The True Northerner.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1882.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

East.

Scarlet fever of a very malignant type is rapidly increasing in New York.

The Lochiel Mutual Aid Association, of Harrisburg, Pa., has gone the way of other graveyard-insurance concerns.

A terrible story comes from Jersey City of a man who was seized with a malignant type of small-pox, and, being refused admittance to the police station, died on the sidewalk.

At Biddeford, Me., a young man named Moore shot his affianced, Miss Belle Cushman, dead, and then shot himself.

The business of New York for the year, as exhibited by the returns of the clearing-house, reach the unprecedented total of $49,400,000,000.

The depositors in the Massachusetts savings banks number 738,951, and the amount of money deposited by them amounts to $230,444,479.

In a cushion-carom billiard game at New York, for $5,000 and gate money, William Sexton defeated Jacob Schaefer by a score of 600 to 576.

A collision between two freight trains on the Pennsylvania road, at Christiana, Pa., killed three persons and destroyed $200,000 worth of property.

The deaths are announced at Philadelphia of Lieut. Col. W. R. Price, Sixth United States Cavalry, and Col. H. S. McComb, the well-known railway builder.

West.

A fire at Durand, Wis., destroyed twenty-one buildings, the loss being estimated at $25,000.

Dan P. Eells, of Cleveland, announces that the bonds recently stolen from him are again in his possession. It is rumored that he paid $30,000 for the recovery of his securities.

At a meeting of leading citizens of Bismarck, resolutions were adopted favoring a division of Dakota, the southern half to enter the Union as a State.

Mrs. Cruz, of Florence, Cal., gave birth to six perfectly-formed female children.

A Chicago physician, who has made a specialty of cancer, has discovered what he claims to be a positive cure. He will lay the details before the profession shortly.

A fraud of considerable proportions has just been unearthed in Southern Dakota. A gang of scoundrels in Douglas county issued $200,000 worth of alleged county school bonds, though the county itself has never been organized into school-districts, and though the whole taxable property of the county does not exceed $15,000 or $20,000, and contains only some forty voters.

Advices from Postmasters in all sections of the country, received at the Postoffice Department in Washington, show an alarming increase of small-pox in the Northwest. The disease is spreading rapidly, and several postoffices have been ordered closed in consequence.

Four cow-boys attempted to raid the town of Trinidad, Col. They fired upon Marshal Kreger, who shot down one, named Brown, and captured another.

South.

A San Antonio (Texas) dispatch states that the result of the Flipper court-martial, recently held there, will be dismissal from the army.

A London firm has purchased from the State of Mississippi 1,300,000 acres of land, mostly located in the Yazoo delta, which will be colonized and cultivated.

Mrs. M. T. Coppege was killed at New Orleans while playing with her 4-year-old son. The mother was giving the child instructions in the use of a toy pistol. The child aimed and fired, and the bullet entered the woman's brain.

A terrible tragedy occurred at Bellfont, Ala., a small station on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, forty-four miles from Chattanooga, resulting in the fatal shooting of W. D. Martin, his son John and C. M. Pennel. They were the only merchants in the place, and the difficulty originated through jealousy. They used pistols.

Joel Johnston, a well-known citizen of Baldwin county, Ala., was shot from behind a tree by a negro as he was returning home. He was stunned by the shot and fell from his horse, whereupon the assassin shot him twice. Though mortally wounded, Johnson managed to crawl to his house and told his brother of the assault. The brother started out, and in an encounter with the murderer was fatally shot. The murderer also received mortal wounds.

Eson Bolin, a carpenter residing at Rogers, Ark., was shot dead in bed by his wife. She claimed that he had killed two men, was a horse-thief, and had twice threatened her life.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Tarble, a Republican, was elected Mayor of Pensacola, Fla., by a majority of 272.

Thirty leading Republicans of Texas held a secret conference at Dallas and outlined an independent movement, selecting G. Washington Jones for Governor and Joseph Brinckley for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Lynch, the colored contestant for the Congressional seat from the Shoestring district of Mississippi, now held by Gen. Chalmers, has suffered the loss of depositions filed with the Clerk of the House, covering the labors of several months.

The prediction is entered that in considering the question of reapportionment the House will agree upon 319 or 323 members.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A Christmas manifesto issued by Guiteau, the assassin, is very characteristic of his bombastic conceit and blasphemy. He pretends to have done his work as Christ and Paul did, to be as patriotic as Washington and Grant, and patronizes "the Deity" to the extent of being "well satisfied with the Deity's conduct of this case thus far."

President Arthur wants the salary of his Private Secretary raised to $4,500, and will then add $1,500 from his own pocket.

S. P. Rounds, of Chicago, has received assurances direct from the President that he will be appointed Public Printer.

Col. Corkhill received an express package from Kansas containing a gag for Guiteau's mouth, made from a corn-cob. Scoville found in his mail a miniature gibbet, with Guiteau suspended upon it.

A letter was received at the Dead-Letter Office addressed to "Mr. Santa Claus, Behind the Moon, Heaven county, Clouds," and asking for a variety of toys. It came from an Iowa postoffice.

In a letter to Col. Bliss in regard to the star-route suits, Attorney General Brewster expresses the sentiment that the uttermost penny lawlessly taken from the public treasury must be recovered.

Secretary Kirkwood has rendered a decision refusing to reopen the Valentine scrip case. The decision is satisfactory to Chicago, as a matter of course.

A rumor is current in Washington that eleven of the jurors in the Guiteau case are satisfied of the guilt and legal responsibility of the prisoner, while the twelfth juror maintains that Guiteau is as "mad as a March hare."

President Arthur is known to have expressed himself very decidedly on the Mormon question, and it is claimed that he will do all in his power to remove this blot from the fame of the republic during his administration.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

The committee of the American Bar Association will, it is said, at its meeting in New York in February, adopt a plan proposed for the relief of the United States Supreme Court, in the establishment of a court composed of fifteen Judges, to hear and decide most of the cases that now go to the Supreme Court.

William M. Evarts and others call upon the American people to contribute $250,000 for a pedestal to the Bartholdi statue to liberty, in New York harbor.

The total number of immigrants arriving at New York for the year will be about 440,000. It is estimated that $2,500,000 was paid out for inland transportation, and that $9,000,000 in coin was brought over by the new-comers.

Capt. Cheyne, of the British navy, who proposes a trip to the North pole in a balloon, has arrived at Toronto. He proposes lecturing in several Canadian cities.

An El Paso dispatch says the capture and execution of Chief Arzate, long the terror of Presidio del Norte and vicinity, and thirty of his band near Chihuahua is confirmed.

In seizing the property of the Pullman Car Company the Canadian customs officials own they have "found a mare's nest." The prosecution has been abandoned.

In the matter of the Garfield bills, it is stated that the Pennsylvania road will put in a claim for every dollar of expense incurred in transporting the President to Long Branch and return.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Dublin Privy Council have determined to make the possession of firearms illegal in that city.

The Emperor of Austria will erect, at his own cost, a memorial chapel on the site of the Ring Theater, at Vienna.

The Irish suspects imprisoned in Kilmainham jail are hereafter to be furnished one substantial meal each day from the sustentation fund of £9,000.

So as to prevent the interference of foreign nations on behalf of the Holy Father the Italian Government are considering the question of giving him more independence.

A dispatch from Paris to the New York *Herald* says that the locality of the wreck of the Jeannette is 500 miles from the delta of the River Lena, and that from the delta to Yakoutsk is 1,000 miles of desolate country.

The emigration from Germany to America during the coming year bids fair to be on an unprecedentedly-large scale. Already 14,000 passage tickets on steamers leaving Bremen have been secured, and an equally-large number have been secured for vessels leaving Hamburg.

Defalcations amounting to millions of rubles have been discovered in the Custom House at Taganrog, Russia, and all the officials have been arrested.

In reply to an address by English Liberals, Secretary Forster says the state of Ireland will not justify the release of the imprisoned Land Leaguers.

The Irish police have discovered a quantity of rifles and ammunition in the basement of a Protestant church in the County Clare.

Since the anti-Socialist law was promulgated in Germany in 1878, 225 Socialist societies have been dissolved and 758 Socialist publications have been suppressed.

One coasting steamer and two steamers engaged in the Mediterranean trade are finally given up as lost during the November gales. The loss of life is 110.

Business Failures in 1881.

The total number of business failures for the entire year 1881 throughout the United States is stated by the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co. to be 5,582, involving liabilities of slightly over $81,000,000. The failures for the year previous were only 4,735, with liabilities of $65,000,000. The increase is, however, regarded by the agency as small in proportion to the enormous growth of the volume of trade, and especially in proportion to the number of persons engaged in business. Compared with 1878, the showing is strongly to the advantage of the year just closed, the failures in that year being 10,400, and liabilities $234,000,000. In the year 1881 only one person in every 149 engaged in business has failed, while in 1880 the proportion was one in every 158, in 1879 one in every 105, and in 1878 one in every sixty-four. The figures of the year and the facts presented are interpreted by the agency as confirmatory of the impression that the trade of the country is prosperous and in a safe condition.

Frightful Catastrophe.

During a Knights of Pythias' festival at Shanesville, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, the floor gave way, precipitating the company, numbering over 200, to the floor below. Two persons were instantly killed, three others fatally injured, and between fifty and sixty more or less bruised or burned. The building took fire almost instantly, producing a scene of the wildest excitement. The lights were nearly all extinguished, leaving the shrieking, struggling mass of humanity to grope their way from the rooms almost in the dark. By the prompt action of those who escaped uninjured, and other citizens summoned by the terrible alarm, the fire was subdued, but not until quite a number had been more or less burned. The night was very cold, and the scene is described as frightful in the extreme.

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

The assassin opened court with the announcement that he "had a nice Christmas dinner, with lots of fruits, flowers and lady visitors, and a good time generally."

Dr. A. E. McDonald, Superintendent of Ward's Island Insane Hospital, testified that during his practice he had attended 6,000 cases of insanity, and given special attention to the study of insanity. Witness stated the difference between "delusions" and "insane delusions"—the one being subject of correction by judgment and the senses, and the latter not being correctible, and for that reason denominated an insane delusion—also illusions and hallucinations, giving illustrations from his own experience. He believed, judging from experience, that the claim of inspiration frequently asserted by insane persons proceeded from a source of hallucination or insane delusion, an affection of the senses.

Witness was then asked if persons' action, under a claim of "inspiration," would indicate it in any other way than by their assertions, and replied: "Their actions and behavior would indicate it, as well as their assertions. To illustrate it, a person claiming to be Jesus Christ, and acting under an inspiration, clothed himself like the Savior, gave away his property and slept out of doors, because the Savior 'had not where to lay his head.'"

Witness was asked if such persons would feel any apprehension of bodily injury, or would take any precaution to guard against danger. He replied: "Inspiration always overrides all fear, bodily pain or injury, and renders the person who believes he is acting under inspiration wholly oblivious to such considerations."

Witness was asked if such persons usually planned with deliberation, and replied: "On the contrary, their acts are sudden in both conception and execution, as a rule, and they seldom attempt to avoid consequences in any way."

"There are two kinds of insanity, doctor," suggested the prisoner, "the crank insanity and the Abraham insanity. The latter is the school I belong to. Tell us what you think of Abraham, doctor?"

Witness described what is commonly called temporary insanity, as where a man commits an act which is the only evidence of his insanity, and where a person is to all appearances perfectly sane in all other respects, both before and after the act.

Guiteau—"That's just my case exactly."

Witness—"I do not believe in such insanity, and in all my experience have never seen an instance of it."

Witness thought a person acting under an inspiration to commit a certain deed would not be deterred from the commission of that act through any consideration of personal harm to other persons.

Guiteau—"Oh, you are talking about cranks. Now, I don't belong to that school."

Witness visited the prisoner in his cell at the jail, remaining two hours, and making the usual mental examination in such cases. He believed, from his examination and observation of the prisoner in court, that he is a perfectly sane man.

Guiteau, who had kept unusually quiet all through the morning, here addressed witness (speaking without any show of excitement): "You are making a great ado about nothing, Doctor. I don't pretend that I am insane now. Tell us what you know about Abraham. Get your money and go home."

Witness, continuing, closely analyzed the conduct and remarks of the prisoner during the trial, and concluded that he had been playing a part ever since the first day. At the outset the prisoner, he said, had directed all his abuse against one of the counsel, and afterward against all of them.

Guiteau—"Well, you see, Doctor, Corkhill has corrupted the rest of them. Evil communications, you know, corrupt good manners."

The assassin, looking over to the jury, continued: "These experts are doing this business with a good deal of parrot-like talk. Dr. McDonald has deviated somewhat from the course pursued by the rest of them. I deem it but justice to myself to say that I did not say to him that I had examined the law in regard to this matter."

Mr. Reed conducted a long cross-examination, and propounded a series of hypothetical questions, based upon the acts and conduct of the prisoner, to show such acts and such conduct would not be inconsistent with the theory of insanity. The witness admitted that insane persons were liable to be adjudged sane; that sane persons were liable to be adjudged insane. Scoville took up the cross-examination, and questioned the witness at some length relative to the symptoms and causes of insanity. The witness stated that insanity was the result of a diseased brain, and was asked: "Are you not confounding cause and effect? And cannot the unusual excitation of the emotions, or excessive worry and care and anxiety, overturn their reason and cause a disease of the brain?" The witness admitted that such might be the case, with some qualification; that overwork, care and anxiety might produce dyspepsia, which, with other causes, might lead to insanity, and that would make necessary a disease of the brain, and a disease of the brain would, in its turn, stimulate insanity.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

Dr. McDonald resumed the witness stand and was cross-examined by Mr. Scoville. The questions were directed mainly to the subject of temporary insanity, and witness was asked if in his practice he had not met an instance of temporary insanity. He replied: "Yes, sir. I know of a man who was insane for twenty-four hours."

Scoville (eagerly)—"And then he got well?"

"No, sir; he died." [Laughter at Scoville's expense.]

Witness was asked what he meant by saying, "I think he (the prisoner) has been playing a part in court," and replied: "I believe he has been feigning what he believed to be insanity—not real insanity. I believe that he has been attempting to give the impression in court that he is insane, and with that idea has been acting a part."

Dr. Randolph Barksdale, superintendent of the Central Lunatic Asylum, near Richmond, Va., visited the prisoner at the jail. He had also closely observed him in court, and from his personal examination and observation was of opinion he was sane. Witness also testified that he believed Guiteau had been feigning in court. Witness believed, taking as true the facts set forth in the two hypothetical questions of the prosecution, that the prisoner was sane when he shot the President.

Dr. John H. Callender, of Nashville, Superintendent of the Tennessee State Asylum for Insane, had given special attention to the study of insanity for the past twelve years. He had seen about 2,000 cases during his connection with the Tennessee asylum. Witness visited the prisoner in jail and also closely observed him in court, and believed him perfectly sane. He (witness) did not believe the Deity ever inspired a man to take the life of a fellow-creature; that if a person labored under an insane delusion that he was inspired to kill the President of the United States he would, even if he did not talk about it, disclose his purpose by his changed manner and conversation.

Spiteful comments by the assassin, together with his threats to strike his guards, caused Judge Porter to demand that the prisoner be placed in the dock. Guiteau interrupted with a promise that he would remain quiet. District Attorney Corkhill insisted that the assassin be kept in the dock with no special protection, when Guiteau shrieked out that God would curse him. Scoville protested that the demand was an invitation to shoot the prisoner. Judge Cox sent the accused to the dock, which failed to keep him quiet.

The witness (Callender), in answer to a question, said that he should not consider it an insane delusion for a man to profess himself as "a member of the firm of Jesus Christ & Co." unless there were other evidences of disease.

A plaster cast of the prisoner's head was then handed to the witness, and he was asked whether there was any marked peculiarity in the head.

The prisoner—"It looks like Humpty Dumpty."

The witness replied that the cast presented a more shapely and symmetrical head than he had expected it would, but he placed no importance on the shape of the head as indicating sanity or insanity.

On redirect examination the witness stated that he did not think the prisoner had been feigning insanity in the court-room. He had merely been exaggerating his characteristics of self-conceit, impudence, audacity and insolence.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

The prisoner was taken without demonstration to the prisoner's dock, which is located about twenty-five feet from the counsel, upon the left of the room. A letter written by the prisoner to Don Cameron, asking for the sum of $500, was submitted by the defense as evidence of insanity. The letter is as follows:

Hon. Don Cameron:

DEAR SIR: I am on trial for my life and I need money. I am a stalwart of the stalwarts, and so are you. You think a great deal of Gen. Arthur, and so do I. My inspiration made him President, and I am going to ask you to let me have $500. If I get out of this I will return it. If not, charge it to the stalwarts.

Yours for our cause, and very cordially,

(Signed) CHARLES GUITEAU.

In court, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1881.

P. S.—Please give your check to my brother, J. W. Guiteau, of Boston, and make it payable to my order. C. G.

When the letter was produced in court, the prisoner denounced his brother as a nuisance and Scoville as a jackass.

Dr. Callender, who occupied the witness stand, was then asked by Scoville: "Will you give your opinion whether such a letter as that, written to a man he didn't know, does not indicate unsoundness of mind?"

Answer—"I don't think it indicates unsoundness of mind. It seems to me consistent with his character and habit through life of soliciting money from sources where he had no reason to expect it."

Dr. Walter Kempster, Superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, had devoted his attention to the study of insanity for the past fifteen years. Witness was familiar with the process of taking the conformity of the head, and did not believe much importance, as a rule, could be attached to the shape of the head in determining the question of sanity or insanity. Witness exhibited slips showing the shape, as taken by the "conformiter," of the heads of a number of gentlemen.

Witness related incidents within his knowledge of persons who had committed crimes while acting under the influence of insane delusions, and defined what he considered insane delusions to be.

Witness was then asked if he had ever seen a case where a person committed crime and claimed divine inspiration, and if so, how such persons deported themselves before and after the act. He replied that in such cases the delusion (or inspiration as they claim it to be) comes to the person suddenly and with intense pressure, and that such persons act quickly and upon sudden impulse, delaying neither to consider opportunity or weapons; that it would be impossible to conceive, without actually witnessing it, the energy and impetuosity and determination with which persons acting under an insane delusion carry out their purposes; that it would be equally impossible to describe it with language.

Guiteau—"You don't agree with Abraham, Doctor. He took plenty of time to make his arrangements."

Witness stated that he did not believe in a distinct type of insanity which could be called moral insanity. It was simply a convenient term which had been invented to excuse the commission of heinous crimes. Witness had never seen a case where an insane man, after committing a crime, paraded his insanity and urged it as an excuse for his crime. Insane murderers do not boast of their acts, but, on the contrary, very rarely allude to them unless a good deal of ingenuity is used to draw them out. Witness, until he entered this court-room, had never heard of a case of alleged inspiration that came from within. Always such persons claim to have heard the voice of God or seen His image or something of that sort. Such inspiration is never a conviction arrived at after mature reflection on the part of the person so affected.

Witness was asked if the belief of prisoner's father, I. W. Guiteau, that disease could be cured by prayer, should be taken as an evidence of insanity. He replied: "By no means. We all know that thousands and thousands of sane people prayed daily for the salvation of President Garfield's life. They would hardly have done so if they had not entertained some belief in the efficacy of prayer."

Witness had visited the jail and examined the prisoner with a view of determining his mental condition. The witness detailed at some length conversations he had with the prisoner, with occasional contradictions by Guiteau.

The witness had asked the prisoner if he thought he was insane, and his reply was: "Not what you experts call insane; but legally insane." When asked what he meant by the term, the prisoner had said that if he could get a jury to believe he was acting under an inspiration from the Lord when he shot the President, that would be all he wanted, and would acquit him.

Guiteau had been engaged with his mail for some minutes, and here called out: "I would like to have you know, ladies and gentlemen, that my letters now come addressed, 'The Hon. Charles Guiteau,' quite a change from last summer."

The witness was cross-examined by Reed, who produced a pamphlet, a report prepared by the witness as Superintendent of the Wisconsin Insane Asylum, and read extracts from it. During the reading a dispute arose between counsel, who seemed to have gradually developed a vast amount of bitterness.

Guiteau shouted from the dock: "I want it understood that Judge Porter is making all this fuss and interruption simply to divert the minds of the jury from the point which he sees that Reed has made against him. It simply shows a contemptible meanness that only such fellows as he and Corkhill can indulge in."

The cross-examination was continued by Scoville—with occasional outbursts on the part of the prisoner—until adjournment.

"He came here," said Guiteau, "as an expert for the defense. That's what he said when he was in my cell. But good living at Willard's and Corkhill's money have been too much for him."

Judge Cox, in rendering a decision on the application of Col. Corkhill to place Guiteau in the prisoners' dock, explained why he had given the assassin such latitude heretofore. He did not wish even to appear to deprive the prisoner of any of his constitutional guarantees. He wished also to give the jury and the experts an opportunity of judging for themselves whether Guiteau was insane or not, and for that reason gave the prisoner more latitude than he would otherwise allow. He decided that the prisoner should be placed in the dock, because he was manifestly abusing the privileges granted to him.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

As the assassin was led into court by the bailiffs, he passed a moment at the table where his counsel sat and whispered to Scoville: "If you will only keep quiet to-day I will laugh this case out of court." As soon as he reached the dock he shouted out: "Some leading papers in America consider me the greatest fellow they have met in some time. At 8 o'clock last night I received a telegram, which I will read for the edification of this audience and the American people:

"Mr. Charles J. Guiteau, Washington, D. C.:

"All Boston sympathizes with you. You ought to be President.

(Signed) "A HOST OF ADMIRERS."

Pausing a moment, he branched off into a rambling harangue, quoting scripture, and comparing himself to the "meek and lowly Jesus," who used plain language, though sometimes severe. "I have been accused of using too harsh language," he added, "but I take my pattern from the Savior of mankind. I shall submit my name to the next National Republican Convention. I shall expect to be before it. There are only two men in the country who want me hung. One is Judge Porter, who expects to get $5,000 from the Government if I am convicted, and the other is Corkhill, who expects to get bounced, and who knows I am the cause of it."

Dr. Kempster took the stand and Scoville resumed his cross-examination.

Witness did not believe in temporary insanity in the sense that persons could be insane and wholly recover from it in an hour.

Upon the witness leaving the stand Corkhill announced that he had but one more witness to introduce on the part of the Government.

Scoville replied: "We have some witnesses whose names have been presented since we closed our case, and I shall ask the court to permit us to have them sworn, and our reason will be upon the ground of newly-discovered evidence material to the case."

Davidge—"Could you give us an idea how much time you will want upon surrebuttal?"

Scoville—"Several days; probably all of next week."

Davidge—"We must object, your Honor, to a reopening of this case."

Scoville insisted that he did not desire to delay the trial or consume the time of the court, but the prosecution had consumed weeks with these expert witnesses, meeting with them nightly and conferring with them in preparation of this case, and he did not propose to be cut short in the matter of time. He would renew, however, his proposition that the jury be allowed to separate and go to their homes, relying upon their honor and integrity.

The question of permitting the jury to disband was dismissed by the foreman announcing that they preferred not to separate, provided that they could have reasonable opportunity for exercise and to obtain fresh air.

Corkhill proceeded to reply to what he termed counsel's aspersions upon the "distinguished medical gentlemen who did honor to their States."

Scoville replied to Corkhill, and surprised every one by making one of the best and most impressive speeches that has been heard in the court-room since the opening of the trial.

Some manifestation of applause followed the conclusion of his speech, but it was quickly checked by the court.

Dr. John P. Gray, Medical Superintendent of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, took the stand. Witness had made the study of insanity his business since 1850, and in that time had treated or investigated 12,000 cases of insanity. He had never seen a single instance where the only indication of insanity was an exhibition of immorality or wickedness. He did not believe in what had been called "moral insanity." It was impossible to dissever mental unity so as to locate the impairment of moral nature that was not accompanied by intellectual deterioration. Insanity in itself had no more tendency to excite to crime than neuralgia or any other disease. It puts nothing new into a man's nature; it only perverts what is already there.

Dr. Gray stated that he had made a thorough, complete and satisfactory examination of the prisoner at the jail, and gave at some length the details of his examination and conversation with the prisoner. Witness asked the prisoner the question: "Suppose the President had offered the Paris Consulship during the time you were reflecting upon the subject of removing him, would you still have shot him?" and he replied: "Well, that would have settled the matter. I should have taken the position."

Guiteau called out from the dock: "I said if he had offered it to me at any time before the 1st of June. If he had offered it after the 1st of June it would not have made the slightest difference."

Witness asked prisoner how he came to shoot the President, and his reply was: "I came to the conclusion the political situation justified it. I gradually became convinced of this, and I resolved upon his removal."

Guiteau shouted again: "That knocks your Paris Consulship, and shows there was no malice in it—not an element of murder in it, but political necessity."

Witness then inquired of the prisoner in regard to his alleged inspiration, and asked him if it came to him in the form of a voice, or vision, or direct command, and his reply was: "No, it came into my head, a conception, and I reflected upon it until I resolved that it was justified by the situation."

Witness then asked the prisoner how this statement accorded with his theory of inspiration, and his reply was: "The inspiration was in the form of pressure constantly upon me to commit the act."

Guiteau—"That's all there is to the case, short and to the point. You can talk about it six years if you want to."

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

At the opening of court Guiteau called out: "One of my guards here, Cunningham, has got an eleven-pound baby for a New Year's present." [Laughter, in which the jury heartily joined.]

Dr. Gray resumed the story of his conversation with the prisoner in jail.

Guiteau continually interjected comments, and with Scoville's frequent objections witness soon became sensibly disturbed, and, when asked to go on, said: "There have been so many interruptions I don't know where I am."

Witness did not find a single circumstance, as narrated by the prisoner, that would indicate to his (witness') mind insanity. He was of opinion, judging by his examination of the prisoner in the jail, and from his observation of him in court, that he is sane at this time.

Corkhill then read the lengthy hypothetical question of the prosecution.

Guiteau suggested that there was no necessity to repeat that bosh, as everybody had heard it a dozen times. The suggestion was unheeded, and the prisoner added: "Two-thirds of that is false, and it makes me mad every time I hear it read."

As the reading proceeded he continually called out: "That is false!" "All false!" "How do you know?" "That's Smith's lie!" and similar expressions.

Witness replied: "I believe him to have been sane on July 2."

Guiteau shouted: "The whole substratum of that thing is false. How can the doctor give a truthful answer?"

Witness then gave at great length full details of what he had observed in the conduct and sayings of the prisoner in the court that led him (witness) to believe in his sanity. Referring to the prisoner's claim that the Deity inspired the act, he was interrupted by Guiteau, who called out: "Yes, and He'll take care of it, too, Dr. Gray. I'll stake my life on it."

Witness was asked: "Do you think the prisoner has been feigning in court?"

And replied: "Yes, I do. He claims an inspiration from the Deity. I don't believe that he believes any such thing, and in such a sense he is feigning and acting a part."

Guiteau—"No such thing. I never feign. You are paid for your opinion; the jury is not."

Scoville began cross-examination. Witness was asked if he had testified as expert in cases of persons on trial for capital crimes, but before he could reply Guiteau supplemented the question by calling out: "How many men have you helped to hang?"

Witness was not aware of a case where he had pronounced a sane man insane, or where he had adjudged an insane man sane. He admitted, however, that his views upon some types of insanity had changed since he began to study the subject.

Guiteau—"You live to learn, then, like other people. If you live twenty years longer you may know something about insanity. You may reach the Abrahamic type by that time. You are a growing man, doctor."

Witness stated that he abandoned the theory of "moral insanity" as far back as 1854. He did not think it would be found in his reports subsequent to that date as a distinct classification.

After some further questions on this subject, Guiteau broke out impatiently: "The amount of it is, these experts will swear to anything for money. They will swear to things to-day they would not have thought of swearing to twenty-five years ago, or would swear to twenty-five years hence. This subject of insanity is a progressive one."

Witness was asked how he came to visit Washington to testify in this case, and replied: "I did not care to come, but the President of our board said he thought it my duty to come."

Scoville—"Then you came on his interpretation of your duty?"

Witness (indignantly)—"No, sir; I came on a telegram."

Guiteau added: "How about Corkhill's money? I guess that was the influence that brought you here. This fellow Corkhill has got a bunghole in the treasury that will run out $100,000 before he gets through with this case. It's about time President Arthur was attending to his case. I wouldn't let him stay here a week if I were President. However, I'll attend to Corkhill in 1884."

Guiteau—"The experts on this case want to kill the man and then examine his brain afterward."

He was asked if he had ever seen any case of feigned insanity that resembled that of the prisoner (assuming that he is feigning) and replied: "I have not seen any such insanity, real or feigned."

Scoville endeavored to force an acknowledgment from witness that the conversation and conduct of the patient were the chief means of determining sanity or insanity.

Witness insisted it was only an incident, and not an essential element in the determination.

Scoville—"Why, you don't have any other means when they are alive, do you? You can't get at the brain to examine it, can you?"

The hour of adjournment having arrived, Guiteau, who had been listlessly following the proceedings, called out: "To-morrow will be New Year's, 1882. I shall receive to-morrow in jail, and shall be happy to see all who can succeed in getting in. I wish every one a happy New Year. Come, Scoville, it's 3 o'clock, let's go home."

The court adjourned till Tuesday.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Gen. Grant has recently reached the conclusion that Gen. Fitz John Porter was deeply wronged by dismissal from the army, and he will address an earnest appeal to President Arthur for the prompt restoration of the disgraced leader.

The Khedive of Egypt has forwarded $400 to the fund for the erection of a Garfield hospital at Washington, and promises to send $1,000 more.

A big financial smash-up is announced from St. Petersburg. The Grand Society of Railways is declared to be insolvent, and, in addition, is charged with having misappropriated 25,000,000 rubles of Government money. An imperial court of inquiry will look into the matter.

Special precautions were taken to guard President Arthur against the attacks of "cranks" or evil-disposed persons during the time he spent at his house in Lexington avenue. A special policeman constantly watched the house.

A six days' walking-match in New York was won by Fitzgerald with a record of 582 miles and 55 yards, beating the best previous record—that of Robert Vint, 578 miles, in 1881—by four miles and a few yards.

The last year was unusually unhealthy in New York, the total deaths in the city being 38,609, against 34,937 in 1880. The number of births was 26,130, while in 1880 it was 27,356.

Three children were burned to death in a fire in a boarding-house at Richburg, N. Y.

George S. Reed, of San Francisco, who became deranged by too close attention to business, killed his mother-in-law, Sarah A. Smith, fatally wounded his young daughter, and then took his own life.

John H. Russell, who murdered John T. Smarr, a few weeks ago, at Kansas City, died in jail from the effects of morphine, provided by some visitor.

A company has been organized in Boston to build domed steamships, which are expected to cross the Atlantic in less than a week. Nearly $2,000,000 stock has been taken.

A negro who confessed to the murder of two clerks, while sleeping in a country store, was lynched by a mob at Southampton, Va.

A Successful Drama.

The play of "Hazel Kirke," now running at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, is probably the most successful drama of modern times. It has been played continuously by the present company for three years, and has cleared for the managers over $200,000. And yet it seems to lose none of its popularity with age. Everywhere it is produced the houses are crowded to repletion. The Chicago *Times*, in a criticism of this remarkable drama, says:

"Here is a play which is full of humanity in its broadest and loftiest aspects. There is not a suggestion of coarseness in it from beginning to end. The 'villain' element is eliminated from it wholly, and in the place which the villain would usually be made to occupy—that of the rejected suitor—is erected a character whose self-restraint and self-denial and coherent loyalty to truth, and to the good and happiness of those for whom affection and regard are professed, which offers to the contemplation of those who witness the play a type of manhood as lotty and free from just cause of reproach as any ever held up to the emulation of mankind on stage, or platform, or pulpit. It is a fact, too, that is full of suggestion to all men, but especially to those who are in the habit of indulging in wholesale denunciation of the theater and its influences, that toward this character of the drama, though occupying a secondary—and, in some degree, an obstructive—position, invariably goes out the warmest and fullest sympathy of the great audiences which the play constantly draws.

"To find such a play as this enjoying such a lease of life and unbounded favor is a most encouraging fact for both humanity and the stage."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$8 25	@13 00
HOGS	5 00	@ 6 20
COTTON	12	@ 1 ¼
FLOUR—Superfine	4 10	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2, Spring	1 34	@ 1 35
No. 2 Red	1 40	@ 1 41
CORN—Ungraded	68	@ 75
OATS—Mixed Western	48	@ 50
PORK—Mess	17 50	@17 75
LARD	11	@ 11¼

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 75	@ 6 50
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 40	@ 5 00
HOGS	4 40	@ 4 65
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	7 25	@ 7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	6 00	@ 7 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 25	@ 1 27
No. 3 Spring	1 12	@ 1 14
CORN—No. 2	61	@ 62
OATS—No. 2	44	@ 45
RYE—No. 2	96	@ 97
BARLEY—No. 2	1 02	@ 1 03
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	35	@ 38
EGGS—Fresh	24	@ 25
PORK—Mess	16 75	@17 00
LARD	11	@ 11¼

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 36	@ 1 40
No. 2	1 28	@ 1 29
CORN—No. 2	61	@ 62
OATS—No. 2	41	@ 42
RYE—No. 1	94	@ 95
BARLEY—No. 2	91	@ 92
PORK—Mess	16 50	@16 75
LARD	10¾	@ 11

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 32	@ 1 33
CORN—Mixed	63	@ 63
OATS—No. 2	45	@ 46
RYE	94	@ 95
PORK—Mess	17 25	@17 50
LARD	11	@ 11¼

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 36	@ 1 37
CORN	66	@ 67
OATS	47	@ 48
RYE	1 03	@ 1 04
PORK—Mess	16 50	@16 75
LARD	10¾	@ 11

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 30	@ 1 33
No. 2 Red	1 34	@ 1 35
CORN	65	@ 66
OATS	45	@ 46

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice	6 50	@ 9 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 32	@ 1 34
CORN—Mixed	64	@ 66
OATS—Mixed	46	@ 47
BARLEY (per cental)	2 00	@ 2 20
PORK—Mess	17 25	@17 50

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 34	@ 1 35
CORN—No. 2	62	@ 64
OATS	46	@ 48

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	6 00	@ 6 25
Fair	5 25	@ 5 50
Common	4 00	@ 5 00
HOGS	5 20	@ 5 45
SHEEP	3 80	@ 4 00