The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

LENT will commence this year February 22d and end April 8th.

IT seems as if the asylums at Romney and Weston were going to be investigated.

WE are indebted to the Philadelphia *Times* for a copy of its valuable statistical almanac.

FERGUSON, the mill burner, was once Superintendent of the public schools at Barnesville.

THE report of the Washington (Pa.) Female Seminary shows 140 students in attendance, 60 of whom are boarders.

IT is said that some of the hucksters are taking pains to circulate false reports about the smallpox, to keep the country people from coming to market.

NO first cousins need apply in this State for license to get married. Neither may a man marry his deceased wife's sister. The Legislature is not going to permit either.

GUITEAU has issued an appeal to the American people for assistance. This will be responded to by the hangman at the proper time—when the hour comes to assist him to the platform.

JOSH BILLINGS disposes of Bob Ingersoll in this wise: "I wouldn't give five cents to hear Bob Ingersoll on the 'Mistakes of Moses,' but I would give $500 to hear Moses on the mistakes of Bob Ingersoll."

THE death rate at Bellaire for the year 1881 was 30 in the 1,000, while at Barnesville it was 10, and at St. Clairsville 11½. The Barnesville *Enterprise* congratulates the people of the hill towns of Belmont county upon the fact that though they may not be equal to the river towns as places in which to make money, yet they are preferable for sanitary reasons.

IT seems from all accounts that the work of extending the Hempfield railroad has been indefinitely suspended. Mr. Garrett has been seized with one of his chronic fits of penny wise economy. It is said that his health is again failing and we presume that his mental faculties are failing along with it to such an extent as to produce vacillation and indecision. The pretence that the hitch in negotiations at Wheeling has necessitated this stoppage of operations is bosh. The real trouble is incapacity in the management of the Baltimore & Ohio road. A year ago, when he was in Europe, he wrote to Mr. Keyser to proclaim the good tidings to all whom it might concern that the long delayed and much postponed extension of the Hempfield road was finally to be pushed rapidly to the coke regions. Accordingly Mr. Keyser came here and met a called meeting of business men, and read to them Mr. Garrett's letter—from Nice, we believe,—and stated that at last the great man's mind was made up to go forward. This was a year ago, and the way it has gone forward has been just about on a par with its average progress for the last ten years. Two or three carts have been at work clearing up the debris around the mouth of a half-dug tunnel under Brady's hill, east of Washington—about enough to secure an occasional free gratis right of way from some old farmer along the line. The work has been pushed pretty much after the old five cent fashion. After such a vigorous campaign an indefinite rest is of course in order, like that which followed the suspension of work in 1874. Probably when Mr. Garrett returns to Nice in the spring, and recovers his digestion somewhat, he will send another letter, ordering another forward movement. And this sort of trifling will probably be kept up during his life time. Meanwhile, his losses by delay, in the shape of freights on an immense possible coke business, will probably equal the whole cost of the extension.

So far as this policy on the part of the B. & O. Company may be designed to affect the difficulty here at Wheeling in the matter of right of way, it was altogether unnecessary. There is no prevalent disposition among our citizens to extort unjust concessions from the company. The anxiety simply is to properly protect the interests of the city. There may be some mistaken notions as to what sort of an ordinance is necessary to accomplish this result, but these notions are matters for discussion and adjustment, and we are persuaded that the City Council has stood ready to meet the B. & O. in a practicable settlement of all real points of difficulty. The stoppage of work along the line will not and should not force the city into a surrender of any restrictions that are necessary to conserve her true interests. We are not wholly dependent on the Baltimore & Ohio for our future, important as that road is acknowledged to be to us. There will be a bridge across the Ohio at this point and a new road to the coke fields before a great while, and we can wait on it, just as we have had to wait in the past. The surveyors are at Uniontown, coming this way, and the location of the bridge here has already had its preliminary survey. So that an outlet to the coke fields will come in the "sweet bye and bye."

Mr. Garrett has lost desirable railroad advantages in the past by his chronic policy of procrastination and indecision. We could particularize two or three very important losses of this kind. One was the loss of the Fort Wayne railroad at Pittsburgh, and an other was that of the Midland railroad in Virginia. Age has apparently increased instead of curing this infirmity. Had he completed the Hempfield extension in 1874-75, he would have had a better and shorter outlet from the coke region than the Pennsylvania road, and could have done a gigantic coke traffic with all parts of the West,—worth an untold amount by this time to his company. But the Pennsylvania road, with its superior enterprise, has carried off the cheese while Mr. Garrett has been content with the parings in the shape of a forbearance bonus from that company. He is the victim of timidity. He put off the acquisition of the Baltimore & Philadelphia road until it got to be a great prize, and then lost it at the critical moment by precipitancy. Had Col. Scott been at the head of the Baltimore road he would have been into New York on as good footing as anybody ten years ago. Having postponed and postponed his opportunities, Mr. Garrett will get in at last, if he gets in at all, at great expense, and probably with inferior terminal facilities even then.

These considerations are all germane to this policy of procrastination in regard to the Hempfield. By this time the line should have been under contract, considering the magnitude of the business that awaits it at the coke fields. Iron could have been contracted for six moths ago at very much less than the price to-day, and all expenses would have been vastly less. Money in abundance could then have been secured at 4 to 4½ per cent. To-day the company could not secure any of these advantages, and expenses are more likely to increase than decrease for an indefinite time to come.

What are a few rights of way as compared with these last advantages. The difficulties here at Wheeling, the most important of them all, we presume, could have been adjusted by zealous conference, especially when it was known that the company could use their present right of way through the streets until they could do better.

Under all the circumstances we submit whether it might not be better for Mr. Garrett to return to Nice, and operate his road at long range through some trusty subordinate.

THE MILL BURNERS.

Yesterday's Developments in the Trial of Watkins and Ferguson.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

TOLEDO, January 26—The examination of Ferguson, one of the parties charged with firing the Toledo flouring mill, continues to attract much attention. The cross examination of Watkins was continued today and was searching, but developed nothing new. Several insurance agents testified that Ferguson had misrepresented the value of the stock and the insurance was unreasonably large. He claimed to have 3,000 bushels of wheat on hand when he really had but 1,500. He also claimed ninety barrels of flour when he had only fifty. Mr. Cornell, the other partner, corroborated Watkins in some particulars. He said that Ferguson sent him away on a needless errand at 5:30 o'clock, on the evening of the fire, and told him that he need not come back.

In the testimony to-day it was developed that in the Wheeling fire the insurance had been $14,000, and the actual loss $7,500. The prosecution closed this afternoon without putting on the stand either the detective who worked up the case or the woman to whom Watkins made the confession. This caused some surprise. The case was adjourned until Saturday.

New Cumberland Notes.

NEW CUMBERLAND, W. VA., January 26.—Elder W. B. Thompson, of Wheeling, is here, and has been laboring with the people of the Christian Church for the past two weeks, with good results. He has by his efficient work created a feeling of harmony in the church that has not existed for years, and there is good substantial grounds for believing that the heavy debt hanging over the congregation, for which this house has been sold, is now in a fair way of being cancelled and the house redeemed to the congregation.

Michigan Notes.

DETROIT, January 26.—Camp, Morrill & Camp's dry goods store at Jackson was raided by burglars last evening. Ten thousand dollars worth of silks and satins were stolen.

The Treasurer of Marquette county has resigned. He is short $18,000 of county funds, which is attributed to shiftless management of private business affairs, rather than intentional dishonesty.

Advance in Prices for Furniture.

CINCINNATI, January 26.—The National Furniture Manufacturer's Association, Robt. Mitchell, president, composed of delegates from nearly all the cities west of the Allegheny mountains, met this morning and referred to its committee on prices a resolution to increase the price for all furniture 10 per cent. A resolution was also presented and referred to abolish the charges for packing. The reports from the committees are expected this afternoon.

Escaped Burglar Captured.

CINCINNATI, January 26.—Dick Buren, charged with burglary, an escaped prisoner from Williamson county, Illinois, jail, was arrested here to-day and is held until the authorities call for him. He was caught through a postal card, addressed to him as "John White, Newport," which fell into the hands of Sheriff John White, of that county.

Seimens-Anderson Sale.

PITTSBURGH, January 26.—Between $250,000 and $300,000 were realized by the sheriff on the Seimens & Son steel works sale. A New York syndicate have made a formal proposition to the banks and other creditors looking to securing all the creditors and starting up the mill. The proposition will likely be accepted.

Quarreling Over a Corpse.

CLEVELAND, January 26.—A *Herald* special from Steubenville says that the body of a stranger named Wise, who died Tuesday at Elliotsville, in the same county, lies yet unburied, because of a disagreement between the township and county trustees about whose duty it is to bear the expense of its interment.

Wholesale Vaccination.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, January 26.—Two weeks ago the City Council adopted a resolution making vaccination compulsory. This afternoon the Board of Health examined the pupils' certificate and found that out of an actual attendance of 3,749 yesterday, all but 280 had complied with the requirements.

Double Tragedy.

MEMPHIS, January 26.—This afternoon at 3 o'clock Wash Roberts, living with a wife and two children, under a delusion of his wife's infidelity, shot her in the head, and then shot himself. His death was instant. The wife lingered for fifteen minutes. The couple had been married three years.

The Sprague Estates.

PROVIDENCE, January 26.—In the matter of the offer of $2,600,000 for the Sprague estates by the creditors and the petition of the trustee for permission to accept it, the Supreme Court has appointed February 11th for a hearing.

Still Uncertain.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 26.—The Democratic Assembly caucus rejected the Tammany proposition to withdraw the present nominee for Speaker and adjourned. The settlement now seems more uncertain than before.

Badly Burglarized.

JACKSON, MICH., January 26.—The large dry goods house of Camp, Morrill & Camp, of this city, was entered by burglars last night, who robbed the establishment of every piece of silk, satin, velvet, &c., in stock.

RIVAL DIPLOMATS.

SOUTH AMERICAN COMPLICATIONS.

Correspondence of the Two Secretaries—The Change of Front Effected by Frelinghuysen. The Expenses of the Trial of the Assassin. Current Capital News and Gossip.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—The President sent to the Senate to-day, in response to a resolution of that body, all the correspondence in full in the State Department relative to the relations of the United States with the Republics of Chili and Peru. Mr. Frelinghuysen, in his note accompanying the message transmitting the correspondence, says that nothing of the slightest importance has been omitted therefrom. The communications which have been exchanged between ex-Secretaries Evarts and Blaine and Secretary Frelinghuysen and the diplomatic agents of the Government in Peru, Chili and Bolivia, since 1879, will, when printed, compose several large volumes. Much of the information is merely descriptive of the movements of the combatants; more relates the efforts made by this Government to secure a cessation of hostilities prior to the complete overthrow of the Peruvians, and the smaller and much more interesting part concerns the recent trouble between the Government of the United States and the authorities of Chili, relative to the proposed annexation of Peruvian territory and the interference in that project suggested by Secretary Blaine. Before Mr. Blaine retired from the State Department he made public so much of his correspondence with our representatives at Lima and Santiago as was necessary to correct the false statements published at that time in many American newspapers. This published correspondence is embraced in the documents transmitted by the President to the Senate. The most striking feature of the correspondence, and one which will attract the greatest attention both in this country and in Europe is the complete change of policy of the administration, with respect to the relations of the United States to the South American republics since Mr. Blaine surrendered the State Department portfolio, and Mr. Frelinghuysen assumed the direction of foreign affairs. A more radical change in this instance could not have resulted from an overthrow of the Republican party by the Democrats, than followed the substitution of Mr. Frelinghuysen for Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State.

In November last, Wm. H. Trescott, a most able international lawyer and skilled in diplomacy, was intrusted by the President with the mission of promoting harmony between the belligerant Republics and to perform the more important duty of ascertaining the precise condition of the relations of the United States with Chili. The letter of instructions under date of December 1, 1881, to Mr. Trescott from Secretary Blaine, together with the subsequent instructions of Secretary Frelinghuysen to Mr. Trescott, revoking in part the instructions of the former Secretary, are the most important documents in the correspondence. The most singular feature of the letter is the difference in the President's views as expressed by Mr. Blaine in December and by Mr. Frelinghuysen in January. The former Secretary represents the President as entertaining views quite at valiance with those reported by Frelinghuysen.

THE DUCATS DUE.

The Expenses of the Trial of the Assassin—The Incidental Bills.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, January 26. — The expenses of the trial of Guiteau, apart from the cost of his awful crime, are considerable. Just what they will amount to cannot be told, but at the least calculation $30,000 will not be in excess of the amount needed to settle the bills. The Department of Justice will fix the compensation to be paid Judge Porter and lawyer Davidge, but they will not be given less than $5,000 each. Judge Porter, who has been under heavy expense during his residence here, would probably not regard $10,000 as an inadequate fee for his services. The District Attorney and the Marshal are both paid fees. The bills for the jurors will amount to $1,540. Their board bill at the National Hotel will aggregate between $3,000 and $3,500. For witnesses, including mileage, there has been paid $3,078 85, of which sum $5,189 85 was paid on behalf of the Government, and $2,889 for the defendant. About $5,000 will be required to pay the expense of reporting the trial. The printing from day to day was done at the Government printing office, and its cost must amount to a considerable sum. Seven Deputy Marshals will receive $1,302 for watching and protecting the murderer in court. There are also miscellaneous items, such as physicians charges for attendance on the jury; chairs in the court room and scores of small incidental expenses that will amount to at least $10,000. It is not impossible that all the expenses of the assassination, from the time of the shooting of President Garfield to the day when his murderer is hanged, will be $250,000.

In advance of the auditing of the bills by the select committee of the House, appointed for that purpose, it is impossible to say what the cost of the illness and funeral will be, but there are many items which it is impossible to charge for distinctly incidental to crime that must be met in the regular appropriations for the civil expenses. The physicians, as announced in these dispatches some time ago, will make no charges for their services. Each of them will present a statement giving the length of time they were employed, the character of their services, their expenses, &c., and leave the committee to fix the remuneration. A great number of miscellaneous bills have been presented to the committee.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Congressional Affairs—Current News and Gossip at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—A committee representing the cigar manufacturers of the United States, made arguments to-day before the Committee on Ways and Means, and also before Commissioner of Internal Revenue Raum in favor of a reduction of the tax on cigars from six dollars to five dollars per thousand.

The straw bond Star route cases were postponed until to-morrow.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: S. A. Whitfield, Postmaster, Cincinnati, O.; Frederick A. Tritle, Nevada, Governor of Arizona; Leopold Markbreit, United States Assistant Treasurer, Cincinnati, O. Collectors of Internal Revenue: Wm. A. Taft, First district of Ohio; George P. Dumham, Sixth district of Ohio; Wm. J. Pollock, First district of Pennsylvania. Frank P. Case, of Pennsylvania. Collectors of Customs: Edwin H. Webster, Baltimore; Thomas P. Johnston, Charleston, S. C.; Francis A. Naughan, Salurra, Texas. United States Attorney, George B. Patterson, Southern district of Florida. United States Marshals: John M. McClintock, for Maryland; Thomas Bates, for the Western district of Arkansas.

Secretary Hunt has ordered an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Carpenter Duncan on board the United States ship Portsmouth.

In the Christiancy divorce case to-day a commission was appointed on behalf of the complainant to take testimony to show that neither Mary Chamberlain nor Charles Goodwin ever resided in New York, where they swore they did not work for the parties mentioned in their depositions.

ANOTHER APPEAL

To the American People by the Assassin That will go Unheeded.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—Guiteau sent to the press to-day the following:

To the American people:

Twelve men say that I wickedly murdered James A. Garfield. They did it on the false notion that I am a disappointed office-seeker. My speech, they say, made no impression upon them. I am not surprised at the verdict considering their class. They do not pretend to be Christian men, and therefore did not appreciate the idea of inspiration. They are men of the world and of moderate intelligence, and therefore are not capable of appreciating the character of my defense.

According to one of them: "We all had grog at each meal and cigars afterward," which showed their style and habits. Men of this kind cannot represent the great Christian nation of America. Had they been high-toned Christian gentlemen their verdict would have been "not guilty." Not because of insanity. The mere outward act of shooting would have been the same whatever the motive. If I had been a disappointed office seeker, which is absolutely false, as I prove by my papers and by Mr. Brooks' testimony, on July 2d and 3d the outward act of shooting would have been the same as if I had been directed by the Deity to do it—which is the literal truth, as I prove by all of my papers and talk on the subject. This jury had not sufficient intelligence to see that point and entirely ignored the political and patriotic necessity of the act, which all christian and intelligent people see. For this reason I am entitled to a new trial if no other. We have a prodigous amount of exceptions. I want to employ two or three first class lawyers to take charge of my case. The principal point to show now is the jurisdiction of this court to try this indictment, because the President died in New Jersey. The authority on this point is conflicting, but some of the best authority in America says a predominance of authority is against the jurisdiction of this court I desire the Court in banc to pass upon this question, and I have no doubt but the high toned Christian men representing the Washington Court in banc will give it their careful attention, to the end that if the Deity intended to protect me from the legal liability herein by allowing the President to depart gracefully and peacefully in New Jersey, I shall have the benefit of the Deity's intention. I consider it especially providental in my favor, and ask the Court in banc to so consider it. I have received some checks, but many of them have proved worthless, which shows the low character of the men that send them. I need money to employ counsel. There are many people in America that believe in God, and in my inspiration, and that I am a patriot: To you men and women of America, I appeal. I ask you in the name of justice to come speedily to my relief—come in person or by letter. If you send money, send postal order or check to my order. With competent legal help I can get out of this with the Lord's help, and I am sure of that. But good lawyers do not work for nothing. I want to employ two or three first class lawyers to do my work before the court in banc. If I had had competent counsel I should not have talked so much in court. But I disagree with the theory of Scoville and Reed and it has made it unpleasant for both parties and has been a great damage to my defense. Judge Porter says I am right and I agree with him, although I know he has abused and vilified me outrageously when I had no alternative save to answer back, which I did in my usual plain way. I have been convicted, but the verdict cannot be enforced until July in any event and probably not until September. I give myself no anxiety on account of the verdict. I hardly expected acquittal. The most I expected was a disagreement. Then I propose a test question of jurisdiction in the court in banc. It is purely a legal question and if the opinion of some of the best lawyers at the American bar is sustained by the court in banc it will end this case. I can get a hearing of this in April.

I make a special appeal to the ladies of America to come to my rescue. Some of them have written me delightful letters, and I ask each and every one of them to respond to the extent of their means and see me in person if possible. I return my sincere thanks for their letters and sympathy. You, ladies, believe in God, and in my inspiration, and that I have really saved the nation great trouble and great expense, to wit: another war.

Last spring General Garfield had the Republican party in a frightful condition, and it was getting worse every hour. To-day everybody of sense is satisfied with Gen. Arthur's administration, and the country is happy and prosperous. Only good has come from General Garfield's removal, which is conclusive evidence that my inspiration came from the Deity. I am God's man in this matter, just as truly as the "despised Gallilean" was God's man. They said he was a blasphemous glutton, and it seemed a small thing for his acquaintances to kill him, but his death stirred the wrath of the Almighty and He got even with them forty years later at the destruction of Jerusalem, A. D. 70, and he will get even with the American people if a hair of my head is harmed. God will vindicate me if the nation rolls in blood. Mere physical death is nothing to me. Under the law I cannot be executed in any event until July. I may die a dozen times before then, so I have no trouble about that. I shall not go before my time. I had rather be hung, so far as physical death is concerned, than die from a painful illness, or meet with a railroad or steamboat accident. I hardly think I am destined to be hung, and therefore give myself no thought on that, but I am anxious to have my character and inspiration vindicated. To that end I need the help as herein mentioned. My friends need not be ashamed of me. Some people think me the greatest man of this age, and that my name will go into history as a patriot by the side of Washington and Grant.

(Signed) CHARLES GUITEAU.

United States Jail, Washington, D. C., January 26, 1882

Baltimore & Ohio Acquisition.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.—The Baltimore & Ohio Company has secured another thirty-five mile link in the chain of the proposed new line between Baltimore & New York.

CRUMBS SWEPT UP

FROM THE TABLE OF COMMENT.

Opinions on the Verdict of the Jury in the Guiteau Case—What the British Press Say—Jurors' Stories of the Trial and the Impressions Guiteau Made Upon Them.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—The jurors in the Guiteau case say that even had they had an opportunity to read the newspapers they would not have taken advantage of it, for they were determined from the first not to give any cause for complaint; that they would do their duty as jurors, and as far as their conduct was concerned there should be no ground for the charge of irregularity.

HISS OF A SNAKE.

DETROIT, January 26.—Quite an excitement was stirred up at the Opera House last night where Herrman, the magician, was exhibiting. Between the performances the result of the Guiteau trial was announced, when the audience at once broke into loud applause. In the midst of the noise a hiss from the gallery was heard. As soon as the sign of approbation subsided a little the hiss became more audible and there were cries of condemnation. A special officer instantly discovered the man who was hissing, and stepping down the aisle advised him to desist. This attracted attention to him, and before the officer could get him out of the theatre a crowd of men and boys near by pitched upon the offender. The fellow was badly cut and bruised by his patriotic assailants and removed with great difficulty. He managed to help himself as soon as he was put outside of the building.

AT MENTOR.

CLEVELAND, January 26.—The feeling at Mentor can best be explained by reciting a touching little incident which occurred at the Union depot when the evening train arrived. An old gentleman who has long resided in Mentor alighted and joined a group of men who were discussing the action of the jury. "They were out but ten minutes," observed one.

"And what was the verdict?" nervously inquired the old gentleman.

"Guilty!" replied a bystander.

"Thank God for that!" exclaimed the old man, reverently baring his head. "Justice has been done."

He voiced the sentiments at Mentor.

THE NEWS RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.

The finding of the jury was immediately telegraphed from Washington to the family of the dead President. The widow and the mother of the illustrious victim had anticipated no other result—they could not bring themselves to believe that justice would fail to overtake the vile reptile whose infamous deed had overwhelmed them with grief. But they are women whose hearts are too full of sorrow to have room for revengeful feelings, and the news of the conviction of Guiteau comes to them rather as the vindication of National justice than as the avenging of personal wrongs. They do not see how the result of the trial could have been different; they accept it as a foregone conclusion, and as more important to the public, who will have other Presidents to guard and protect, than to themselves, whose great stay and reliance was so causelessly taken from them.

ONLY SECOND TO THE TRIUMPH OF THE UNION CAUSE.

MADISON, IND., January 26.—The rejoicing is universal over the verdict in the Guiteau case, and a salute of fifty guns is to be fired in honor of the jury. The *Courier* says the influence of the verdict upon the future of the country is only second to the triumph of the Union cause; that it marks the death of the insanity dodge and strengthens the law for centuries to come.

BRITISH PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, January 26.—The *Standard*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Morning Post*, *Daily News* and *Times* express satisfaction at the conviction of Guiteau, but all with more or less severity criticise the conduct of the trial.

The *Daily News* says: "It is doubtful whether Guiteau himself expected any other result. If he did the fact would be a stronger evidence of unsettled intelligence than any brought forward during the inquiry." All the newspapers not only express one opinion as to the verdict of the jury, but are certain it will be unanimously approved.

A JUROR'S STORY

Of the Verdict—How the Trial Impressed the Twelve Men in the Box.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—Langley, the fourth juror impaneled, in telling the story of the verdict yesterday, said: "We were not long in getting our verdict ready. We were fifty minutes absent from the court room, and half an hour of that time was taken up in reading the indictment. We took two ballots. On the first we stood eleven for conviction and one blank. That was cast by the German, who was a little doubtful on one point, and wanted to be instructed. He did not understand the instructions as to the question of insanity thoroughly. It only took a moment to satisfy him, and then when a ballot was taken we were unanimous for conviction."

He was asked if he had heard that the public were, for a time, fearful that one of the jurors was going to hang the jury. He said: "Yes, I heard that since I left the court room. We thought ourselves for a while that one man would stand out against all the others, but it was only for a time. We did not express any opinion to each other during the trial, but I think we all knew pretty well what the general feeling was."

Being asked to give some idea as to how

THE EVENTS OF THE TRIAL IMPRESSED THE JURY,

particularly the interruptions of Guiteau and the speeches, he said: "It was all very tedious. There was so much that was gone over. The lawyers kept telling us day after day of things we were tired of hearing. We did not mind Guiteau's interruptions, and we understood that Judge Cox was giving him liberty so as not to have another trial. Guiteau amused us sometimes. He took on at a terrible rate to-day, and gave Judge Porter a great deal of abuse. As to the speeches, I think Judge Porter's impressed the jury the most, but none of the lawyers' speeches had any influence with us. We made up our minds from the evidence and from the instructions. We listened to Scoville with interest. He did very well, and stood up for Guiteau manfully, but he could not make anything out of the case. Judge Cox's instructions were clear and to the point. There was no mistaking them."

He was asked what his personal opinion of Guiteau was. He replied:

"I THINK HE IS A FANATIC,

but he is morally responsible for his action. I have known lots of people who were fanatics, and they imagined all sorts of strange things, but they knew when they were doing what was wrong, and were accountable for it. We heard a great deal about moral depravity during the trial, and about illusions. I have met some wicked people, and they have all sorts of illusions, but if they had killed a man, I would have held them responsible. Guiteau may imagine things, but our instructions were, if we thought he knew the nature of his act, to bring him in guilty, and we did so."

Langley was asked what effect the statement made by Guiteau, that the press and public were on his side, had upon the jury, and answered: "They made no impression upon us. We knew he was not telling the truth any more than when he said he had received a check for $25,000."

In conclusion Langley said: "Guiteau's prophecies have not come true. He said that the Deity would clear him, if to do so would necessitate the taking away of a juryman. We all lived, and we did not clear him. He wished for it, I have no doubt, but none of us died, although one or two of us were sick at times."

Mr. Langley also said that the jury were tired after their ten weeks of seclusion without books, papers, or company, and for his part he did not want another such trial.

Juryman Brawner's Account.

WASHINGTON, January 26. — Juryman Brawner was asked, "Had you any difficulty in arriving at the verdict?"

"No, not much," he replied. "We stood practically the same, although of course we did not reach the conclusion in a moment. Still, I would prefer that you say we stood practically the same when we first went out."

"Had you ever any doubt personally as to what would be your verdict?"

"Not after the evidence was in."

"How about the rest?"

"I can't say. I would not like to say."

"Did you consult daily about the case?"

"No, we did not consult. Of course some remarks were made, but there was no consultation."

"Did you have any doubt at the end as to the man's sanity?"

"No; not a scintilla. I hoped I might, but I could not doubt that it was the clearest case I ever saw of downright murder. I have been on two juries in murder trials before, and one abortion case, being drawn as talesman each time, and I never had so clear a case."

"Did the charge of the Judge change your mind in any degree, or was it made up before?"

"Of course we accepted the Judge's interpretation of the law, as it was his business to give us that, but after the evidence was in I had no doubt."

"How did Guiteau's actions affect your mind?"

"We noticed that when any evidence was in his favor he did not interrupt so much as when it was against him. His speech had no effect at all, so far as I know."

"What do you think could have been the man's motive, supposing him sane?"

"I only speak for myself remember, but I think it was a desire for notoriety. His whole life had been a checkered and bad one. He had come to the culminating point when he deliberately concluded to do this act and make himself notorious."

"Had you any intimation of the course of public opinion during the progress of the trial?"

"No; only Guiteau himself pronounced it to us from day to day. We took the evidence and weighed it, and there could be but one result."

[What John W. Guiteau Says.

WASHINGTON, January 6. — John W. Guiteau said last night, "Well, they went back on us."

"Did you expect it?" asked the Press representative.

"Yes; as soon as the Judge gave his charge I knew it was all up. His charge as to the law was all right, but as to the facts it was awful. There was no other way for the jury to do except to convict. They had no option with such a presentation of the facts. That was what ruined us."

"Do you expect a new trial?"

"No; I don't have much hopes of it. I think they will go right on and hang an insane man. I would not care, but I know as surely as I live this moment that my brother is a lunatic. He has a wonderfully tenacious mind in some respects, but without a particle of reason or logic. He believes he was inspired to do the act by the Deity, and in this he is an insane man if ever there was one."

"What are you going to do next?"

"I don't know. I shall not go away for some days. You know I have not agreed with Scoville in the plan of defense, and I do not know what he means to do. I have not seen him since the verdict, nor have I seen my brother."

"You think, then, your brother will be executed?"

"I see nothing else in prospect now."

GUITEAU AFTER THE VERDICT.

What he Said to Warden Crocker at the Night Before Last.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—No sooner was the verdict announced than a reporter of the *Post* was dispatched to the jail to ascertain from the condemned man his views on the situation, and his plans for the future.

Arriving at the jail he found the warden of the prison, Gen. Crocker, awaiting the coming of the prisoner.

When Guiteau alighted from the prison van, his pale and haggard face indicated great depression, mingled with anxiety and fear. The jail officials remarked that he was more depressed than at any time since his arraignment.

Going into the Warden's office he warmed himself, and then, turning to the mounted policemen, who have daily guarded the van in its passage to and from the jail, and to Col. Percy Carson, the colored driver of the van, he said to them: "Gentlemen, I am very thankful for your kind attention and zealous watch over me. The Lord will reward you. If I had any money I would pay you. For your sakes I am glad that the long trial is over."

Turning to warden Crocker, he remarked: "The verdict startled me, but it was not a surprise. Judge Cox's charge was a very fair one with the single exception that he did not dwell with sufficient force on the recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals. Had he done so the jury would have acquitted me. Judge Porter's bitter speech had too much impression on the jury. I saw the effect, and hence was somewhat prepared for the verdict."

"Do you have any fears that you will die on the scaffold," asked the reporter.

"I am in the hands of Lord," replied the prisoner, "and I have no apprehension. Life is but a span. It is appointed unto all men once to die and no man will die before his appointed time. No man can say to-day that he will be alive to-morrow. Take the case of Clarkson N. Potter. Only two weeks ago, he was alive and well. I saw him in the court room, intensely interested in my trial. To-day he is in his coffin."

"What do you intend to do?" continued the reporter.

"You can say to the American people that I have not given up hope. I will go to the court in banc, and I am satisfied that the judges will give me a fair show for my life. That court will undoubtedly consider the question of jurisdiction, and that is the point I rely on for a new trial. I have just received a letter from a very eminent lawyer of Baltimore, Judge Atkinson, who has kindly volunteered to appear in my behalf before the court in banc and argue the case of jurisdiction. I understand that he is thoroughly posted on the subject. I wrote him to come to my assistance."

Here the prisoner was escorted to his old cell. A very neat supper was taken in. Although he had just stated that he was hungry he ate very sparingly; only drank a cup of tea and took a few bites of bread.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

THE HERZEGOVINIAN INSURRECTION

The Situation Assuming a Critical Shape—The Insurgents Concentrating—German Political Affairs—More Troops Ordered to Ireland—The Agrarian Outrages.

BERLIN, January 26.—In the Reichstag to-day, during a debate on the budget, Von Puttkamer, Minister of the Interior, said that the people should not entertain the illusion that the Government was completely upset by the late elections. The session, he said, had passed successfully. Bismarck had triumphed on the question of the incorporation of Hamburg. The Imperial rescript, he declared, was especially adapted to avert any fresh conflict. In conclusion, he said: "In the European crisis which threatens us, we may expect that monarchy will again prove itself to be the bulwark of our rights."

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, January 26.—The steward on the estate of Mrs. Morony, at Milltown, was shot dead last night. He was 80 years old. Mrs. Morony has been for some time under police protection.

LONDON, January 26.—It is stated that a battalion of the Guards will leave Windsor for Ireland to-day.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth for the dispatch of a battalion of foot to Dublin Sunday.

DUBLIN, January 26.—Another infantry regiment has been suddenly ordered here from England.

The imprisoned members of Parliament intend to resign, in order that their successors may be selected before the division of the House takes place relative to the closure.

Dillon's illness is reported alarming. He refuses a conditional release.

HERZEGOVINIAN INSURRECTION.

LONDON, January 26.—The Manchester *Guardian's* Trieste correspondent, who has special relations with the insurgents, telegraphs as follows: The Herzegovinians are concentrating in a mountainous angle included by the upper bend of the Narenta river. Their position is absolutely unassailable. It threatens Cainitza, which commands the communication between Mastar and Serajuno. There have been attempts to gag the press. There is redoubled fear that a panic may arise at Vienna. A high Austrian official stated Monday that the situation could not well be worse.

NIHILISTS TRIALS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 26.—The trial of thirty-six Nihilists belonging to the Terrorist faction will take place February 21, before a special court sitting with closed doors.

CHRISTINE NILLSON'S HUSBAND INSANE.

LONDON, January 26.—A Paris correspondent states that Rouseaud, husband of Christine Nillson, has become insane owing to financial excitement.

THE KENTUCKY PLAN.

A Murderer Pardoned Before Being Brought to Trial.

FRANKFORT, KY., January 26.—The Governor to-day exercised the extraordinary prerogative of pardoning before trial a person accused of murder and confined in jail without bail. Last spring Mack Salyers, of Scott county, shot and instantly killed his brother-in-law, John Bonnell. Salyers' father, a widower had inter-married with Bonnell's mother, a widow, both having grown children, subsequently Mack, a son of Salyers, married his step-sister, Annie Bonnell. The parties are highly respectable and lived harmoniously. John Bonnell, the brother of Mrs. Mack Salyers, however, had the reputation of being a willful, bad youth. He was but eighteen at the time of his death, and his incorrigibility was such that he was once sent to and confined for some time in the House of Refuge, near Cincinnati. When the killing occurred he was engaged upon the farm where the family, including Mack Salyers and wife, resided. He came in from his work to dinner, when he began abusing his sister, Mrs. Salyers. She remonstrated with him, and losing her patience, finally declared that if he did not behave himself he should be sent back to the House of Refuge. At this he lost all control of himself, and struck her with his fist, knocking her down and severely injuring one of her hands, with which she attempted to ward off the blow. At the time she was several months advanced in pregnancy. The husband was absent at Lexington, but shortly afterwards returned and found his wife in bed crying. She refused to explain anything, but an invalid brother lying in an adjoining room, who had overheard the altercation, related to him what had happened. He immediately armed himself with a revolver and proceeded to the field where his young brother-in-law was plowing, and without a word shot him down, emptying every barrel of the weapon in his body. He gave himself up, and on the preliminary examination was held for murder and bail refused.

He has since been lying in jail at Georgetown. The application for pardon was signed by a majority of the Senators in the Legislature, and on this ground the Governor based his opinion; yet it is severely criticised to-night. Lieutenant Governor Cantrill, who is from Scott county, and was of the counsel for Salyers, refused, when asked to sign the application, as did also Speaker Owens, the representative for Scott county.

BOLD BURGLARS.

Terrible Experience of a Wealthy Farmer and his Daughters.

AKRON, O., January 26.—Franklin Township is greatly excited over one of the boldest and coolest robberies ever perpetrated in this county. At 7 o'clock last night four masked men entered the residence of Chas. Himelright, a wealthy farmer, living ten miles south of Akron. Finding no one at home but two daughters, their father being at a neighbor's, four revolvers covered the girls, who were warned to make no outcry. The young ladies were fastened to chairs. The robbers threatened one that if she did not give the combination to the safe to burn her feet on the red-hot stove, and told the other they would put her on the safe and blow her up with it. The oldest daughter finally opened the safe, the robbers obtaining $120 in gold and silver, but overlooked a package containing $1,555. When Himelright returned home two hours later he was confronted by four revolvers, and the villains bound him to a chair. They then went to the barn, hitched up a team in a double carriage and drove off, leaving Himelright fast to one door, one daughter to another, and a second daughter to a stove. One of the girls finally freed herself and gave the alarm. No clue.

Earthquake on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 26.—An unusually severe earthquake was experienced at Centreville this evening, causing great excitement among the residents. A very heavy storm preceded the shock.

Smallpox at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 26.—The health officers' report for the week shows the total number of cases of smallpox to be 72; deaths from the same, 20; under treatment, 127; discharged 39.

CONGRESS.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported with the amendment, a bill to enforce the treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese. He gave notice that he would ask to have the bill taken up on Wednesday.

Mr. Allison introduced a bill to provide for a reserve fund for the redemption of United States notes and for other purposes. It provides that a maximum reserve fund, not exceeding the sum of $120,000,000, shall be set apart in the Treasury for the sole purpose of redeeming United States notes, three-fourths of which shall be in gold coin and bullion and the remainder in standard silver dollars. Any holder of gold coin may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than $20, and receive therefore gold certificates of not less than $20 each, corresponding with the denominations of United States notes. The coin deposited or representing the certificates shall be retained in the treasury for the payment of the same on demand. The certificates shall be receivable for customs taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued. Such certificates and the certificates issued under the authority of the standard silver dollar act of February, 1878, may be counted as part of the lawful money reserve of the National banks, and may be accepted in the settlement of clearing house balances. The bill also provides that gold and silver certificates shall not be issued when the reserve fund falls below $120,000,000, or until it is restored to that amount. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

After the morning hour the business of the Senate was resumed, it being the cons