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TRYING THE ASSASSIN.

EFFORTS TO RESTRAIN HIM OF NO AVAIL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 25.—Immediately upon the opening of court, Mr. Scoville stated Guiteau desired to make a statement. No objection being made, Guiteau read from manuscript as follows:

'I propose to have all facts bearing on this case to go to the court and jury, and to do this I have been forced to interrupt counsel and witnesses who were mistaken as to the supposed facts. I meant no discourtesy to them or any one. Any fact in my career bearing on the question as to who fired that shot, the Deity or myself, is of vital importance in this case, and I propose that it go to the jury. Hence my personal, political and theological record may be developed. I am glad that Your Honor and opposing counsel are disposed to give a historical review of my life, and I ask the press and public to do likewise. All I want is absolute justice, and I shall not permit any crooked work. I have no idea my counsel want crooked work. They are often mistaken on supposed facts, and I shall have to correct them. Last spring certain newspapers in New York and Washington were bitterly denouncing the President for breaking up the Republican party by improper appointments. I would like to see those newspapers reprint those editorials now and see how they would look and sound. In attempting to remove the President I only did what the papers said ought to be done. Since July 2d they have been deifying the President and denouncing me for doing the very thing they said ought to be done. I want newspapers and doctors who actually killed the President to share with me the odium of his death. I never would have shot him of my own volition, notwithstanding those newspapers, it I had not been commissioned by the Diety to do the deed. But this fact does not relieve the newspapers from the supposed disgrace of the President's removal. If he had been properly treated he would have been alive to-day. It has been published that I am in fear of death. It is false. I have always been a religious man and am an active worker for God. Some people think I am a murderer, but the Lord does not, for He inspired the act, as in the case of Abraham and and a score of other cases in the Bible. The assault made upon me Saturday last by a crank has been condemned by the press. The eyes of the civilized world are watching this case, and it behooves this court and the metropolitan police to protect me at all hazards. I hereby warn all cranks, of high or low degree, to keep away from me under penalty of instant death. He would have been shot dead on Saturday but for the rearing of the horses in the van as the officer was shooting. The horses shook the van so that he lost his aim, and, though the van pursued him, he temporarily escaped. I waste my arguments on cranks. All they can see in this case is a policemen's revolver. Again, I say if they value their lives they must keep away from me. I desire the court and jury to dispose of this case on facts and law, and to leave all the responsibility about it on the verdict."

A BLAST AT HIS EX-WIFE

Guiteau, who seemed greatly excited, here broke in again and shouted, 'There is another matter I want to speak about right now. I understand my divorced wife is to be brought here as a witness against me. If that is so there will be trouble. She was a poor, unfortunate thing, and I never should have married her. But if she comes in here to testify against me and do me any harm, I'll rip up her whole record. She was seduced in Philadelphia, and had a child before I married her.'

With great difficulty Mr. Scoville, after some minutes of expostulation, succeeded in quieting Guiteau.

TESTIMONY RESUMED.

Charles H. Reed, of Chicago, detailed several incidents in Guiteau's career as a lawyer at Chicago. Witness was prosecuting Attorney for twelve years and met Guiteau frequently, but his relations with him were never intimate. He had loaned him money, which is still due. He always regarded him as a very earnest and sincere man, but unbalanced. He never saw any indication of violence, and always deemed him a harmless man until recently.

UNBALANCED, OF UNSOUND MIND.

Witness saw Guiteau here several times last spring. Frequent references were made during conversations to the office Guiteau was expecting to have. Witness told Guiteau he had no show for the Paris Consulship, and he would help him to get a clerkship or some minor position where there was little responsibility attaching, but Guiteau became very indignent and said: 'You watch the papers for the next three or four days, and you will see the announcement of my appointment to the Paris Consulship.' The witness visited Guiteau a few days since in the jail and asked him why he killed President Garfield. The prisoner was lying down on his couch. He rose excitedly and began a rambling sort of speech, saying: 'I didn't do it; the Lord did it. I was only the Lord's instrument in removing the President.' At times the prisoner would show great excitement, striking his fists against the walls with considerable violence; then he would relapse into a perfectly quiet state, speaking almost in a whisper Witness received the impression that Guiteau was of unsound mind. Being pressed for a more direct answer he replied, 'I had no doubt of it.'

GUITEAU CONTRADICTS THE WITNESS.

Upon cross-examination witness stated that the last time he saw Guiteau was on Tuesday evening before the assassination of the President.

Guiteau took exceptions to the date, and insisted he did not see witness for a month previous to July 1st.

Witness was sure of the correctness of his statement, as he went directly to Saratoga and heard there of the killing of the President.

Guiteau shouted out: 'I say it was the first of May. I don't forget anything, you see. That's the matter with my brain; when anything gets in there it sticks.'

Witness resumed, when Guiteau broke in again, directly contradicting him He was cautioned to keep quiet and retorted: 'We want the facts, Judge, to go before the jury, and nothing else. I claim my act was inspired by the Deity I stake my case on that position, and I'll take my chances on the result.'

GUITEAU IRREPRESSIBLE.

The Court, (severely)—'Be silent.'

Mr. Davidge (firmly)—'You must keep quiet, at least while I am cross-examining the witness.'

But neither the Court nor counsel could repress the prisoner, who continued talking and struggling angrily with the deputy marshals. 'This conversation,' he said, 'occurred about two months prior to July. You are right as to the conversation, but wrong as to the date. I say it was in May. With that correction your statement is true.'

Mr. Davidge (to witness)—'You have heard the interruption of the prisoner; what is your opinion about the time?'

Witness—I am very certain it was on that Tuesday.'

Prisoner—'That was the time I spoke to you about getting $15. You said you did not have the money. That part of the conversation is correct. I don't forget anything. Anything that gets into my head sticks.' [Laughter.]

Mr. Davidge (to witness)—'You said he stated you would see his name in the papers in connection with the Paris consulship?'

Prisoner—'I never said that.'

Mr. Davidge—'Well, he says, Mr. Prisoner, you did say it.

The prisoner, in a persevering manner, declared he did not say so. He also indignantly denied the witness' statement that he (witness) did not admit him to the bar in Chicago. He did not want any trickery about this case.

THE COURT THREATENS TO GAG HIM.

The Court, impatient at the prisoner's constaut interruptions of counsel and witness, in a stern and determined tone, said: 'If there is no other way of preventing these interruptions you will have to be gagged.'

'Well,' began the prisoner.

'Keep your mouth shut,' thundered the Judge, 'and don't interrupt again during this trial. I do not desire it, but if the trial cannot go on without a resort to gagging, it will have to be done.'

Even this threat, though it had a momentary effect on the prisoner, could not entirely repress him, and he again denied the conversation detailed by witness, who 'was a very good fellow, but wrong there. I am going to have facts in this case,' he continued, 'and nothing but facts. I want the Judge and jury to decide upon facts, and nothing else. The witness is entirely erroneous in his memory.'

Mr. Davidge—'Did Guiteau say you would see his name in the newspapers in a few days as Consul to Paris, or that he would make a fuss?'

Witness—'He said 'If I do not get it'—(reflecting) I will find his exact language.'

THE PRISONER PERSISTS

The prisoner (interrupting)—'It is absolutely false. I never said any such thing. That has nothing at all to do with my intending to remove the President. I rest my defense entirely on inspiration, which came from the Deity, for that act, and I will take my chances on the result. I do not want any lying or nonsense in this business, and I will not have it.'

Mr. Davidge (to witness)—'Go on.'

The witness—'He said in connection with the administration, if he didn't get the Paris Consulate, he would either make a fuss about it or would do something about it in the newspapers.'

Prisoner—'I never said anything of the kind, and I never thought anything of the kind. That is the result of your imagination, Mr. Reed. It is not true. You are a good fellow, and I think a good deal of you, but you are mistaken in your facts. [After a pause] I was not in the habit of telling my business in that kind of a way to anybody.'

THE EFFORTS TO PROVE HIM IRRESPONSIBLE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 26.—Upon the opening of the Criminal Court Mr. Scoville read a telegram from Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago, saying he could not possibly at present, owing to professional engagements, come to Washington to testify. Mr. Scoville said that under the circumstances he would not insist upon an attachment for Storrs. Davidge, speaking for the prosecution was willing to have Storrs put upon the stand any time during the progress of the trial, and this understanding was accepted by all parties.

Thomas North then resumed the witness stand, and was cross-examined very closely and at great length by Davidge. Guiteau interrupted him at the very outset, and protested that there was no truth in the witness' story (witness was being questioned in relation to the fight between Guiteau and his father, Luther W. Guiteau), that he had a good memory and could remember most everything, but did not recall any such scene.

GUITEAU RESPONDS TO BEECHER.

Just as the witness was released from the stand Guiteau improved the momentary lull to make the first speech of the day. He said: "I notice my friend Henry Ward Beecher is doing some cranky work on this case. I used to attend his church and prayer meetings, and if your Honor knew him as well as I do you would not pay any attention to him. There are a good many people that think he is badly cranked socially, and have no doubt that Mrs. Tilton told the truth and that he lied about it, and I tell him so publicly.'

'Oh, well, well, prisoner, that will do for you,' said Davidge.

Guiteau was apparently satisfied, and nodded with a smile, saying, 'That's all right, Judge, I have had my say on Beecher. I'm satisfied.'

GEN. LOGAN ON THE STAND.

The next witness was Senator John A Logan, of Illinois. As he was sworn the prisoner greeted him with 'How are you, Mr. Senator? I am glad to see you;' but the greeting met with no response. The witness detailed two interviews he had with the prisoner. The first was about the 12th or 15th of March last. The prisoner came to his room, uninvited. He did not know who he was. The first thing the prisoner did was to pull a pamphlet from his pocket and hand it to witness, saying it was a speech he had delivered in the recent canvass, and asking witness to read it. Witness declined to read it at the time, but said he would take pleasure in reading it afterwards. It was a speech entitled 'Garfield against Hancock' The prisoner then said: 'That speech elected Garfield President of the United States.' He then commenced talking about a position he desired, saying he had the promise of appointment as Consul-General to France. He said he had seen the Secretary of State, Blaine, who promised him this appointment, provided he could get Senator Logan's recommendation. Witness said: 'I do not know you and cannot recommend you.' The prisoner then went on to say he resided in Chicago and was a constituent of witness', and witness was under obligation to recommend him. He also told witness he had been to New York during the canvass to see the Republican National Committee there in regard to entering the campaign. He said the President was a friend of his, and he had seen General Garfield somewhere, not in Washington; that he was satisfied the President was favorably disposed to his appointment, and he would get it, especially if he (witness) would recommend him. Witness again declined. The prisoner then took out of his pocket a sheet of foolscap with about three lines written very close to the top. It was a recommendation for his appointment. He wanted witness to sign it, but witness declined and got rid of him as soon as he could.

Question—Why?

Answer—He does not strike me as a person whom I would recommend for an office of that character, or any other office. I treated him as kindly and politely as I could, but was very desirous of getting rid of him. I did not want to be annoyed with him.

Q.—Was there anything particularly noticeable in his appearance?

A.—He was rather peculiarly clad for the season, there being snow on the street at the time. He had on his feet a pair of sandals, or rubbers, or something of that kind. He had no stockings. He wore a tight pair of pantaloons and a common, ordinary coat. A day or two afterward he came again to my room uninvited. He still insisted on my signing his recommendation, reiterating the same statement as before, of his having the promise of the place if I would recommend him. I again declined. I had, in the meantime, out of courtesy, read the speech. He was a little more excited at the second interview than at the first. The second was a very short interview, for I tried to dispose of the matter as quickly as possible. I said to him, 'the first time I see the Secretary of State I will mention your case to him.' I did not say I would recommend him, but simply that I would mention his case, and I intended to do so, but probably in a different way from what he supposed I would.

Q.—From what you saw of the prisoner on these occasions, and from what was said and done by him, did you form an opinion as to his mental soundness or unsoundness?

Witness—I am not an expert, and do not know whether I should answer the question.

The Court—You may give an opinion in accordance with your observation.

Witness—I thought there was some derangement of his mental organization, but to what extent I could not say. When I went down to breakfast that morning I saw him at the table as a boarder. I called the landlady and asked her if she knew that gentleman. She mentioned his name and said he had told her he was a constituent of mine.

Q.—What was your expression of opinion to the landlady at that time?

A.—I said this: 'I do not think he is a proper person to have in your boarding house.' She asked why? I said, 'I think he is a little off in his head,' or some language of that kind. She asked me what I meant, and I said I thought he was kind of crazy, and that she had better not have him in her boarding house. That is about the coversation we had that time.

Cross-examination very brief and no new points developed.

REGARDED AS WRONG-HEADED.

Edward E. Smith, employed at the Republican National Committee rooms during the Presidential campaign, thought Guiteau very peculiar, flighty and rambling conversation.

Guiteau here interrupted with his customary comments, and said: 'This gentleman wasn't in a position to know about matters there. He was only a clerk there anyway. Governor Jewell, ex-Senator Dorsey and the rest of us boys were the ones that did the work there.'

John A. Morse (colored), attorney-at-law—Saw Guiteau at the White House during March and April; took him to be a crazy man.

THE PRISONER'S SISTER TESTIFIES.

Mrs. Scoville then took the stand and gave a biographical sketch of Guiteau's life, commencing with his early childhood. When Charles was twelve years old he lived with the witness for a year in Chicago, where he went to school. She recollected nothing peculiar about him then, except that he was very affectionate and she was very much attached to him. Five or six years later he went to Ann Arbor to attend school. She went to Ann Arbor to see him, as she had been informed that he was going on worse than her father had ever done. She found he had abandoned his studies and was giving his whole time and attention to studying the publications of the Oneida Community. She argued with him for a whole evening, appealing to him to go on quietly, like other young men, and give up all that stuff. Her appeals had no effect upon him, however, and she made up her mind he was crazy. She told her uncle, who lived at Ann Arbor, to pay no more attention to him, but let him go his own way, as he was 'clear gone daft.' She afterwards visited him at the Oneida community, but could hardly have any conversation with him as they were not left alone a moment together. She noticed he acted like a person who had been bewildered, struck on the head, or had partly lost his mind.

The prisoner—I had been there three years at that time, and was right in the heart of their fanaticism.

Witness went on to relate the prisoner's history, including his admission to the bar (at which she was very much surprised), his marriage and his separation from his wife, down to the time he visited her in Wisconsin in 1875. She noticed then a great change in his personal appearance. He was also very hard to get along with, and used to get in a 'hitalutin' state. He seemed willing to do anything he was told, but got very much befogged and could not do it. She related an incident of his attacking her with an ax. She had given him no provocation, but had got out of patience with him. It was not the ax that frightened her so much as it was the look of his face. He looked like a wild criminal.

While the direct examination was still in progress, the court adjourned until Monday.

EFFORT TO PROVE HEREDITARY INSANITY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 28.—The Criminal Court room was densely crowded this morning, and at ten o'clock Mrs. Scoville resumed her testimony. She described Guiteau's actions during his visit to her in 1878, and said she was then convinced he was insane and should be put in an asylum. Further objections were raised by counsel for the prosecution to the character of the questions propounded by Mr. Scoville, and continuous discussion ensued between counsel upon the admissibility of certain evidence. At times some irritability was manifested.

'The witness does not understand the rules of evidence, gentlemen,' said Mr Scoville.

'Yes, but you are supposed to,' was the reply.

The witness was asked if she had ever before been upon a witness stand and replied, with much emphasis:

'No, and I'm not a lawyer, either.'

Mrs Scoville's examination being concluded, the cross-examination was postponed to allow Geo. D. Burroughs, of Chicago, to testify, as he desired to leave the city. This witness boarded with the Scovilles at the time of Guiteau's visit, in 1878, and made up his mind the prisoner was either a fool or crazy. He was satisfied Guiteau was unsettled in intellect.

GUITEAU RAPS THE REPORTERS.

There was a brief interval before the next witness appeared, and Guiteau took advantage of the opportunity and broke out with: 'I desire to tell all these crank newspaper men that I appear here as my own counsel. That is my answer to all the silly stuff they have been delivering themselves of for some days past. Some of these newspaper men have gone crazy. I appear here in part as my own counsel, as I have a right to under the law and constitution of America.'

No effort was made to check Guiteau, and no notice whatever of the interruption was taken by the court.

C. S. Jocelyn, of the Oneida Community, thought Guiteau's marked characteristic was intense egotism.

HIS BROTHER TESTIFIES.

John W. Guiteau, brother of the prisoner, was next examined. He had not been on good terms with his brother ror some years, but had not doubted his sanity until he received some letters in October. Since he had come on here and had seen his brother in the court room and at jail he had become satisfied he was insane.

On being cross-examined witness admitted that before he had come to Washington he had always, in talking of the case, believed his brother was responsible. He believed him responsible, but not sane; responsible because, as he thought, at some period of his life the prisoner had voluntarily surrendered himself to evil practices rather than good.

THE PRISONER INTERRUPTS.

Guiteau winced under these statements, evidently fearing his brother's candor was injuring his case, and with considerable bitterness interrupted, 'My brother and I have not been on good terms for fifteen years. He always sympathized with my father on that Oneida Community business, while Mr. Scoville and my sister sympathized with me. The last time I saw my brother in Boston we had some angry words, so that he does not come here to testify for me with the ordinary force a brother usually does come. I'm glad to find he has changed his views, however, in my case. I want the public to understand about this.'

Guiteau continued to interrupt, explain and correct the witness. Once Judge Davidge attempted to stop him, but he waved his hand imperiously saying: 'You keep quiet, Judge, if you please.' Shortly after witness was asked, in connection with the incident he had related, if he, at that time, thought the prisoner insane. Guiteau quickly anticipated his reply by saying: 'Why, of course, he has always thought I was badly cranked.' Witness said he never detected the slightest trace of insanity in his father.

AS TO HEREDITARY INSANITY.

After recess J. W. Guiteau resumed the stand. He had heard his uncle Abraham was insane. His uncle Francis Wilson Guiteau (mentioned in the family as 'Francis Guiteau the second') died in an asylum. He understood in early life Francis had fought a duel with a rival in love. Witness had understood his uncle had killed a man, but the records of the asylum showed his insanity had been caused by mortification at fighting a sham duel. Besides Abbey Maynard, a daughter, his aunt Julia and Augustus Parker, who was a cousin, witness had never heard any other case of insanity in the family.

Mr. Scoville—What is your opinion now as to your father's sanity?

A.—I think he was sane.

Q.—What do you mean by saying your brother was possessed of a demon or devil?

A.—The religious theory is that there are two forces in the universe, one under Satan or the devil, and one under God or Jesus Christ. My father held the view that there were living in the world those who were seized of the devil or of Satan, and of Christ or God. He believed these two forces were at war, one with the other, and at present and since the fall of man Satan had to a great extent dominion of the earth, to possess himself of all those he could, and he did possess himself of all those who were not absolute believers in the Lord Jesus Christ as the Savior, and who had not been saved from the power of sin by a complete union with the Lord and Jesus Christ: that all evil, all deformity, all infirmity, was the result of sin, or the admission of those who had free will that they were under the dominion of Satan or an evil spirit, or of evil nature. That was my father's theological view. It was my brother's, and is mine, and so believed at some time in my brother's life, as he had a free will to choose good or evil, he must have, through his evil, through his wilfulness, through his slubborness, through his preversity of nature, allowed Satan to gain such control over him that he was under the power of Satan; that idea is the one on which I based my opinion theat my brother was really responsible to God, but perhaps not responsible according to human or legal responsibility, being in one sense insane.

The prisoner—You have that thing wrong side up.

Witness—Perhaps I have.

The prisoner—That's a very poor theological position for you to take.

Coming back to the subject of his his uncle, Abraham Guiteau, witness stated that when he saw him last, in 1867, he was 'off his base very badly.' He was a 'gassy, blowhardy' man. Wttness would have said of him, 'he was a little weak in his upper story.' He remembered his brother in his infancy. He was so nervous he could not keep still for five minutes. His father once offered him ten cents if he would do so, and he did not get the money. His mother had saltrheum very badly; that disease affected witness and his sister. He never heard of it in the prisoner.

A LOVE ADVENTURE.

Sarah Parker, Chicago, widow of Augustus, and cousin of the prisoner, testified her husband died in an insane asylum The prisoner and his wife came to her house in Chicago. Witness had then two children, a son and daughter, twelve and thirteen years old. She had requested the prisoner to cease visiting at her house, because he had proposed to educate her daughter so as to marry her. This was in 1876, soon after her husband became insane The prisoner seemed to have fallen very desperately in love with her little daughter and to want to marry her.

'A very common form of insanity,' Mr. Davidge put in.

'And she was a very handsome girl too,' said the prisoner.

Her little daughter complained to witness that the prisoner used to follow her on the street, wanting to talk to her, and she was afraid to go out alone. Her daughter thought him crazy, and told her so. Witness thought him crazy, and thought so when she first saw him, ten or eleven years ago. She thought then his mind was cracked.

The prisoner—They were very poor and I used to go down there and give them money and they appreciated that very much. Incidentally I became pleased with the little girl, who was very smart. She was too young, however.

Bernard Jones, of Chicago, who in 1878 had boarded at the same house with Guiteau, and been one of the board of trustees who had supervision over the insane asylum at Jacksonville, considered Guiteau of unsound mind, and what some authorities would call in a state of incipient insanity.

On cross-examination witness stated that in 1878 he had paid several visits to Guiteau for the purpose of helping him out of difficulty, something in regard to collecting money and not paying it over.

The prisoner—That part of the statement is incorrect. It is enormous. I boarded some years ago in the same house with him. It was a high-toned place in Michigan avenue, Chicago, and I paid my board. Probably he and other people thought I was very cranky at that time.

THE PRISONER ON THE STAND.

A buzz of expectancy ran through the assemblage as Mr. Scoville asked the prisoner to be sworn. The prisoner nervously proceeded to the stand in custody of two deputy marshals and the oath was administered to him. He then whispered a few words to the policemen who stood near the witness box, and immediately three deputies ranged themselves shoulder to shoulder behind the prisoner, who, apparently more at ease, said inquiringly to the Court, 'I can sit down?' 'Yes,' replied the Court, and the prisoner seated himself accordingly.

Mr Scoville then stated he merely wished the prisoner to indentify some letters

The prisoner—I understood from Mr. Scoville that all I am to do is to indentify some letters. I do not appear as a witness aside from that.

Mr. Scoville then presented a number of letters dating from 1857 to 1868, which were indentified by the prisoner, who made running comments upon his penmanship. 'This does not look like my present handwriting.' 'There is decided improvement shown here.' 'This is better than I can do now.' 'This is fine as steel plate.' There were about twenty letters which had been written by the prisoner to his father, his sister, Mrs. Scoville, and his brother, J. M. Guiteau, and to Mr. Scoville.

Indentification having been completed the court adjourned.

THE ASSASSIN TAKES THE WITNESS STAND.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 29.—The crowd in and about the court this morning is greater than ever. Immediately upon the opening of court Guiteau was called to the witness stand, and took his place, closely watched and guarded by policeman and court officers.

He was asked by Mr. Scoville to give some incidents from his early recollections of his mother.

Guiteau replied: 'Am I to be put on as a regular witness to-day, or only to identify some letters? I supposed the latter. I am not feeling at all well today, but shall feel much better in a week or so.'

Mr. Scoville—I had arranged to examine you to-day, and there are no other witnesses present.

PLEADS INDISPOSITION.

Guiteau—You should have had your witnesses on hand. I object to going on the stand when I am feeling unwell to be subjected to cross-examination by counsel for the prosecution. I have got a good deal to say. I want to go over the whole business carefully and scientifically (so to speak), and I want to be in good talking condition.

Mr. Scoville—I shall ask you some simple questions.

Guiteau—I am willing to answer providing the prosecution will not take advantage of my presence on the stand to force me to state my entire defense.

Judge Porter (of the prosecution) suggested that the papers and letters which were put in evidence and identified yesterday should be read, as they must necessarily be at some stage of the trial.

Mr. Scoville explained he had endeavored to arrange for the introduction of this evidence according to his idea of propriety and legal fitness. He knew the prisoner was not feeling well to-day and he expected he would become tired or exhausted, when he had proposed to ask the indulgence of the Court and postpone further examination. He did desire, however, to ask the prisoner a few questions to-day.

OBJECTS TO CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Guiteau—I am perfectly willing to do that, but I do not want the prosecution to take advantage of my presence here to cross-examine me to-day.

Mr Scoville—The Court will relieve you if you feel ill.

Guiteau—With that understanding I will go on.

Col. Corkhill—We can't submit to any such arrangement as that.

Mr. Scoville—I don't ask your consent. I shall appeal to the Court.

Judge Cox stated that if witness went upon the stand to testify he must submit to being crossexamined, and if his examination as a witness was begun it could not be suspended except by consent of counsel on the other side.

Guiteau (nodding his head approvingly)—That's the rule, Judge, as I understand it.

LETTERS READ IN EVIDENCE.

After some further discussion, Guiteau was removed from the stand, and Mr. Scoville proceeded to read the letters. They were all written by Guiteau to his father and other members of his family, and covered a period of fifteen or twenty years. As the reading of the letters progressed Guiteau occasionally commented upon them or suggested a proper word when Scoville hesitated. While one dated from the Oneida Community was being read, Guiteau said, 'Well, you can see I was badly cranked about that time.' At another Mr. Scoville hesitated and said, 'Here is a word I cannot make out.' 'Civilization is the word,' prompted Guiteau. 'You can see how badly mixed up I got in that miserable Community. It makes me mad every time I think of it. I wish those letters were out of existence.'

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE]

Coal Oil or Petroleum may be very nice for illuminating puposes, but surely it is not the proper thing to cure a cough with. Dr. Bull's cough Syrup is looked upon as the standard Cough remedy.

A Johnstown hotel keeper has been sued by a delinquent boarder for failing to have the rates as required by law, to be posted in all bedrooms.

For Chronic Catarrh, take Peruna. I have tried it. J. Hebbling, Allegheny City, Pa.

Terribly Sarcastic Father.—'Now I must bid you good-night, Mr. John, for I have an engagement. But, say, why don't you stop and take breakfast with us some morning? You always go away an hour or two before it is ready.'

If you are deaf, ears run, and have catarrh, take Peruna. I have tried it. C. D. Wiley, Houghton,