

Belmont Chronicle

Office: Main Street, op. School House. W. A. HUNT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Thursday, Jan. 26, 1882.

JUDGE PORTER talks forcible English

The new Columbus Postmaster is a newspaper brother, and his name is Myers, of the Dispatch.

One of the measures before the Massachusetts legislature is a bill to make valid the verdict of a majority of a jury.

SENATOR LOGAN proposes that the proceeds of the government tax on whisky be devoted to the general purposes of education.

Up to within a week the present winter has been an open one. The Ohio Democratic managers are making it open politically to their party.

A MONUMENT to President Garfield is to be erected at San Francisco, and the people of the Pacific slope have already raised \$24,000 for that purpose.

The New York World hastens to say that the report of Jeff Davis' last speech is a lie. If it is a falsehood, it sounds much like all of his utterances since the war.

The place of publication of the Ohio Educational Monthly is changed from Salem to Akron and Prof. Samuel Findley, Superintendent of the Akron schools, succeeds the late W. D. Henkle as editor of that journal.

PRIVATE DALZIEL thinks that the sons of our ex-presidents will be the future presidents—the Grants, Hayeses and Garfields. The Private does not indicate how much "push" he could expend on President Fred Grant.

In delivering his speech to the jury on Saturday Guiteau recited considerable portions of it from memory. And now it is well known that an accurate and retentive memory is always a distinguishing feature of insanity.

THAT half of Bookwalter's, even now, is a fruitful source of trouble in the Democratic camp of Ohio, for every fellow who had a grab at it, is busy explaining how and why the Ohio Democracy with the "old tads" left out, was scooped.

EX-GOV. SCOTT, who shot and killed young Drury at Napoleon, Ohio, on Christmas day, 1880, having been acquitted of any grade of homicide in the criminal suit, settles the civil suit by paying the mother of the young man the killed five thousand dollars.

The Banking and Currency Committee of the National House of Representatives, on Friday, by a vote of nine to two, adopted a resolution favorable to the continuance of the National Banking system and of re-chartering the Banks. A bill will be reported to that effect.

EX-SHOY WINDOW is making a stubborn fight against ex-Secretary Sherman's funding bill. In his opinion it is unnecessary, experimental and likely to involve the Government in loss, because the Government will be able to pay off the proposed \$200,000,000 of 3 per cents at least a year after this bill.

A CONGRESSMAN who has been investigating the subject has come to the conclusion that the best and easiest way to detect frauds in pensions is to publish in the newspapers of each county, at stated intervals, the names of the pensioners in that locality, with the amounts received and the reasons why the pensions were granted. This would subject the list to the scrutiny of the public, and impostors could be easily detected.

THE inquest in the matter of the Snyten Duvill disaster seems to indicate that the accident was in part due to the work of drunken passengers who tampered with the air brakes, and in part due to the carelessness of a brakeman, who failed to meet and signal the approaching Tarrytown train, a sufficient distance from the rear of the train standing on the track and which was telegraphed.

HON. CLARKSON N. POTTER, of New York, died on Monday morning. Mr. Potter was formerly member of Congress from New York. He was made famous by being chairman of what was known as the "Potter Committee," a congressional committee appointed to look into the presidential election of 1876, to discover if any frauds were committed in that election, especially in the South. Mr. Potter was a man of high standing, and personally much of a gentleman. By his death the Democratic party loses one of its ablest advocates.

NEWBERG, late clerk of the Ohio State Board of Public Works, Columbus, has had fifty-two indictments found against him by the Grand Jury. Eighteen of these are for forgery, seventeen are for presenting false and fraudulent certificates of indebtedness to the Auditor of State, and the remaining seventeen for having obtained money from the State Treasury under false pretenses. The situation is certainly anything but pleasant for the rapid young blood, who so shamelessly betrayed his trust, for he is convicted on all the indictments, his term of service cannot be less than 52 years, and may be 500.

THE Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette says: "The Ohio Democratic editors seem to be a lot of political dead-beats, according to the revelations of Mr. Bookwalter and his friends."

To this delicate insinuation John G. Thompson replies, the Columbus Times, answers: "But they are not. Mr. Bookwalter is represented by the monumental liar of the age, and a man who boasts that he has played the traitor."

Mr. Allen O. Myers the young high priest of the Ohio Democracy has the floor to explain the "monumental liar" business. Come, Allen, give John-gee a benefit for his audacity.

SOME of the attorneys engaged for the prosecution in the star route cases, are active and prompt, at least in presenting their bills to the government for services. W. A. Cook and A. M. Gibson want for fees to date \$7,500 each. At this rate the government cannot afford to prosecute many conspirators. It is hoped that the cost will not be altogether one-sided.

THE memorial proceedings upon the death of the late Gen. Burnside, Senator from Rhode Island, took place in the United States Senate chamber on Monday. His colleague, Senator Anthony, offered the resolutions in respect to his memory, after which a number of Senators made feeling tributes to his memory. Southern Senators Hampton of South Carolina, Ransom of North Carolina, and Jones of Texas, were eloquent in expressions of their admiration of his bravery as a soldier, and his magnanimity as a citizen. The most beautiful and eloquent speech was by Gen. Ben. Harrison of Indiana, of which State Gen. Burnside was a native.

THE Ohio State Journal says that four months ago all of the Democratic editors in the State offered to make oath, on the Holy Evangelists, that there was no such thing in Ohio as the Bookwalter Literary Bureau. But now comes Mr. Trump, of Springfield, who deposes and says that there was a Literary Bureau established under the auspices of Mr. Bookwalter; and he further deposes that, to his personal knowledge, nearly all of the Democratic weeklies in the State were supplied with able editorials prepared by Mr. Bookwalter, or under his direction; and, moreover, that Mr. Bookwalter's barrel was on tap, during the entire campaign, for the benefit of the Democratic weeklies aforesaid. Mr. Trump was at the same time Mr. Bookwalter's confidential friend and financial agent, his factotum, his right bower, as it were.

How about this, brother Gummer? A bill was introduced on Saturday in the Ohio legislature, that provides where any damage is done by the killing or wounding of sheep, the trustees of the township shall hold Monday and Tuesday and October each year for the purpose of auditing and adjusting claims for sheep killed or wounded, when such complaints are supported by the affidavits of two competent witnesses, and they will have power to summon witnesses to testify as to the value of the sheep killed or damaged.

The amount allowed will be paid out of the county treasury, from the fund created for that purpose, viz: by the per capita tax on dogs. If any surplus remains after the claims have all been paid, it shall be distributed as provided by law.

It appears to us that the present plan of prosecuting claims before commissioners, and having them take testimony, is preferable to that proposed by the new bill. Should township trustees hear and determine these claims, abuses are more likely to grow out of their arbitrament than by the present system. If trustees are made the judges in these cases between neighbors, local influences are apt to warp their judgments. It is safer that a state officer, especially one whose class of claims are determined by persons removed from local pressure, upon legal testimony. The history of claims before the commissioners show that the most likely sheep killers or injured by dogs are better, and the damages greater, than is sustained by the evidence. The commissioners, acting judicially, are in position to make an unbiased finding, and, in our judgment, are more likely to do justice both to claimants and the treasury than would trustees.

OHIO LEGISLATURE. O. S. Journal, Summary.

Jan. 17.—Senate—Bills introduced: Amending the law as to county bridges; amending the law as to county bridges. Resolution introduced: To furnish new desks and chairs for the Senate Chamber.

House—Petitions received: Against extortion and discrimination in railroad freight rates; to increase salaries of Supreme and common place judges.

Bills introduced: Regulating express companies; preventing intimidation of workmen. Resolution introduced: Asking the Ohio Congressional delegation to use their influence to have training ships on the Erie for boys in the Reform School.

Resolutions adopted: Asking the Superintendent to report the trades for which deaf mutes are best fitted; asking the Board of State Charities to report on the quota of insane from each county in the various asylums; for appointing a select committee to consider the Governor's recommendation as to an Advisory Board.

Jan. 18.—Senate—Bill passed: To repair the Miami canal between Junction and Antwerp, Paulding county. Appointment of B. B. Woodruff as Trustee of the Imbecile Asylum confirmed.

Resolution introduced: For the purchase of the agricultural and scientific library of the University of California. Resolution adopted: Calling on the Superintendent for information as to the farming and stock raising operations at the Imbecile Asylum.

House—Bills introduced: Increasing fees of sheriffs; making it an offense to have game in possession out of season; amending the law relating to coroner's examinations; amending the law relating to the sale of estates in partition; regulating sale and proceeds of railroads, and protecting their creditors; punishing the sale of fruits and vegetables by short measure.

Bill passed: Providing for the transfer of certain moneys to the Cleveland paving fund. Resolution introduced: To provide for renting National Guard arms to the State; to punish timber thieves; making records of wills valid if the instrument is afterward destroyed.

House—Bills introduced: Prescribing a penalty for the clerk of a mayor's court acting as counsel before such a mayor; providing against liquor adulteration; providing for but one trial of the question of insanity in murder cases; providing for the appointment of an agent to procure homes for children from the reform farm and industrial schools; providing that no judge shall sit in review of his own rulings; prohibiting arrests on Sunday in civil cases; prohibiting beer shops and drinking resorts; providing for suspension of

imprisonment for an unpaid fine; prohibiting steam engines on highways. Resolution introduced: For the investigation of lobbying by selected agents was finally voted down by 37 to 53.

Jan. 20.—Senate—Bills introduced: Amending the law relating to costs in partition suits; allowing Supreme Judges \$5,000 salary, and Common Pleas Judges \$3,500 per annum.

Resolutions adopted: To furnish the Senate Chamber with new desks. A resolution was adopted by the Senate Assembly with copies of the St. Clair papers.

House—Bills introduced: Forbidding ticket scalping; authorizing the building of a court house in Tuscarawas county; giving cities and towns power to lease and sell property; closing liquor saloons on Sunday; making appropriations to pay the State debt; making embankments on any river or stream, to the state or to any county, township, municipality or association; appropriating \$1,571,555 for support of common schools; providing for equitable assessments on city property for school purposes.

Bill passed: Authorizing the erection of a children's home in Meigs county. Jan. 21.—Senate—The Senate was not in session.

House—Bill indefinitely postponed: Relating to witness fees in criminal cases.

Resolution adopted: Looking to the procuring of training ships for Lake Erie.

Bills introduced: Making a lien on church property for labor and materials; giving township trustees power to audit township accounts; making a lien on the stead of county commissioners; allowing the Penitentiary Directors to fix rate for keeping United States prisoners, and authorizing the Directors to pay exorbitant rates for board and lodging to prisoners; regulating the practice of medicine and surgery; empowering probate judges to appoint guardians for weak-minded persons; authorizing High Schools.

Jan. 23.—Senate—Bill introduced: Requiring plaintiffs in civil actions to give bail for costs in certain cases.

House—Bills passed: Appropriating \$100,000 for the purchase of land; authorizing Clermont county commissioners to build certain turnpikes.

Bills introduced: Limiting number of convictions in the Penitentiary employed on the State farm to 100, at not more than \$1.25 per day; amending the hawk law so as to include owls; exempting county and township roads and streets and alleys from taxation; giving the privilege of the State to persons engaged in the study of any special subject, or writing any literary work; making it a term of infamy superintendents three years; ordering that the names of convicts to the county from which sentenced.

THE GUTEAU TRIAL. On Monday last week Mr. Scoville began the closing appeal to the jury in behalf of Guiteau. Although the prisoner has repeatedly denounced the line of defence followed by Mr. Scoville, and has declared his own conception of the defence was the only true one, and he would not trust the best man in America to close his case for him, yet he listened to the speech without interruption, except to approve or disapprove some of the points made by the speaker. He did not forget his own speech, however, and requested Judge Cox to read it in the newspapers because he wanted to talk to the jury about it.

Mr. Scoville on the first day devoted his attention principally to correcting what he said were mis-statements of law and of fact in Mr. Davidge's opening address to the jury. He said he had framed in his own mind an indictment for a conspiracy to hang the prisoner. The conspiracy he had in mind were the District Attorney, lawyers and the jury. He said he had framed in his own mind an indictment for a conspiracy to hang the prisoner. There were twenty counts in this mental indictment, the first of which was that they had perverted the law in this case by convicting Guiteau of murder. Mr. Scoville also pointed out what he claimed were omissions from or misrepresentations of the testimony by the prosecution. He did not specify the remaining counts in his supposititious indictment. He argued that the crime was overruled by the conspiracy, and that the Deity commanded his act, and it was the result of mental disease, then the act from Guiteau's own point of view was right, and he was not responsible.

On Tuesday Guiteau repeated his request to Judge Cox of the day previous to be permitted to address the jury in his own defence. Neither Mr. Scoville nor Col. Reed, he said, represent his defence. He was his own counsel, and he thought it of the utmost importance that the jury should hear his speech, because if he failed to do so, he would be unable to acquit him, that speech would probably settle it in his favor. He also asked the Judge to charge that if the jury believed that he believed it was his duty to acquit him, that speech would probably settle it in his favor. He also asked the Judge to charge that if the jury believed that he believed it was his duty to acquit him, that speech would probably settle it in his favor.

Mr. Scoville continued his speech for the defence. He contrasted Guiteau's plea that he was insane with the plea that he was inspired by God, which he called the real defence, namely, that Guiteau never had any inspiration of any kind, and that it was a delusion all through, and that it was a delusion all through, and that it was a delusion all through.

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the case, because he then expected a fair and impartial trial, but now he is expected to spare the men who formulated this stratagem or permit them to make a scapegoat of Guiteau. He said this with no feeling, unless of regret that men so high in power should descend to the ignominious scramble for office which was exhibited in the warfare against Garfield. These men, who since his death had been so profuse in their eulogies, and who had before the 2d of July last trampled him in the dust, to see him go down in obscurity and disgrace to the grave if it could be done without the aid of an assassin, "Mr. Congling," he said, "shall not shirk, shall not avoid, shall not escape the condemnation of the American people if I can fasten it on him for that disgraceful conduct on his part. Neither shall I permit the Vice-President to leave his high position and to Albany and prostitute his place and his talent and his influence to favor fomenting and spreading the quarrel between the President and the public, which he has done, and which he will declare, he deserves the condemnation of every citizen. That conduct stuck to him, yet and would until he and Gen. Grant and Senator Conkling should have been tried together, and said the warfare they waged on Garfield was unwarranted and disgraceful to them.

Mr. Scoville further reviewed the evidence. He particularly reviewed the evidence of Dr. Gray. The prisoner made comparatively few interruptions. He twice called out that the New York Court of Appeals on Tuesday rendered a decision in favor of the insanity of the defence in his case as to insanity.

The fourth day of Mr. Scoville's speech did not end his argument for Guiteau. According to the report of the day's proceedings, he made a friendly allusion to the fact that the prisoner, who lost the thread of his argument in attempting to reply to taunts, remarks, and sarcasms or sneering retorts. Once Mr. Scoville again alluded to the fact that he had been laughing at something Mr. Scoville said to the jury. Mr. Scoville asserted that District Attorney Corkhill, though prating about justice, had torn from the jury a criticism of the prisoner, which was of advantage to the prisoner and put the rest in evidence. Corkhill made a sneering reply, and Guiteau denounced Corkhill, declaring that what he had said was a lie, and that he would allude to President Arthur. Mr. Scoville said he was not speaking so much to save Guiteau's life, to do his duty to his wife, Guiteau's sister, or to save the world from a bad man, but to prevent an injustice being done that would be a lasting disgrace to America. If it were possible for the jury by their verdict to stay the tide of revenge and of much law, he would be glad to do it.

Mr. Scoville finished his appeal on Friday, and Judge Cox consented to let Guiteau deliver his speech to the jury on Saturday, and to give the prisoner a full opportunity to present his case. He said he would deliver the same speech that was printed, but he wanted to talk to the jury about it. He said he would deliver it in his own words, and he would not let any man put words in his mouth. He said he would deliver it in his own words, and he would not let any man put words in his mouth.

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