THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.....NOVEMBER 1, 1880.

THREE ORIGINAL STORIES.

During the coming year, and commencing December 1st, the WEEKLY UNION *will publish three Prize Stories of California. The first, the publication of which will commence in the first week of December, will be entitled, "The Ventures and Adventures of Charlie Gould." This is an intensely interesting story of the Stock-Gambling period of California, and was written by Edward P. Cahill, of Los Angeles. The price of the* WEEKLY UNION *will be $2 50 per annum.*

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 109¾ for 4s of 1907; 103 for 5s of 1881; 110¼ for 4½s; sterling, $4 82@4 84½; silver bars, 112¾.

Silver in London Saturday, 51 13-16d; consols, 99¼; 6 per cent. United States bonds, 104¾; 4s, 112¾; 4½s, 113¾.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ¼ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91 buying, 92 selling.

At Liverpool Saturday wheat was quoted at 9s 9d@10s 1d for average California.

Mining stocks were in better favor at San Francisco Saturday morning. There was more business, and an improvement in prices in some lines. After the Board there were sales of Best & Belcher at $8 75, Belcher $2 10, Bullion $2 10, Alta $2 90, Crown Point $1 20, Grand Prize $1 65, Mexican $7 62½, Occidental $7, Sierra Nevada $7 75 and Union Consolidated $11 50.

In the Morey letter case at New York Saturday the prosecution rested and the defense opened. The testimony is given in our telegraphic columns.

Clara S. Morey, of Lynn, Mass., swears that she never had a son named H. L. Morey.

The Superintendent of a mine in Mariposa county fell 700 feet down a shaft Friday evening, and was horribly mangled.

Two masked men made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the stage between Nevada City and North San Juan Saturday.

Fire at Nevada City; also at Livermore.

The Santa Barbara Horticultural Fair is a grand success.

B. H. Carrick, Treasurer of Storey county, Nevada, is short in his accounts $22,482 44, and has been arrested.

The Governor of Oregon has signed the bill amending the city charter of Portland.

The Baptist Ministerial Conference and Convention of the Northwest Coast adjourned at Portland, Or., Saturday.

City Marshal White, who was shot by a rough at Tombstone, A. T., Thursday, died Saturday.

A serious row occurred at a political meeting in St. Louis Saturday night.

The duty upon Sara Bernhardt's wardrobe amounts to $1,800.

The President has designated November 25th as Thanksgiving Day.

The Earl of Bessborough has joined the Irish Land League.

The commander of the Turkish forces in Albania has been dismissed.

The people of Varna, Bulgaria, hoot and throw mud at the French Consulate.

The Czar's marriage is pronounced a myth in Russian circles.

The great pedestrian match at London for the Astley belt has been commenced.

An engineer and fireman were killed at Atlanta, Ga., Saturday, by a boiler explosion.

Mount Vesuvius continues in active eruption.

Eleven persons were drowned in Norfolk county, England, Saturday, by the capsizing of a lifeboat.

Baley, Minister of Internal Revenue of Canada, has resigned to take a Judgeship.

During the year ending Saturday night 5,300,000 hogs were packed in Chicago.

Agent Berry, of Los Pinos Agency, Colorado, was at Rawlins yesterday, en route to Denver.

Wilhelm Fritsch killed his wife with a knife in San Francisco Saturday night, and then attempted to commit suicide.

Omaha workingmen are excited over a report that the water works company intend to bring Chinese to that city, to be employed in constructing their works.

B. K. Lowe has been nominated for Congress by the Greenbackers of the Second District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Benjamin Todd.

Several cars were ditched on the Southern Pacific Railroad yesterday near Los Angeles, but nobody was hurt.

Oscar Babcock, a farmer of Stanislaus county, is missing, and fears of foul play are entertained by his friends.

Edward Fletcher (colored) was fatally injured at San Francisco yesterday by a fall.

Collisions are thought to be imminent in Chicago on election day, on account of the action of the Mayor.

The RECORD-UNION'S general telegraphic news of Saturday and last night, domestic and foreign, will be found this morning upon the last page.

NEW YORK.

George William Curtis believes that New York will go Republican this year, and he is very good authority. He argues that the Republicans have never been so united, that they have with them the entire Independent vote, and that the Democrats are by no means so enthusiastic as their opponents. The indications in fact are very encouraging, and on the eve of the election it is difficult to point out a single Northern State in which the probabilities of a Republican victory are not very much the greatest. The fate of New York is of course most important, but it is only vital to the Democrats. If they lose that State they are hopelessly beaten. If the Republicans fail to carry it they can still elect Garfield. The Democrats refuse to bet on New York any more, and when men refuse to bet it shows how their judgment stands.

CALIFORNIA.

There is no room to doubt that California will give Garfield a handsome majority to-morrow, and the strong presumption is that she will at the same time elect four Republican Congressmen. This year there is even a possibility that San Francisco may go Republican. Should it not do so, however, the Democratic majority will be so small as to be overcome outside the metropolis with several thousand to spare. We believe that Sacramento county will poll the heaviest Republican vote it has ever cast. Let us hope that Alameda and all the other Republican counties will follow suit, nor shall we complain even if they exceed our exhibit. California is safe, but every Republican must go to the polls, for this year it is more than ever necessary to make the Democratic defeat emphatic.

NO COERCED VOTE.

Apparently General Hancock does not want to be elected, for he is reported as saying recently to a number of veterans who called upon him that "he wanted no "coerced vote cast for him." Now if he was serious in this sentiment it follows that he does not want the vote of the solid South, for the 138 electoral votes he expects to get there must be coerced if he gets them at all, and could not be obtained for him in any other way. Hancock, however, is only talking "to Buncomb." He is as thorough a fraud as his party, and as willing to profit by ballot-box stuffing, bulldozing, and "coerced votes." The man who openly puts his dependence in the solid South has no right to expect that the people will believe him when he affects to be opposed to intimidation and fraud.

SOUNDS MORE NATURAL.

A Democratic candidate for Congress in Alabama says that Hancock told him "I "fought for the Union, not for all the d—d "outrages of reconstruction." We are disposed to believe that Hancock may have said this, for it is quite in accord with his acknowledged utterance that he was "op-"posed to nigger domination," and it harmonizes well with his Order No. 40. When he utters congenial sentiments it is to be observed that he expresses himself emphatically and with profanity. It is only when he is in his Pecksniffian vein that he becomes suave and didactic.

WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE?

The seed has been sown, has germinated and sprung up, and to-morrow the harvest will be gathered. Ought there to be any doubt in the minds of intelligent men as to what that harvest will be? The Democratic seed has been all tares and no wheat. Calumny, slander, evil report, traduction, falsehood, forgery, fraud; these have been the agencies with which that party has sought to convince the public mind. The history of the republic contains no record of any campaign so monotonously sinister, malignant, and envenomed, as that which has been conducted by the partisans of General Hancock. Loaded down with the weight of a record crammed with treason and heresy and dishonesty, the Democratic party has this year seemed bent on proving how easy it is to outdo even the worst of its past misdeeds, and how boldly it can face the country stripped of every semblance of sincere purpose, and trusting altogether to its talent for lying and trickery. The poor apology for a platform of principles which it fabricated at Cincinnati by copying the old professions of its opponents, proved too much for its slender moral capacity, and it lost no time in repudiating it. Having thus cut loose from principle altogether it was free to follow the bent of its inclinations, and a pretty dance they have led it. The fundamental error of the Democratic politicians has been in assuming that the American people were fools or knaves. They must have been the first to believe the Democratic campaign assertions, and they must have been the second to indorse the Democratic campaign practices. In truth they are neither the one nor the other, and because they are not we have no doubt as to the nature of the judgment they will render to-morrow. The Democracy stands forward undisguisedly to-day as the champion of the most tremendous fraud that has ever been perpetrated in politics. That party declares that it has secured 138 electoral votes for its candidate by consolidating the Southern States. The country knows that this consolidation means neither more nor less than the stealing of those Southern votes by counting out the Republican majorities everywhere in the Southern States. This gigantic fraud is not even thought of sufficient consequence to be either denied or excused by the Democratic press. That press thinks that public intelligence can be hoodwinked as to the meaning of the solid South by clamorous abuse of the Republican candidate. The October elections showed how this Democratic plan works, but the only effect of that sharp warning upon the Democratic leaders was to stimulate them to more outrageous frauds. They seemed to think that the way to secure success was to increase the dose, and so they forthwith proceeded to supplement ballot-box stuffing and bulldozing at the South with forgery at the North. The moral caliber of the Democratic press has been fairly gauged by its reception of this last maneuver. With but one or two honorable exceptions it has indorsed the infamy with effusion, and the history of journalism affords no parallel to the willing baseness with which it has sought to utilize the scoundrelism of its fuglemen on this occasion. No better proof could have been furnished of the utter demoralization of the party.

The campaign on the Democratic side has been one purely and simply of scurrility and defamation. Every demonstration of the danger to be apprehended from Southern domination in the Government, from Democratic want of principle and recklessness, from the Mexican practices employed at the South, from the greed of rebel claim-holders, from the unconcealed hostility of the South to the war legislation, has been answered merely by fresh bursts of abuse against Garfield. Every remonstrance against Democratic frauds has been met with new frauds, more impudent and outrageous than the last. Twenty years ago the country was called upon to put down a Democratic rebellion. Then there were Democrats who had the courage of their opinions, and who manfully upheld them in the field. For these brave rebels we entertain the appreciation which belongs to open and resolute courage, whether in a good cause or in a bad one. But how have the mighty fallen! The spirit which twenty years ago found expression in candid hostility, and which set its life upon the cast, now manifests itself in the dirty work of forgery and fraud; now expends its energies in fabricating false letters, writing lying dispatches, and stuffing ballot-boxes. When we look back upon the events of the campaign which closes to-day we almost feel ashamed to discuss these matters as though there could be two opinions about them, for it seems to imply a question of the integrity and the intelligence of the people to do so. And indeed there must come a time, when popular education has ceased to be a shadow and has grown into a reality, that will witness the death of all such foul and evil methods as have been employed in this contest, because it will no longer be possible to cherish the delusion that such methods can deceive anyone. That we are nearer this point than the Democratic politicians believe, we feel confident even now, and we do not hesitate to predict that to-morrow's election will justify our belief. The popular vote will be a rebuke and a repudiation of the immoral and malignant agencies which the Democracy has been relying upon, and an announcement of the hopelessness of all efforts to wipe out the past or to conquer the future by such means. We trust too that the judgment rendered may be in such terms as to emphasize the popular resentment at the Democratic policy. A party that stoops to base its campaign on fraud and forgery ought not merely to be defeated. It ought to be annihilated.

THAT WRETCHED FORGERY.

As the examination of the Morey letter forgery proceeds, the evidence of its fraudulent character accumulates. If there was anyone who still retained a lingering doubt about the shameful business, the statement of Judge Diffendoerfer must convince them that the end has been reached. A comparison between the fac-similes of Garfield's genuine handwriting and the Morey letter shows at once that the so-called imitation is in fact no imitation at all. But Judge Diffendoerfer, the counsel of the publishers of *Truth*, states that those persons intimated to him their conviction that the letter was not genuine, and their willingness to state as much in the paper. They subsequently reconsidered this honest intention, and no doubt at the instigation of Barnum and his gang of rascals, impudently reiterated the lie, and strove to bolster it up. They had, however, confessed the fraud, and all the evidence taken in every direction since only serves to bury it deeper under a great load of disproof. That it is the most atrocious crime ever perpetrated in connection with politics since the assassination of Lincoln, is incontestable, and it shows how far the Democratic party has descended in its latter days. Slander and forgery are now its favorite weapons, and its most helpful friends are those who can and will lie with the greatest effrontery. The Morey forgery was of course intended for use on this coast specially. It has not had and will not have any other effect in California than to increase General Garfield's vote. It has sent many Democrats over to him, but it has convinced no Republican that he wrote it. It has increased the contempt and loathing in which all honest and self-respecting men hold the Democratic methods of conducting political contests, and it has emphasized the fact that a party capable of such villanies is utterly unfit to be intrusted with the control of the Government. That is the natural outcome of such frauds, and that the Democratic managers are unable to perceive this is another indication of their moral and intellectual degradation.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

The New York *Sun* says: "Let forgers "and libelers stand at a distance. The "greater the better. The Democratic "press does not need them. If a party re-"quires such infamous aid, that party, by "whatever name it may be called, de-"serves to perish." In saying that the Democratic party does not need the aid of forgers and libelers, the *Sun* undoubtedly differs radically from the opinion of Mr. Barnum and his friends. They appear to think that the party needs such aid desperately or they would hardly have soiled their own reputations so foully in attempting to supply such a need. The truth is that the *Sun* has spasms of honesty which altogether unfit it for the functions of a Democratic organ. The Democratic journal of the day has no conscience, no scruples, and no shame. Neither Mr. Barnum nor any other rogue can invent libels or forgeries too infamous for the average Democratic paper to accept, endorse, and make the most of. The manner in which the Democratic press throughout the country has seized the Morey forgery and paraded it, carefully suppressing every evidence of its falsity, is pregnant with suggestive thoughts as to the moral status of that press. No such uniformity of dishonesty could have been instanced among Republican journals. Had the Republican National Committee been base enough to have invented such a fraud, there would have been an immediate outcry, and hundreds of influential journals all over the country would have denounced and repudiated the outrage, and plainly told the committee that they preferred party defeat to success obtained by such infamous methods. But the Democratic press has coarsely and unhesitatingly lent itself to the dissemination of the fraud, and has cheerfully and without protest accepted the ignoble task of indorsing a forgery which every intelligent man knows to be such, and which no journalist of the least capacity could possibly believe to be genuine. Perhaps the course of the Democratic press in this matter may serve to explain the difficulty which has hitherto been experienced in making journalism of that complexion profitable in a business way.

MORE CANT FROM HANCOCK.

General Hancock appears to be fairly overflowing with cant and hypocrisy. In a speech to some visitors the other day he said, no doubt with a Pecksniffian snuffle, "Your best efforts should be directed "towards maintaining the purity of the "ballot. In doing so you will take the "best steps towards conserving your "liberties." It is interesting and opportune to reflect that this exemplary champion of the franchise is trying to win the Presidency by destroying the "purity of "the ballot" wherever his party can effect that object, and that unless he can carry the entire South by the most notorious fraud he has not the ghost of a chance. There is only one satisfactory feature about General Hancock's utterances in this connection. They at least serve to dissipate any ideas to the effect that he is better than his party, and they give complete assurances to honest voters that in consigning him to defeat to-morrow they will be completing a thoroughly good and necessary work by demolishing a most intolerable hypocrite and humbug.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We desire to state that we shall be prepared to send brief dispatches conveying election returns to private parties who may desire news during the day of election, provided that such applicants pay the cost of transmission. It will save time, expense and trouble if persons at distant points who want news will agree upon a joint dispatch, and thus obviate the confusion and vexation frequently resulting at such times from the receipt of several dispatches from the same place asking the same questions.

DEATH OF MR. TODD.

The death of Benjamin Todd, the Greenbacker candidate for Congress in this district, leaves the party without a representative. Under the circumstances the best thing it can do is to seek to utilize its votes by casting them for Page. As all the votes for Weaver will be thrown away, and as no local gain can now by any possibility be obtained, this seems the wisest course the Greenbackers can follow.

IT is true that the Republican party has kept the books of the Government for twenty years. But have they been shut? Every citizen knows that for five long years the Democratic party has had its committees swarming over every page of them, in the hope of finding blunders and fraud in the arithmetic. For five years the Democrats have controlled the popular branch of Congress, and for one year both branches. They appointed a legion of investigating committees. Senator Windham, in a speech delivered more than a year ago, declared that there had been thirty-three such committees. More have been appointed since. And with what result? No Democratic committee has ever been able to produce the name of a single Republican defaulter by whom the Government lost a dollar. It is true that in the period immediately following the war abuses crept into the Administration, but Republicans exposed them and Republicans corrected them, and the Republican Administration to-day is the purest and most business-like the country has ever known.

Answers to Correspondents.

In reply to the many inquiries which we have received regarding a most prominent modern remedy we would say: To the best of our belief Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is pure in its nature, efficient in its action and certain in its results. We have learned of some remarkable cures which it has effected, and believe that as a preventive of disease it is unequaled. For delicate ladies and enfeebled men it is invaluable, and its pure vegetable qualities commend it to the favor and use of all. H. C. Kirk & Co., agents, Sacramento.

I CHEERFULLY RECOMMEND Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters for dyspepsia, habitual constipation and liver complaint They have made me a well man.
R. DAVIS. 411 K street, Sacramento.

I HAVE TRIED Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters, and find they are all they are recommended to be. O. N. CRONKITE, Sacramento.

I CONSIDER Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters a superior medicine.
JOHN CLEAVE, Sacramento.

HAMMER'S GLYCEROLS OF TAR, for coughs and colds, Try it.

POLITICS.

Further Testimony in the Forged Chinese Letter Case.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE.

Witnesses Swear that Philp Did Not Write the Letter.

ANOTHER AFFIDAVIT FROM MRS. MOREY.

The Publisher of "Truth" Admits that the Letter is a Forgery.

BELCHER NOT AFRAID OF INGERSOLL.

General Garfield Alludes to the Question of Protection.

[DISPATCHES OF SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.]

NEW YORK, October 30th.—There was an immense crowd of spectators at the examination of Philp this morning. At 11 o'clock Judge Davis ordered the doors of the Court-room closed. The police had great difficulty in preserving order, so closely was the room packed.

District Attorney Bell asked for additional time for the attendance of his witnesses from Washington. Whereupon Howe, for the defense, said: "In order that no time may be lost, we ask you to allow us to call to the stand three witnesses from Washington. These gentlemen are George Wednesburn, Mayor Hallett and Mr. Wilson, by whom it is expected to prove the genuineness of the letter from examinations they have made with documents written by General Garfield on file in Washington."

Mr. Bell objected, saying counsel would have plenty of time during the day to examine them.

Mr. Howe—With that I am satisfied.

Daniel T. Ames, an expert, recalled by the prosecution, testified: I have examined the Morey envelope with exhibits A to K, and the handwriting is similar. It does not resemble exhibits 1 and 2 (Rockwell and Jewell's letters). The handwriting on the Morey envelope is the work of the same man who wrote exhibits marked A to K.

Cross-examined—I know George Simpson, Jr. I do not regard him as an expert. He is simply a copyist. I was editor of the *Penman's Art Journal* in May, 1877. Mr. Howe showed witness a copy of the *Journal*, in which Mr. Simpson was spoken of as "a well-known roundhand writer and professional expert."

Q.—Did you write that article? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Well, what is your opinion of him now as an expert? A.—I won't express an opinion.

Q.—Come, Mr. Ames; we have no false delicacy? A.—I decline to answer.

Howe—Well, you may go. [Laughter.]

Bell then asked the indulgence of the Court for a few minutes, saying his associate counsel, with a witness from Washington, were expected every moment.

A POSTAL CLERK'S TESTIMONY.

W. A. Chauser testified: I have been cancel clerk in the Washington Postoffice all this year. The cancel stamp on the Morey letter has not been used in our office this year. The stamp used was a combination stamp, marking the postage stamp and giving the date at the same time. The stamp in the Morey letter is made, I should think, by a steel stamp. I am not able to say if the affixed office cancellation stamp on the postage stamp on the envelope was not used in January last. It was first used about the middle of February. Witness produced the form of stamp used prior to February. Continuing, he testified (producing stamp used after February)—The use of stamps was discontinued about the 15th of February, and these were then put in use.

Cross-examined—Col. D. B. Ainger is Postmaster at Washington. I have seen the statement made by him in the newspapers recently. He is my superior. I don't know that he caused the statement to be published that the changes of stamps I have referred to were made April 13th. I never heard such a statement.

Colonel D. B. Ainger testified—I have been Postmaster of the City of Washington since January 13th last. I never saw the Morey envelope. Canceling stamps in the Postoffice have not been the same since I was appointed. The stamps in use now were not in use January last. The change was made in February. The stamp on the Morey letter was not in use in the office in January last—at least not on and after the 13th.

Cross-examined—Know the business of my office, though it is impossible to know all the details. There is more important duty than a thorough knowledge of canceling stamps. One of our duties is to see that letters are properly receipted and stamped. I do not know the precise date of the change of stamp. I did not make the statement that the change of stamps were not effected until the 13th of April. That statement was published.

THE CANCELING STAMP.

Redirect—That statement was not an official one. I saw the fac-simile of the envelope in *The Truth*, and I thought I might have made an error. I examined the stamp on it, and then sent for my Assistant Postmaster, and directed him to ascertain the exact time at which the stamps were changed, and it was in February. Then I went to the man who made the stamp, and he informed me that he was paid on February 13th, but that he had delivered the stamps some time before. The new stamps were put in use between the 15th and 19th of February.

Examined by Brooks for defense—I did not see Marshall Jewell before the publication of the statements until last night. I came to New York, not knowing I was subpenaed. I came because I was interested officially in this trial. I came to New York last night.

District Attorney Bell then called Colonel Bliss to the stand. He testified: I am the complainant, and I selected the Rockwell letter as comparison. I saw it on the morning of the 26th. I saw the Jewell letter after. The Rockwell letter was selected, because it was desired to have one that could be photographed with the Jewell letter, and because it was also the nearest in date to the alleged Morey letter.

Cross-examined—I saw all the papers in the case, or nearly all. I saw the exhibits, but did not know that they were stolen. I asked if it came directly through the hands of Louis J. Post, and I was informed it did not.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Bell then stated that he rested the case, reserving the privilege, however, of calling as witnesses expert Hoyle and the Lynn Postmaster, with one of the clerks.

Counsel Howe—May it please the Court, it is a matter of congratulation that the prosecution has terminated their so called case. We are delighted to have an opportunity to prove the innocence of Mr. Philp, and incidentally, of course, in behalf of the newspaper called *Truth*. This defense will substantiate the letter as published, and prove the genuineness of James A. Garfield's signature. While we have the right to ask your honor to dismiss the case on the testimony adduced, we feel we have a higher duty than that. I desire to state on behalf of Mr. Hart and Mr. Philp, that Rogers' examination in this case has been a fair one. We propose to prove that the letter and envelope were received by Mr. Hart, who will prove how and from where he received them, and until after the publication of the fac-simile, Mr. Philp never saw the letter. We will prove Mr. Morey's existence. We will call his executors, and will call experts to disprove the expert official testimony of the prosecution. We will produce gentlemen occupying high positions, who will testify to the genuineness of Garfield's signature. We will also show beyond a doubt that the letter is not in the handwriting of Philp, but is a bona fide signature of the Republican Presidential nominee. At the conclusion of Mr. Howe's speech applause was heard, and Judge Davis ordered the officers to put those out whom they knew to have offended.

PHILP IS ABSENT.

The prosecution then called Philp, who was absent, and then Supervisor John A. Davenport, who, Mr. Bell announced, had left as soon as Mr. Howe began to speak.

Mr. Bell was then called by the defense, and testified that he had the original papers on which the warrant was issued. The original manuscript of the article, "Lying and Sticking to It," was handed to him at the rooms of the Republican National Committee. Couldn't say how it came there.

Mr. Houghton being called, he said he was for the prosecution. Did not know how the manuscript came from the *Truth* office.

Mr. Knox testified to the same effect, except that Davenport had it.

Judge Davis said he objected to a recess, as it might necessitate sitting on Sunday, but he would sit until the clock struck 12 to-night, if counsel agreed. This was satisfactory all round, and recess was taken for a few minutes for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Judge Davis again took his seat on the bench at 2 o'clock. Philp was present with a lady, and attracted much attention. Some delay ensued after the opening of Court. Mr. Bell, for the prosecution, asked, as the delay was not of their seeking, that he be permitted to call Joseph E. Payne as a witness. The Court consented, and Payne testified: The Morey letter and envelope were in the same handwriting as that of the manuscript of the editorial, "Lying and Sticking to It," published in *Truth*. The editorial, it is admitted, was written by Philp.

The defense called Andrew McLean. He testified: I am manager of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and have known Mr. Philp twelve years. I know his handwriting well, as during these years he and I have been working in the same office. I have seen him write almost daily. I now see for the first time the original Morey letter and envelope, and from my knowledge of Mr. Philp's handwriting I have no doubt whatever but that it is not in the handwriting of Philp. He has not been in the habit of spelling companies in the way it is spelt here. I must have edited nearly 1,000 columns of Mr. Philp's matter, and have never known him to spell such words in that way. I have been editor of the *Eagle* for eight years, and during that time James McDermott was never on the paper. I know his reputation, and would not believe him under oath, if there was any temptation for him to testify.

James Gordon, a member of the Brooklyn *Eagle's* staff, and engaged with Philp in compilation of a dramatic work, testified: I am positive the Morey letter is not in Mr. Philp's handwriting. I never knew Mr. Philp to spell the plural of words ending in "ies" "ys," as "companies" is spelled. James McDermott's character for veracity is not good.

Frederick Churson, also of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, gives similar testimony.

William S. Harvey, a graduate of Oxford University, England, and fourteen years the associate of Mr. Philp in editorial work, testified: The Morey letter and envelope are not in Philp's handwriting. I know James McDermott, and while I have been on the *Eagle* I have not known him to be a reporter on it. I would believe him under oath if there was a half dollar one way, and would not believe him under oath if there was a dollar the other.

Several proof-readers and the city editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle* testified that the Morey letter was not in the writing of Philp.

John I. Davenport testified that Mr. Lanegan, a private detective, first gave him the editorial manuscript of "Lying and Sticking to It." He didn't say where he got it, nor did witness pay him for it.

Cross-examined—I never attempted to steal or get possession of the Morey letter in any way. Had only been in *Truth's* office once in a month, and then at the request of Mr. Post.

Two Lynn workmen testified that they knew of the organization named the Employers' Union, or something like that, but knew little or nothing about it. The defense attempted to show by a witness that General Garfield's vouchers for pay in Washington were in the same hand as the Morey letter, but it was ruled out as incompetent testimony. The testimony of W. C. Colton was first ruled out, but finally received, when it should be shown that it contradicted Mr. Gaylor's testimony. Colton showed envelopes which he had received, and which had stamps on, in spite of Mr. Gaylor's claim that such letters were not so stamped. The prosecution claimed this evidence contradicted nothing, because Gaylor's testimony only related to letters from Washington to the East.

George Timpson testified that he considered Garfield's signature and the Morey letter in an identical hand.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS IN THE PHILP CASE.

NEW YORK, October 31st.—In the preliminary examination yesterday in the case of Kenward Philp, charged with criminal libel upon General Garfield, in connection with the publication in the *Truth* of the Morey letter, the reporter omitted the following and closing part of the proceedings:

Mr. Brooke called Kenward Philp. Mr. Philp made his way through the crowd of spectators, amid a sensational murmur, to the witness stand.

Judge Davis—Is there any prospect of closing to-night? I am completely exhausted.

Mr. Howe—Will your Honor permit me to ask one single question—one only? Whether or not he wrote that letter?

Judge Davis—If you begin I would rather you would go on until 12 o'clock.

Mr. Howe—I do hope that your Honor will permit me to ask one question—that one question.

Judge Davis—If you do, we shall go on.

Mr. Howe—Oh! not if your Honor is exhausted. We cannot go on with that suggestion from your Honor; but we should very much like to ask the question.

Mr. Stoughton—Oh! no; not if we are not to go on.

Mr. Howe—Why should you object to our asking it?

Mr. Stoughton—Why should you wish to ask it?

Mr. Brooke—For the very purpose that we desire to it before the country, which you don't desire to do. The onus is upon us in this case, and is cast upon us by the other side. But upon your Honor's intimation, which is perfectly in accordance with what might be expected from sitting so long in this atmosphere, we of course cannot go on. I sympathize with your Honor's condition, inasmuch as it is my own, and with my colleagues I consent to an adjournment of the case without the answer of witness.

Judge Davis—Don't understand me as asking anything of the kind; but if you commence you must proceed.

Mr. Brooke—We have certainly the greatest indisposition to proceed under your Honor's intimation of your condition. Surely no injury can come by asking this defendant one single question, and deferring his examination on other matters until Monday morning. I submit that your Honor can consent to that portion of it at least.

The Court—You may proceed, sir, if you desire.

Mr. Pryor—It is the unanimous decision of gentlemen on this side, notwithstanding our great desire to proceed, that we shall not proceed.

The Court—I prefer now, so far as I am concerned, that you should proceed.

General Pryor—We should not proceed now unless we are ordered to go on.

By this time Mr. Philp had been sworn, and was on the stand.

The Court—While I will not order the proceedings to be continued, still it is my desire that it should go on.

Mr. Howe—No, sir.

Further examination was adjourned till Monday morning.

JEWELL FALLS INTO A TRAP.

NEW YORK, October 30th. — Barnum's Committee has telegraphed to many newspapers in California and elsewhere an affidavit, signed by the minstrel Joseph Hart, with a letter of Marshall Jewell to Garfield, for the purpose of charging Jewell with attempting, by bribery, to suppress proofs of the genuineness of the Morey letter. Jewell, being interviewed, denounces the affidavit as a tissue of falsehoods, and says his letter to Garfield, which was perfectly proved in itself, was secured by Hart through arrant trickery for fraudulent purposes, or the betrayal of confidence on the part of Hart's attorney, Judge Dittenhoffer, who is an active German Republican and the first speaker to take the Republican stump in this campaign under the auspices of the National Committee, enjoying the fullest confidence of Jewell and his associates. On Tuesday Dittenhoffer told Jewell that he had been attorney for the *Truth* newspaper since its organization, and as such attorney desired to arrange an interview between Jewell and Hart; that Hart and his associates, while professing to the public to believe that the Chinese letter was genuine, were in fact convinced to the contrary and that it was a forgery, and had proposed to make a retraction of the charges already published. Jewell believing such a retraction by the paper, one of whose editors had forged the letter, would be its most effective denial, met Hart as requested at Dittenhoffer's office on Tuesday afternoon, and stated that nothing but an unqualified retraction would be satisfactory. Hart endeavored to secure Jewell's promise, accompanied by a letter to Garfield, that this retraction by the paper would secure the abandonment of the proceedings against Kenward Philp, the alleged forger. This Jewell flatly refused, but insisted that the forger would be punished, and to the full extent of the law. Hart then offered to publish a retraction on condition that Dittenhoffer should have the benefit of the same if any benefit was to be derived therefrom by anybody. To this Jewell had no objection, and at the earnest request of Dittenhoffer and Hart, wrote the letter to Garfield, and gave it into Dittenhoffer's possession. How Hart subsequently obtained it for publication Dittenhoffer is expected to explain to-night. It is now apparent that Hart's purpose in seeking the interview was to secure from Jewell, through Dittenhoffer, a letter which should compromise both Jewell and Garfield, and which he would publish as an offer of a bribe. The cautious phraseology of the letter, however, excludes that interpretation of it, and its publication here has fallen flat. No proposition looking to the abandonment of Philp's prosecution has been entertained for a moment.

DITTENHOFFER EXPLAINS.

Judge Dittenhoeffer confirms Jewell's statements in all points. He says that he went to New York on Monday, being summoned by telegraph. Hart there told him he had doubts about the Morey letter and wanted the Judge to see Jewell about it. The Judge thought he desired him to act as mediator in case of trouble with the authorities. He saw Jewell, who desired *Truth* to make a retraction, but on calling on Hart again the conduct of Davenport toward him in the afternoon had determined him not to seek any moderation. He went home thinking the matter had been dropped. Next morning, however, he received another dispatch from Hart, and on going to the office of *Truth* Hart requested him to again see Jewell, as he was convinced the letter was a forgery. He said *Truth* wanted no money nor any other consideration for making this admission, but thought Judge Dittenhoeffer should receive whatever benefit was to come from it, and requested him to impress that particularly on Jewell. On communicating to Jewell he wrote the letter which has now been published. "No office, no consideration, was mentioned between us—Jewell and myself—and no suggestion of the United States District Attorneyship, or any other office, was at any time made by Mr. Hart to me. I showed the letter to Hart, who then requested permission to show it to Post. I gave him the letter and he left the office. In the light of subsequent events I confess there has been one error, but considering our previous relations, the great friendship borne to me by Post, it was natural enough that I should do so. The thought that they were capable of acting treacherously toward me did not enter my mind. I had as little belief that they would do so as I had that my own son would. Then, again, I knew Jewell's letter expressed the actual truth, that it stated on its face that *The Truth* had been deceived, and having found out that the Chinese letter was not genuine, they offered to frankly confess it." Dittenhoeffer afterwards heard that *The Truth* intended to publish a fac-simile of the Jewell letter, and sought both Hart and Post. Hart told him he would not publish the letter if Jewell would stop the prosecution of Philp. This Dittenhoeffer declined to accede to, and hence the publication of the letter.

THE FORGERY ADMITTED.

NEW YORK, October 30th.—Judge A. Dittenhoffer, a prominent lawyer of this city, and the attorney of the *Truth* newspaper since its establishment, published to-day in the New York newspapers a letter in which he states that on two occasions the proprietors of that paper admitted to him that the letter was a forgery, and sought his advice as to the wisdom of the *Truth* coming out squarely and admitting that it had been imposed on and making such reparation as they could. Judge Dittenhoffer advised them to do so, and the owner, Mr. Hart, promised to publish editorially on Wednesday the following: "Since the publication of General Garfield's explicit denial we are in doubt as to the authenticity of the Morey letter." This was to be followed up by a full and complete retraction of the libel.

MOREY'S MOTHER AGAIN.

BOSTON, October 30th.—A special to the *Herald* from Lynn contains the following affidavit:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Essex Co.—Lynn, October 30th.—Personally came before me, Clara S. Morey, of Lynn, County of Essex, and State of Massachusetts, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That she married Samuel C. Morey in the city of Lowell, Mass.; that she has had two children by said Samuel C. Morey; that the first was a girl named Martha A. Morey, and that the second was a son named George E. C. Morey, who lives in the town of Medford, and that the above are all the children she has ever had; that her husband had three sons by a former wife—Samuel C. Morey, Francis A. Morey and Julian A. Morey—and these are all the sons he has had. CLARA S. MOREY.

Sworn to, this 30th day of October, 1880, before Benjamin E. Porter, Justice of the Peace.

THE FIGURES ON THE ENVELOPE.

CHICAGO, October 31st.—The *Times'* special from Boston regarding the Philp matter and the Morey letter, says: James F. Babcock, of this city, writes to an evening paper that the figures on the envelope which purports to have contained this now famous epistle are such figures as might naturally be made on any old scrap of paper, or have been intentionally placed there by some person to give the envelope an appearance of age, probably the latter, as shown, says the writer, "by the fact that they occur in several places where there have been erasures which they are intended to conceal. A careful examination which I made of the photograph of the envelope of the Morey letter shows a very remarkable resemblance between these figures and those in the date of the letter. The fac-similes do not show these resemblances nearly so well as the photographs, but anyone can compare the "2" in "23" of the letter with the "2" in "11,729" just above the "26" on the envelope, or which the "2" in "24" under the printed "U. S.," or with the "2" in "12½" over the personal, or the "8s" or "3s" or "0." in the two specimens, and judge for himself. No one will claim that General Garfield wrote the figures on the "Morey" envelope. The person who did make them made the date in the "Morey" letter. The person who wrote the date wrote the letter. It was not General Garfield, and his figures are totally unlike any either on the envelope or in the date of the letter itself."

MRS. MOREY EXPLAINS—ANOTHER FORGERY.

CHICAGO, October 31st.—The *Times'* Boston special gives a long discussion of the Morey letter, and the affidavit made by Mrs. Morey that she had no son called H. L. Morey, and says a reporter with two other gentlemen visited Mrs. Morey, who stated that she had made contradictory affidavits about H. L. Morey, but affirmed that she never heard of any person by the name of H. L. Morey; that she signed no paper saying that H. L. Morey had visited her. On the contrary, the paper that she did sign was written "Mr. Morey;" that the person who brought the affidavit for her to sign was a stranger to her, and she agreed with him not to sign any other paper contradicting the affidavit then made; but she was confident that no such name as H. L. Morey was on the paper. It was written simply "Mr. Morey," and the person who brought the paper to her said the person was of no account. The reporter continued: The whole sum and substance of the affidavit published from Democratic sources is that a forgery has been committed by inserting the letters "H. L." before the word "Morey." Clara A. Morey is an elderly lady, a nurse by occupation, and has reached her second childhood. When Barnum's agent came to her house he produced a lot of money, which was a dazzling sight to the old lady. She told the stranger that she could not sign any paper until George O. Tarbox had seen it, and declared it all right; she would sign any paper he requested. Barnum's agent secured Mr. Tarbox, the Justice of the Peace, and the paper was made up as printed, with the exception of the forgery mentioned above. This emissary hired Mrs. Morey to keep silent on this money question until after the election, and this is the reason she would not sign anything excepting that furnished above. This man wanted George O. Tarbox, Justice of the Peace, to keep quiet until after the election, and when he left Tarbox's store he threw the money on the counter.

RIDICULE AND DISGUST.

CHICAGO, October 31st.—The Morey letter, which was never honestly credited by even the most radically Democratic politician in the Western States, and which has been regarded with a sidelong glance by the Bourbon papers even, which are usually quick to pick up campaign slanders, serves now to excite only ridicule and disgust among the Democrats, and intense pleasure among the Republicans, who daily hear that its effects are much more strongly in their favor than they ever were against them.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS AT CHICAGO.

The Democrats in this county hope now only for the local offices, and are indulging in the most scandalous campaigning ever heard of, their leaders in villainy being Mayor Harrison and Mike McDonald, the noted gambler. These two worthies go hand in hand, refusing to make any arrangement with the Republicans to keep the peace at the polls on Tuesday, and urging their followers to get their votes into the ballot-boxes, if