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Railroads and the Farmers.

Colonel W. F. Vilas, the famous Wisconsin orator, delivered the annual address before the Minnesota State Fair, and chose for his theme the "Railroads and the Farmers," and tried to point out their reciprocity of interest. A few extracts from his admirable speech will interest the reader:

"Before railroads were devised, there was no extensive freight communication but by water. And that was valueless unless conveniently accessible. From this the agriculture of past ages gathered around the seas and lakes, or lined the river's margin. It girt the Mediterranean, and made famous the valley of the Nile. The unwatered world of the interior was left to the wandering nomad or the forest barbarian. It was the unknown region full of mysterious terrors. The great Hercynian wood was the home of beasts, brute and human, the latter the ever impending peril, and finally the destroyer of the civilization of the world. The reserve corps of barbarism lay back on the plains of Russia and Tartary, which nourished the fierce savages who could live on equine flesh and carouse on the milk of mares. So, too, water communication was slow and tedious, even when accessible. That is true, especially of inland navigation. It is weeks by water from St. Paul to New York, though the aid of steam be invoked; and in northern climes navigation is available for but half the year. Your magnificent wheat fields would mostly be unbroken, farmers of Minnesota, had not the invention and enterprise of other men, stimulated by your demands, laid the double-lined highway by which the freight-car bears your precious berry to the sea, and the Indian would still be master of the Territories of the West.

Your lands derive their value, your industry its reward, your homes the luxuries and many of the comforts they exhibit, from the well-abused railroads of the continent.

But while we do them justice, let us not forget there are doubtless many faults to be corrected and abuses to be reformed in the administration of these highways. Corporate powers and corporate values have advanced with a more rapid step than the invention of our statesmen and law-makers. The agency of the corporation is comparatively modern, and, like the agency of steam, is a mighty power. Unless subdued by proper appliances of law sufficient to control it we are liable to disasters as ruinous to our welfare as the accidents which sometimes befall the train are destructive of life.

But I must not protract this weary hour to discuss this problem foreign to my subject. Important as it is, we need not fear it. The railroad rightly used, is the friend of the farmer and the whole people. It is the paramount interest of its owners that it should so remain. They dare not make it an enemy, and when we reflect that a single invention—the steel rail—has reduced the freight tariff forty per centum, we may trust somewhat to time and genius to relieve the inconveniences, and continue to enjoy its blessings with composure."

MR. ROBERTS PAYS HIS FARE.

The Pennsylvania's President Sticks to the Rule He Made.

Philadelphia Press.

In the early part of the week George H. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, went to New York to arrange for the running of the New York and Chicago limited express on a quicker schedule in order to keep ahead of Vanderbilt. Mr. Roberts did not go in his private car, but rode as an ordinary passenger. When the idea of the new "Chicago limited" was conceived, President Roberts issued an order that no person should be allowed to ride free on that train and that no passes of any character should be accepted as fare. All passes issued now are stamped across their face with a stencil in red ink. "Not good on New York and Chicago limited." When Mr. Roberts returned to the city on Tuesday last, he came over on the new train. The conductor came through as usual, collected the tickets and punched them with care and on reaching Mr. Roberts lifted his hat and bowed politely and started on.

"Hold on," shouted President Roberts to the conductor, "what are your instructions about collecting fares on this train?"

"We are not to allow any dead heads," said the conductor, not knowing whether to smile or look serious.

"Well, then," said the Pensylvania's president, "why didn't you demand my fare?"

The conductor stood dazed and trembling in his boots as the railroad magnate took out his pocket-book, handed the conductor a $5 bill and asked, "How much is the fare?" He then added, "I made that rule and I don't intend to break it myself and I don't want you to disobey it."

The conductor handed him his change and the president resumed reading his paper.

Buttons are more beautiful than ever. The new silver filigree are of Italian character, or they are made very open, and show underneath colored satin grounds. Metal buttons and those of composition have every possible shade of color. Dark pearls divided in half are set upon a surface with the effect of embossing.

Did you Know it?

Some people suffer for years from weak kidneys and torpid bowels and liver. If you know such a person tell them that Kidney-Wort is a certain cure. It can now be had in either liquid form or as a dry vegetable powder. The same effect either way.—*Evansville Tribune.*

TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—When the Court opened, Scoville made a formal request for the papers taken from Guiteau at the time of his arrest, stating that they were of material evidence for the defense, and since the prosecution had not needed them, he could see no reason why they should be withheld.

The District Attorney offered to furnish copies of the papers, but Guiteau insisted upon his rights in the matter, and asked for the originals.

Pending the discussion, Guiteau insisted upon being heard, and said: "I can throw a light upon this. At the time of my arrest I had forty or fifty editorial slips, showing the political situation in May and June last. These slips show the action and one of the forces that impelled me on to the President. They are very important, as they show the gist of the whole matter. There were forty of fifty slips that were denouncing President Garfield. It was living on such ideas as these that I was finally impelled on to the President with my inspiration."

Col. Corkhill interposed again, saying: "If I will enable you to get through to-day, I will send for them at once."

During the momentary lull in the proceedings Guiteau desired to make a personal explanation saying he had used the expression yesterday that "Julius" was too suggestive of the negro race, and for that reason he had dropped it from his name. His prejudice was begotten twenty years ago. He meant no disrespect to any person or any race, particularly to the colored race, for they were more highly thought of than the white race nowadays.

Scoville continued by reading Guiteau's letters. He read the letter written by Guiteau to his father in which he spoke of having gotten into some trouble, and in which he asked for money.

The assassin explained, saying: "One of my clients, arrested on account of little difference of twenty dollars between us. As soon as the attention of the District Attorney was called to the matter I was released. I never ought to have been arrested, but it got into the papers, and did me a good deal of harm. I had been in the theology business some time, and, as usual, was out of money.

As the reading of the letter was concluded, Guiteau again interrupted, saying: "I never got much from my father. He got down on me because I left the Oneida Community. We could never after that agree on that miserable, stinking Community business.

I am mad every time I think of it. It kept me out of fellowship with my father up to the time of his death.

Scoville, resuming, alluded to Guiteau's career as a politician, and drew the conclusion that his intellect was deficient. This view aroused the prisoner at once and he began a series of interruptions, protesting against Scoville's conclusion as false. When reference was made to his running around from one committee room to another seeking to be employed as campaign speaker and his failure to obtain recognition, was mentioned, Guiteau shouted angrily, "'Twasn't because I had no ability, but I was not known. I had ideas but not reputation. They wanted big guns, like Gen. Gaant and Senator Conkling—men who would draw there."

In direct contradiction of his counsel's declaration to the jury yesterday that Guiteau was a man who never made a joke in his life he looked up with an amused smile and added, "I suppose I'd draw now." This provoked general laughter, which was promply suppressed by the judge; who struggled to disguise a smile upon his own features.

Scoville continued upon the same line and criticised Guiteau's speech entitled "Garfield vs. Hancock." "It was," he said. "more of a jumble of ideas collated from newspapers and from speeches of others. No one but a crazy man would have imagined, as Guiteau did, that this speech possessed any merit."

Guiteau became more and more restless, and in the most excited manner yet shown by him shouted to Scoville: "I object to your theory on that score, and when you try to make out I'm a fool, I'm down on you. I want you to tell the truth, but you needn't try to make me out a fool. I say the Deity inspired my act, and he will take care of it. I want the truth, and that's all there is about it."

Col. Corkhill arose to protest against the interruptions of the prisoner, when Guiteau waved his hand to him patronizingly and said: "It is not necessary to make any remarks, Colonel. Just let the matter drop."

Scoville was willing to agree to any measures the District Attorney might suggest to quiet the raving prisoner.

Davidge desired to suggest a way to prevent his outbreaks. He attributed them entirely to Scoville's course in commenting upon the evidence already submitted, and his attempt to argue from it a mental infirmity on the part of the prisoner.

Guiteau listened intently, and striking his clinched hand upon the table in front of him exclaimed; "I agree with that all through, and I desire to thank the prosecution, every one of them, for the liberal spirit they have shown. I think Col. Corkhill made a fine opening. There was not any bitterness at all in his speech, and I thank him for it." Guiteau continued to interject his observations upon Scoville's theory, that he (Guiteau) was deficient in intellect, and protested that he would not allow his counsel to make him out a fool. After a few minutes Guiteau subsided and promised the Court he would keep quiet. Scoville concluded the opening without further interruption or incident.

H. M. Davis, Erie, Pa., testified to the knowledge of the insanity of one of Guiteau's aunts, Mrs. Thos. Wilcoxson, of Freeport, Ill. He knew Guiteau's father and described his peculiarities. Dr. John A. Rice, of Minton, Wis., practicing physician for 26 years, testified that he examined the prisoner in 1876 and came to the conclusion he was insane. His insanity was emotional rather than intellect. There appeared to be an impairment of judgment but not much of any impairment of intellect. He told his friends Guiteau ought to be secluded. Witness had treated his father and did not think him insane. Recess.

After the recess the witness again took the stand, and said: Did not see Guiteau after he had run away from Scoville's house in Beaver Lake, Wis.

Prisoner—I returned to Chicago and opened a law office. Did not run away.

Frank L. Union, of Boston, testified to the hiring for Guiteau of Investigator Hall. His bills proclaimed: "Do not fail to hear Hon. Charles J. Guiteau, the little Giant from the West. He will show that two-thirds of the race are going down to perdition."

Prisoner—That is a liberal estimate. [Laughter.]

Witness—There were about fifty persons at the lecture. At the end of half an hour the lecturer evidently became disgusted with himself and left in a great hurry.

Prisoner—"I was disgusted at the audience."

Witness—"After he had gone the audience agreed the man was crazy. Guiteau came around the next day and asked for the hall again. He said he was not crazy but inspired; that God was his father and counsellor, and he did nothing wrong. He said in a serious manner he belonged to the firm of Jesus Christ & Company. He was sure witness was doomed. (Laughter.) He said he knew the way to heaven and hell, and if witness did what he told him he would go to heaven, if not to hell."

Question by Davidge—"Suppose at the time of the lecture, Guiteau had struck you would you have struck him back?"

Ans—"No."

Prisoner—"I don't strike persons."

Witness said he appeared as a witness impelled by the reading of Scoville's appeal for witnesses. Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington, stated that the prisoner had boarded at her house in March, 1881. The only reason she knew for his leaving was because he didn't pay his board.

Prisoner—I was there a month. I paid $5 and I owe her $20. They are very nice ladies and that is all there is about it. Tell everybody tha if you want to.

Scoville—What was the particular occasion of his leaving?

Witness—He transacted his business with the head waiter.

Prisoner—There was nothing said at all. I got the money and paid $5. The rest I had to use. I stayed a week or two longer on the strength of that, and that is all there is about it. This kind of evidence is irrelevant and I object to it. (Laughter). After a pause: I presume there were people in the house who thought me a little cranky. There is no doubt about that at all. If you want to prove it, prove by them. I did not have any conversation with the ladies, it was all done by notes. They were too kind-hearted and polite to annoy me about board bills, and that is all about it. I wan facts. They are nice ladies, Christian ladies, good people every way. It is a good place to board. [Laughter.] General Logan and a lot of high-toned people board there and recommend it as a boarding-house."

Witness stated that Guiteau was abrupt in his manner at table and there was a want of etiquette.

Prisoner—"I did not know anything about the people at the table, and of course I kept my mouth shut. I did not enter into conversation with them, that was all the abruptness."

Norwood Damon, Boston, who attended the lecture in Investigator Hall, said all he could understand from the lecture was that the people of Boston and two-thirds of mankind generally would probably go down to perdition. I supposed the man was insane.

George W. Olds, of Michigan, testified to Mrs. Scoville charging Guiteau with being crazy and saying he had attempted to kill her, and asking the witness to put him off the place. Witness related how Guiteau soaped hickory trees, insisting that they were fruit trees, and how when weeding he pulled up more strawberries and turnips than weeds.

The prisoner. "I think we have had enough of this kind of talk;" (to Scoville, who tried to keep him quiet) "keep quiet yourself;" (to the court) "the fact is that during the fall of 1875 I spent several months trying to get hold of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*. I exhausted myself on that, and along in the spring I had not much law business. Mr. Scoville had a very fine farm and country seat in Wisconsin, and I went there in the summer of 1876 to spend a couple of months. I did try to do some farming-work to pay for my board. That is all there is in that kind of talk. I went back to Chicago and opened a law office, and did well there. I always did well with me when I stuck to my business."

The District Attorney objected to the question put by Scoville to witness.

Prisoner—(To District Attorney.) I hope you gentlemen will insist upon order in this matter, and not allow this kind of thing to go on. It has no bearing on this case at all, and I will not have it.

Witness was asked further as to Guiteau's troubles with Mrs. Scoville.

Prisoner—It is not true. I never had any trouble with anybody. I want absolute truth, and when the defense comes in with such nonsense I want to protest against it, and want you gentlemen (addressing the prosecuting attorney) to sustain me in it.

Davidge—We will get it all right.

Prisoner—Very well, sir.

Scoville (to witness)—Did you form any opinion as to whether he was sane or insane?

Prisoner—I object; the witness is not an expert.

The cross examination was very searching, and the story of the axe scene with Mrs. Scoville having been again alluded to, the prisoner declared it to be a lie. That was the short way to put it. He had shown no anger to his sister at all, though no doubt she thought so. As a matter of fact it was all nonsense.

In redirect examination reference was made to the incident of Guiteau's soaping hickory trees.

Prisoner—"I remember of hearing of that soap business, but I did not care anything about it. I was studying theology at the time."

Adjourned until Friday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Immediately upon the opening of the Court, Scoville stated that Guiteau desired to make statement. No objection being made Guiteau read from manuscript substantially as follows:

I propose to have all facts bearing on this case to go to Court and jury, and to do this I have been forced to interrupt the counsel and witnesses, who were mistaken as to the supposed facts. I meant no discourtesy to them, or any one. Any fact in my career bearing on the question who fired that shot, the Deity or myself, is of vital importance in this case, and I propose that it go to the jury. Hence my personal, political and theological record may be developed. I am glad that Your Honor and the opposing counsel are disposed to give the historical review of my life, and I ask the press and the public to do likewise. All I ask is absolute justice, and I shall not permit any crooked work. I have no idea my counsel want crooked work. They are often mistaken on supposed facts, and I shall have to correct them. Last spring certain newspapers in New York and Washington were bitterly denouncing the President for breaking up the Republican party by improper appointments. I would like those newspapers to reprint those editorials now, and see how they would look and sound. In attempting to remove the President I only did what the papers said ought to be done. Since July 24 they have been defying the President and denouncing one for doing the very thing they said ought to be done. I want the newspapers and doctors who actually killed the President to share with me the odium of his death. I never would have shot him of my own volition, notwithstanding those newspapers, if I had not been commissioned by Deity to do the deed. But this fact does not relieve the newspapers from the supposed disgrace of the President's removal. If he had been properly treated he would have been alive to-day. It has been published that I am in fear of death. It is false. I have always been a religious man, and an active worker for God.

Some people think I am a murderer, but the Lord does not, for he inspired the act, as in the case of Abraham and some of the other cases in the Bible. The assault made upon me last Saturday by a crank has been condemned by the press. The eyes of the civilized world are watching this case, and it behooves this Court and the metropolitan police to protect me at all hazards. I hereby warn all cranks, of high or low degree, to keep away from me, under penalty of instant death. He would have been shot dead but for the rearing of the horses in the van as the officer was shooting. The horses shook the van so he lost his aim, and though the van pursued him he temporarily escaped. I waste my argument on cranks. All they can see in this case is a policeman's revolver. Again I say, if they value their lives they must keep away from me. I desire the Court and the jury to dispose of this case on the facts and the law, and leave all responsibility about it to the verdict."

Scoville then referred to his previous demands for certain printed newspaper slips which were taken from Guiteau at the time of his arrest.

Scoville called John A. Logan for the defense. The witness did not respond, however. Guiteau, who seemed greatly excited, here broke in again, and shouted: "There is another matter I want to speak about right now. I understood my divorced wife is to be brought here as a witness against me. If that is so, there will be trouble. She was a poor unfortunate thing, and I never should have married her, but if she comes in here to testify against me and do me any harm, I'll rip up her whole record. She was seduced in Philadelphia, and had a child before I married her.

With great difficulty, Scoville, after some minutes of expostulation, succeeded in quieting Guiteau. Two other witnesses were called, but failed to respond. Joseph B. Smith, of Freeport, Ill. testified as to his acquaintance with Guiteau formerly.

E. O. Foss testified as to the scene at the depot the morning of the shooting.

Charles H. Reed, Chicago, detailed several incidents in Guiteau's career as a lawyer at Chicago. Witness was Prosecuting Attorney for twelve years and met Guiteau frequently, but his relations with him were never intimate. He had loaned him money, which is now due. He always regarded him as a very earnest, sincere man, but unbalanced. He never saw any indications of violence and always deemed him a harmless man until recently.

After recess Scoville asked for an attachment against Emory H. Storrs. He understood Storrs had been served with a subpœna but positively refused to come. On account of a possible doubt regarding the actual service, he would postpone the application for the present.

The prisoner here expressed the hope that Storrs would not be attached unless necessary, because he was a very nice fellow.

H. B. Ambering, at present a lawyer of Williamsport, Pa., who formerly lived at Freeport Ill., testified to the peculiarities of Luther W. Guiteau. Davidge questioned witness very searchingly regarding the letter his son, at his request, had written Mr. Oliver, of Freeport, inquiring as to the strange actions of Luther W. Guiteau.

Witness replied that he told his son to write such a letter, not out of any love for Charles J. Guiteau, but out of respect for the family. "I loved L. W. Guiteau, said he, dramatically, "as I did my own brother."

Q.—You have been a sort of consulting counsel in the case.

A.—I gave Scoville all the assistance I could. I prepared a brief on the insanity question. I don't want to disguise anything. I assisted Scoville in every way, matter and form in this case. I have no love for the prisoner; none whatever. Because I say to you I thought it was a terrible wrong in shooting the President and I think so to-day. Witness stated that he had no acquaintance with the prisoner, but subsequently said that the prisoner had made threats against him.

"Why," broke in the prisoner, "I never saw you before in my life, till you came to the jail Saturday."

Scoville then questioned the witness about the threat, and in a prolix was he told of a lyceum they had in Freeport.

Prisoner—I have not been in Freeport for 20 years. It must have been when I was a boy.

Witness—I wasn't talking to you, sir.

Prisoner—But I was talking to you.

Witness—You are not fit to talk. The witness said that at the debate there was Coffin and Guiteau on one side and himself and Dexter Knowlton the other. Witness said a good deal and wound up the debate by saying the old gentleman was best qualified to fill a position with an apron on from his chin to his toes and a knife in his hand in a kitchen of the Oneida community peeling potatoes.

Thomas North, of Chicago., formerly of Freeport, testified that Luther Guiteau was not of right mind. The prisoner was an exaggerated facsimile of his father. Never saw anything hypocritical or dishonest in the prisoner. His father was an intensely sincere man. He related a peculiar mode of saying grace at table of the elder Guiteau, which included the use of the words: "I confess Christ within me with thankful heart for this food; I thank Christ for this dinner," etc. On one of these occasions, after grace had been said, Charles Guiteau, of Julius, as they called him, then came to the table late and was spoken to by his father in a peremptory and offensive tone. Charles, passing behind his father's chair, struck his father on the back or neck. The two clinched and struggled, Charles finally surrendering. Then they withdrew from the table, talked the matter over, came back and went on with the meal. This was a sudden outburst on both sides.

Prisoner—"My mother died when I was several years old and my father remained a widower until I was twelve. During these years we were very intimate but after we married there was more or less alienation between us."

Witness spoke of the Oneida community. Luthur Guiteau was a thorough believer in the tenets of that community, and desired his family to join it. His wife, however, did not wish her children to join it and objected going there herself.

The prisoner—That was my step mother. My mother had been dead a good many years. If she had been alive I would never have behaved in that way.

The witness related how at religious and social circles the old gentleman told how himself and wife were ready to join the Oneida Community, but were violently opposed by a son of 20 or 25 years. Luther Guiteau jumped from his seat and exclaimed: "Take the knife and slay him as Abraham did Isaac." His manner was so exceedingly shocking it paralyzed the tongues of every one present. Luther attended church, occasionally the Presbyterian, sometimes the Methodist.

Prisoner—"His idea was that he was so good he didn't go to church—was church unto himself."

Witness spoke of the prisoner when an office boy. He noticed an offensive egotism, as though he desired to do more than he was capable of doing; wished to usurp the duties of other deputy clerks. His greatest quality seemed to be egotism. He was 15 or 16 years old when he commenced working in the office. "I always felt when I was in contact with him as if porcupine quills were coming out."

Prisoner—"You and I did not agree very well at that time. That was the reason I did not like you then. I like you now better than I ever liked you in my life.

Witness testified about Abraham Guiteau, Luther's brother. His condition of mind was so weak it was unsafe to entrust him with business.

Davidge questioned as to the religious circle to which the witness had alluded. It came out that this circle was a branch of the Oneida Community without any particular organization. Witness thought that the Oneida idea of marriage might be realized some time in the indefinite future.

The prisoner wound up the session by saying that Noyes' theory was this: Religion first, then socialism. He said no man had a right to touch socialism until he was associated with the Saviour. It was his stinking fanaticism.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—Upon opening the Criminal Court Scoville read a telegram from Emory A. Storrs, Chicago, saying he could not possibly, at present, owing to professional engagements, come to Washington to testify. Scoville said under the circumstances he would not insist upon an attachment for Storrs.

Davidge, speaking for the prosecution, was willing to have Storrs put upon the stand any time during the progress of the trial, and the understanding was accepted by all parties.

Thomas North then resumed the witness stand, and was cross examined very closely and at great length by Davidge. Guiteau interrupted at the very outset, and protested that there was no truth in the witness' statement. Witness was being questioned in relation to a fight between Guiteau and his father L. W. Guiteau. He had a good memory and could remember most everything, but did not recall any such scene.

Just as the witness was released from the stand Guiteau improved the momentary lull to make his first speech of the day. He said: "I notice my friend, Henry Ward Beecher, is doing some cranky work on this case. I used to attend his church and prayer meetings, and if your Honor knew him as well as I do you would not pay any attention to him. There are a good many people that think he is badly cranked socially, and have no doubt that Mrs. Tilton told the truth and that he lied about it, and I tell him so publicly"

"Oh, well, well, prisoner, that will do for you," said Davidge.

Guiteau was apparently satisfied and nodded with a smile saying, "That's all right, Judge, I have had my say on Beecher. I am satisfied."

The next witness was Senator Logan, of Illinois. As he was sworn the prisoner greeted him with "How are you Mr. Senator, I'm glad to see you." But the greeting met with no response. Witness detailed two interviews had with the prisoner. The first was about the 12th or 15th of March last. The prisoner came to his room uninvited. He did not know who he was. The first thing the prisoner did was to pull a pamphlet out of his pocket and handed it to witness, saying it was a speech he had delivered in a recent canvass and asked witness to read it. Witness declined reading it at the time, but said he would take pleasure in reading it afterward. It was a speech intitled "Garfield against Hancock." The prisoner then said, "That speech elected Garfield President of the United States." He then commenced talking about the position he desired, saying he had the promise of an appointment as Consul-General to France. He said he had seen Secretary of State Blaine, who promised him this appointment provided he could get Senator Logan's recommendation. Witness said: "I do not know you, and cannot recommend you." The prisoner then said he resided in Chicago, and was the constituent of the witness and the witness was under obligation to recommend him. He also told the witness that he had been to New York during the canvass to see the Republican National Committee there in regard to entering the campaign. He said the President was a friend of his and that he had seen General Garfield somewhere not in Washington, and that he was satisfied that the President was favorably disposed to his appointment, and he would get it especially if he (witness) would recommend him. The witness again declined. The prisoner then took out of his pocket a sheet of foolscap with about three lines written very close to the top, it was a recommendation for his appointment. He wanted witness to sign it, but the witness declined and got rid of him as soon as possible.

Q.—Why?

A.—He did not impress me as a person whom I would recommend for an office of that character or any other office. I treated him politely and politely as I could, but was [illegible] of getting rid of him.

Q.—Was there anything particularly [illegible] ble in his appearance?

A.—He was rather peculiarly clad [illegible] soo, there being snow on the street at [illegible] He had on his feet a pair of sandals or [illegible] something of the kind, and no stockings, a light pair of pantaloons and an ordinary [illegible] A day or two afterwards he came again [illegible] my room uninvited and still insisted on [illegible] signing the recommendation, reiterating [illegible] statement of his having the promise of a [illegible] if I would recommend him. I again decl[illegible] I had in the meantime out of courtesy read [illegible] speech. He was a little more excited in [illegible] second interview than the first. I tried to [illegible] rid of him as soon as possible and said to h[illegible] that "the first time I see the Secretary of Sta[illegible] I will mention your case to him." I did no[illegible] say that I would recommend him, but simpl[illegible] would mention the case and intended to do so [illegible] but probably in a different form from what he [illegible] expected.

Q.—From what you saw of the prisoner on those occasions, and from what was said and done by him, did you form any opinion as to his mental soundness or unsoundness?

A.—I am not an expert and do not kno[illegible] whether I should answer your question.

Court—You may give an opinion in accordance with your observations.

Witness—I thought there was some derangement in his mental organization, but to what extent I could not say. When I went down to breakfast that morning I saw him at the table as a boarder. I called the landlady and asked her if she knew that gentleman. She gave [illegible] name and said he had told her he was a constituent of mine.

Q.—What was your expression of opinion to the landlady at that time?

A.—I said this: "I don't think he is a proper person to have in your boarding house." She asked why, and I said, "I think he is a little 'off' in his head," or some language of that kind. She asked what I meant, and I said I thought he was a little crazy and she had better not have him around her boarders. That's about the conversation we had.

The cross examination was very brief and no new points were developed.

John A. Morse, colored, attorney-at-law, saw Guiteau at the White House during March and April; took him to be a crazy man.

Mrs. Scoville then took the stand and gave a biographical sketch of Guiteau's life, commencing with his early childhood.

When Charles was twelve years old he lived with witness for a year in Chicago, where he went to school. She recollected nothing especially about him then, except that he was very affectionate and she was very much attached to him. Five or six years later he went to Ann Arbor to school. She went there to see him, as she had been informed how he was going on worse than his father had ever done. She found he had abandoned his studies, and was giving his whole time to studying the publications of the Oneida Community. She argued with him for a whole evening, appealing to him to go on quietly like other men, and give up all that stuff. Her appeals had no effect, and she made up her mind he was indeed crazy. She told her uncle, who lived in Ann Arbor, to pay no more attention to him, but let him go his own way, as he was "clear gone daft." She afterwards visited him at the Oneida Community but had scarcely any conversation with him as they were not left alone together for a moment. She noticed he acted like a person who had been bewildered, struck on the head or partially lost his mind.

Prisoner—I had been there three years at that time, and was right in the heart of their fanaticism.

Witness related the prisoner's history, including his admission to the bar (at which she was very much surprised), his marriage and separation from his wife down to the time he visited her in Wisconsin in 1875. She noticed then a great change in his personal appearance. He was also very hard to get along with and used to get in a "hifalutin" state. He seemed willing to do anything he was told, but got very much befogged and could not do it. She related an incident of his attacking her with an axe. She had given him no provocation, but had got out of patience with him. It was not the axe that frightened her so much as the look of his face. He looked like a wild animal.

While the direct examination of the witness was still in progress, court adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Criminal Court room was deeply crowded this morning, and at 10 o'clock Mrs. Scoville resumed her testimony. She described Guiteau's actions during his visit to her in 1878, and said she was then convinced he was insane and should be put in an asylum.

"The witness does not understand the rules of evidence, gentlemen," said Scoville.

"Yes, but are supposed to," was the reply.

The witness was asked if she had ever before been upon the witness stand, and replied with much emphasis, "no, and I'm no lawyer, either."

Mrs. Scoville's examination was concluded.

The cross-examination was postponed to allow Geo. D. Burroughs, Chicago, to testify, as he desired to leave the city. The witness boarded with Scoville at the time of Guiteau's visit in 1878, and made up his mind that the prisoner was either a fool or crazy. He was satisfied Guiteau was unsettled in his intellect.

There was a brief interval before the next witness appeared, and Guiteau took advantage of the opportunity and broke out with, "I desire to tell all these crank newspaper men that I appear here as my own counsel. That is my answer to all the silly stuff they have been delivering themselves of for some days past. Some of these newspaper men have gone crazy. I appear here as my own counsel, as I have a right to under the law and constitution of America."

No effort was made to check Guiteau, and no notice whatever was taken of the interruption by the court.

C. S. Jocelyn, of Oneida community, thought Guiteau's marked character was intense egotism.

John W. Guiteau, brother of the prisoner, was examined. He had not been on good terms with his brother for some years, but had not doubted his sanity until he received some letters in October. Since he had come on here and had seen his brother in the court-room and at the jail, he had become satisfied he was insane. On being cross-examined, witness admitted that before he came to Washington he had always in talking of the case said he believed his brother was responsible; he believed him responsible but not sane. Responsible, because as he thought at some period in his life the prisoner had voluntarily surrendered himself to evil practices rather than good.

Guiteau winced under these statements, evidently fearing his brother's candor was injuring the case, and with considerable bitterness interrupted. "My brother and I have not been on good terms for fifteen years: he always symphathized with my father on that one idea community business—while Scoville and my sister sympathized with me. The last time I saw my brother in Boston we had some angry words, so he does not come here to testify for me with the ordinary force a brother usually does come and I'm glad to find he has changed his views however. In my case I want the public to understand about this." Guiteau continued to interrupt, explain and correct witness. Once Judge Davidge attempted to stop him but he waved his hand impressively saying, "You keep quiet Judge, if you please."

Shortly after, witness was asked in connection with the incident he had related if he at that time thought the prisoner insane. Guiteau quickly anticipated his reply by saying: "Why, of course he has always thought I was badly cracked." Witness said he never detected the slightest traces of insanity in his father.

After recess J. W. Guiteau resumed the stand: He had heard his uncle Abraham was insane. His uncle Francis Wilson Guiteau, mentioned in the family as "Francie Guiteau, second," died in the asylum; he understood that in early life Francis had fought a duel with a rival in love; witness had understood that his uncle had killed the man but the records of the asylum showed that his insanity had been caused by mortification at the fighting of a sham duel. Besides Abby Maynard, daughter of his aunt Julia, and Augustus Perrer, who was a cousin of the witness, had never heard of any other case of insanity in the family.

Scoville—What is your opinion now as to your father's sanity?

A.—I think he was sane.

Q.—What do you mean by saying your brother was possessed of a demon or devil?

A.—Religious theory is, there are two forces in the universe, one under Satan or the devil, and one under God or Jesus Christ. My father held this view, and I so believed at the same time. In my brother's life, as he had a free will to choose good or evil, he must have, through his evil, through his wilfulness, through his stubbornness, and through his perversity of nature, allowed Satan to gain such control over him; he was under Satan's power. That idea is the one in which I based the opinion that my brother was morally responsible to God, but perhaps not responsible according to human or legal responsibility, being in one sense insane.

Prisoner—"You have that thing wrong side up."

Witness—"Perhaps I have."

Prisoner—"That's very poor theology and a very poor position for you to take."

Sarah Parker, of Chicago, widow of Agustus and cousin of the prisoner, testified that her husband died in an insane asylum. The prisoner and his wife came to her home in Chicago. The witness had then two children, a son and a daughter, 12 and 13 years old. She had requested the prisoner to cease visiting her home, because he had proposed to educate her daughter so as to marry him. This was in 1876. Soon after her husband became insane the prisoner seemed to have fallen very desperately in love with her little daughter and to want to marry her.

A[illegible]ry common form of insanity," Davidge pu[illegible]

[illegible]d she was a very handsome girl, too," [illegible] the prisoner.

[illegible]r daughter complained to witness that the [illegible]oner used to follow her on the street, want[illegible] to talk to her, and she was afraid to go out alone. His daughter thought him crazy and told her so. Witness thought him crazy and thought so when she first saw him ten or eleven years ago. She thought his mind was cracked.

Fernando Jones, Chicago, who, in 1878, had boarded at the same house with Guiteau and had been on the Board of Trustees who had supervision over the insane asylum at Jefferson, considered Guiteau of unsound mind, and what some authorities would say in a state of incipient insanity.

Cross-examined—Witness stated that [illegible] he had paid several visits to Guiteau for the purpose of helping him out of a difficulty—something in regard to collecting money and not paying it over.

Prisoner—That part of the statement is incorrect. I boarded some years ago in the same house with him—a high[illegible] on Michigan avenue, Chicago—and [illegible] probably he and other people thought me [illegible] cranky at the time.

Buzzes of expectancy ran through the assemblage as Scoville asked that the prisoner be sworn. The prisoner nervously peoceeded to the stand in custody of two deputies and the oath was administered to him. He then whispered, to a policeman near by, and immediately the deputies ranged themselves shoulder to shoulder behind the prisoner, who, apparently relieved case, said inquiringly to the court, "I can sit down?"

[illegible] replied the court, and the prisoner [illegible]

Scoville then stated [illegible] merely wanted the prisoner to identify some letters.

Prisoner—I understand from Scoville that I am to do is to identify some letters. I do not appear as a witness aside from that.

Scoville then presented a number of letters, dating from 1857 to 1868, which were identified by the prisoner, who made running comments upon his penmanship. "This does not look like my present handwriting. There is decided improvement shown here. This is better than I can do now. This is as fine as steel plate." There were about twenty letters which had been written by the prisoner to his father, his sister, Mrs. Scoville, and his brother, J. W. Guiteau and to Mr. Scoville.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Immediately upon the opening of court Guiteau was called to the witness stand and took his place, closely watched and guarded by the police and court officers. He was asked by Sc