

GUITEAU ARRAIGNED.

The Assassin Brought Before Judge Cox Yesterday Morning.

Monday, the 7th of November, See for the Trial to Commence.

The 30th of October the Day for the Argument of the Question of Jurisdiction.

A Batch of Nominations Confirmed by the Senate Yesterday.

The French and German Visitors Presented to the Senate Yesterday.

Probability That a Secretary Will be Elected at This Session.

Comment of the New York Press on Davis' Election to the Presidency Pro Tem.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ANNOUNCING THE ASSASSIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 14.—Guiteau was arraigned this morning. He was taken from the jail to court in the Black Maria without any disturbance. After the indictment had been read, Guiteau asked to be allowed to make a statement, but Judge Cox said it would be out of place. Guiteau's counsel then entered a plea of not guilty. District Attorney Corkhill asked that the trial be set down for Monday. Mr. Scoville, counsel for defense, said a fair trial could not be had if it occurred next week. He should need at least thirty days to get necessary witnesses for the defense. He claimed the right to get the same number of witnesses for the defense that the government had, (44), and that the state should pay for them. He wanted a number of witnesses in the first place to prove Guiteau's insanity. He expected to prove by experts and long life acquaintances that the defendant was of an insane lineage and was irresponsible at the time of the act alleged. He also expected to prove by Drs. Hammond, Sims and others that the wound alleged to have been inflicted was not necessarily fatal, but was made so by malpractice. He also desired time to get counsel to assist him.

Colonel Corkhill argued that the court had no right to promise to pay the expenses of any experts or other witnesses than to prove the alleged insanity. He said the government was willing to afford all just rights for the defense, but had no right to order summoned witnesses beyond a rate of one hundred miles. The district attorney said he desired the court to definitely determine the day of the trial and make it as soon as possible. He also asked that the question of jurisdiction be argued before the day of trial. Then followed a long discussion of what was called by the defense a legal right of a penniless defense to state witnesses summoned. Justice Cox said he fully appreciated the circumstances of the defense, and he thought that the time most convenient for all parties would be on Monday, the 7th of November, and that day was fixed. It was decided that the question of jurisdiction should be argued October 30th.

George Scoville, attorney for Guiteau, his brother-in-law, then asked for time to obtain proof of insanity. He presented affidavits in which he gave the line of the defense which he said would be mainly two, insanity and medical malpractice. The latter was unexpended and made somewhat of a sensation. He desired thirty days delay and an opportunity to call the same number of witnesses as the government. On the question of insanity he proposed to call among others the following witnesses: French Bromley and Francis Scoville should testify that Father Guiteau, the father of the prisoner, was a ramanomic on the subject of religion some years; Everett Fox, Dover, Mass., who saw the shooting and heard Guiteau use words which showed unmistakable insanity. On the subject of malpractice he proposed to summon Drs. Hammond and Sims of New York, and Drs. Andrew and Gunn, of Chicago. Mr. Scoville, on behalf of Guiteau, pleaded with the court for more time and for money for expenses under the federal statute to obtain testimony. His line of defense, however, is to be somewhat different from what has been expected and from what in fact he has himself stated heretofore. He had said before, for instance, that he should only plead insanity, but now he indicates that he shall also attempt to defeat on the ground of malpractice. He also proposes to test the question of jurisdiction. Mr. Scoville stopped this plea to hold a conference with Guiteau. The latter talked with him in a most rational manner. District Attorney Corkhill opposed the delay asked for by Guiteau's counsel and said the law was very liberal with persons charged with crime, so liberal as too often to defeat the ends of justice. He demanded that a day for immediate trial be fixed. Judge Cox said that a prompt trial was essential, and fixed the day of trial for November 7. At 12:30 o'clock the hearing was concluded and the marshal adjourned. "Faint" officers gathered about Guiteau and scarcely fastened his

hand-cuffs, and the prisoner was taken from the court room. There had been no attempt to do violence, and the fears of the poor wretch were groundless. Mr. Scoville intimated that he still hoped to have the assistance of Gen. B. F. Butler, from whom he had not heard from yet. Failing in that, the only help promised was from R. T. Merrick, who will argue the question of jurisdiction. Marshal Henry says Guiteau was conveyed safely back to jail. He grew much calmer as he saw that no personal violence was intended by any one. On the way to the jail he said he thought he deserved a fair trial, and that it would not be possible for him to get ready before January at the soonest. It is looked upon as a great credit to the law-loving people of the District of Columbia that Guiteau was brought from jail, arraigned and returned to confinement without an assault being made on him. In fact, on account of the hour selected being the same as that set for the parade in honor of the French visitors very few people knew of the arrangement at the court room was not more crowded than usual. The only opposition to a session was made by a middle-aged white man. During the proceedings he approached several men and asked for a pistol. Among those asked was a detective who marched him off to police headquarters. He was evidently drunk.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—The chair laid before the senate a communication from the department of justice in answer to the resolution of May 9th, last, inclosing the list of officers born on the rolls of the department not secured to be confirmed by the senate.

Messrs. Logan and Pendleton appointed a committee to notify the president of the election of Davis as president pro tem, reported that they had performed that duty. Mr. Lamar called up his resolution inquiring what had been done to protect the rights of American citizens in regard to the Panama canal. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds the judiciary committee was instructed to investigate the Rebelo extradition case. Mr. Sherman offered and asked present consideration of a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to transmit to the senate a copy of the report of the investigation into the affair of the treasury department and had read a telegram from a Washington correspondent who intimated that sundry sums had been found to have been used to further Secretary Sherman's candidacy for the presidency, and that the report had been suppressed at the request of Mr. Sherman. The senator said the writer was very much mistaken in supposing that he had requested or desired the suppression. He wanted to have published any report or any information that in any way referred to the transaction of the treasury under his administration. He was equally anxious to have the report in question published. Secretary Windom had not thought proper to publish the report, least it might do injustice to a valuable officer. He (Sherman) did not doubt but that Mr. Windom would afford any officer whose name was in this report an opportunity for explanation. He desired the resolution adopted.

Senator Edmunds said that in the operations of the treasury department and in other departments reports were made every week that ought not to be made public. Such publication might enable guilty parties to escape, or might be injurious to the public service in various ways not necessary to enumerate. He was disposed to doubt the propriety of adopting the resolution. He felt justified in asking that it lie over until they could carefully consider the subject. Probably in this case no harm would come from the adoption of the resolution but as a precedent it might prove injudicious. The resolution was laid over and, on motion of Edmunds, the senate at 12:30 p. m. went into executive session.

NOMINATIONS.

The president sent in another batch of nominations, mostly postmasters, whose appointments were made by his predecessor, and the name of Captain J. Walker to be chief bureau officer in the navy department and W. Ransom to be United States marshal.

CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—The senate in executive session, today confirmed the following nominations: Walter Blaine, of Maine, third assistant secretary of state; Mark L. Brewer, of Michigan, consul general at Berlin; United States consuls: Edmund Johnson, of New Jersey, at Ploeg; Alex. Jordan, of Pennsylvania, at Algiers; Arthur H. Harrison, of New Jersey, at Santander; Winfield Scott Bird, of Alabama, at Lagos; Henry L. Lassar, of Maryland, at Port Stanley, Fathelard Island; Ben P. Davis, of Massachusetts, to be deputy fourth auditor of the treasury; Jacob Ela, of New Hampshire, to be sixth auditor of the treasury; C. P. Clark, of Rhode Island, to be first deputy commissioner of pensions; Calvin B. Walker, of Indiana, to be deputy commissioner of pensions; Henry Cox, of California, to be pension agent at San Francisco; Robert O. Foster, of Indiana, to be marshal for district of Indiana. Postmasters: Lyman N. Yates, Kalamazoo, Mich.; John L. Harrison, Decatur, Mich.; Richard D. Willis, Dowington, Pa.; Fulton C. Reynolds, Reynoldsville, Pa.; Edward Reed, Erie, Pa.; Jacob Bloch, Elizabeth, Ill.; John Otto, Ill.; Clemons, Mich.; Levi J. Kimball, Norway, Mich.; James N. Crocker, Reed City, Mich.; Truman D. Slaritia, Shakapoo, Minn.; George F. Witter, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Luzzell Willis, Perry, Ia.; Hall Anderson, Lancaster, Ky.

The doors were opened at two p. m. and a recess of an hour taken to await the coming of the French and German visitors. After recess the senate went into executive session, and after considering the question of final adjourn-

ment without reaching a decision, adjourned at 4 p. m. until to-morrow.

THE TREASURY PORTFOLIO.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—It is reported on good authority to-day that Senator John Sherman, who has been much annoyed by the persistent reports that ex-Senator Conkling would be given the treasury portfolio by President Arthur for the express purpose of punishing the ex-secretary for conduct in removing Gen. Arthur from the New York collectorship by expressing alleged abuse on the treasury department, will make a strong personal demand himself for an investigation. This treasury fight is now getting serious and important revelations are promised.

THE NEW YORK PRESS ON DAVIS' ELECTION.

Concerning the election of David Davis The Times says: It is a sensible escape from what had fair to be an embarrassing position. The Tribune says: It is a deserved rebuke of the indecent usurpation of the chair by Bayard's election through the exclusion of three republican senators. The Herald don't notice it. The Sun says: Davis is on his own hook in politics. The World ridicules it and says it was unconstitutional.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RECEPTION OF FRENCH AND GERMAN VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—The weather is delightful for the reception of the French and German guests. The military and civic escort formed at noon under Col. Webster. Secretary Blaine, assisted by Assistant Secretary Hill and Walker Blaine, held a reception at the state department until 1 o'clock. At the present writing the guests are in readiness at the Arlington. The procession moves to the capitol at 2 p. m. It consists of a dozen companies of the military, the marines, the artillery, the fire department and civic societies. Pennsylvania avenue is tastefully decorated with American flags and the French and German colors. President Arthur receives the guests at the rotunda of the capitol, after which they will be received by the senate. A reception of the public will follow these ceremonies. Great preparations are making for an illumination and fireworks.

The day was given up in a great measure to the entertainment of the French and German visitors of the nation. The departments were all closed at noon and business generally suspended. The city that a short time ago was draped in mourning to-day was resplendent with colors of America, France and Germany. The first feature of the entertainment was the reception at the state department, where each visitor was presented to Secretary Blaine by French or German ministers. He in turn presented them to other members of the cabinet, in which duty he was assisted by Secretaries Hill and Blaine. A general interchange of compliments followed. The procession to the capitol was not grand but very pretty and appropriate. A great crowd was assembled in front of the capitol long before the procession reached that point. At 2:45 p. m. the visitors entered the rotunda and were received with much enthusiasm by the senators and others who had been admitted. The stairway to the dome was filled with persons who had gone there to get a good view of the scene. The visitors formed a semi-circle around the south side of the hall, the French on the west and the Germans on the east side of the door leading to the hall of the house. After this was done Secretary Blaine went to the president's room in the senate wing and soon returned, escorting President Arthur, to whom he presented M. Outrey, French minister, who, in a short address audible cross the hall, presented his several countrymen, briefly reciting the manner in which they were connected with the incident of Yorktown. The German minister, Baron von Scholler, who had been accompanied by Secretary Windom, was next presented, and the same ceremony was gone through with. General Sherman and staff were introduced to the visitors by Secretary Blaine, and the judges of the supreme court by Attorney General McVeigh. The party were then escorted to the senate chamber, the senate having reassembled after the visitors had been presented to the president. The visitors were seated, and when order had been restored, Bayard rose and said he begged leave to apprise the senate of the presence in the chamber of certain distinguished officers and citizens of our sister republic, France, and of our distinguished visitors and citizens of the empire of Germany, who had come here for the purpose of joining with the people of the United States in celebrating the great and culminating victory of the allied armies one hundred years ago. He knew he spoke the sentiment of every American senator when he said they were most welcome here. He would move that for the purpose of paying that respect which will be felt for visitors that a recess of half an hour be taken. The motion was agreed to and there was a general introduction of the visitors to the president pro tem and the senators individually. The visitors drove direct from the capitol to the Arlington and after dinner to the department of state, from whose windows they witnessed a grand display of fireworks on the Washington monument grounds. Parts of the city were illuminated by electric lights during the evening. To-morrow the guests will make a trip to Mt. Vernon and the national fair grounds.

CRIME.

TRIPLE MURDERER HUNG.

DAWSON, Ga., October 14.—Frank Hudson, the triple murderer of the Lee family in Terrell county, was hanged at 1 o'clock to-day. He confessed the crime and said he had no accomplices. He slept well last night, enjoyed a hearty breakfast this morning and was very cool about the hanging.

A LOUISIANA MURDER.

SHERBOURNE, October 14.—A fight occurred in Concordia parish yesterday between Robert Achley and Israel Dotson about family affairs. Robert knocked Israel down with his fist and as he was getting up caught him by each arm and held him while his son George shot him twice, once in the neck and once in the stomach, one of the shots striking his heart. Robert is now in jail, but George has not yet been arrested. Dotson died instantly.

FIGHT BETWEEN FARM HANDS.

COLUMBUS, Ga., October 14.—A big fight occurred on Colonel McDonald's farm in Russell county last night between Sam and Adam Buchanan and Austin Watts, in which the latter was stabbed to death by the former. The murderers are in jail.

ROBBERY.

CHICAGO, October 14.—This evening the crew of the propeller Colorado, lying at the King street bridge, heard the cries of somebody in the water. They threw a rope and pulled a man out of the river. He was covered with blood from a bullet wound in the breast. He was German and could not speak English, but it was subsequently learned that his name was John Kaiser, a young grocery clerk from Detroit. He stated that he had just arrived and about dark he asked a stranger to direct him to a boarding house. The stranger led him around until they reached the dock, when he pulled a revolver and demanded Kaiser's money. Upon refusal the stranger shot and robbed him and threw him in the river, whence he was rescued by a sailor later on, as stated. Kaiser was taken to the hospital and will die.

WIFE-MURDERER HUNG.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 14.—A dispatch from Northville says that Edward Earl was hanged at Sagerville to-day but there are no particulars of the execution. He left a written confession which is in this city fully acknowledging his crime and giving revenge as his only motive; he gives the full details of how he went to Geo. Brown's place with whom his wife was living February 19th, and found his wife in the barn and though she dropped on her knees and begged for her life he stabbed her, Earl was about forty years old and no one knows his history.

Foster's Plurality.

COLUMBUS, October 14.—Returns from all the counties in the state give Foster a plurality of 24,062.

ship but they are unwilling to vote for the present democratic candidate, L. J. Washington. A prominent republican, said to-night that if the democrats did not soon withdraw Washington's name and suggest another the majority themselves would put up a man they could vote for. This will possibly be done on Monday, from which day an adjournment will be taken to Friday.

STAR ROUTE CASES POSTPONED.

After the adjournment of the Guiteau case an argument was made by Col. Ives in a defense of S. D. Brown in the star route case. Further proceedings were postponed until next week.

NOMINATIONS TO BE SENT IN.

President Arthur will to-morrow send to the senate all the nominations he will make just now.

Confederate Bonds.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Raphael J. Moses advertised to-day his wish to buy \$1,000,000 of confederate bonds, and expressed a willingness to pay for them at the rate of one-quarter of one per cent. A reporter saw Mr. Moses at his office on Wall street on the chair at the office were piles of \$1,000, \$100 and \$50 confederate bonds, most of them with a single coupon cut off. One of the series bore witness that the principal would be paid at the seat of the confederate government on the 1st of September, 1881. Mr. Moses said: "I am buying these bonds and paying \$250 per \$1,000 for them. I have already purchased more than \$1,000,000 worth and advertised for \$1,000,000 more. I am buying them in accordance with orders from correspondents abroad, but don't care to say where these correspondents are nor do I know what they intend to do with them or how they hope to realize on them. Personally I would not give a cent for all you could bring me, but I am simply acting as agent." "Do you think it would be worth while to hold the bonds in the hope of a raise?" "No, I do not, for I understand that the market on the other side is weak. I do not know how they are quoted, but on Tuesday I received a dispatch that the market was giving way, and yesterday I received another dispatch that the bonds were selling slowly." "Where are these bonds coming from?" "From all parts of the north, I sent circulars to all banks in the north offering to buy bonds at \$250 per \$1,000 and have received some from most everywhere. The First National bank of Memphis sent a dispatch this morning saying that they had forwarded \$250,000 worth of bonds. The reporter made other inquiries among other brokers and was told that there were several of them engaged in buying these bonds and that the quotations were \$2 to \$2 1/2 to \$3. He was not able to discover any one who would pay the last named price.

OPINION OF THE AGITATOR.

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DEAR SIR: I regret extremely that I, having been very ill for some days, feel additionally too much indisposed to see you. I trust to The Sun to show more statesman-like breath and impartiality in discussing the great Irish question in its latest phase than some of its New York contemporaries have shown. Believe me to be, Yours truly, J. PARNELL.

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THE AGITATOR'S ARREST.

A Torrent of Indignation Aroused by Gladstone's Latest Outrage.

A Dose of Dungeon Decided Upon to Alleviate the Sufferings of Ireland.

And to Secure Success by Display of Force of a Doomed Policy.

The Mighty Influence of the League Prevents Riot and Bloodshed.

Words of Cheer From America.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS.

UNDER THE COERCION ACT.

DUBLIN, October 14.—An extra edition of The Gazette proclaims all that part of Ireland, not before included, under the coercion act, except Derry and other parts of Ulster. The excitement about the secretary's office and detective headquarters indicates further action. Further orders for the transfer of troops have been made.

DILLON'S SPEECH.

Dillon at a league meeting last night said, "Gladstone comes to us like a Mohammed soldier, the land bill in one hand and the sword in the other. The truth is these people hate it. The feeling of every man with Irish blood in his veins is to take vengeance with the weapon first in hand for the outrage which gives the English so much joy, but we must be cautious and firm and continue the policy which the national convention advised. We have acted within the law. We are not strong enough to face England beyond the law. If the government suppress the land league it will be face to face with the Irish people, and I trust the people will rise equal to the occasion."

PARNELL'S MOTHER.

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