#### THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

MR. SCOVILLE resumed his argument in the Guiteau case on the morning of the 20th, calling especial attention to the testimony of Dr. Hamilton, whom he termed "one of the Government conspirators." He said that from the very start Dr. Hamilton had perverted his testimony and studiously made use of the hardest adjectives, showing the intensity of his feeling, as though every effort on his part was designed to secure beyond peradventure the conviction of the prisoner. "In short." Mr. Scoville said, "his feelings led him to transcend Scould state, "his feelings is a him to transcene the bounds of truth, and these expressions are used by him, as if appears to me, for the ex-press purpose of manufacturing a feeling in your minds against the prisoner." Mr. Scoville continued, with frequent interruptions on the part of the District-Attorney. Taking up the diagram of Guilteau's head offered in evidence by Dr. Hamilton, Mr. Scoville, said: "I proby Dr. Hamilton, Mr. Scoville said: "I pro-pose to show you that Dr. Kempster lied when he told you that this diagram was a correct representation of the shape of Guilteau's head. He attempted to convince you that Guilteau had an unusually symmetrical head, and I propose to show you that his evidence in this respect was absolutely false." Mr. Scoville contended that Dr. Gray's tables of homicides by insame persons were prepared for this case, and do not correspond with the tables for the same years in Gray's official reports. In read-ing an account of one case, of homicid e. Scorepresentation of the shape of Guiteau's head. same years in Gray's official reports. In read-ing an account of one case of homicide, Sco-ville said: "Had the District-Attorney been there, he would have said, probably, 'Put him on trial for murder, and hang him; this is a case of devilish depravity." After recess Mr. Scoville said the laws were framed for the punishment of same people, not the insame. "When a man of same people, not the insame. "When a man has overstepped the boundary line of sanity, and has committed crime, he should not be punished as should a sane man. If you find a rea-sonable doubt, as the law mercifully declares, sonable doubt, as the hw mercifully declares, of his sanity, you shall give him the benefit of it. The object of human punishment is not for revenge." Mr. Scoville discussed at some length the demoralizing influence of the scaf-fold, and expressed his opinion that crimes would be diminished by the abolition of capi-tal punishment. He then proceeded to antici-pate the argument of Judge Porter, and to point out to the jury the fallacy of the argu-ments which he predicted Judge Porter would advance to support the theory of the prosecu-tion and to secure the hanging of Guiteau. In conclusion he suid: "It has often been said that our jury trials are a farce, and I have in my practice frequently heard it said that the jury system ought to be abolished—because juries make a mis-take, because they are influenced by the clo-quence of advocates, because they are influquence of advocates, because they are influ-enced, not by justice, not by evidence, but by the last address—but, gentlemen, I thank God that there was a time when my English ances-tors stood up against wrong and injustice, and wrested from a despot the right of trial by jury, and I have never yet seen the time when I would wish to see that right abolished. I feel more secure and more safe in this mode of the administration of justice than in any other. So long as juries are honest, it does not re-quire that you should have read Kent or Blackstone. It requires that you should have honest hearts and clear heads, and above all, that you should be fearless to find for the right, regardless of what may come, regardless of whether your fellow-men may approve it or not. This is what I shall expect of you, gentiemen, and I believe that you will do it. I leave the case with you, gentlemen, thanking you for your kind attention." The District-Attorney stated that, on behalf of the Government, he would withdraw all ob-

Jection to Guiteau's addressing the jury. Judge Cox said he had decided to allow the prisoner to speak, and the latter said he should deliver to the jury the speech already pub-lished. The Court hereupon adjourned with the understanding that Guiteau would speak on the following day.

THE Guiteau trial opened on the morning of the 19th with a short speech from the prisoner, complimenting the New York Court of Appeals upon its alleged decision in relation to the question of insanity, from which the de-fense claim to derive some comfort. Mr. Scoville then resamed his argument and attempted to show from the evidence that, at the time of th <sup>1</sup> shooting, the prisoner was perfectly calm and cool, and in condition, as regards nerves and intellect, at variance with the hypothesis f sanity under such circumstances. He com-lained that the prosecution had failed to call plained that the prosecution had failed to call Detective McElfresh, whose evidence would have been of service to the prisoner. The pris-oner stated that Judge Porter had been pre-tending to be sick for two days. He hoped it would be providential to keep him sick. He hoped the Lord would take him down below quick and then send for Corkhill. As Mr. Sco-ville proceeded Mr. Corkhill made frequent and slighting comments until, becoming irri-tated, he turned upan the District-Attorney and denounced his untair conduct, and in-stanced his production as evidence a letter and denounced his unitair conduct, and in-stanced his production as evidence a letter written by the prisoner which he (Corkhill) had intercepted and mutilated by cutting off the signature and such portions as he thought might benefit the prisoner, "a thing," said Mr. Scoville, " which was never before permitted in a court of justice, not even upon the trial of a civil suit." Mr. Sco-ville continued and said his main desire in the defense of the prisoner was not a consideriadefense of the prisoner was not a considera-tion for the honor of the family, but to save the American Nation and the American judithe American Nation and the American judi-«dary from the disgrace of hurrying to the gai-dews an insame man. After recess Mr. Sco-where continued his review of the evidence, and -claimed that the prisoner had been frank and -claimed that the prisoner h \*\*\*dd; "You cannot find an instance in history, you cannot suppose a case, where a man forty years of age, who has never before committed a crime, who has never for an hour associated with criminals or bad people, who; on the con-trary, has always sought the society, not only of the better class of people, but of Christian people; you cannot conceive of such a man s committing such a crime without s motive; nothing but the theory of insanity can possibly account for such an act as Guiteau's." Mr. Scoville then discussed the assumption that Guiteau might have been actuated by a desire for revenge, discussed the assumption that Guiteau might have been actuated by a desire for revenge, and argued the improbability of such as-sumption, from the fact that if any ground for fil-will existed on Guiteau's part it was against Secretary Blaine, and, according to the inexorable laws of the mind, it would have been executed against him. "There cannot possibly be shown," said Mr. Scoville, "any ill-will on his part toward President Garfield." Mr. Scoville next took up the hypothesis that the crime was committed from an overpowering desire for notoriety, and claimed that history failed to point out a case where such a crime was committed pure-ly and simply from such a motive, and that it case where such a crime was committed pure-ly and simply from such a motive, and that it was incompatible with reason and impossible for the human mind to conceive such a motive as sufficient to induce any same man to commit such a crime. "That he killed the President as a disappointed office-secker is more than improbable," said Mr. Scoville; "for had he broaded over some wrong of this kind something of his disantification of this kind something of his diappointment would have cropped out. He would have said some-thing in his intercourse with other people in-dicating his disappointment or bad temper on dicating his disappointment or had temper on the subject. Nothing would have been more natural in the interval before he made up his mind to kill the President." Mr. Scoville severely criticised the conduct of Dr. Wor-cester, of Massachusetts, an alleged expert, and charged the District-Attorney with having hampered with him. The Court here ad-tenued journed. As soon as court was opened on the morn. ing of the 23d Guiteau made the following assouncement: "I spent yesterday in examining my mail. I had several hundred let-ters, many of them from ladies, and some were very tender. I desire to express my thanks to the ladies for these kind and tender thanks to the ladies for these kind and tender letters. One letter suggests that General Arthur give me a Cabinet office. Now, I want to say I would not take any office from Presi-dent Arthur, and, under the circumstances. I don't think it would be proper that I should accept one. Now, in regard to Judge Porter: I wayt to say, as he is to have the closing of the case, if he attempts to mislead the Court or jury I and my counsel will stop him. He came into this case under a misapprehension on the part of General Arthur, otherwise he would not be in the case. He don't properly represent the Government. He only repre-sents himself." Judge Porter then be-gan his argument by briefly reciting I

scence of di which disorder, the acuse and slander to which every one upon the case had for two months been subjected. "And yet," he said, "of the three speeches which had been made by the defense. I will do the prisoner the justice to say that his was the least objectionable." After sketching the cirone cunstances leading up to the crime, and paint-ing with fervid language the damning wick-edness of its execution. Judge Porter turned his attention to the prisoner, and proceeded to depict his character in the following terms: his attention to the prisoner, and proceeded to depict his character in the following terms: "A beggar, a hypocrite, a robber, and a swin-dier-a lawyer who never won a cause; no court, no jury failed to see in him a dishom-est rogue, and such men cannot win causes. He has left his trail of infamy in a hun-dred directions. The man who as a lawyer had such notions of morality that when be had taken debts to collect and collected them by dogging the debtor, he held them against his client, a man who was capable of blasting the name of a woman with whom he had lived for years, and still recognized as his wife; a man who, when he tired of this woman, pretending to be a Christian and be-liever of the Bible, looked in that book and read: 'Thou shalt not commit adultery,' and then went out and deliberately violated that commandment; a man who pushed him-self into the follower of the Savior when in the Oneida Community. Passing in review the neighbourd exemts of foul association in the Oneida community. Passing in review in the Oneida Community. Passing in review the principal events of the prisoner's life, Judge Porter showed up in all its hideous de-formity the infamous bent of his nature. Alformity the infamous bent of his nature. Al-luding to his dispute with his brother, John W. Guiteau, in Boston, when he struck the latter in the face, Judge Porter said: "This was the first and last time this coward ever struck any blow in the face. His coward hand always struck from behind." After showing who and what the prisoner was, Judge Por-ter next described his victim, paying a glowing utilute to the character and services of the lamented President, and promouncing a most touching eulogy upon his memory. The claims of the prisoner to be a praying man were next considered, and the hollow mockery of the claim shown. Mr. Porter continued: "Public justice demands that the assassin should never Justice demands that the assassin should never leave the dock save in the shackles of a senleave the dock save in the shackles of a sen-tenced felon. He who spared no one should not be spared. He spared not the good Garfield; he spared not the loving wife who had once saved her husband's life; he spared not the little mother upon whose lips had rested, on the 4th of March last, the kissing lips which had just before rested on the book of God. This vile wretch, had he been free and unshackled, had he thought that the in-sanity plea would save him, had he had a 'buil-dog' pistol in his hand, would have shot a builet through Judge Cox when he refused to permit him to speak; would have put a bulpermit him to speak; would have put a bul-let through Davidge when he was de-nouncing him as a murderer." Alluding to the prisoner's claim that he was constantly to the prisoner's chim that he was constantly engaged in prayer, Judge Porter asked: "What was he pruying for? The man who claimed to have received divine inspiration himself prepares his defense in advance for an act to do which he was divinely inspired. The be-liever in inspiration, he would himself alter the inspired book, and substitute for it a book of his own. That he did not shout the Presithe inspired book, and substitute for it a book of his own. That he did not shoot the Presi-dent on the first occasion," said Judge Porter, "was due to his coward heart. Had he done it on that occasion, he would have been torn to pieces, and he knew it. On that occasion the President was surrounded by his Cabinet and his friends. His son, not yet strong, but who would have been urged at such a time with God-given strength to defend his father. was also by his side, and the assassing server God-given strength to defend his father, was also by his side, and the assassin's craven heart failed him, and he said; 'Not yet; at some other time,'" With graphic picturing Judge Porter related the dogging of the President's footsteps to the little church, and the incidents or accidents on each oc-casion which/baffled him. President Garfield's visit to Secretary Blaine's house, when he was dogged by the assassin, was vividly portrayed. "It was night," said the speaker, "dark as the night when the devil first whispered this crime in the assassin's car. He laid in hiding in the alley. Why, with the inspired command upon him to kill the President, and with a pressure that would have made him do it if he died the next minute, at any time after June 1—why did he not then kill him? Because he thought he would do it some other time. Because this politician thought he could become the ided of the Statements and e the Vernubliem with

and that God commanded him to do the act, and that such delusion was the sole product of instants, then, and then only, you acquit him. When you find he was unable to control his own will, you must remember that under oath he has sworn he was able to control it, for he said: "Had Mrs. Garneld been with him at the depot on the 2d of July, I would not have

5. If you find that, even though he was partially insane. It resulted from his own malig-nity, his own depravity, yet still you are bound, under the instructions of the Court, to convict tinliy him.

6. If, upon the whole case, you have no rea-sonable doubt whother he was partially or wholly insane; if you believe that his act was legally and morally wrong, you are, upon your oaths, bound to convict him.

Judge Porter had not concluded his remarks when the hour of adjournment was reached. As USUAL, Guiteau made the opening speech

when his case was called on the morning of the 25th. He said his sister had been doing some silly talking in Chicago. She meant well, but she was no lawyer. Judge Porter then resumed his argument, commenting upon the evidence of several witnesses and showing in evidence of several witnesses and showing in what respect it failed to sustain the theory of insanity. During the progress of this argu-ment the prisoner was abusive and applied the most ignominious epithets to the speaker. Referring to the reference by Mr. Reed to Charlotte Corday, Judge Porter said it was left to him (Reed) to make the discovery and to announce to the world that she was insane. Rehearsing the circumstances of her life and death, Judge Porter contrasted her act of pa-triotism with Guiteau's foul murder. The prisoner was intensely excited, and shout-ed: "God Almighty will curse you, Por-ter. You can't make the American people believe I'm not a patriot. I suffer in bonds as a patriot, and God will curse you if a hair of my head is infured." Pausing a moment, Judge Porter said: "Contrast the conduct of this vindletive, cowardly wretch with Charlotte this vindictive, cowardly wretch with Charlotte Corday, who walked peacefully to the scaffold, with her hands folded over the cross upon her breast, and a screne smile that denoted her willingness to suffer death for her country and the patriotism that instigated her act." Next Judge Porter compared the prisoner to Wilkes Booth, and showed the latter to be almost a patriot compared with the cowardly assassin now on "For Booth was actuated by a mistaken trial motive of patriotism, and was a man of man-hood and manliness. But this sneaking, cow-ardly wretch could plan for his victim's death and his own safety at the same time, and mur dered his man for revenge and for notoriety." After continuing in this strain with constant nterruptions by the prisoner, and, sometimes by his counsel, Judge Porter concluded his argument as follows: "Gentlemen, the time has come when I must close. The Government has presented its case before you, and we have endeavored to discharge our duty to the best of our ability. His Honor has endeavored to discharge his. I know you will be faithful to your oaths, and discharge yours. So dis-charge it that, by your action, at least, political assussimation shall find no sanction to make it precedent hereafter. He who has ordained that human life shall be shielded by human law from human erime presides over your de-liberations, and the verdict which shall be given or withheld to-day will be recorded where we all have to appear. I trust that the verdice will be prompt, that it will represent the majesty of the law, your integrity and the hon or of the country, and that this trial, which has so deeply interested all nations of the earth, may result in a warning (to reach al lands) that political murder shall not be used as a means of promoting party ends or politi-cal revolutions. I trust, also, the time will gome, in consequence of the attention that shall be called to considerations growing out of this trial, when, by international arrangement be-Irial, when, by international arrangement be-tween the various Governments, the law shall be so strengthemed that political assassing shall find no refuge on the face of the earth." At 3:15 p. m. Judge Cox proceeded to deliver his charge to the jury. After reciting the con-stitutional provisions in relation to trials by jury, Judge Cox spoke of the great difficulties attending this trial because of the conduct of the prisoner. Referring to the prisoner's oft-remented declarations that mubble opinion was the prisoner. Referring to the prisoner's off-repeated declarations that public opinion was in his favor. Judge Cox said that there was no way to prevent these declarations except by the process of gagging the defendant. He said that anything which had been said on either side in reference to public excitement or newspaper opinion was to be disregarded by the jury. The Court then explained the nature of the crime charged, and said that in order to constitute the erime the said that, in or ler to constitute the erime, the assussin must have a reasonably same mind An irresponsibly insure man could not commit murder. If he was mentally deseased to that extent that he could not distinguish between extent that he could not distinguish between right and wrong then the homieide was not murder. In general terms the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of all rea-sonable doubts as to his condition. In conclu-sion Judge Cox said: "And now, gentlemen, to sum up all I have said to you, if you find from the whole evidence that at the time of the commission of the homieide the prisoner. commission of the homicide the prisoner was inboring under such defect of his reason as to be incapable of understanding what he was doing, or of seeing that it was a wrong thing to do, as, for example, if he were under the insane debusion that the Almighty had commanded him to do the act, then he was not in a responsi-ble condition of mind, but was an object of com-partion, and should now be acquitted. If, on the promion, and should now be acquitted. If, on the other hand, you find he was under no insure delusion, but had possession of his faculties and had power to know his act was wrong, and if of his own free will he deliberately conceived the idea and executed the homicide, then, whether his motive were personal vindletives ness, political animosity, desire to avenge sup-posed political wrongs, or a morbid desire for notoriety, or if you are unable to discover any motive at all, the act is simply marder and it. notoriety, or if you are unable to discover any motive at all, the act is simply mander, and it is your duty to find a verdict of guilty as in-dicted. Or if you find the prisoner is not guilty by reason of insanity, it is your duty no say so. You will now retire to your room and consider your verdict." The jury retired and, after an absence of twenty minutes, announced to the bailty in at-tendance that an agreement had been reached. At 5:35 the jury filed slowly into the room. tendnine that an agreement had been reached. At 5:35 the jury filed slowly into the room. Every sound was highed slowly into the room. Every sound was highed slowly into the room. Every sound was highed slowly into the room the usual inquiry: "Have you agreed upon a verdict?" Clear and distinct came the reply: "We have," "What is your verdict-guilty or not guilty?" With equal distinct-ness came the reply: "Guilty as indicted." Then the pent-up feeling of the crowd found expression in uproar, demonstrations of ap-plause and oppoval. "Order! order!" shouted the balliff. Mr. Scoville and counsed for the prosecution were simultuneously upon their feet. Mr. Scoville attempted to address the Court, but the District-At-torney shouted: "Wait fill we have the verdict complete and in due form of law." Order was to address the court, but the District-Al-torney shouted: "Wait till we have the verdict complete and in due form of law." Order was at length restored, and the Clerk, again ad-dr ssing the jury, said: "Your foreman says, duilty as indicted.' So say we, all of us?" "We do." all responded. Another demonstra-tion of approval followed this annotinement, but not so prolonged as the first. Mr. Scoville, still upon his feet demanded a poll of the jury, which was granted, and each, in a firm voice, promptly responded: "Guilty!" As the last name was called the prisoner shricked: "My blood will be upon the heads of that jury! Don't you forget it." Here Judge Cox thanked the jury for the manner in which they had per-formed their arduous duties, and the court ad-journed, thus ending the triak of the assassin of President Garfield. of President Garfield, -A gentleman who had passed half

# Story of the Verdict in the Guiteau Case.

[Special to the Chicago Tribune.] WASHING"ON, January 25

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

He was asked if he had heard that the publie were for a time fearful that one of the jurors was going to hang the jury. He said "Yes, I have heard that since I left the court We thought ourselves, for awhile, room. that one man would stand out against all the others, but it was only for a time. We didn't xpress, any opinions to each other during the time, but I think we all knew pretty well what the general feeling was."

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

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

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

In conclusion, Mr. Longley said ; "Guiseau's prophecies have not come out true. He said that the Delty would clear him, if to do so would necessitate the taking away of a juryman. We all lived, and we didn't clear him. He wished for it. I have no doubt, but near of us died, although one or two of us were quite sick at times." Mr. Longley also said that the jury were very tired, after their ten weeks of seclusion without books, papers or company, and for his part he didn't want another such trial. Interviews have been had with other jurors, and they tell similar storias.

## Guiteau Issues Another Address

Guiteau, on the day following the verdict, issued an address to the American people substantially as follows:

"Twelve men say that I wickedly murdered

### A CRABBED CREATURE.

That nature cares for and entertains her own has become an established fact to all observers. Who does not love the sound of the brightly scintillating waves leaping from the phosphorescent sea, as they break against the rocks in the summer night until Nature herself, weary of the operation, turns the sounding surf towards the oppposite shore, leaving stranded some badly-mutilated snall, which wanders solemnly snail, which wanders solemnly on, Bohemian fash-

ion - with all its worldly store upon its back. On the same beach may be same beach may be found our crusta-cean edible – the crab – whose chief apology for exist-ing at all seems to to be its ability to furnish a delectable bipeds. The crab being covered with a hard, imfortunate

penetrable shell, it is not easy to molest or make him afraid; therefore he wages war in his watery him afraid; therefore he wages war in his watery world unceasingly when once attacked. Although tiny, he cannot be said to be devoid of understand-ing, having ten legs to assist his locomotion; this, however, avails him little, for, when conquered, he never turns his back to his enemy, starting election time, slips off sideways. There comes a time in the life of this pugnacious fellow when the years bring him more bone and muscle than he can dispose of with comfort, and he finds him. years bring him more bone and muscle than he can dispose of with comfort, and he finds him-self in a very tight place; his shoes pinch him and he begins to realize the practicability of ap-plying to Dame Nature for more-room or a house in proportion to his increasing size. Nature slowly responds to the call; but in her own good time provides a new home, so that the enter-prising little creature does not wander about homeless, but is provided for suitably, as was the old sallor, who dropped his rheumatism and crabbedness when he applied the Great German Remedy, St. Jacons Ott. This last, however, may sound rather fishy to the skeptical reader, and to such we would reply in language too plain to be misunderstood—in words illustrating facts that even the waves of time cannot wash away or scaly epithets affect. St. Jacons Ott. to-day or scaly epithets affect. ST. JACOBS OIL to-day has rendered the lives and homes of myriads of sufferers brighter than ever the electric light can

which people pause to admire along the way. Still more happily served than the old sailor was an invalid, who wrote thus concerning his case : "CROOKED HAERTEL."

# Accept a thousand thanks for that "golden remedy." I suffered for many years with rheu-matic pain in my limbs. My legs were drawn together, and people called me "Crooked Haer-tel." I nsed Sr. Jacobs Ort and was cured, and now feel so well that I think I could dance, as in my young days. JOHY HAERTEL, Frement, 112



FLORIDA

Okeechobee Land Co.

politician thought he could become the ideal of the Stalwarts and of the Republican party. Because he thought he had so carefully laid the foundation for his defense against the crime and for his protection from mob violence. that he might safely commit the act in the light of day. This careful man, careful of his own of day. This careful man, careful of his own safety, made every provision, even to his con-veyance to jail, and when he had seen his victim fall, turned and ran." Judge Porter continued in this strain, refer-ring to the prisoner's practicing on the river hank, to his vanity in selecting a white-handled pistol with which to commit the crime because it would be a more conspicuous article in the patent office, and more readily carry his name "thundering down the ages," until the hour of adjournment was reached, when the court ad-journed for the day.

GUITEAU made the opening speech in his case on the 24th by announcing that a couple of cranks had been hanging around the courtroom with the evident intent of shooting or otherwise harming him. He wished it dis-tinctly understood that, if a hair of his head were injured, the offenders would be shot. Judge Porter resumed his argument, and asscrifed that the whole defense was a sham and an imposture. He continued to depict the character of the prisoner and the fallacies of his defense. The first serious outbreak of the morning occurred when Judge Porter, advert-ing to the statement of the prisoner's counsel ing to the statement of the prisoner's couldsel and the reiterated assertions of the prisoner himself, that the notes of Stenographer Balley were destroyed by the prosecution because they would have benefited the defense, denied the right of the defense to expect or demand to see the papers prepared by the prosecution solely for their own use. "Furthermore," said Judge Porter, "there was not con-tained in them environe as asserted by said Judge Porter, "there was not con-tained in them anything, as asserted by the defense, that would have improved their standing in the case," Here he was interrupted by Mr. Scoville, who da-manded that the Court should stop counsel from making any such statements as to the contents of papers which had not been in evi-deman before the tore. Mr. Bortos said to had contents of papers which had not been in evi-dence before the jury. Mr. Porter said he had a right to deny statements of the same charac-ter made by the other side. Judge Cox thought the counsel had no right to make any state-ment as to the contents of such papers. Judge Porter, with much feeling, protested that he had been a practitioner longer than the Judge, and had never before heard such a ruling. He Obstate was defended from rights and had never before heard such a ruling. He (Porter) was, of course, debarred from taking legal exception, but he must protest against the unfairness of the position, which would adthe unfairness of the position, which would ad-mit all sorts of statements from the prisoner and his counsel, and yet would debar the prosecution from all opportunity of refutation. Mr. Reed, with considerable excitements said: "If I were Judge I would put him under arrest. Such insolence to the Court should be punished." Judge Porter resumed his argument and dis-cussed at considerable length the question of reasonable doubt as an element of defense of insanity. Referring to the ornitorical flight of reasonable doubt as an element of defense of insanity. Referring to the oratorical flight of counsel for defense when he painted the Pres-ident's widow at her daily prayers, praying for the acquittal of the prisoner in the name of justice, Judge Porter, in burning language, showed up the profamity and inconsistency of such assertions, and rebuked the assumption of the man who had never exchanged a work with Mrs. Garfield, in presuming to credit her with such monstrous sentiments. Judge Porwith such monstrous sentiments. Judge Por-ter denied the assumption of Reed that Presi-dent Garfield thought Guiteau Insane, and quoted from conversations with his doctors to show the weakness of the assertion. Alind-ing to President Arthur, Judge Porter asserted that he was Garfield's succes-sor by the same Constitutional force of legitimacy as was Garfield himself. After recess Judge Porter said the law bear-ing on the case was supreme, and summed up

ing on the case was supreme, and summed up the questions involved in the case as follows: 1. Was the prisoner insane on the 2d of July? If he was not, the case is at an end and your sworn duty is ended. 2. (If you reach that) if he was insame on that

day, was he insane to that degree that on the 2d of July he did not know that murder was morally and legally wrong? If he was not insane to that degree, you are bound, under your oaths, to convict him.

oaths, to convict him, 3. If, in utter disregard of his confession under oath, you shall find that he actually and honestly believed that God had commanded him to kill President Garfield, and that he was under that delusion, unless you find the fur-ther fact that such delusion disabled him from knowing that such an act was morally and legally wrong, you are bound, under your oaths, to convict him, 4. If you find that such delusion did exist,

#### his life in Utah recently said: "I was intimately acquainted with the late Joseph A. Young, Brigham's most talented son. He was a man of noble personal appearance and of the most brilliant talents. I have heard him preach with an eloquence that drew tears from the eyes of his Mormon listeners. In the pulpit he was the embodiment of dignity, grace and intellectual power. Then, after the audience had departed, I have known him to laugh and make sport of the deluded creatures who had been listening to him. I reproached him for continuing such deception, and urged him to go forth into the world and win the noble name his abilities entitled him to, 'Pshaw!' he replied with a smile, 'the human race loves to be humburged.'"

James A. Garfield. They did it on the false notion that I am a disappointed office-seeker: I amout surprised at that verdict. They do not pretend to be Christian men, and therefore did not appreciate the idea of inspiration. They are men of the world and of moderate intelligence, and therefore are not capable of appreciating the character of my defense. Men of this kind cannot represent the great Christian Nation of America. Had they been high-toned Christian gentlemen the verdict would have been, 'Not guilty'-not because of insanity. The mere outward act of shooting would have been sane, whatever the motive. If I had been a disappointed office-seeker, the outward act of shooting would have been the same as if I had been directed by the Deity to do it, or believed myself so directed to do it, which is the literal truth. This jury had not sufficient intelligence to see that point. For this reason I am entitled to a new triaL I want to employ two or three first-class lawyers to take charge of my case. The principal point will be to show the non-jurisdiction. of this court to try this indictment, because the President died in New Jersey. I desire the court in bane to pass upon this question, and have no doubt but the high-toned Christian men representing the Washington court in bane will give it their most careful attention, to the and that, if the Deity intended to protect me from legal liability herein by allowing the President to depart gracefully and peacefully in New Jersey, I shall have the benefit of the Deity's intention. I have re-ceived some checks, but many of them have proved worthless. I need money to employ counsel. There are many people in America that believe in God and in my inspiration, and that I am partially insane. To you, men and woman af America, I appeal. If you send money, send postal order or check to my order. I want to employ two or three first-class lawyers to do my work before the court in bane. If I had had competent counsel I should not have talked so much in court, but disagree with the theory of Mr. Scoville and Mr. Reed, and it has made it unpleasant for both parties. I have been convicted, but the verdict cannot be enforced until July, in any event, and probably not until September. give myself no anxiety on account of the verdict. I hardly expected acquittal. The most I expected was disagreement, and then I pro-posed to test the question of jurisdiction in the court in bane. I make a special ap-peal to the ladics of America to come my rescue. Some of them have written me delightful letters, and I ask each and every one of them to respond to the extent of their means, and see me in person if possible. You ladies, believe in God, and in my inspiration, and that I have really saved the Nation a great trouble and great expense-to-wit, another war. Last spring General Garfield had the Republican party in a frightful condition, and it was getting worse every hour. To-day everybody of sense is satisfied with General Arthur's Administration, and the country is happy and prosperous. Only good has come from General Garfield's removal, which is conclusive evidence that the inspiration comes from the Deity. He has re-peatedly confirmed my act since July 2: there fore let all persons quietly acquiesce in the will of the Deity. I am God's man in this mat-ter, just as truly as the despised Gallilean was fool's man. They said he was a blasphemer and a glutton, etc., etc., and it seemed a small thing to kill Him. But His death stirred the wrath of the Almighty, and He got even with them forty years later at the destruction of Jerusalem, A D. 70, and He will get even with the American people a hair of my head is harmed. God w vindicate me, even if the Nation rolls in blood. I hardly think I am destined to be hung, and therefore give myself no thought on that. But I am anxious to have my character and inspiration vindicated. Some people think I am the greatest man of this age, and that my name will go into history as a patriot by the side of Washington and Grant."

