

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Kasson Believed to be the Coming Man for Speaker.

The Pennsylvania Delegation Will Decide it, and Blaine is to Decide Them.

The Amount of Coin in Circulation, According to the Mint Director's Report.

Guiteau's Brother Gives His Testimony Relating to the Assassin's Youth.

Miscellaneous News of Unimportance From Washington.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

National Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The annual report of the director of the mints to the secretary of the treasury is now in press. It contains, in addition to the customary statements of operations of the mints and assay offices, much valuable information in regard to the production of the precious metals in the United States and in the world, their use in the various countries, their consumption in the arts and manufactures, the specie circulation and examination of the coins, comparing paper and metallic circulation for a series of fifty-six years with the percentage of yearly price to the mean staple articles, indicating the annual variations in the purchasing price of money.

The gold and silver received and operated upon by all mints and assay offices exceed by more than \$50,000,000 the receipts of any previous year and amount to \$236,225,522.45, of which \$193,391,191.01 was gold and \$42,834,321.45 silver. This large increase was due to the continued influx of gold from abroad, over \$95,000,000 deposited being from that source alone, and the coinage facilities of the mints being run to their fullest extent in converting this bullion into coin.

The gold coinage amounted to \$78,733,864, of which \$15,345,520 was in double eagles and the balance in coins of lesser denominations. The coinage of silver was confined to the minimum value of silver bullion required to be coined by the law authorizing the coinage of standard silver dollars, \$27,637,955 of which were struck, or an average of about \$2,300,000 a month. Or subsidiary coin only \$15,071.75 were coined, and of base metal or minor coins, \$495,109.95. In addition to the coinage the mints and assay offices manufactured from standard sterling and imported bars to the amount of \$100,750,640 in gold and \$6,542,282 35 in silver.

In the refineries 11,449,734 19-100 ounces of gold and silver bullion were separated, and refined, producing 1,295,443 259 1/100 ounces of standard gold and 9,774,730 86-100 ounces of standard silver.

The purchase of silver bullion for the coinage of silver dollars amounted to 22,136,920.39 100 ounces of standard at a cost of \$22,678,901.72. This was obtained by direct purchase or in the settlement for silver parted from gold and that received in payment of charges on silver deposited for return in bars.

The coinage of dollars during the year, \$17,706,924, were transmitted and distributed. The total coinage of dollars since the passage of the act for their coinage has been up to Nov. 1st \$100,672,659, of which \$34,096,397 are in active circulation and \$66,576,262 held by the treasury for the payment of outstanding certificates, leaving \$7,737,608 for disbursement by the treasury in ordinary payments.

The net actual loss to the government by wastage on the immense amount operated upon during the year was \$12,204.16. From data received at the mint bureau the director estimates the production of the United States during the last fiscal year to have been of gold \$36,500,000, and of silver at its coinage value \$42,100,000, a total of \$78,600,000. The manufacturers of jewelry and other articles and materials of gold and silver reported the consumption of over \$10,000,000 in gold and nearly \$3,500,000 in silver. Of the gold used \$3,300,000 was reported as United States coin metal. The assay office at New York delivered to manufacturers during the year \$9,700,000 of gold in bars and \$5,100,000 in silver. Taken together, they appear to indicate the consumption of at least \$11,000,000 in gold and \$16,000,000 in silver which would probably have been continued had all the manufacturers that were addressed promptly responded.

The director estimates that at the close of the fiscal year the gold coin in circulation in the United States amounted to \$440,000,000, and of silver coin \$171,500,000. These amounts were further increased up to the 1st of November, and at that date the amount of specie, including bullion, in the mint and assay offices available for coinage was \$536,000,000 of gold and \$186,000,000 of silver, a total of \$722,000,000.

The silver circulation of this country before the close of this fiscal year will amount to \$200,000,000, and will suffice for the needs of our people for coins of the denomination of one dollar and less. The United States has done its part toward retaining silver as one of the monetary agents for measuring and exchanging values, as was said in the first report. Should the \$650,000,000 of silver coin now full legal tender in Europe be demonetized, the United States could not single-handed among commercial nations, with no

European co-operation or allies, sustain the value of silver from the inevitable failure.

From a digest of dispatches together with other reliable data, the director estimates the world's production of gold for the year 1880 at \$107,000,000 and of silver at \$87,500,000. The consumption of the world in ornamentation and the arts is likewise estimated for the same period at \$75,000,000 of gold and \$15,000,000 of silver. The estimated circulation of the principal countries of the world is placed at gold \$3,221,000,000, full legal tender silver \$2,115,000,000, limited tender \$433,000,000, total specie \$5,769,000,000, paper \$3,644,000,000. Total circulation, including the amount held in the government treasury, banks, and inclusive of circulation, \$9,403,000,000.

COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS. The annual report of the supervising special agent of the custom collection department of the United States, has just been made to the secretary of the treasury. He says the fullest possible efficiency of service has been attained under the circumstances existing, but that more might be done by legislation, in the following measures:

First. A abolition of custom house fees, payment of fixed salaries to custom officers in lieu of all fees and discontinuance of custom house outlays. Second. Consolidation of custom districts whenever required by convenience. Third. Discontinuance of bonds for transportation of expressed merchandise and bonds for the return of packages not designated for examination. Fourth. The use of stamps to prevent opium smuggling. Fifth. Transfer of the office of United States commissioner to the executive branch of the government. During the past year special agents have secured \$1,491,779 01, made 214 seizures of an appraised value of \$160,244 85, and made a reduction in the recommended expenses of \$56,723 05.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

National Associated Press.

DEPENDS ON PENNSYLVANIA. CHICAGO, November 28.—The Times' Washington special says the speakership fight has assumed a peculiar phase. There is no longer any attempt on the part of the leading candidates, Hiseock and Kasson, to influence individual members. Every effort is being concentrated upon the delegation from Pennsylvania. This delegation intends, when it arrives here the latter part of the week, to hold a meeting. In that meeting the members will decide to support solidly the nominee of the delegation's caucus. Mr. Hiseock at the present time has succeeded in influencing more individual members of the Pennsylvania delegation than had Mr. Kasson, but in the last week there has been a turn; three very powerful elements have appeared, acting against Mr. Hiseock and working upon the Pennsylvania delegation. Corporate influences have a great deal to do with speakership contests. The Texas Pacific has in times past elected its speaker. Indeed, all of the Pacific roads, when they were seeking the aid of congress, have been very powerful factors. To-day these lines are completed, or so nearly that they have no further favors to ask of congress. So none of them have representatives here very much interested in the struggle. There is in Washington now a powerful combination looking toward the opening up of Indian Territory. This is the only leading co-operative interest that is represented in the caucus. Mr. Blaine was to be made president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. There is no doubt that Mr. Gould would be very glad to have Mr. Blaine take this position, but his friends here say he will not accept, but will work directly here for its interests. The combination in favor of opening up Indian Territory has selected Mr. Kasson as the safest man to have for speaker. Considering the interests at stake they believe that Mr. Kasson is in favor of their scheme and his friends have assured them that he will give it a square opportunity, and that is all they ask. Mr. Blaine has come out very strongly for Mr. Kasson in the last week, and he is powerful with the Pennsylvania delegation.

Each train brings to Washington members of the next congress, and there are now on the ground thirteen representatives and twenty-five senators. Besides these there are a number of laborers for the candidates for the speakership. The situation is not so clear as it appears. The strength of the several candidates is as follows: Mr. Blaine maintains the lead. The only development of the day is that Orth, of Indiana, seems to have the backing of the delegation from his state, which in states that the west will not combine on any candidate. As an offset to this, however, the southern republicans have established headquarters and are working zealously against Hiseock. Kasson claims 50 of the 146 republican votes on the first ballot. Dunn, of Minnesota, and Reed, of Maine, are regarded as possible dark horses.

There is also in the field, working actively, a horde of candidates for the minor offices of the house. Rainey, of South Carolina, and ex-Clerk McPherson, of Pennsylvania, have each an eye on the clerkship. Should the speakership go to New York, it is believed that all old officers will be accompanied with renominations by the democratic caucus.

GUITEAU

THE TRIAL RESUMED.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—The trial opened at the usual time this morning. The crowd was dense, including many ladies, and the room was crowded to suffocation. Guiteau was quiet during the morning and paid little attention to the testimony. He read newspapers. Among the specta-

tors were General Ewing and Private DeBell, of Ohio. Mrs. Scoville, Guiteau's sister, resumed the stand. She recounted various instances of apparent aberration of the mind on the part of the prisoner, such as visionary schemes about business, newspapers, personal abuse and exhibitions of temper. He once overheard her tell a lady friend he was crazy and should be sent to an asylum. He was once thrown a pet dog down stairs, breaking a leg. She sent him to soap apple trees at one time and instead he soaked forest trees. Had a fit of terror once while boat riding, although there was no danger, spending most of the time reading newspapers and the Bible. Mrs. Scoville related another incident of the theological discussion in which Guiteau took part and was very abusive. She was asked to produce the hair cut from her mother's head before the brothers. The prosecution objected and Mr. Scoville produced the hair, saying he wanted to verify his word. This closed the examination of Mrs. Scoville. She was not cross-examined. Mr. Geo. S. Burrows, of Chicago, was next examined. He testified that he spent one summer with Guiteau and Scoville at a summer boarding house in Wisconsin. Read his book on the second coming of Christ and thought he was crazy or a fool. He was very violent. Fernando Jones was called but did not appear. During a few moments waiting, Guiteau announced he wished the newspaper critics in court to understand that he appeared in part as his own counsel, which was to prevent any silly stuff they wrote about him. C. S. Joston, of New York, testified he had considered Guiteau egotistical, crack brained, etc. John W. Guiteau, of Boston, brother of the prisoner, was the next witness. He testified he was constantly with his brother up to the time he was ten years of age, when the family broke up by the death of their mother in 1868. The witness saw him in Chicago after he left the Onida community. He refused to pay debts he owed. Mr. Scoville and the witness thought him either a fool or crazy. He after boarded with witness in New York but paid no board. At this point Guiteau interrupted to say that he did pay his board. Guiteau's brother testified further: He had frequent interviews with the prisoner in Washington; at first he thought him dangerous—subsequently harmless. Guiteau talked freely about the assassination; said he believed Christ directed him to do it, and said he was willing to suffer for it; that the name of Guiteau would be honored in this world instead of being "regarded as that of an assassin;" but when witness asked him whether he would prefer to be hanged by a court or shot by a mob, the prisoner became violent, jumped to his feet, ran behind a stand and said: "I won't have either." The witness, after that, had no doubt of his insanity. At this point Scoville introduced the family bible to show that one Francis Guiteau who was born in 1800 died in 1829 in the Bloomingdale insane asylum. Witness further examined, said he concluded his brother was insane after reading certain letters of his last month, written years ago. When asked if he had not stated to Mr. Eaton, of Boston, that the act was one of "pure madness," he said no, but believed his brother possessed of the devil and that prompted the crime. Witness had stated to a friend in Boston that he had no doubt of his brother's responsibilities before God and believed him morally responsible and years ago had chosen evil rather than good. He did not express himself as to the legal responsibility, and told Dr. Robbins he believed him entirely responsible, but possessed an evil spirit. At this point the prisoner interrupted, saying that he and his brother had been unfriendly for many years and that was the reason for unfavorable testimony. The prosecuting attorney attempted to stop the interruption and Guiteau told Davidge to shut up. A witness continued, and when asked if his father or mother, brothers or sisters, were afflicted with consumption, scrofula or insanity, answered "no." As the cross-examination continued the prisoner resumed his interruptions. He said he had frequently quarreled with his brother, but liked him better now than ever before. Witness replied that he was feeling sorry now he had not years ago treated his brother as insane. Mrs. Francis Parker, of Chicago, was the next witness. She testified her husband August Parker, was a cousin of the prisoner. He died in the insane asylum at Elgin, Ill. He was very violent and recognized the witness but twice in three years. His insanity was caused by his failure to get a piano seamy. The prisoner was desperately in love with her daughter, aged 14 years, and wanted to educate and marry her. She furnished him coming there. The prisoner interrupted the witness with: "The family was very poor, I gave them money. The girl was very pretty. I was attached to her, but she was too young for me." During the continued cross-examination the prisoner made many interruptions, especially about paying his board bill in New York. Witness said they had many conversations and the prisoner insisted that Christ did not say his board and he was studying theology and there was no money in that, and he would not. The prisoner was very excited. Witness ordered him from his office and as the prisoner was abusive he struck him on the neck. The prisoner turned and gave him a blow in face, whereat witness took him by the collar and hoisted him down stairs. After the noon-day adjournment,

FOREIGN NEWS.

Rumor of an Alliance Between Russia and Turkey.

Bismarck Gradually Getting Control of the Majority in Reichstag.

Miscellaneous Cablegrams From All Parts of the Old World.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BERLIN, November 28.—Prince Bismarck to-day addressed reichstag on the bill incorporating Hamburg in the German Customs Union. In the course of his speech he insisted that the bill was necessary to the financial consolidation of the empire. As political questions now stood, he considered the government was a better guarantee for the union of Germany than parliament, which caused him many difficulties. Dr. Lasker replied and said the country was very grateful to Prince Bismarck, but the request of the Bismarck party had been refused by the late elections and that it was dangerous to place all powers in the chancellor's hands. After a very lively debate a committee was appointed to report on the bill. Gen. Von Moltke is about to retire as commander of the army on the ground of enfeebled health. Count Waldersee will probably be his successor as chief of the general staff, Count Von Moltke retaining supervision only.

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ANOTHER DEFAULTER.

A Provincial Cashier Who Got Away With \$700,000.

A Strange Bull Dog Causes a Lively Stampede in a Colored Chu ch.

General Crime and Casualty Notes of the Day.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.

National Associated Press.

A CASHIER MAKES A BIG HOLE. ST. JOHN, N. B., November 28.—Dispatches received from Charlotte-town say that the Bank of Prince Edward's Island has suspended, the cashier, Joseph R. Becken, having absconded. Becken left home on Monday last, and was to return during the week, but on Thursday his wife received a letter stating that he had made large advances without the directors' knowledge and would not return. The directors had an investigation and found that Becken made advances of nearly \$700,000 and that the last annual statement was falsified. The total liabilities of the bank are about \$1,000,000, the assets will realize considerable and it is expected the stockholders of the bank, who are liable to twice the amount of shares, will make up the balance. In the meantime the bank has suspended specie payments. The capital stock of the bank is \$120,000.

CASUALTIES.

National Associated Press.

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC. SAN FRANCISCO, November 28.—At Tucson, Arizona, five freight cars broke loose from the freight train this morning at 2:30 and ran down a grade of sixty-five miles to Casa Grande, where the operator was telegraphed to open the switch. Had it occurred ten minutes later they would have collided with the eastern bound train. Two cars were smashed. No one was hurt. IMMENSE QUANTITY OF OIL BURNED. CLEVELAND, November 28.—The Paraffine works of the Standard Oil company in this city burned last night. The building contained thirty 200 barrel tanks, nearly all of which were filled with oil and gasoline. The fire will not be put out for twenty-four hours, but it is thought that it will be confined within its present territory. Loss from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

WEDDING CHIMES.

National Associated Press.

Which Ring at the Nuptials of John McDonald and Alice King.

On Thanksgiving evening last a very pleasant affair took place at the residence of Mr. H. S. McDonald, on Fourteenth and California streets, being the marriage of his son, Mr. John McDonald, to Miss Alice King, both of this city. The groom is a young man who has been for years an employee of the U. P. shops, where he has won a reputation for industry and skill at his trade which has secured not only the esteem of his employers, but the respect and regard of his fellow workmen. The bride is a very pretty and accomplished young lady, who has resided with relatives here for several years past, and is a great favorite in the social circle in which she moves. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock p. m., by the Rev. W. J. Harris, of the First Baptist church. The attendants were: Bridesmaids—Miss Addie King, sister of the bride, and Miss Maggie Carnaby. Groomsmen—Mr. Geo. Elliott of Kansas City, and Mr. Joe Carnaby, of Laramie, both well known U. P. employes. There was a large number of invited guests present, and a delightful time was enjoyed by all.

Among the many useful and valuable wedding gifts were the following: Magnificent walnut chamber set, Mr. and Mrs. Cummings; silver water service, Mrs. McDonald; silver casket, Mrs. Cora King; silver cake basket, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. King; set silver bouquet holders, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. King; hanging lamp, Addie King; silver spoon holder, Nellie McDonald; silver fruit dish, Mrs. Tom Cox; silver casket, Jennie Clair; set of silver knives and forks, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Deahane; silver nut cracker, cracker powder, Mr. and Mrs. Ruef; set of silver lamps, Mr. and Mrs. Brewer; set of silver knives and spoons, Mr. and Mrs. James Falconer; silver pickle casket, Mr. J. C. Moody; ditto, Maggie Carnaby and Mr. Knight; silver napkin rings, J. C. Mahoney; silver bread plate, Edholm & Erickson; silver bouquet holder and card case, Miss S. White, silver syrup cup, Mr. and Mrs. Dacy; fruit dish, Miss M. White; rug, Mrs. Wm. White, clock, Mr. S. Osborn; clock, Wm. Bracey and Fred Perkins; album, Mrs. Tom Falconer; perfume stand, Sam Farnsworth; lamp, Mr. and Mrs. McPherson; angel, May Donahue; old gold plush dressing case, Henry McDonald; tidily, Mrs. Ring; camp rocker, Geo. Elliott; ditto, Joe Carnaby; easy chair, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Leeder; set of silver table spoons, Mr. and Mrs. Knox; set of eoligne bottles, Mrs. Walter J. Phelps; cologne bottle, Ed. Foster; set of silver table spoons, May McDonald; bedspread, Mrs. John Wilson; table cloth, Miss Louise Krenzer.

The happy couple are residing at present on Chicago street, between 14th and 15th.

Death Record. George Gratton, died Sunday night, November 27th, at ten minutes to 12 o'clock, aged 54 years. The funeral will take place from his late residence, corner Daytonport and Seventeenth streets, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

[Baltimore and New York papers please copy.] John Sweeney, son of David Sweeney, died November 27th, aged 23 years. Funeral at 2 p. m. Tuesday, from the residence, southwest corner Seventeenth and Clark.

Public Memorial Service. Geo. A. Custer Post No. 7, G. A. R., will hold a public memorial service at Clark's Hall on this Monday evening, to pay respect to the memory of Comrade Watson B. Smith, who was an active and valued member of the Post. A special invitation is hereby extended to all ex-soldiers and friends of the deceased to attend. The doors of the hall will be open at half-past seven o'clock.

F. M. Moore, Adjutant. C. H. Fitch, Commander.

Indications. WASHINGTON, November 29.—For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys: South winds, shifting to north and northwest winds, colder, partly cloudy weather and local rains, and light snow and rising barometer.

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