork at $16 97½@17 25 January; $17 22½@17 50 February. Sales of lard at 11.15@11.30c January, 11 27½@10.50c February. On call prices were well maintained, and some sales were at higher figures.

BY THE SEA, SEPT