

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1881.

NO. 125

THE ASSASSIN.

Proceedings of the Second Day of Guiteau's Trial.

The Time of the Court Taken Up in Securing a Jury.

The Swearing In of the Ninth Juror Exhausts the Panel.

Guiteau's Talkativeness of Monday Followed by Complete Silence Yesterday.

Fears that Guiteau's Violence in Court Will Lead to His Being Shot.

Bethard, the "Crank," Being Watched to Prevent Him from Shooting Guiteau.

The Jury Expected to be Completed by To-day.

The Prisoner Jeered at by the Crowd on His Way to the Jail.

any sensible man would have shot the president. A man who did such a thing was guilty of shooting, that was all there was about it, but if he was crazy that might make some difference. When asked how long he had been married he answered with a grin, "twice," and, amid the laugh that followed he was accepted and sworn in as the ninth juror. He tried hard to be excused but with no avail. This was the first colored juror secured. This exhausted the talesman. An order was issued for seventy-five talesmen, and at 12.25 p. m. the court was adjourned until to-morrow. The prisoner was taken quietly back to jail and the crowd dispersed. The prisoner did not make a single utterance during the session.

GUITEAU'S BEHAVIOR. WASHINGTON, Nov.—15 The fact that Guiteau behaved so well at the trial to-day is looked upon with considerable suspicion in remembrance of his violent conduct yesterday. Reporter to Scoville after the adjournment: "You kept him pretty still to-day." "Oh yes," replied Scoville. "There was no occasion for him to be otherwise."

Whether he meant that Robinson's silence added to Guiteau's silence or not cannot be said, but the prisoner seemed better pleased to have his brother-in-law do the talking. Robinson asked only three or four questions. Scoville's method of examination caused much comment to-day. He even went so far as to ask of a juror, who was a department laborer, if he had made application for his place to the department secretary. The government, recognizing that Scoville desired to find out if the man was personally beholden to Garfield, made no objection, though Scoville's persistency brought many smiles. The four jurors obtained to-day are as follows: Michael J. Sheehan, grocer, is about 59 years of age, a man of family and a resident of the District for over 30 years past; J. F. Hobbs, a well known plasterer, is a native of Baltimore, who has resided in Washington for thirty years, and is well advanced in years, is high standing with his friends and neighbors and a member of Grace M. E. church; Geo. W. Gates, who resides on Tenth street, South End, is a member of one of the oldest families in that section, is about 30 years of age, and is a machinist in the navy yard, where he learned his trade; Ralph Wormley, a well known colored man, resides in Howardtown, across the eastern branch, is a plasterer by trade, and has lived in the district nearly all his life. He was, in old election times, well known as an active republican.

The general opinion to-night is that both sides made a mistake to-day. Juror Sheehan, on examination, plainly stated that he thought that the prisoner was crazy, yet the state left him unchallenged. Wormley, although apparently unwilling to serve, to a close observer seemed particularly anxious to get on. His answers were studied, and he played well his part if, as is thought, he came to court for the express purpose of getting on the jury. It must be admitted, however, that thus far the jury is above the average district jury. In this connection it is no mistake to say that not much will depend on the jury. Some feel that a scene will result from Guiteau's vehemence in court some day which will result in his being tried for murder. It is thought that ten men seem to think that the gallows will be rendered useless not so likely by the prisoner's insanity as by some revengeful hand. The assassin himself has fears of personal assault whenever he moves from one place to another. To-day when he passed out of court the crowd on the street jeered and derided him on every side. He quitted before the crowd and slunk along between his guards as though his limbs would not carry him. Until the driver whipped up the horses the crowd surrounded the trembling prisoner with derisive shouts. One from whom violence is not impossible is Bethard, the tramp who once wanted to borrow a pistol to shoot Guiteau with in the criminal court room. This person hung around the east portico of the building until after Guiteau's departure, and although he attempted no repetition of his former conduct, lynx eyes were on him, and his every movement was shadowed. A reporter asked Bethard if he was watching him again. "They are watching me, I'm afraid," said Bethard. "I wish I could get up behind him with a pistol, just as he did with the president. I'd fix him then, damn soon." When Guiteau was brought along through the hall Bethard, who had moved outside on the portico, said, "Oh, how I wish I had a six-shooter." He did not have one. This afternoon Judge Cox issued an order summoning thirty-five more witnesses, for the defense. From the seventy-five talesmen summoned for to-morrow it is expected the remaining three jurors will be secured. Beyond that point, it is understood, the government do not intend to proceed to-morrow.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

ARCHITECTS' REPORT. WASHINGTON, November 15.—The annual report of Supervising Architect James S. Hill to the treasury is given public. It shows a satisfactory condition of the work upon the various new buildings and says that extensive repairs have been made upon the custom houses at Gloucester, Mass., Louisville, Newport, R. I., New York City, Rutland, Vt., and Springfield, Ill. Ordinary current repairs necessary for keeping various other buildings in proper condition have also been made. The advance in the price of labor and materials will probably cause the buildings at Danville, Va., Paduch, Ky., and Montgomery, Ala., to slightly exceed the cost of the estimates made thereof. The activity in the building business has resulted in less active competition for government work. Prices have ranged higher than last year and

difficulty has been met in securing prompt delivery of iron.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET. Although this was cabinet day no regular meeting of the president's official family was held. The president spent some time, however, with Secretaries Blaine and Folger, and Postmaster-General James O. Fish. Elmer, second assistant postmaster general and Chief Clerk Vanwormer will leave the latter part of the week on their southern tour. Col. Thompson, superintendent of the railway mail service, will go with the party. First Assistant Postmaster General will be acting postmaster general during the absence of Mr. Fish. Although not decided, it is not impossible that the president may yet go to the Atlanta cotton exposition if for no other reason than to temporarily escape from office-seekers.

FRENCH CLAIMING HIS OLD "SIT." French, ex-attendant of railway accounts, has resumed work on the intention of claiming his old position on the ground that, as no nomination was sent to the senate within thirty days after the senate assembled, his suspension during the previous recess becomes inoperative and his right to the office is revived in accordance with the law. It is also said that it was not until he had an interview with President Arthur, in which he claimed the auditorship, that he learned of his suspension from office. At the time of the adjournment of the senate the fact of his second suspension did not get into the papers; hence his surprise.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS. The monthly report of the chief of the bureau of statistics, just given to the public, shows the value of exports of beef, tallow, lard, butter and cheese for the month of October to be \$9,923,420, against \$11,469,967 for October, 1880. Value for ten months of the fiscal year, \$111,728,221, against \$115,931,919 for the same time last year.

KIRKWOOD'S REPORT. Secretary Kirkwood completed his annual report to-day. He first takes up the Indian question which, he says, has his latest interest or importance. The methods by which it is to be finally settled are now fully reorganized. He holds the difficulties to be overcome are these: The Indians do not speak and do not wish to learn to speak our language. Hence all business with them by the government and by individuals have been and must be transacted through interpreters. This, he considers, the great source of trouble. The difficulty is gradually being overcome by educating the Indians. To this end he favors enlarged educational facilities. Provisions for the conduct of schools have been made by congress, but even those now in operation must be abandoned unless congress provides for their support. He claims that only by educating Indian children can it ever be possible to civilize the Indians. He speaks in favorable terms of the schools of Carlisle and Hampton and if congress will foster and enlarge them their influence may be far more reaching. In discussing the future of the Indians he says that if he is to make upward progress he must labor. The game upon which he has subsisted is nearly gone. To make effective this agency of labor he favors supplying them with necessary implements. The titles of Indian lands are not such that the courts are bound to protect. To remedy this he advises that new laws and new treaties be made and then the Indian will owe the land he improves. He will enter more heartily into the work of cultivating. On this point the secretary says: "I wish to emphasize the point that we are asking too much of the Indian when we ask him to build a farm on timber or prairie with the land fee at some future time he will be compelled to choose between abandoning the fruit of his labor or his kindred and his tribe. White men would not do so and we should not ask the Indian to do so." He recommends as an inducement for heads of families to take lands in severalty, that \$500 be given to each toward building a house thereon. Liberality in this direction would favor the true economy. He places the number of Indians at 224,000, located on 102 reservations. He pays a compliment to the military for their prompt and effective aid whenever called upon, but the amount of country occupied by Indians has prevented speedy concentration, and hence he recommends that all Indians be placed upon four or five reservations and with this object in view suggests a commission to inquire into the practicability. He suggests that some of the older tribes be selected and the experiment of local government by ballot be given them and if successful, to be adopted with other tribes. He recommends that future legislation for the punishment of crimes committed on reservations by Indians or whites be enacted by congress. He says that the Indian fund, \$2,186,050, is invested in 5 per cent bonds and in the treasury to the credit of the Indians and the interest is paid to the Indians annually. He refers to the fact that valuable coal deposits are supposed to exist on the San Carlos reservation and the whites are endeavoring to get the land from the Indians but the department has refused to approve any contract looking to that end. He points out that portion of the Indian Commissioner's report which refers to the Sioux and Ute agreements and says that the agreement on the part of the Sioux was mainly and deserving commendation. He invites special attention to the report of the commissioner general of the land office which has been published and concurs in the recommendations therein contained.

THE SPLENDID AND RADIANT HOMES STAY UNCHANGED.

They have been thoroughly tested. No experiments. Hundreds using them with the same result as to their many excellent features.

MILTON ROGERS & SON,
14th and Farnam Sts.

GARFIELD'S TREATMENT.

Professional Opinions of Four Prominent Physicians on the Treatment of the Case.

Hammond Thinks the Wound Should Have Been Probed Right After the Shooting.

And that the Failure to Do This Was a Bad Error of the Attending Physicians.

He Commends the Surgical Statement by Drs. Hamilton and Agnew.

Dr. Sims Thinks Death was Inevitable With the Spine Injured as It Was.

The Views of Drs. Ashurst and Hodgen.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The following is the professional opinion of Dr. Hammond on the surgical treatment of President Garfield. It is believed that these papers will close the controversy on the subject, and it is further believed that the contents of the four articles have been made known to Guiteau's counsel, has destroyed their intention of pleading malpractice for defense.

The following is the paper of Dr. Hammond:

It has been asserted that the unfortunate termination of the president's illness was due to one of the three following causes:

First—The necessarily mortal character of the wound.

Second—The imperfect execution of the science of surgery.

Third—The disregard by the attending surgeons of the well-recognized principles of surgery, which, if acted upon, would have diminished or abolished the tendency to death.

The short space in this journal at my disposal will only admit of a very cursory examination of the points, while many others of great importance must be passed over. The first, is the wound necessarily mortal? It appears that the ball, after fracturing the eleventh and twelfth ribs, the former in two places, continued directly on its course, with unmarked deflection, and striking the spine obliquely passed through the intervertebrae between the twelfth dorsal and first lumbar vertebrae, cutting a groove in the latter and lodging on the left side of the spine below the pancreas and on the side of the peritoneal cavity. The spinal cord received no injury beyond a slight concussion which was recovered from in a couple of days. No important vessel was injured and all abdominal organs escaped. Now where are the elements of inevitable death as the result of such a wound? Dr. Hammond then quotes authorities, that although the ball must have traversed the body of the vertebrae in its anterior part, and although it may have caused paralysis, we should still trust to the infinite resources of nature. Fractures of the vertebral column with compression of the spinal cord have recovered to an extent greater than could be supposed. Surgeon General Langmore, of the British army, says that "balls have been known to pass through the body of the vertebrae and an apparent recovery to follow. Liddell states that 'out of ten cases of gunshot fractures of the vertebral column without injury to the cord four recovered.' Dr. Hammond quotes the following case reported by Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, one of Garfield's consulting physicians: "But one of the most instructive cases on record is that reported by Dr. F. H. Hamilton. A soldier was wounded March 16th, 1865, the ball perforating or possibly crushing the anterior surface of the body of the second lumbar vertebra. The patient found himself only with a fracture of the bone escaped. In September, 1867, Dr. Hamilton reported that the ball was found lying in the muscles on the other side of the spine and Dr. Hamilton cut it out. Since then his recovery has been complete. Dr. Hamilton took the man before the New York State Board of Surgeons and says: 'The members present concurred with me in my opinion, that the ball had struck the body of the vertebrae.' Many other authorities to the like effect might be cited, but they are unnecessary. As to the injury to the ribs no civil or military surgeon will venture to affirm that gun shot fractures of ribs uncomplicated with lesions of the abdominal or thoracic viscera are necessarily fatal. It appears to me therefore, and I think the great majority of civil and military surgeons will agree with me, that while the president's wound was a serious one there was not a single feature or combination of features about it which rendered death inevitable.

Second—Was death due to the inoperative condition of the science of surgery? In gunshot wounds the science of surgery requires certain things to be done. In the first place, the relative positions of the assailant and patient should be, if possible, ascertained as a thorough examination of the wound should be made for the purpose of determining the course of the ball and its situation as the case required. There is no possible condition which can stand in opposition to this precept, though there may be such an existing state of the patient to cause the examination to be deferred for a few hours. Such cases are, however, exceedingly rare. Then, all foreign bodies, such as pieces of

MONSTER WHISKY POOL.

A Pool Formed By Western Distillers to Reduce the Amount Produced.

Chicago, November 15.—A special from Cincinnati says that arrangements between western distillers for the formation of a big whisky pool and a reduction of the amount produced have been completed, and all that now remains to do is the election of officers of the new association or pool and the fixing of the amount which each distiller will be attended to at a meeting to be held in Chicago to-morrow. The association will include all the distilleries of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri and some other establishments in the states adjoining those named. It is probably the biggest whisky pool ever formed. Mr. Miller, of River-ton, Ill., one of the best known men in the trade, has the contracts of all the Illinois distillers and others in the more western states to go into an arrangement by which the production could be reduced to half the registered capacity of the distillery. Such a move had become necessary in order to give stability and an uniformity to the market. The proposition is to reduce the production in all cases possible to one-half the registered capacity of the distillery, this limit to be applied at once in cases where distillers have a large amount of stock on hand and cannot at once reduce their production to so great an extent without loss. A royalty might be paid into the pool of all goods manufactured in excess of the proposed limit. The amount of the pool is to be fixed at \$500,000. It is thought that the market can be closed up and the reaction in prices brought about on or before December 1st. The reduced consumption of corn will, of course, have an effect upon the price of that commodity. The number of distillers entering the pool is so great that they will be easily able to control the market. The move is one of much significance to the liquor trade.

Hambugged Again.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctored, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be hambugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months she is well and her health is as good as ever. I like such hambugging.—H. T. St. Paul.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press. nov15decl

Saline County.

Last fall Saline gave nine hundred majority for Garfield; this fall the republican ticket is defeated in that same county. We say defeated, because the candidates of whom the republican machine concentrated all of its efforts to elect have all been defeated. There is a lesson in this, and it is this: The republicans of Saline don't like their machine! Who is that machine? Who works it? Chairman J. W. Dawes, of the republican state central committee. There is against that gentleman a very strong dislike among many of the republican leaders of that county, and this dislike is the ruin of the republicans over there. The causes which have brought this dislike about are not, as Mr. Dawes himself believes, due to the old county seat fight between Wilbur and Crete, inasmuch as the most popular republicans in Crete are fighting Mr. Dawes now, while they fought side by side with him in the county seat fight; and the same may be said of the republicans of Friedville and Dewitt. The cause of that dislike is due to the elements with which Mr. Dawes surrounds himself. These elements are obnoxious to the republicans of Saline; they have no confidence in them; they despise them. The first result is, that handicapped by those elements, Mr. Dawes is obliged to fight battles to carry the primaries in the interests of his pets, and as he is a good fighter, he gets the whole hog or none. The second result is, the democrats get all the pork.

"Buckupathra."

New, quick, complete cure in four days, urinary affections, such as frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases, etc. Druggists, Depot at C. F. Goodman's, (5)

Kansas Land Frauds.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. WICHITA, Kan., November 15.—The counsel for the defense in the Sumner county land frauds appeared yesterday before Hon. C. F. Foster, United States district judge, and desired to argue the motions to quash the indictments, of which there are a large number, including the offense of perjury, subordination of perjury, and conspiracy to defraud the government under the United States laws. It was finally arranged, at the suggestion of the court, that the question being an important one, and affecting a large number of settlers on the Osage diminished reserve lands in Kansas, it should be reserved and filed in the United States circuit court, which convenes at Topeka on the 27th of November, at which time Judge McCarty is expected to be present.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS.

If you wish to avoid great danger and trouble, besides a small bill of expense, at this season of the year, you should take prompt steps to keep disease from your household. The system should be cleansed, blood purified, stomach and bowels regulated, and prevent and cure diseases arising from spring malaria. We know of nothing that will so perfectly and surely do this as Electric Bitters, and at the trifling cost of fifty cents a bottle.—[Exchange.] Sold by Ish & McManis. (1)

DESDEMONA.

On exhibition at Hospe's Art and Music Hall is a fine water color painting of Desdemona, colored by Wilson, R. A., London.

DR. SIMS.

It is inappreciable how the president lived six hours with such a wound. Everything possible was properly done. Nothing even imprudent was attempted, and every hour after the president lived beyond six hours after he was shot was the result of every available resource of medical science being skillfully and constantly applied.

A World of Good.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public, is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not so pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters as it is not a whisky drink. It is more like the old fashioned bone and tea that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right try Hop Bitters.—Nunda News. nov15-decl

DR. HODGEN.

Death was inevitable with his spine injured as it was. It is a wonder that he lived so long. At least the surgeon did all that was possible, all that the present state of medical science would permit. Without the wound of the vertebrae it would have been impossible with the treatment for the president to die, with it impossible for him to live.

DR. ASHURST.

Dr. Ashurst, after a careful review of the case, sums up by saying that the mistake made regarding the course of the ball was unavoidable; that there was no evidence of mistake in the president's system; that there was no pyaemia—in the modern sense of the word, implying metastatic abscesses—in the lung and liver after death; that at no time would the surgeons have been warranted in attempting to remove the ball; that during his entire illness the president was insufficiently nourished, owing to the rebellious disposition of his stomach; that antiseptic was the cause as far as could have been, that, while difficult to say whether or not the wound would have been necessarily fatal on any man, yet it can only be said that if the president had been a youth of twenty instead of a man of fifty; if all his organs had been perfectly healthy instead of his liver enlarged and fatty and his kidneys diseased; if he had been entirely free from care and anxiety instead of being worn down by trials and anxiety and able to eat and digest all the necessary food, even then the same care and attendance might not have saved him. Everything was done that could have been done and nothing left undone that could possibly have been of benefit.

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That probing was impossible. Death was inevitable with his spine injured as it was. It is a wonder that he lived so long. At least the surgeon did all that was possible, all that the present state of medical science would permit. Without the wound of the vertebrae it would have been impossible with the treatment for the president to die, with it impossible for him to live.

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