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VOL. VII.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.: SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1881.

NO. 160.

WASHINGTON.

Gorham Writes a Letter to Mahone.

Senator Mahone is to be serenaded at Washington.

Kate Chase Sprague will reside in New York City this winter.

Senator David Davis is satisfied with the President's message.

Small-pox is said to be prevailing in Chicago to an alarming extent.

Congressman Atkins is probably afflicted with a bad case of dyspepsia.

The record of the Guiteau trial thus far covers over 1,000 printed pages.

Gen. C. G. Gorham explains that the President does not propose to go back on Billy Mahone.

Lieut. Governor-elect Lewis is an avowed candidate for United States Senator in Virginia.

The President gives audience to between two hundred and fifty and three hundred office seekers daily.

Congressman Atkins has the blues, and he proposes to shake them off by changing front on the State debt question.

Secretary Blaine says he has received no intimation as yet from the President, that his resignation has been accepted.

Senator Pennington is cocked and primed for a speech on civil service reform, which he hopes to deliver before the holidays.

Senator Teller's proposed method of dealing with Mormonism is not to interfere with existing plural marriages, but to prevent them in the future.

Hon. George W. Jones, of Texas, will resign his seat in Congress to become an independent candidate for Governor. An attempt will be made to Mahonize the Lone Star State.

The Franklin Review says there are a hundred "Judges and Colonels" in Tennessee who are hungry for the Governorship as Judge Sneed. And there are several thousands who are as likely to be Governor.

The death of Hon. John W. Forney, noted in our dispatches this morning, this country has lost one of the remarkable men of the age. He was for years editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia Press, and also the Washington Chronicle. He was one of the most vigorous newspaper writers in the country. He was the author of two volumes "Anecdotes of Public Men," which were widely circulated. He served several years as secretary of the United States Senate.

Several witnesses were examined; all of whom had known Guiteau in the west or in Boston, and none supposed him insane, though all thought him lacking in moral character.

Rev. R. S. McArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, New York, testified that Guiteau had been a member of his church, and had been cited before the congregation for immoral conduct.

This witness' testimony irritated Guiteau greatly. Scoville objected to the admission of this testimony, when the District Attorney announced that the object was to demonstrate that what the defendant calls insanity is nothing more than devilish depravity.

The questions put to President Arthur and his answers were put in evidence as follows:

"Do you know the prisoner in this case?"

"Yes."

"How many times and where did you ever see him?"

"I have seen him at least ten times and possibly as often as twenty times altogether, mostly in and about the rooms of the Republican State Committee in the Fifth avenue hotel, New York city, in the fall of 1880, and two or three times in the streets of Washington in the spring of 1881."

"What conversation, if any, did you ever have with him?"

"None, excepting to return the ordinary salutations of the day, and once or twice in answer to his requests to be employed in the campaign as a speaker by the Republican State Committee, of which I was chairman."

"What political services, if any, did the prisoner render to the Republican party during the last Presidential campaign?"

"None that I know of."

"Was there ever anything to your knowledge in his relations to yourself, or to Gen. Grant, or to Senator Logan, or to any other leader of the Republican party—socially or politically—furnishing a shadow of a reasonable claim on his part for political preferences?"

"No."

"Did you or not give him any reason to think that he had or could have any political or personal influence with you?"

"I never did. I have been requested by the counsel for the defense to produce a letter written by the prisoner and inclosed to me by his counsel since his indictment. That letter was received by me in the month of October last, but was not preserved."

"I do not remember its contents particularly, excepting that it contained some claim to have rendered important services to the Republican party in the Presidential campaign, and an appeal for a postponement of his trial to give him time to prepare his defense."

The Secretary of the Treasury has today authorized the Assistant

WASHINGTON, December 9.—The Republican publishes the following: OFFICE OF NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.

DEAR GENERAL: I had a conversation with the President this evening in relation to the statement in today's "Post" and "Star," of this city, attributing to him certain views on the senatorial election in Virginia.

In those statements he is represented as expressing a wish for the defeat of Riddleberger. I learn from him that this is wholly destitute of foundation. In the interview which has been so grossly misrepresented he was told that it had been stated that he was taking part in the matter in behalf of Riddleberger. He merely stated that he has not interfered at all. He suggested that Senator Lewis had a friendly talk with you on the subject.

The President expressed no desire as to the political antecedents of the man who should be elected, nor did he say one word, which correctly stated, would in the slightest degree embarrass you or call in question your course on the contrary. He desires it understood that he has no views which in any manner conflict with friendly sentiments hitherto expressed by him to you. These assurances are as unnecessary to you as they are to me, but they may be useful in correcting misapprehension.

Very truly yours,
GEO. C. GORHAM,
To Hon. Wm. Mahone.

GUITEAU.

More Experts Heard for the Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9.—The Guiteau trial attracted a larger crowd to-day than for several days. Dr. MacArthur again took the stand. Mr. Scoville addressed the Court and objected to the character of the evidence which had been given by the witness on the ground that evidence to any other crimes could not be introduced here when the prisoner is on trial for this particular offense. He desired that all such evidence should be stricken out. The Court ruled that evidence could be admitted to show the general character of the prisoner. The witness then testified as to interviews with the prisoner, and said he never saw any indications of insanity in the prisoner. Several other witnesses were examined all of whom testified to the same effect, and the court then took the usual recess.

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ALABAMA.

A Burglar Arrested—Death from Hydrophobia.

A Chapter of Murder and Suicide.

MOBILE, Ala., December 9.—A man calling himself Charlie Leslie, was arrested here for burglary, and thinking that he was arrested on a renunciation for murder, he admitted to the detective that he committed one, but discovering his error, refused to tell where the deed was done.

Mr. Millhall died yesterday, of hydrophobia. He was bitten three months ago by his own dog. No symptoms of disease were shown until two days before his death.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., December 9.—Four nights ago W. McCanna, a merchant of Chambers county, was called up by some negroes for a pretended purchase. As soon as he opened his door he was struck down by them and killed. Suspicion rested upon certain negroes, and an arrest on one he confessed the crime and took the party arresting him to the place where the money was buried.

He was placed in jail at La Fayette, but there is a strong probability that he has been long, as last accounts were to the effect that a great crowd from the scene of the tragedy was going to the jail to demand the prisoner.

At the Pratt coal mines, in Jefferson county, an officer attempted to arrest a negro. Resistance was made. The negro refusing and drawing a shot gun to shoot. Before he could fire, the officer shot him fatally.

A man named Stephen Cook committed suicide at New Castle, by shooting himself. He was 45 years old, and has been considered deranged for some time.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

An Italian Shoots His Wife, Mother-in-law and Then Himself.

NEW YORK, December 9.—This morning Pasquale Cuccio, aged 21 years, an Italian, living in a tenement house at No. 56 Thompson street, shot his wife, Catharine, through the head, killing her on the spot. Turning upon his mother-in-law, Maria Valanto, he shot her through the neck, and next shot himself through the brain of his two victims and dropping with blood, he went to the Prince street police station and gave himself. The police procured an ambulance and sent Maria Valanto, who was still alive, but with the bullet in her brain, to the hospital. Her wound is mortal. The murderer was also taken to the hospital, guarded by policemen. He has a chance for recovery. His young wife was only 14 years of age, and her mother 32. The greatest excitement exists over the affair in the Italian Colony.

TEXAS NEWS.

Galveston, December 9.—A special dispatch from Cooper's Clinte to the News says: It is rumored that a well known drummer of this section named Purman, and his man, have been killed near Rio Grande City.

A special dispatch to the News from Laredo gives the particulars of the killing of four men. One a watchman of an oil tank was shot through the heart, as was also a man employed by the railroad company there.

Two Mexican officers across the river who had quarrelled, fought with fatal effect.

Railroad Accident.

St. Louis, December 9.—Two of three men who went down with a freight train on the St. Charles bridge last night came out alive. Only one man, Jack Kirkley, engineer, is unaccounted for. The train consisted of an engine, tender, 32 cars and a caboose. When the engine was nearly across the span which fell the caboose was away back on span No. 3. Just on leaving the St. Charles side of the river the span which went down did so in its entirety, as the two survivors fell, the bridge seeming to drop out from under them.

A Boisterous Passage.

St. Johns, December 9.—N. F. Allen's steamer, Hibernia, after a frightfully boisterous passage of 17 days, arrived here from Queenstown last night. She lost three coats, a skylight, donkey-engine and a portion of her forward bulwarks. While the third officer and two seamen were engaged securing a tarpaulin and hatches, a heavy sea was had, and all three were blown overboard. The two seamen clung to the ropes and were saved. The officer was swept eastern and perished.

South Georgia Conference.

COLUMBIA, Ga., December 9.—In the session to-day of the South Georgia Conference of the M. E. Church the following delegates were elected to the General Conference, which meets in Nashville, Tenn., in May next: Ministers J. W. Hinton, J. S. Key, J. B. Megeho and T. F. Christian; Laymen W. T. Green, Isaac Bordman, E. M. Butt and G. P. Ginn.

The business of the Conference will be finished to-morrow, and appointments will be read on Monday night, when the Conference will adjourn.

Another Bank Failure.

BISMARCK, DAKOTA, December 9.—A Tribune special from Miles City says: "The extensive contracting supply firm and bank of N. Mininger & Co. have failed. Their liabilities are reported at \$285,000." Mr. Mininger is now in Bismarck and says the report is exaggerated; that their liabilities will not exceed \$15,000, with ample assets, and that an assignment has been made to Alexander Harding, cashier.

CONGRESSMAN ATKINS ON THE SITUATION.

He Takes a Somewhat Gloomy View of the Future.

Special to New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7.—"What do you think of President Arthur's first message?" asked a Tribune correspondent of Representative Atkins, of Tennessee, to-day.

"I have not read the whole of it, but as far as I have read I have found it a lucid, modest, statesmanlike document. I was greatly pleased to find that Grant had not been able to give it a bloody shirt cast, as I had feared he would do. I begin to think that Arthur means to be President himself and of the whole country."

"What do you think of his recommendations respecting the tariff and finances?"

"Oh, of course I do not agree with him there. I am for a tariff for revenue only, and cutting down the duty on every article until the blood is drawn. 'No protection is my motto. Then I am for the unlimited coinage of silver and the abolition of the National Banking system.'"

"What about the question of polygamy?"

"I think I am with the President there, at least so far as making a polygamist wife a competent witness against her polygamist husband is concerned. That is all Congress can do, and I am in favor of it. I am also greatly pleased with the President's position respecting the improvement of the Mississippi river. We ought to make the most of all our waterways. I regret to find, continued Mr. Atkins, "that the President did not take hold, high ground against railroad monopolies and in favor of regulating transportation rates by law."

"What will or ought to be, in your opinion, the policy of the Democrats in Congress this session?" asked the correspondent.

"We ought to (and I hope we will) go in for a modification of the tariff in the direction I before suggested: for the abolition of the National banks and the unlimited coinage of silver; for liberal improvement and against monopolies of every sort. I do not know whether it will make any difference what we do, however, continues Mr. Atkins, "besides, I am somewhat plaintively: 'For, no matter what we attempt, we seem fore-ordained to defeat. We ought to stop our foolishness and stand by our principles, which are the eternal principles of truth and justice, politically speaking.'"

"You do not appear to agree with Senator Voorhees in regard to what some of them are,—say the tariff, for example?" suggested the correspondent.

"Of course I do not; nor with Randall either. I did not give him my vote for the speakership. I am not the same kind of a Democrat that he and some others are."

"What is the political outlook in Tennessee?" asked the correspondent.

"Gloomy, gloomy for us," was the sad reply.

"Will there be an effort to repeal the law passed last winter for the settlement of the State debt?"

"Undoubtedly there will. The success of the Readjuster movement in Virginia has sadly demoralized the Democratic party in Tennessee. Thousands of 'State credit' Democrats are now in favor of repudiation or of scaling the debt. I have hitherto stood for maintaining the faith and credit of the State and paying every dollar she owes, but I confess that I am now inclined to support a measure which will be proposed to scale the debt down to one half the principal and two thirds of the interest; in other words, a proposition to pay 50 per cent of the principal, and 4 instead of 6 per cent on that."

"How does the Republican party in Tennessee regard that proposition?"

"Oh, they are opposed to it. It will be the main issue in our State election next year."

"Will all the 'State credit' Democrats support it?"

"No, a great many of them will undoubtedly vote with the Republicans to preserve and execute the law passed last winter."

"Which party will be likely to win?"

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Report of City Schools for November, 1881.

Number in all the schools 1650
Number of tardies 73
Per centum of attendance 95.3
Per centum of tardies093
Total enrolled since September 1, 1881

ALBERT RUTZ, Supt.
Knoxville, December 8, 1881.

Selfie and Dyspepsia.

A most remarkable cure for dyspepsia, a well health renewer. The greatest tonic, best bilious and liver remedy known. \$1. Druggists, Depot, Sanford, Chamberlain & Albers, Knoxville.

The Mayoralty.

Owing to the lateness of the hour when the announcement of Mr. Ed. S. Sheppard was received at this office, it was not seen by the editor until the next morning, and absence from the city prevented an earlier notice. Mr. Sheppard is a worthy gentleman, has had considerable experience as a member of the city council, and is qualified to make an efficient mayor.

CINCINNATI, O., December 8.—The firm of Essel Bros. & Co., wholesale millinery, of this city, has made an assignment. It has been one of the largest firms in the State.

Some firm under the name of Esselborn & Bro., failed in 876. No report of assets and liabilities has yet been made.

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The Penitentiary Fire.

The latest estimates fix the loss to Messrs. Cherry, O'Connor & Co., lessees, at \$250,000, in round numbers, by the destructive fire at the penitentiary Monday evening, and their actual insurance was \$99,000; this includes machinery and material. The loss to the State, in the destruction of buildings, is placed at \$25,000.

An investigation by Governor Hawkins and Comptroller Nolan, Treasurer Polk and Secretary of State Nunn, ex-officio inspectors of the penitentiary, developed the fact that the fire was entirely accidental. It seems that one of the convicts, whose duty it was to black the wagon irons by heating them and dipping them into a kettle of coal tar, heated the iron too hot, and when it was put in the tar it blazed up, catching the wall, on which tar had been dripped, and burning so fast that it was impossible to check the fire.

It was understood that the rebuilding of the shops for the machinery, &c., will be commenced at once, and Messrs. Cherry, O'Connor & Co., have volunteered to furnish the inspectors with the money to replace the buildings, which will obviate the necessity of an appropriation by the present session of the Legislature for that purpose. The new buildings will be erected far enough apart to prevent another such conflagration, and will be so arranged that they can be sold for manufacturing purposes, in the event of the removal of the penitentiary.

Speaking of the operations of Messrs. Cherry, O'Connor & Co., the American says: "Few are aware of the immense business done by this firm. In the first place they have had to provide a stock of lumber two years ahead of its use. They received 100 car loads of lumber by rail per month and an equal quantity by river. Besides, lumber is hauled to them out of Davidson county, as far as fifteen miles. From October 1, 1880, to October 1, 1881, they expended \$215,000 for lumber alone. They have established a mill near Collins on the Upper Cumberland, and this has been saving out a large amount of lumber, which was brought here by river."

The lessees confine themselves to the manufacture of wagons, making, before the fire, an average of forty-five wagons complete, per day; castings, stoves and hollow ware, making 8,000 pounds per day, and furniture, making from \$90,000 to \$100,000 per annum.

The inspectors have advertised for plans for the new shops contemplated. They have received from the Superintendent and Warden communication urging that prompt and immediate action be taken to replace the buildings. An estimate has been drawn up fixing the cost of erecting the buildings that are necessary at \$44,500.

"Buckwalter's."

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary obstructions, including frequent or difficult urination, kidney disease, &c. Druggists, Depot, Sanford, Chamberlain & Albers, Knoxville.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, December 9.—The steamer British King, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, returned to Queenstown to-day, having lost two blackbirds of her fan when 600 miles west of Fastnet.

The steamer Monarch, bound from Gibraltar for Antwerp, which is a month over due, is supposed to have foundered in the Bay of Biscay, and it is feared all hands, numbering 40 persons, are lost.

The Standard's dispatch from Vienna says: "The estimated audience in the theater numbered 2,000, and many persons were trampled to death in the panic which ensued. As soon as the fire was seen there was an explosion of gas, and the audience was plunged in darkness."

A later telegram from Vienna, dated this morning, says that two hundred and seventy bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Ring theater. The fourth gallery has not yet been explored. It is believed that not a single person escaped from that gallery, and that very few escaped from the third gallery. The corpses last recovered are little more than charred fragments. Gross neglect is charged against the management of the theater. The law prescribes the use of oil lamps in the corridors of theaters, so that exit shall be discernible in the event of a failure of the gas. But this precaution was utterly neglected. The person in charge of the proscenium between the stage and auditorium appears to have fled at the first alarm.

The Manchester Guardian in its commercial article this morning says: "The demand continues slow from all directions. Prices are not apparently affected by American advices, indicating a more abundant supply of cotton than has lately been looked for."

An Unprovoked Murder.

WARREN, O., December 9.</