

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1881.

NO. 149

ONE BILLION

Is the estimated production of Cigarettes for the present year. This seems almost incredible when we consider that ten years ago an American Cigarette was a rare thing. The question, then, is not WHETHER we shall smoke, or WHAT we shall smoke, as the above answers most emphatically that we WILL smoke, and that we WILL smoke Cigarettes. But the question is which brand of Cigarettes shall we smoke? Which is the best, purest and least injurious? In deciding this we would advise you to try a package of the DUKE OF DURHAM, as they are made of a mild natural leaf tobacco, grown immediately around Durham, N. C., and wrapped with pure imported rice paper, consequently are as harmless as tobacco smoke in any way can be.

IT'S WELL TO REMEMBER

That the DUKE OF DURHAM Cigarette is ABSOLUTELY PURE, and the BEST on the market.

That it is made of a mild, old, sweet, fine cured SOUTH CAROLINA tobacco, from three to five years old before worked.

That the very BEST imported rice paper ONLY is only used in wrapping them.

That DUKE SONS & Co. have an experience of seventeen years in the manufacture of smoking tobacco.

That their factory is located in Durham, N. C., which is in the heart of the finest tobacco growing section of the state.

That all these fine tobaccos are marketed at Durham, giving them first choice of the crop.

That the business of DUKE SONS & Co. has grown rapidly from a small beginning to one of the largest smoking factories in the world, proving the merit of their goods.

That analysis has shown the tobacco from which the DUKE OF DURHAM Cigarettes are made contain less nicotine than tobacco grown in any other section.

That the trade mark below, in connection with the firm name of W. DUKE SONS & Co., on a package of tobacco or cigarettes is an absolute guaranty of purity and excellence.

For sale by all dealers.



THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Pendleton's Speech on Civil Service Reform.

He Exhorts the Democracy to Consider Their Ways and be Wise in Time.

Or, in Other Words, to Take Time by the Bangs and Father the Business.

The Flood of Bills Introduced in the House of Representatives Yesterday.

The New Premier Not Ready Yet to Assume the Duties of the Department.

Notes of National Interest From the Capital.

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—Mr. Pendleton addressed the senate on the civil service bill. He said: "All offices, except those involving the very power and policy of the party in power are the common property of the people and not of the managers of that half-happening to be triumphant at the polls. Now, these offices are paid out to henchmen to enable them to pay themselves for the energies or money they have expended in party services. This policy reaches from the president down through national, state, municipal and local affairs to the very street laborer. This is the spoils system. Its name implies to every one a vision of wrong, injustice, brutality, waste, and such degradation of person and of parties as has driven from American political life much of the cultivated intellect and refined morality of the country and filled the most hopeful minds with sadness for much in the present and grave anxiety for the future. The spoils system was the real assassin of Garfield. It robs the president, cabinet ministers, senators, congressmen, judges, of the time needed in the performance of public duties, renders their public action often partisan, partial and unjust, and too frequently hurried and half done. In place of the spoils system there should be instituted a moral system which should be founded on the idea that public offices and public trusts should be administered solely for the public good. The fittest men shall administer them and these men be found. The offices have to be filled, except that the faithful execution of the duties attached to them are necessary to the public welfare and maximum of efficiency and minimum of cost, constitute the only condition on which they should exist. Vacancies should be filled with men whom proper, intelligent comparison, based on competition, should be the fittest irrespective of political influence or action, and then political pressure for place would cease. If removals were only for inefficiency, or unfaithfulness, or better cause another was shown to be better fitted for the place, the scramble for office would cease. Then the subordinate civil service would be open to all who choose to aspire to it. The service would be filled with men proven fit for fair competition. The merit of all aspirants would be elevated by the consciousness that they could not get patronage, but all to merit. The service would become tenfold more efficient; public expenses would be reduced; principle and not emolument would become the prize of party struggle; even if the zeal of party spirit should be seriously weakened, its dangerous quality would be destroyed. Politics would be consigned to men of higher aspirations and nobler aims. The motives and tone of party strife would be elevated. The temper and zeal of public partisan discussion would be raised. The brutality of politics would be eliminated. The president, cabinet and congress would have time and heart for their high duties and merit would achieve the highest rewards, and excellencies would be stimulated by competition. A higher grade of intellectual and political education would be demanded and stimulated, and in time the merit system which would accomplish all this would reach the popular elections and affect for the good of the country, the popular choice of the holders of these offices which control the national politics. The popular thought being reached, thus public opinion would stamp out all interference with a free ballot and a fair count, whether by fraud, force or intimidation of voters. Political associations and the expenditure of immense sums of corruption funds would be done away with. The government would become one of law and order to be one of men. The political idea of the merit system is that whenever a new appointment or a promotion shall be made in the subordinate civil service, the office shall be given to the man best fitted to discharge its functions, and that this fitness shall be ascertained by open, honest, impartial and competitive examination to all who choose to present themselves, each aspirant to be examined with regard to the particular place he desires to enter.

Pendleton concluded by appealing to democrats to ally themselves to the movement of a civil service, as the changes of time would sooner or later give them the government, when the present adherence to this policy would make firm their popular support and insure for them a useful future disengaged from the influences

land, of the Brooklyn Eagle, who identified the newspaper found on the prisoner's person after his arrest.

Guiteau again broke in with remarks about his inspiration and the fact that certain journals vigorously denounced General Garfield before the day of the assassination.

W. C. Ketchum testified to knowing Guiteau in 1873, losing him sums of money.

"That is not so," said Guiteau, "I was a high-toned lawyer at that time and could not borrow money from a poor clerk like this witness. I had bigger men than you, my friend, to go to if I wanted money."

Witness proceeding, said Guiteau appeared to be a man of little sense. He would sit in his office to read. He was violent when opposed in conversation on public topics.

Guiteau denounced the witness as a miserable clerk with whom he would not associate at the time referred to.

Henry Wood, of Philadelphia, was then called to the stand.

"This man," said the assassin, "knew my divorced wife long before I did. You can draw your own inference on that subject.

The witness stated that he knew the prisoner in 1872. His wife at that time had received some assistance from the witness' family and Guiteau called on him on his way to New York from Chicago to thank him for that kindness. About a year afterwards the prisoner came to him for advice and assistance. Subsequently he called upon him in New York and told him of all the charges his wife had made against him.

Prisoner—She was boarding in a first-class place and lived better than ever before in her life.

New York said while he was in New York at the time Guiteau announced a lecture on the second coming of Christ and this struck him as so monstrous he went to hear him. The prisoner spoke twenty minutes and then announced his book would be published and would illustrate his views. A collection was then taken up and the prisoner left the hall.

"You," interrupted the prisoner, "I got 50 cents and Mr. Wood gave 25 cents, I guess. [Laughter.]

Witness testified he never saw any indication of unsoundness of mind in the prisoner. He appeared to possess ordinary intelligence but was wanting in principle.

"That's false," shouted the prisoner.

The cross-examination of the witness was brief and only interesting on account of the rapid excited comments of the prisoner, who talked about his principles, denounced witness and made unfavorable interjection in regard to his divorced wife.

S. B. Phelps was next called. He was formerly connected with the Chicago Inter-Ocean. He said he knew the prisoner in that city and went into details as to his New York Herald and other newspaper schemes which Guiteau explained to him on first becoming acquainted with Guiteau. He wanted the witness to enter suit against the Oneida community to recover \$8,000 or \$9,000 on the ground that he had put \$4,000 in and the balance was due him for services.

Witness found the statements false and advised the prisoner that there was no ground for action, and the suit was not brought.

"This man is a liar," shouted Guiteau. "He is a mean, unscrupulous, unprincipled, unfaithful, and untrustworthy scoundrel."

The prisoner kept interrupting and making personal reflections on the witness, who pronounced him of the Col. S. B. type but lacking in the good qualities attached thereto. His newspaper schemes were absurd and chimerical.

The prisoner on hearing the witness state that he had been introduced to him in the Inter-Ocean project went through, exclaimed: "That statement is false. What would I want with a fellow like you as editor-in-chief, you dead beat, you! Ha! Ha!" and Guiteau chuckled more than at any period during the trial.

Witness was cool and composed and got back at Guiteau by saying during the cross-examination that in his opinion the prisoner had the most undeniably self-disposition of any one he had met.

"Ah," ejaculated Guiteau, "that is the best you can do, is it? That is not very bright." [Laughter.]

Phelps stated that he met the prisoner at the republican headquarters in New York during the presidential campaign. On meeting him afterwards he seemed to look his services had secured the election of Garfield. When he spoke of his desire for the Austrian mission, witness told him that was a pretty big thing, and advised him to look a little lower.

Guiteau's conduct during the afternoon, while it raised an occasional laugh, seemed to disgust everybody. His interruptions were very frequent and rivaled constantly on the changes of his mental process, his contempt for witnesses and his desire that every thing should be conducted squarely, as he was not afraid of the result of the trial.

Court adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a. m.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Corri Hill vs. The Crank

The National Fool Has Another Field Day.

Interrupting Everybody With His Not So Very Senseless Jargon.

Spitzka, the Crank Sharp, Continues His Defense of the Assassin.

But Finds a Little Effort in His Own Defense Almost a Necessity.

Emory A. Storrs Gives the Opinion That Guiteau Will Surely be Convicted.

Testimony of Several Witnesses for the Prosecution.

GUITEAU.

A BEAUTIFUL DAY OF INTERRUPTIONS.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—No incident of note occurred at the opening of the trial this morning. Dr. Spitzka's cross-examination was resumed by Corkhill. Conclusive evidence of the prisoner's insanity, he said, was the appearance of his eyes. Corkhill handed witness a drawing of a man's head and asked: "Supposing it represented the formation of Guiteau's head, how does it differ from the head of an ordinary person?"

Prisoner—The doctor wanted to take my head this morning, and I told him he could have it if he would get me a new one.

Witness pointed to the unsymmetrical features of the head on the paper which were not found on the heads of ordinary people.

"Do you believe in God?" asked Corkhill.

Witness refused to answer, and the court decided he was not obliged to answer the question.

"Do you believe in God, Corkhill?" the prisoner shouted. "I don't thank you. I have been looking you over records, and it strikes like old mackerel, which is the stinkiest thing in the world."

Corkhill said if Spitzka declined to answer that question, he had nothing further to ask.

Scoville took the witness and led him through a maze of suppositious cases to prove the insanity of true prisoner. The witness emphatically declared his belief in this. Scoville then tried to elicit a conversation with the prisoner regarding Witness Shaw, who testified to the prisoner's remark about imitating Wilkes Booth and becoming notorious at any risk.

"The court could not allow this evidence."

"Wall," excitedly exclaimed Guiteau, "two have information that Shaw was convicted of perjury in New Jersey. That is the kind of a man he is. He is one of your men, Corkhill, and English was convicted of bastardy in Ireland. He is another of your men."

In answer to Corkhill, witness said he had furnished some of the facts used in the article published in the New England Medical Journal.

Guiteau again interrupted. He had been reading the morning paper: "I see that crank Tidmore, of the Brooklyn tabernacle, has been doing business in a sensational style. He has been before the synods several times for lying. He is a sort of trader for a house of prostitution in New York, and he went to Europe on the strength of that reputation. I have my eyes on two or three cranks and will look down on them soon if they do not look out. The American people are acting quickly down on this matter, but some cranks keep talking. The unanimous opinion of all the American people, Corkhill, is that you are a consummate jackass."

Corkhill—I want to show that had before this trial begun Spitzka commenced writing about the character of the trial and during its progress he issued the Medical Journal not only to criticize the law officers but to throw his fifth on medical experts called in this case.

Prisoner—"The doctor is one of the most scientific in the country. To tell the truth, if your head was not so thick, Corkhill, you would see that."

Witness said when experts went on the stand he would be willing to criticize their views. Experts who said the prisoner was sane were awful but not expert or not honest.

Guiteau exclaimed that he thought the experts were sane and he wanted them to give him fair treatment.

When court resumed after 1 o'clock, Spencer Gabel, an insurance agent of New York, was called by the prosecution. He testified to knowing the prisoner in New York, when he was desirous of soliciting patrons. He loaned him money several times.

The prisoner, who appeared unusually anxious, shouted: "I owe this man twenty-five dollars. I object to this testimony and desire a ruling on this point." [Laughter.]

The Court—Let the witness go on. Prisoner (excitedly). Then let the reporter note an exception.

The witness went on to state that Guiteau told him he was going to marry a wealthy lady, and was going to obtain the Austrian mission and requested a loan of \$200. Witness didn't accede to this request. He regarded the prisoner as a man of sound mental condition and average shrewdness in business affairs.

Guiteau broke in with his usual interruptions upon his borrowing money like a gentleman. He alternately read papers, took the eye glasses from his nose and made running comments on the testimony.

The cross-examination did not affect the direct testimony.

The next witness was W. P. Cope-

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CAPITAL NOTES.

SUITS FOR SLANDER.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—Lucy Fowler, formerly cook in the executive mansion, has started suit for slander against Wm. T. Crump, steward of the late President Garfield. She sets out that in July last Crump damaged her reputation by falsely representing to Mrs. Garfield that she had stolen provisions from the White House larder and she claims \$10,000 damages.

PARDONS GRANTED.

The president to-day granted pardons to Nellie E. Bant, of Michigan; W. P. Blankenship, of West Virginia; and Edward A. Wagner, of New York.

POSTOFFICES FOR REPUBLICANS.

Postoffice officials deny the rumor, as far as that department is affected, that the president has decided not to appoint women to office. This is, strictly true, but it is well known, everything else being equal, men will be given the preference with the public.

By Mr. Chubb (Ill.), to establish a board of commissioners of interstate commerce.

By Mr. Thomas (Ill.), to equalize bounties of soldiers of the rebellion; also, imposing a tax on the manufacture of oleomargarine.

By Mr. Morrison (Ill.), to reduce existing tariff duties on imported goods 10 per cent; also, a bill providing for improvement of the Mississippi river.

By Mr. Springer (Ill.), a bill to amend the constitution prohibiting special legislation, and a bill calling on the postmaster general for the correspondence and reports in the departments from United States ministers and consuls in reference to the workings of postal telegraphs and postal savings banks in foreign countries.

By Sherman (Ill.), proposing a constitutional amendment for the election of postmasters by the people.

By Mr. Child (Ind.), to authorize the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to commence and prosecute suits against the United States in the United States supreme court.

By Mr. Hepburn (Iowa), appropriating money for the erection of a post-office at Council Bluffs.

By Mr. Carpenter (Iowa), dividing the state of Iowa into two judicial districts, and for the protection of settlers on public lands.

By Mr. Anderson (Kansas), to shorten the period required in homestead public lands to two years; also, for the payment by the Pacific railway companies of cost of surveying certain lands conveyed to them; also, to reduce the rate of postage on letters and letter matter to two cents; also, to compensate route agents and postal clerks when disabled by accidents to railroad trains.

By Mr. Haskell (Kansas), to establish an educational fund for the education of the people.

By Mr. Ryan (Kansas), providing for the appointment of a Missouri river commissioner.

By Mr. Turver (Ky.), a bill to abolish the duty on agricultural implements; also, to allow tobacco planters to sell tobacco raised on their land free from internal revenue tax.

By Mr. Knott (Ky.), to repeal all duties placed on tobacco raised in the United States.

By Mr. Ellis (La.), to abolish government stores of the Union Pacific railroad; also, to notify the government of Great Britain of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; also, to establish ocean mail service between certain ports of the United States and foreign nations.

By Mr. Gibbs (La.), bills to reduce taxation, to establish uniform currency, to provide for an income tax; also, a resolution concerning a commercial convention between the United States and Mexico.

By Mr. King (La.), a bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate the question of tariff.

By Mr. Reed (Maine), a bill revising and continuing the Alabama claims commission.

By Mr. March (Maine), a joint resolution for the enforcement of the eight-hour law and to establish a board of labor statistics.

At 4:30 p. m., 756 bills had been introduced. The house adjourned till Friday, when it was agreed a call of states or bills should be the only order of business on that day.

On motion of Mr. Robeson (N. J.), the following select committees were reappointed for the session: On civil service reform; on the law respecting payment of pensions; on bonuses for back pay; and on the alcohol liquor traffic.

CANNON'S CASE.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE UTAH WOMEN.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—By way of a Christmas gift there was laid on the desk of each member of congress yesterday ready for the meeting by the house a handsomely engraved menu card bearing on one of its inside folds President Arthur's message on polygamy printed in letters of gold and on the other fold in crimson gilt the address filed in the pending Utah contest: "I, Geo. Q. Cannon, contestant, protesting that the matter in this paper contained is not relevant to the issue, do admit that I am a member of the church of Jesus Christ, of Latter Day Saints, commonly called Mormons; that in accordance with the tenets of said church I have taken plural wives who now live with me and have lived with me for a number of years and borne me children; I also admit that in my addresses as a teacher of my religion in Utah, I have defended said tenets as being, in my belief, a revelation from God."

This novel missive is respectfully dedicated to the Forty-seventh congress by the woman's national anti-polygamy society of Utah.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY FREILIGHUYSEN.

NEWARK, N. J., December 13.—Secretary Freilighuysen this morning left for Washington on the limited express. He was alone and goes to make arrangements for the removal of his family to Washington, where they will occupy the house 1371 I street which he owns and which he occupied when a senator. His wife, daughter and son-in-law will live with him, while his sons will continue their law practice here. Secretary Freilighuysen does not know when he will enter upon his duties, but will make such arrangements with Secretary Blaine as will be satisfactory.

WILL SUCCEED HIT.

The statement that J. C. Bancroft Davis will replace Hit as first assistant secretary is authoritative, and the

INFRACTION SUIT.

National Associated Press.

ST. PAUL, Minn., December 13.—A test case of great importance to brewers is being tried here. George Alfred, the patentee of a device for putting pitch on the inside of beer casks, sues Christian Stahlman for infringement of his patent.

Resisting the Sunday Law.

National Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 13.—A strong league of freedom was organized last night at Los Angeles, Cal., to resist the Sunday law. Many similar organizations are forming throughout the state.

Indictments.

National Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys: Fair weather, variable winds, shifting to warmer south, stationary or lower pressure.

Suicide.

National Associated Press.

BOHEM, Pa., December 13.—Franklin G. Spike, clerk of the markets at South Bohem, committed suicide by hanging in a garrot to-day.

HE WILL BE CONVICTED.

National Associated Press.

80 EMORY STORRS SAYS.

CHICAGO, December 13. Emory A. Storrs, the well known criminal lawyer of this city, has returned from Washington. Speaking of the Guiteau case, in which he testified, he says: "Looking at the case in its present stage, I think Guiteau will be convicted. Nothing has so far appeared in the case to indicate that he did not at the time of the assassination and before it, and during all the time since then, fully comprehend the difference between right and wrong and the consequences of the act he committed. I am assured that the government's case will be overwhelming as just the plea of insanity and will not leave a vestige of that defense."

—Nindell & Krelle, Practical Hygiene, have removed to N. E. corner of 13th and Farham streets. d13-5t

that now, sooner or later, wrecked all American parties.

Logan's bill to place the name of General Grant in the army on the retired list, was placed on the calendar.

Davis (W. Va.) presented a bill requiring the president to report what frauds were perpetrated in the payment of pensions and what legislation is required.

Edmunds offered a resolution which was adopted requiring the president to present copies of the correspondence with Chili and Peru.

The feature of to-day's session of the senate was debate upon the civil service bill. Mr. Pendleton, in addition to his remarks reported above, reviewed the utterances and writings of Senator Dawes on the subject, and inferred from them that Dawes desired no change.

Mr. Dawes followed, mainly to disavow the inference drawn by Pendleton from his remarks. He had differed with Pendleton during the last congress only on the minor features of the bill. His main opposition was to the proposed board of examination, to whose views every applicant was to square himself to approach the president to carry out the law. The difficulty, he said, was not in the law, but in its administration. What was needed was omnipotent public opinion to make the statutes observed. The need is that the statute should be a majority one. If the president was in sympathy with the measures proposed, it would work well. If not, the board treating his creatures would work out his political purposes.

Strong public sentiment would compel the president to legislate, and he could not see how legislation would remedy them. Every body preach'd, but no body practiced civil service reform. He portrayed the death of President Garfield who had scarcely been laid away, and while the people were all weeping, before a federal judge soiled his ermine by writing a letter to his successor, asking him aid to a coalition to secure republicanism in the state, and the president, with the mounting indignation all around him and in every nook and corner of the land, made the appointment requested, and before the pen with which he wrote it was dry he sat down to write a homely to congress on civil service reform. Scores of men in the hearing of his voice had read papers from a former president and secretary of state for the removal of this man from the New York custom house, because he had made his office a political headquarters. He was removed, and next year was made a candidate for vice president, and supported by the very men that had insisted on his removal. That was civil service reform five years ago. A great clamor was made about frauds at the ballot box and by returning boards. Didn't every man know that those who had been charged with connection with those frauds had received offices? Witnesses had come before the committee of the senate and stated under oath that they had committed frauds to obtain office to this day. The senator from Massachusetts was correct. If people visit their condemnation upon the system or upon the individual or the party upholding it, the evil would cease. The moment there was any talk about corruption the members of the other side pricked their ears and said it was an attack on the republican party and answer if the democratic party was in power it would do the same thing.

Beck called up his resolution in relation to succession in the event of the death, etc., of the president and vice president, intending to submit some remarks on it. As Maxey, who introduced a like resolution, and Garland, who had introduced a bill on the subject, and other senators desired to be heard, debate was postponed until to-morrow.

Voorhes introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing postmasters, revenue collectors, etc., be elected by the people of the state where the duties are to be collected.

The senate went into executive session, where nominations sent in by the president were referred to appropriate committees.

The senate, at 3:45 p. m., adjourned till to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

On the meeting of the house, Mr. Taylor (Ohio) introduced a resolution appointing a special committee of eleven members with power to audit the expenses attendant upon the sickness and death of the late President Garfield and determine if any allowances or privileges should be granted his widow and family; and by Mr. Prescott (New York) a resolution to re-organize the select census committee of the last congress. Both have passed the senate.

Mr. Orr, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution providing for a select committee of seven to whom all matters relating to female suffrage shall be referred. The resolution went over on objection by Mr. West.

On the floor of the states there was a fearful flood of bills, few or none of which were of general interest. Perhaps the most notable was one to make the trade dollar a legal tender for the same amount as the standard dollar.

The following additional bills were introduced:

By Mr. Waite (Conn.), a resolution asserting the constitutional prerogative of the house to originate revenue measures and providing for a revision of the tariff.

By Mr. Stephens (Ga.), relative to the postage of the "Stella" and "Godid" two dollar pieces and fraction of a dollar.

By Mr. Spencer (Ga.), to utilize

land, of the Brooklyn Eagle, who identified the newspaper found on the prisoner's person after his arrest.

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By Sherman (Ill.), proposing a constitutional amendment for the election of postmasters by the people.

By Mr. Child (Ind.), to authorize the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to commence and prosecute suits against the United States in the United States supreme court.

By Mr. Hepburn (Iowa), appropriating money for the erection of a post-office at Council Bluffs.

By Mr. Carpenter (Iowa), dividing the state of Iowa into two judicial districts, and for the protection of settlers on public lands.

By Mr. Anderson (Kansas), to shorten the period required in homestead public lands to two years; also, for the payment by the Pacific railway companies of cost of surveying certain lands conveyed to them; also, to reduce the rate of postage on letters and letter matter to two cents; also, to compensate route agents and postal clerks when disabled by accidents to railroad trains.

By Mr. Haskell (Kansas), to establish an educational fund for the education of the people.

By Mr. Ryan (Kansas), providing for the appointment of a Missouri river commissioner.

By Mr. Turver (Ky.), a bill to abolish the duty on agricultural implements; also, to allow tobacco planters to sell tobacco raised on their land free from internal revenue tax.

By Mr. Knott (Ky.), to repeal all duties placed on tobacco raised in the United States.

By Mr. Ellis (La.), to abolish government stores of the Union Pacific railroad; also, to notify the government of Great Britain of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; also, to establish ocean mail service between certain ports of the United States and foreign nations.

By Mr. Gibbs (La.), bills to reduce taxation, to establish uniform currency, to provide for an income tax; also, a resolution concerning a commercial convention between the United States and Mexico.

By Mr. King (La.), a bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate the question of tariff.

By Mr. Reed (Maine), a bill revising and continuing the Alabama claims commission.

By Mr. March (Maine), a joint resolution for the enforcement of the eight-hour law and to establish a board of labor statistics.

At 4:30 p. m., 756 bills had been introduced. The house adjourned till Friday, when it was agreed a call of states or bills should be the only order of business on that day.

On motion of Mr. Robeson (N. J.), the following select committees were reappointed for the session: On civil service reform; on the law respecting payment of pensions; on bonuses for back pay; and on the alcohol liquor traffic.

CANNON'S CASE.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE UTAH WOMEN.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—By way of a Christmas gift there was laid on the desk of each member of congress yesterday ready for the meeting by the house a handsomely engraved menu card bearing on one of its inside folds President Arthur's message on polygamy printed in letters of gold and on the other fold in crimson gilt the address filed in the pending Utah contest: "I, Geo. Q. Cannon, contestant, protesting that the matter in this paper contained is not relevant to the issue, do admit that I am a member of the church of Jesus Christ, of Latter Day Saints, commonly called Mormons; that in accordance with the tenets of said church I have taken plural wives who now live with me and have lived with me for a number of years and borne me children; I also admit that in my addresses as a teacher of my religion in Utah, I have defended said tenets as being, in my belief, a revelation from God."

This novel missive is respectfully dedicated to the Forty-seventh congress by the woman's national anti-polygamy society of Utah.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY FREILIGHUYSEN.

NEWARK, N. J., December 13.—Secretary Freilighuysen this morning left for Washington on the limited express. He was alone and goes to make arrangements for the removal of his family to Washington, where they will occupy the house 1371 I street which he owns and which he occupied when a senator. His wife, daughter and son-in-law will live with him, while his sons will continue their law practice here. Secretary Freilighuysen does not know when he will enter upon his duties, but will make such arrangements with Secretary Blaine as will be satisfactory.

WILL SUCCEED HIT.

The statement that J. C. Bancroft Davis will replace Hit as first assistant secretary is authoritative, and the