

# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1881.

NO. 124

124

Houses  
AND  
LOTS

For Sale By

BEMIS,

FIFTEENTH AND DOUGLAS STS.,

No. 1, New house, 7 rooms, on Cuming street near South 15th street, \$2500.  
No. 2, 2-story house, 9 rooms, well, cistern and barn, Webster, near 15th street, \$2500.  
No. 3, House of 10 rooms, on Harvey, near h street, stone foundation, \$4000.  
No. 4, House of 10 rooms, on Webster street, near Cretin College, \$3500.  
No. 5, House of 7 rooms, on Case, near 17th street, \$3000.  
No. 6, House of 8 rooms, 3 lots, on 17th street, near 15th st, \$3000.  
No. 7, House of 8 rooms, 3 lots, on 17th street, near 15th st, \$3000.  
No. 8, House of 6 rooms, brick, on Case, near 14th, 22x32 feet; lot, \$1300.  
No. 9, House of 8 rooms, kitchen, etc., on Case, near 12th st, \$3000.  
No. 10, House of 3 rooms with lot 22x12 feet, on Case, near 14th st, \$1500.  
No. 11, House of 8 rooms, on 16th street, near Douglas, 44x60 feet lot, \$4000.  
No. 12, House of 6 rooms, brick foundation, on Harvey, near 22nd street, \$1800.  
No. 13, House of 8 rooms, brick foundation, St. Mary's avenue, near convent, \$1500.  
No. 14, House of 8 rooms and summer kitchen on 12th street, near Clark, \$2000.  
No. 15, House of 3 rooms, on Sherman avenue (16th street) near Nichols, \$2250.  
No. 16, 1-story house, 4 rooms, cellar, stable, on Davis, near 23rd street, \$1500.  
No. 17, 2-story brick house of 6 rooms, near end of red street, car turn table, \$2500.  
No. 18, House and 2 lots, 6 blocks west of High School, \$3500.  
No. 19, House and 3 lots on road to park, near head St. Mary's avenue, \$3500.  
No. 20, House and 11 lots near Haskell's, South Omaha, \$3500.  
No. 21, House and lot on Davenport street, near 10th street, \$3500.  
No. 22, 2-story house, 4 rooms, cellar, stable, on Davis, near 23rd street, \$1500.  
No. 23, House of 4 rooms and 2 lots on 17th street, near 15th st, \$2000.  
No. 24, House and 2 lots on 10th street, near Douglas, \$2500.  
No. 25, House and 4 lots on 10th street, near Capitol avenue, \$1450.  
No. 26, House and 1 lot on Jackson, near 13th street, \$3000.  
No. 27, 2 houses and 1 lot on California, near 13th street, \$3000.  
No. 28, 1-story brick house of 4 rooms with lot 10x150 feet, on Sherman avenue (16th street), near 23rd street, \$2000.  
No. 29, 1-story house and 2 lots on 18th street, near Sherman, \$1850.  
No. 30, House of 8 rooms with 44x60 feet lot, on 18th street, near California, \$2500.  
No. 31, House of 8 rooms and 2 lots on 18th street, near Sherman, \$2500.  
No. 32, House of 8 rooms, closets, pantry, well and cistern, on 18th, near Clark street, \$3500.  
No. 33, Large house with full block, near new school, \$4500.  
No. 34, House of 9 rooms with 1 lot, on Pacific, near 11th street, \$3000.  
No. 35, Brick house of 11 rooms, well, cistern, gas, water, on 18th street, near barn, etc., on Farnham, near 17th street, \$3000.  
No. 36, House of 6 rooms, cellar, well, etc., on 18th, near Paul street, \$2000.  
No. 37, House of 6 rooms and cellar, 14x33x12, off St. Mary's avenue, near convent, \$1500.  
No. 38, Four houses and \$8120 feet, on Davenport, near 16th street, \$6000.  
No. 39, House of 9 or 10 rooms, on California, near 21st street, \$2500.  
No. 40, House of 8 rooms, summer kitchen, cellar, cistern, well, on Harvey, near 21st street, 1750.  
No. 41, House of 4 rooms, closets, basement and cellar, near White Lead Works, \$1600.  
No. 42, Building on leased lot, on Dodgestreet, near post office, store below and rooms above, \$800.  
No. 43, 3 lots with barn and other improvements, near street car turn table, \$2000.  
No. 44, House of 6 rooms of 17th, near Cuming street, \$1000.  
No. 45, Large fine house of 12 rooms, every thing complete, on 15th, near Chicago, \$6000.  
No. 46, House of 6 rooms, 2 stories, front porch, store below and rooms above, barn, etc., \$1500.  
No. 47, House of 8 rooms, fine cellar, all com plete, on California, near 21st, \$7000.  
No. 48, House of 9 or 10 rooms, on Daven port, near 16th, \$2000.  
No. 49, 14-story house, room, cellar, w.l. and d.c., on Jackson, near 12th, \$1500.  
No. 50, House of 4 rooms, 2 stories, 2 basements, trees, etc., on 16th, near Capitol avenue, \$15,000.  
No. 51, House of 4 rooms, basement, lot 17x13 feet, on Marx, near 7th, \$675.  
Col. Corkhill said he saw no reason why the time should be extended. Mr. Robinson made an affidavit that he had asked delay in order to get the necessary witnesses and counsel. He said he was practically alone in the case and needed some one. There was developed an evident split between Messrs. Scoville and Robinson. Mr. Scoville, addressing the court, said that Mr. Robinson's application was made without his knowledge, which was certainly a strange proceeding, since he had not even seen the affidavit nor heard what counsel hoped to get. For his part, he was ready to go on with the trial. He knew he was incompetent to go ahead without assistance to be able to proceed. Even now he hoped to be of some assistance to Mr. Robinson, but if he was to go on in this way he (Scoville) should withdraw. Here Guiteau jumped to his feet and said in an excited manner: "I endorse every word he says, 'Robinson came into this case without consulting me and I don't like the way he talks. I order him peremptorily to withdraw from the

case." Mr. Robinson renewed his application. Mr. Scoville claimed that the near relatives of the prisoner should at least know who was expected to come for the defense. Guitau again interrupted, "We don't want Robinson, anyway. This is peremptory and he must go." Mr. Scoville went on: "If we have time enough we could get counsel, and plenty without money, but if the court is going to give us time, and at the same time assign counsel, I don't agree with it." With this Guitau jumped up again, rapping the tables with his knuckles. He said, "Mr. Scoville is next to me in this case. I intend to do this business myself. Robinson is not wanted." The officers turned to keep him quiet, but he told them to mind their own business. He was in the presence of the court, and would talk when he felt like it. Col. Corkhill asked the court to try to keep the prisoner quiet, whereupon Guitau sat down saying he would do whatever the court wished him. After that he was comparatively quiet. Judge Cox then said he was inclined to give the defense a little more time. He intends that the prisoner shall have at least a fair trial, but he thought it would perhaps be better to allow the case to proceed so far as the selection of a jury, leaving it for counsel to arrange for him a future continuance, and for additional counsel. Mr. Scoville said it should be understood that he should not even question a jury until he knew exactly who was to be associated with him and Mr. Robinson in the defense. The court said none could be assigned without Mr. Scoville's consent. Mr. Scoville and Mr. Robinson both expressed themselves as satisfied with this arrangement, and the jury panel was then taken up. The court explained that it was a wrong interpretation of the law to demand on such a jury only those persons who had formed an opinion. The only absolutely disqualified persons were those who have formed an opinion that could not be changed by any evidence whatever.

The first four of the jury panel stated distinctly and finally that they had opinions which no evidence could change and they were speedily excused. The fifth seemed all right until asked if he had any scruples as to capital punishment. He smiled as he answered in the affirmative and seemed glad to get out of it. The sixth thought he could give a verdict in accordance with the evidence, although he had repeatedly said he should hang the prisoner. This man was in the hardware business. Mr. Scoville said the juror was not wanted. The next man was a mechanic. He had no opinion not very decided though he could give a fair verdict. Mr. Scoville asked as to his politics and religion. Judge Porter, of the prosecution, objected. Mr. Scoville said he desired to know something of the jurors' conscience before knowing whether he might exercise the right to a peremptory challenge. That was all he was driving at. He was willing to let that question rest until he could present authorities. The man was William P. O'Donnell, and in his case the defense made their first peremptory challenge. The eighth was excused because he held firmly to the opinion formed shortly after the shooting. The ninth man was John Hamlin, a well known restauranteur of Washington. He answered all questions satisfactorily, some as to whether he held to any infidel belief. John A. Vandusen seemed qualified unless in that he had a sort of prejudice against insanity. On this ground the defense ordered their third peremptory challenge.

Hiram Trimble the next man or the panel said he never allowed himself to be influenced by newspapers. He investigated things for himself and was satisfied that Guitau did the shooting but as not to whether he was guilty of murder. Col. Corkhill said he was too much of an investigator for this trial and he was excused. This exhausted the panel. An order was issued for a new panel of 75 citizens. At this point Guitau arose and stated that he should like to make a speech to-morrow morning. The court told him he would be given a chance to be heard in his own defense.

Guitau—"But that must go in now your honor, as it must influence public opinion." The Court—"That's not what we are here for." Col. Corkhill said he hoped the court would insist on the prisoner speaking for himself. I am here on a murderous charge, and I desire to be heard in my defense." "This is not the time to enter upon the defense," said Judge Cox, quietly; "it is only a question whether more time is needed for preparing the defense." "It is not needed," said Guitau, "we are ready to go on with the case now." Mr. Robinson smiled at this and asked Guitau to sit down. The prisoner said, "You keep still," but he did not move, muttering as he did so, "We are ready to go ahead now." Col. Corkhill said he saw no reason why the time should be extended. Mr. Robinson made an affidavit that he had asked delay in order to get the necessary witnesses and counsel. He said he was practically alone in the case and needed some one. There was developed an evident split between Messrs. Scoville and Robinson. Mr. Scoville, addressing the court, said that Mr. Robinson's application was made without his knowledge, which was certainly a strange proceeding, since he had not even seen the affidavit nor heard what counsel hoped to get. For his part, he was ready to go on with the trial. He knew he was incompetent to go ahead without assistance to be able to proceed. Even now he hoped to be of some assistance to Mr. Robinson, but if he was to go on in this way he (Scoville) should withdraw. Here Guitau jumped to his feet and said in an excited manner: "I endorse every word he says, 'Robinson came into this case without consulting me and I don't like the way he talks. I order him peremptorily to withdraw from the

case." Mr. Scoville renewed his application. Mr. Scoville claimed that the near relatives of the prisoner should at least know who was expected to come for the defense. Guitau again interrupted, "We don't want Robinson, anyway. This is peremptory and he must go." Mr. Scoville went on: "If we have time enough we could get counsel, and plenty without money, but if the court is going to give us time, and at the same time assign counsel, I don't agree with it." With this Guitau jumped up again, rapping the tables with his knuckles. He said, "Mr. Scoville is next to me in this case. I intend to do this business myself. Robinson is not wanted." The officers turned to keep him quiet, but he told them to mind their own business. He was in the presence of the court, and would talk when he felt like it. Col. Corkhill asked the court to try to keep the prisoner quiet, whereupon Guitau sat down saying he would do whatever the court wished him. After that he was comparatively quiet. Judge Cox then said he was inclined to give the defense a little more time. He intends that the prisoner shall have at least a fair trial, but he thought it would perhaps be better to allow the case to proceed so far as the selection of a jury, leaving it for counsel to arrange for him a future continuance, and for additional counsel. Mr. Scoville said it should be understood that he should not even question a jury until he knew exactly who was to be associated with him and Mr. Robinson in the defense. The court said none could be assigned without Mr. Scoville's consent. Mr. Scoville and Mr. Robinson both expressed themselves as satisfied with this arrangement, and the jury panel was then taken up. The court explained that it was a wrong interpretation of the law to demand on such a jury only those persons who had formed an opinion. The only absolutely disqualified persons were those who have formed an opinion that could not be changed by any evidence whatever.

The statement that Guitau desired to make in court is quite lengthy. He says that the Deity seems disposed to favor the shooting of Garfield, and will continue to do so until the end. Insanity seems to run in his family. The word "assassin" grates upon his mind, yet people delight in using it. He concludes as follows: "To-day I suffer in bonds as a patriot. Washington led the armies of the revolution through eight years of bloody war to victory and glory. Grant led the armies of the union to victory and glory, and to-day the nation is happy and prosperous. Washington and Grant by their valor and success in war won the admiration of mankind. To-day I suffer in bonds as a patriot because I had the inspiration and nerve to

## THE TRAITORS' TRIAL.

Guiteau Arraigned in the Criminal Court Yesterday Morning.

He is Brought From the Jail Without Any Disturbance.

The Court Room Crowded with Spectators—All Available Space Occupied.

Guiteau Gives Some Exhibitions of His Mean Temper in Court.

Considerable Difficulty Experienced in Procuring a Jury.

Only Five Jurors Obtained Out of the First Panel Drawn.

Guiteau's Statement to Only the Mutings of a Crazy Brain.

No Reason Assigned for the Disagreement Between Scoville and Robinson.

The Panel of Jurors Exhausted—A New Panel Ordered.

National Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Soon after daylight this morning a great crowd began to gather about the district court house, all anxious to get a glimpse of the assassin Guitau, whose trial was to begin at 10 a.m. For hours they waited. At length the court room doors were opened. As many as could be accommodated with seats were admitted and the others stood near by in hopeless anxiety. The prisoner was brought down from the jail this time in the police van, but so quietly that scarcely any one but the officers knew it. Every seat in the court room was filled except four and all available standing room. The audience was composed for the most part of members of the District bar, witnesses and members of the press. Not more than half a dozen ladies had gained admission to the court room. Next to the three or four vacant seats referred to sat Lawyer Scoville, his wife, who is Guitau's sister, Guitau's brother and Lawyer Robinson, his chief counsel. At 10:05 a.m. there was a rush near the northwest entrance, and the marshal entered, followed by two officers, between whom was the prisoner. Guitau was dressed in a suit of dark clothes which his brother presented yesterday. He took a seat by his sister, Mr. Robinson on the other side, the officers sat behind him, and one of them leaning over unfastened the cuffs from Guitau's wrists. The prisoner then shook hands with his brother and sister, handed the latter a small pamphlet and package of paper, and then arranged the articles on the table before him rather as if he had been counsel then accused. He appeared much more collected than when first arraigned and had nothing of the frightened look that marked him at that time. When all was quiet Mr. Robinson addressed the court asking for more time before the trial. He said he had reason to know that he could get needed assistance as counsel before long and that he had some witnesses who could not get there before December 1st. He was willing to give the court the names of said witnesses. As Mr. Robinson sat down Mr. Guitau arose and said, "If your honor please, I desire to address the court." His manner was calm and business like. People rose to their feet all over the room, but there was no disturbance. He went on: "I did not know that my counsel was ready to make his speech this morning. I desire to speak for myself. I am here on a murderous charge, and I desire to be heard in my defense." "This is not the time to enter upon the defense," said Judge Cox, quietly; "it is only a question whether more time is needed for preparing the defense." "It is not needed," said Guitau, "we are ready to go on with the case now." Mr. Robinson smiled at this and asked Guitau to sit down. The prisoner said, "You keep still," but he did not move, muttering as he did so, "We are ready to go ahead now." Col. Corkhill said he hoped the court would insist on the prisoner speaking for himself. I am here on a murderous charge, and I desire to be heard in my defense." "This is not the time to enter upon the defense," said Judge Cox, quietly; "it is only a question whether more time is needed for preparing the defense." "It is not needed," said Guitau, "we are ready to go on with the case now." Mr. Robinson smiled at this and asked Guitau to sit down. The prisoner said, "You keep still," but he did not move, muttering as he did so, "We are ready to go ahead now." Col. Corkhill said he saw no reason why the time should be extended. Mr. Robinson made an affidavit that he had asked delay in order to get the necessary witnesses and counsel. He said he was practically alone in the case and needed some one. There was developed an evident split between Messrs. Scoville and Robinson. Mr. Scoville, addressing the court, said that Mr. Robinson's application was made without his knowledge, which was certainly a strange proceeding, since he had not even seen the affidavit nor heard what counsel hoped to get. For his part, he was ready to go on with the trial. He knew he was incompetent to go ahead without assistance to be able to proceed. Even now he hoped to be of some assistance to Mr. Robinson, but if he was to go on in this way he (Scoville) should withdraw. Here Guitau jumped to his feet and said in an excited manner: "I endorse every word he says, 'Robinson came into this case without consulting me and I don't like the way he talks. I order him peremptorily to withdraw from the

case." Mr. Scoville renewed his application. Mr. Scoville claimed that the near relatives of the prisoner should at least know who was expected to come for the defense. Guitau again interrupted, "We don't want Robinson, anyway. This is peremptory and he must go." Mr. Scoville went on: "If we have time enough we could get counsel, and plenty without money, but if the court is going to give us time, and at the same time assign counsel, I don't agree with it." With this Guitau jumped up again, rapping the tables with his knuckles. He said, "Mr. Scoville is next to me in this case. I intend to do this business myself. Robinson is not wanted." The officers turned to keep him quiet, but he told them to mind their own business. He was in the presence of the court, and would talk when he felt like it. Col. Corkhill asked the court to try to keep the prisoner quiet, whereupon Guitau sat down saying he would do whatever the court wished him. After that he was comparatively quiet. Judge Cox then said he was inclined to give the defense a little more time. He intends that the prisoner shall have at least a fair trial, but he thought it would perhaps be better to allow the case to proceed so far as the selection of a jury, leaving it for counsel to arrange for him a future continuance, and for additional counsel. Mr. Scoville said it should be understood that he should not even question a jury until he knew exactly who was to be associated with him and Mr. Robinson in the defense. The court said none could be assigned without Mr. Scoville's consent. Mr. Scoville and Mr. Robinson both expressed themselves as satisfied with this arrangement, and the jury panel was then taken up. The court explained that it was a wrong interpretation of the law to demand on such a jury only those persons who had formed an opinion. The only absolutely disqualified persons were those who have formed an opinion that could not be changed by any evidence whatever.

The statement that Guitau desired to make in court is quite lengthy. He says that the Deity seems disposed to favor the shooting of Garfield, and will continue to do so until the end. Insanity seems to run in his family. The word "assassin" grates upon his mind, yet people delight in using it. He concludes as follows: "To-day I suffer in bonds as a patriot. Washington led the armies of the revolution through eight years of bloody war to victory and glory. Grant led the armies of the union to victory and glory, and to-day the nation is happy and prosperous. Washington and Grant by their valor and success in war won the admiration of mankind. To-day I suffer in bonds as a patriot because I had the inspiration and nerve to

## TRANS-ATLANTIC.

The New French Ministry at Last Announced.

M. Gambetta Takes the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs Himself.

President Grevy Announces His Acceptance of the Cabinet.

More Liberals Elected to Seats in the German Reichstag.

Brady's Appeal Against the Payment of Fines Dismissed.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

National Associated Press.

### THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, November 14.—The Journal, the official organ, this morning does not publish the list of the new cabinet, but at 9 o'clock this morning M. Gambetta informed President Grevy that he had succeeded in definitely forming his ministry. Grevy refused to become minister and M. Gambetta resolved to take the portfolio of foreign affairs himself. The list is as follows: Minister of foreign affairs and president of the council, M. Gambetta; finance, M. Olain Tuge, interior, M. Rosseau; public works, M. Raynal; agriculture, M. Deves; instruction, M. Best; P. O., M. Cockery; fine arts, M. Praast; marine, M. Gonget; war, M. Comperon; justice, M. Caizot. The cabinet is made almost altogether of new and untried men, and the public seem as yet to be unable to form any opinion concerning its strength or weakness.

### ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

DUBLIN, November 14.—The Journal announces that the attempt to assassinate the Emperor has failed. The assassin was shot dead by a policeman, and the bullet passed through the heart, after a struggle of about five minutes. The policeman was uninjured and the assassin died without any signs of life.

### A SCANDALOUS PLOT.

National Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 14.—A scandalous plot to extort money and information regarding the probable rise of stock from Jay Gould by threats of assassination was nipped in the bud and its ingenious originator, Col. J. Howard Wells, of No. 367 Fifth Avenue, was arrested and passed the night at police headquarters. The plot was to remove from the chairmanship of the board of directors of the New York Stock Exchange, and to nominate a man of his own choice.

### PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT.

The new British minister, Hon. Lionel Sackville West, called at the department of state this afternoon and presented his credentials to Secretary Blaine, who accompanied him to the president's house and presented him to President Arthur.