The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. | MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1881—TEN PAGES. | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

U.S. Library of Congress 30 June

OPENING.

PARDRIDGES'

MAIN STORE,

STATE-ST.

GRAND OPENING!

TODAY

AND

TOMORROW.

"We promise you the display of Fashionable Goods will interest and the prices be profitable to you."

SPECIAL DISPLAY Fine Garments.

EVERY ONE WELCOME.

PARDRIDGES,

114 & 116 State-st.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

Preston, Kean & Co.,

BANKERS,

At the Close of Business October 1st, 1881, as Made to the Chicago Clearing House.

RESOURCES.

Bills and notes discounted	$838,339.40	
Call loans on cash collaterals	437,000.00	
		$1,275,339.40
Overdrafts	4,774.31	
United States and other bonds	40,750.00	
Premium account	12,408.84	
Due from banks and bankers	141,071.59	
Furniture	6,000.00	
Revenue stamps	1,076.40	
Land scrip	7,221.38	
Cash on hand	$347,842.02	
Checks for clearings	120,663.14	
		408,791.81
		$2,413,087.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Individual deposits	$928,218.50	
Deposits by banks and banker	1,276,776.41	
		2,204,994.91
Undivided profits		8,092.93
		$2,413,087.84

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss:

I, S. A. Kean, of the firm of Preston, Kean & Co., do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. A. KEAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 8th day of October, 1881. JOHN FARSON, Notary Public.

CUTLERY.

Cutlery

Wostenholm's, Rogers', and Spalding's Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, and Hardware Novelties. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 Madison-st.

PICTURE-FRAMES.

Gold PICTURE FRAMES

It will surely pay you to write for my Illustrated Catalogue (free) of Styles and Prices. S. H. MCELWAIN, Manufacturer, 202 & 204 Wabash-av.

Best grades at lowest prices.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GARFIELD

Agents wanted for Life of President Garfield. A complete, faithful history from cradle to grave, by the eminent biographer, Col. Conwell. Books all ready for delivery. An elegantly illustrated volume. Indorsed edition. Liberal terms. Agents take orders for from 20 to 50 copies daily. Outsells any other book ten to one. Agents never made money so fast. The book sells itself. Experience not necessary. Failure unknown. All make immense profits. Private terms free. GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

The City That a Cow Kicked Over

A comic history of the Chicago fire of 1871, with 17 page illustrations, by a Boston artist. Size 8x10 in. Handsome illuminated cover. A remarkable hit for the fire anniversary or the coming holidays. For sale at all Book stores; or mailed for 25c. Order immediately.

A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

RUPTURE CURED.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1881.

DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: After suffering many years with a very large scrotal hernia, and finding no relief from any truss I could find, until through your skill and new appliance you not only retained the rupture where others had failed, but have completely cured the hernia. MORITZ HOFMANN, Residence, 281 Fulton-st., office, 180 E. Washington-st.

The principle a new one. No operation whatever. No danger incurred. Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, Office 53 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. and MRS. BOURNIQUE'S

SCHOOLS FOR DANCING.

WEST SIDE—Natatorium, 503 Madison-st.
SOUTH SIDE—128 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av.
Will reopen SATURDAY, Oct. 8. For particulars send for Catalogue.

Martine's DANCING ACADEMIES, NORTH, SOUTH, AND WEST SIDES.

Pennsylvania Military Academy

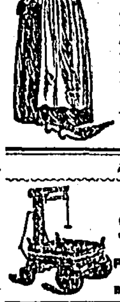
Chester, Pa., opens Sept. 14. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English; degrees conferred. Apply to T. A. COSGROVE, Patron, at No. 63 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, Prest.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING and day school for young ladies, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York, reopens Oct. 3; French and German languages practically taught; the course of study in the collegiate department requires four years, and meets all the demands for the higher education of women.

CHOCOLATE.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S



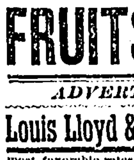
Vanilla Chocolate,

Like all our chocolates, is prepared with the greatest care, and consists of a superior quality of cocoa and sugar, flavored with pure vanilla bean. Served as a *drink or eaten dry as confectionery*, it is a delicious article, and is highly recommended by tourists.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., *Dorchester, Mass.*

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago. Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

FRUITS.

FRUITS

TAYLOR'S Fine Fruits, 3 South Clark-st., Chicago. Patronized by best people. Reliable Package. Goods Delivered Free. USE BELL TELEPHONE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Louis Lloyd & Co., 93 Washington-st.

Agency established 1851. Advertisers seeking the most favorable rates in any of the leading papers in the U. S. please consult our arms before contracting.

PROFESSIONAL.

CATARRH Throat, Lung

Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. Office, 83 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4.

WANTED.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS EVERYWHERE in New England and other States. Unusually good monopoly. Profits large. Exclusive territory free. MANUFACTURERS, 3:0 Seventh-av., New York.

CLOTHING.

Oh! How Well do I Remember, It was in the bleak December,

When my pants so thin had grown and my coat so well was worn. Suddenly my thoughts grew stronger; hesitating then no longer, straight I rushed me to the pavement which so oft I'd trod before. "S'death," said I, "why have I gone so long in clothes that freeze me to the very core?" This I thought, and something more.

First, I thought how slim my purse was, and how oft 'twas so before, and my wish was to get value, only this and nothing more.

Broke I then for the Mammoth Factory where clothes are made so satisfactory. Reached I there all in a shiver, here I opened wide the door; this I did and a little more.

"Sirs," said I, "pray can you tell me will a man here dare to sell me, sell me clothes not worn before?" This I said, and yet still more.

"My purse it is so lean and slender I hardly dare it to you tender, but I beg you clothe me warmly, as you oft have done before."

Then we took this young man kindly, rigged him out in clothes so finely that his friends knew him no more. Paid he us and had to spare; think you not that this was fair? Male sex, fail not then to go to

OGDEN, ABLEWHITE & CO.,

Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av.,

The Mammoth Retail Clothiers of Chicago.

Immense Factory, 60x180 feet, four floors. (OPEN EVENINGS.)

FURS.

J. Ettlinger,

172 STATE-ST.,

Opposite Palmer House,

Opening!

Tuesday and Wednesday,

Oct. 11 and 12.

Special display of

Seal Dolmans and Sacques, Fur-Lined Garments, Muffs, Boas, Hats, &c.

J. ETTLINGER,

172 STATE-ST., Opposite Palmer House.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY FOR MEN.

WILSON BROS.,

113, 115, 117 & 119 State-st.,

Are showing an unusually large and varied stock of all grades, from LOW-PRICED to the FINEST goods made.

MINERAL WATER.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS." *British Medical Journal.*

"*L'Eau de Table des Reines.*" Le Gaulois de Paris.

ANNUAL SALE, 9 MILLIONS.

Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

OIL CHROMOS.

GARFIELD.

An elegant pair of Companion Oil Chromos, size 9x11 inches, Life-like Portraits of the late President and his Devoted Wife.

Price, ONE DOLLAR for the pair.

Sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price. Liberal Discount to Agents and Dealers.

THE CALVERT LITHOGRAPHING CO., DETROIT, MICH.

REAL ESTATE.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Proposals for the purchase of property on Franklin and Adams-sts., 124 feet on the first and 100 feet on the latter, and upon which is located Engine Company No. 1, will be received at this office up to and including the 31st day of October next; the city authorities reserving the right to reject all propositions for such purchase.

By order of the City Council.

THEODORE T. GURNEY, Comptroller.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO. 118 & 120 Monroe St.

Wedding and Fine Stationery,

LATEST STYLES.

WASHINGTON.

A Democratic Opinion on the Subject of Electing a Secretary.

It Cannot Be Done Before the Republicans Are Sworn In.

Some Democrats Propose that the Question Be Not Considered at All,

But that the Office Be Left Vacant Until Next December.

Arthur and Conkling in Conference the Better Part of Two Days.

Cabinet Slate Fixed-Up by "An Intimate Friend of the President."

Another Statement from the Assasin of His Reasons for "Removing" Garfield.

It Is Published by Brother-in-Law Scoville to Show Guiteau's Mental Condition.

Secretary Windom Defines His Position in Regard to Wall Street—The Pension Frauds.

ORGANIZATION.

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—A Democratic Senator, whose name commands universal respect, says tonight that the Democrats will not be able to elect a Secretary of the Senate before the three Republican Senators are sworn in, even if the majority of the Democratic party should determine upon that policy. This statement, of course, can only mean that there are a few Democrats who would not permit partisanship, even in the shape of a caucus decree, to force them to such an unjust act. There are said to be three Democratic Senators who have thus indicated their intention under no circumstances to commit that last desperate act of partizanship, and it is the knowledge of this fact which in a great measure has caused the extremely bitter wrangling among the Democratic spoilsmen. The indications, therefore, are that Senators Miller, Lapham, and Aldrich will be

RECOGNIZED AS MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

before that body proceeds to the election of a Secretary. There are some intimations, for that matter, that the Senate will not proceed to the election of a Secretary at all. Some of the Democrats propose that they do not make a nomination for Secretary and do not consider the question unless the Republicans shall bring it up, but leave the office vacant until December. The Republicans have not as yet taken their position upon this subject, and may not settle it at the adjourned caucus tomorrow morning, for there undoubtedly will be some speeches made on the question of the capture of the Vice-Presidency by the Democrats, and it is not probable that anything will be done tomorrow (if even that is accomplished) beyond the election of Mr. Bayard, and possibly the swearing in of the three Republicans. The Democrats are not to be permitted, however, to elect a presiding officer and

A POSSIBLE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

without at least a formal protest on the part of the Republicans. Mr. Edmunds, it is understood, on behalf of the Republicans, will move that all the Senators be sworn in before the Senate proceed to the election of a President pro tempore, and that Senator Anthony, as the oldest Senator in continuous service, be designated to administer the oaths, after the custom which sometimes prevails in the House of Representatives and in other legislative bodies. Mr. Edmunds will rely upon the precedent in the case of Cass, and it is understood will make an argument in support of his position, in which he will warn the Democrats that under the circumstances it would be wise for them to be conservative. It is even possible that after the Democrats shall have elected Bayard the Republicans may move to elect David Davis in his place.

A CURIOUS FACT

connected with the contest for the Presidency of the Senate is that the candidates of both parties for presiding officer are from the smallest States in the Union—Delaware and Rhode Island. It is now learned that there was more opposition to Bayard's nomination than was at first supposed, and that there were ten votes against him on the first informal ballot. The indications tonight are that the Democrats are likely to decline to enter into the election of Secretary, and to recommend that the Chief Clerk be clothed with the powers of Secretary until December. The Republicans, it is understood, will vote against going into the election of Secretary, and, if the Democrats should insist upon it, will decline to present a candidate.

The speeches upon the question of the President pro tempore will undoubtedly be

SEVERE ON THE REPUBLICAN SIDE,

for the Republicans are generally of the opinion that the effect of the course of the Democrats is to offer a reward for some Democratic Booth or Guiteau. The expectation is now that the Senate can confirm all of President Arthur's nominations and adjourn within two weeks, but speech-making may prolong the session. So it will be seen that the senseless partisan strife is to go on. The country was for a few days appalled by the terrible tragedy of the 19th of September. But less than a month has passed, and already the factions of party have arrayed themselves here at the National Capital in solid column, and the bitterest passions seem likely again to be evoked for

PURELY PARTISAN PURPOSES.

The dead is buried and the old political warfare goes on.

A friend who had a long conversation with *Senator Bayard today says that the gentleman* declared that, for personal and other reasons, he did not desire to be elected President pro tempore of the Senate, but the Democrats consider it their constitutional duty to elect a President before the *three Republicans are sworn in*, as they consider that the Constitution requires that the oath be administered by the presiding officer, and, inasmuch as they had selected him for the honor, he could not properly decline.

IT IS NOW KNOWN

that in the Republican caucus yesterday Senator *Edmunds and one or two other Senators* held that Gen. Arthur, while unquestionably exercising the office of President of the United States, had not ceased, so far as the Senate officially knew, to be Vice-President. The circumstances under which the Senate adjourned *were spoken of in the discussion, and* the Republican Senators were reminded that when the Senate adjourned Gen. Arthur was in the chair as Vice-President. It was suggested that the Senate had had no official notification of the fact that the powers and duties of the office of President had devolved upon him. Therefore, while, according to the Constitution, the Senate must elect a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, when he was exercising the office of President of the United States, yet it is claimed that he has

NOT BEEN ABSENT FROM THE SENATE,

and that the Senate could not refuse to recognize him as its presiding officer in case he *appeared in his seat in the Senate and* called that body to order. This whole question has been discussed by the most eminent lawyers who have ever been in the Senate, notably at the time of Tyler's accession to the office of President and during the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. In the latter case it was held by Mr. Evarts that Johnson could not be impeached as President because he did not hold the office of President, but merely acted as President. The Senate, however, at that time did not sustain the view of Evarts. Edmunds has said today that some of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the country agreed with Evarts in his views. The fact that such a suggestion as this has been made in the Republican caucus, and that Senator Edmunds was believed to share

THE OPINION OF MR. EVARTS,

has caused a great deal of excitement among the Democratic Senators. They do not believe that such a project as this would have Arthur's sanction. At the same time, they have been caucusing informally almost all day. The reports which different Democratic Senators have taken into the conference of conversations they have had with their Republican associates have strengthened the belief that Senator Edmunds and others design to have recourse to some constitutional technicality by which ultimately to secure the election of a President pro tempore, or at least to prevent the Democrats from electing their party. This, coupled with the fact that Senator Conkling has been closeted, as was stated, with Gen. Arthur for the best part of two days, gives rise to very grave anxiety among the Democrats. Ex-Senator Conkling's position, as suggested by his remarks on

THE JOHNSON IMPEACHMENT CASE,

favors the idea that he believes that Gen. Arthur has the right to appear in the Senate tomorrow in his usual place, call the Senate to order, *and swear in the three Senators, and then* vacate the office. The question that has been most mooted today has been regard the policy of the Democratic Senators in case they should find to-morrow upon assembling that the suggestion made in the Republican *caucus was realized, that Gen. Arthur was in* the chair. Some of the Democrats thought that the proper course to pursue would be to immediately adjourn. It was suggested that it would be impossible to secure an adjournment after having first recognized Gen. Arthur's right to call the Senate to order, and if this right were recognized so far, they could not refuse to recognize the further right to administer the oath to the three Senators. It was thought that Chief-Clerk Sholer would

INSIST UPON ORGANIZING THE SENATE,

and that he would be the only one recognized by Democratic Senators. It is certain tonight that this question somewhat alarms Democratic Senators, and they look with some apprehension to the possible developments of tomorrow. In view of this fact, some of them are in favor of a further conference with the Republicans tomorrow. One of the great difficulties of the Democrats in their own conferences is the differences of question that prevails among them respecting the precise office which Gen. Arthur now holds. Some of the Democrats are of the same opinion the stalwarts advanced, and which was advanced by Collamer, of Vermont, in the Tyler case, that the Vice-President only *exercises the office of President, and is not President.* Others of the Democrats, notably Bayard, believe that the decision of the Senate in both cases (Tyler and Johnson) that

THE VICE-PRESIDENT BECOMES PRESIDENT

is correct. The Republicans, if they do not adopt this policy, feel that the course of the Democrats will justify them in refusing to make any pairs and to await an opportunity to remove Bayard and elect their own President pro tempore. Senator Edmunds has announced that in any event this will be his policy, and it is thought that others will agree with him. Senator Frye says tonight that, while the question of the right of Gen. Arthur to call the Senate to order was discussed, it was not discussed with any intention of exercising the right, but simply to obtain the views of Senators as to whether the right existed. Senator Edmunds said yesterday that "this manner of election of President pro tempore is a game which two can play at, and we are as well equipped for the contest as the other side." The whole question of

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LAW

providing for the succession in case the President becomes disabled or dies and the President pro tempore attempts to become acting President is quite likely to be at last discussed, if not settled. Some of the Republicans are of the opinion that the law of 1792, which provides that the President pro tempore shall become Acting-President, is unconstitutional, and if the case shall ever arise *when Senator Bayard, as President pro tempore,* becomes Acting-President, they may not permit him to exercise its office unless by a decision of the Supreme Court of United States the law shall be declared constitutional.

THE ENTIRE ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRACY,

as illustrated by their conferences today, shows how conscience don't make cowards of them. The Republicans who have been consulted tonight do not attach the same importance to the reported scheme that is attributed to it by the Democrats, who are plotting to seize the Presidency of the Senate and the consequent Presidential succession.

FARTHER FROM AN AGREEMENT THAN EVER.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—A week ago the meeting of the Senate was looked forward to as one to be in marked contrast with the extra session called by President Garfield. The prediction was that both parties were anxious to avoid an exhibition of acrimony, and that conservative members would so guide the counsels that the organization of the body and the divisions of committees would be by unanimous consent. The death of a President by assassination, the profound grief of a people without regard to party or section, and the fact that the Senate was called together to supply a want in the Presidential succession, were thought to be sufficient reasons to compel an exceptional willingness to sink party considerations at least until the Senate was organized. The conferences at Cleveland pointed to such a result, and the talk of Senators on both sides previous to the caucuses of yesterday enforced the same view. The air of the committee-rooms appears to have put all such ideas to flight, and the prospect of a deadlock has ceased to be a terror to Senators of either party. They are farther from an agreement than ever, and

THE DIVISION OF A LITTLE PATRONAGE

has dissipated the last vestige of sentiment. Every step in organization is to be contested. Edmunds and Frye will open for the Republicans, and it is not likely they will be left without a reply from the Democratic side. There will be little if any obstruction except in the form of debate. But it will be seen that the misfortunes of the summer have failed to weaken party zeal in the leaders, however much they have operated on the people.

The Democratic candidates for Secretary of the Senate are very urgent that their party shall elect the Secretary before the admission of new Senators; otherwise that course would have few advocates in the Democratic caucus. The candidates realize that if the election is postponed until the new Senators are admitted there is little chance for the election of a Democrat, as David Davis' vote is conceded to the Republicans on organization. Davis will not vote for Gorham, but after the resolution for the election of the Democratic caucus nominee has been voted down and that of Gorham similarly defeated, a Republican caucus will be held to select another name for whom Davis will vote and he will be elected. Boruck, the man brought from the Pacific coast by Senator Miller as its representative in place of Gorham, is not likely to be the man.

CAUCUS GOSSIP.

Edmunds, Frye, and Logan will present the Republican protest against the election of Bayard to-morrow previous to the swearing-in of Senators. If necessary, the Republicans will break the quorum to prevent the election of a Democratic Secretary before the swearing-in of the new Senators. Although David Davis will vote for Anthony it is not believed that he would join the Republicans to unseat Bayard.

THE MESSAGE

of the President will be short and formal.

LAPHAM AND MILLER.

A paper is in the hands of a Democratic Senator, said to be signed by all the Democratic members of the New York Legislature, alleging that the election of Lapham and Miller was accomplished by bribery, and pointing out several informalities connected with their election. It is not thought it will be presented until the Senate is organized.

KIND AND GRACIOUS.

Senators find the President kind and gracious, but very reticent—more so than any President since Buchanan, Senator Anthony says.

THE CABINET.

ONE SLATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—An intimate personal friend of President Arthur, who has been in consultation with him at intervals for several days, says that the following is the Cabinet-slate which receives the most consideration, and which may possibly be sent to the Senate Tuesday next:

Theodore Frelinghuysen, formerly Senator from New Jersey, Secretary of State;

Judge Charles J. Folger, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury.

Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, Secretary of War.

A. A. Sargent, of California, Postmaster-General.

Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, Secretary of the Interior.

Ex-Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy.

Benjamin F. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, Attorney-General.

Attorney-General MacVeagh has been asked to represent the Government as leading counsel in the star-route cases, and it is probable that he will accept the retainer.

CONKLING.

A LONG CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—The prolonged consultation which Senator Conkling has had with the President has given rise to a great deal of comment. Mr. Conkling was closeted with the President from noon of yesterday until long past midnight, and he arose early this morning, was at the President's residence all day, and had not quitted it at a late hour this evening. It is not believed that all of this time was occupied with discussion respecting the formation of the Cabinet. It is pretty well understood that the Cabinet has been fixed upon, and is likely to be sent into the Senate during the early days of the present session. In view of what was said at the Republican caucus yesterday, and of what Senator Edmunds has reiterated today to one or two of his warm Democratic friends, it is thought that the conference may have had reference to the organization of the Senate, and that as a result of it the whole question of the relation of the Vice-President, when the powers and duties of the office of President devolve upon him, to that office will be *ultimately settled.*

AN INTERVIEW FORESTALLED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—A news-gatherer called upon Mr. Conkling last night after his visit to the President, with the intention of interviewing him upon the subject. Before the reporter could open his mouth Mr. Conkling took him by the hand, and said: "I suppose you want to ask me how I came to be in Washington? I came to see the President. He and I have long been friends. I have not seen him since he became President until today. We had a conversation upon various subjects. I do not know when I shall see him again. I had thought I could call *upon him with as much safety as any other of* his friends, but it seems that the gentlemen of the press are exercised over it. I assure you that you have no reason to be, and I wish you a very good evening."

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL

NO TRUTH IN THE REPORT THAT HE WILL RETIRE FROM THE CABINET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Some time ago there was a report circulated here to the effect that Postmaster-General James would retire from the Cabinet at the end of the present fiscal year, and that this was contingent upon a request to that effect made by President Arthur shortly after his accession to the Chief Executive chair. This was one of the stories that came upon the first agitation of the Cabinet question, and was discussed in all its bearings by those familiar with public affairs by the knowing ones. It was treated as an idle tale, and was soon set aside. Within a few days past, however, it has been renewed, and is once more going the rounds, this time

IN THE SHAPE OF NEWSPAPER GOSSIP,

set afloat by Mr. Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who was here recently and caught a good many of such things "on the fly." It seemed to be a new piece of information to the Western editor, and he sets it forth with all the proper embellishments of a sensational dispatch. Mr. James was to leave the Cabinet upon President Arthur's request and take the position of President of a new banking *institution in New York, etc. Now this is all* wrong. The *Times* has a special from Philadelphia, based upon authority than which there can be none better, stating that there is no truth in Mr. Halstead's story. On the *contrary,*

MR. JAMES HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO REMAIN

in the Cabinet until the reforms now begun are *completed and the rate of domestic first-class* postage is reduced to two cents per half ounce. This he has consented to do, and he hopes to be able to accomplish these ends at no distant day. Mr. James is confident that the rate of letter-postage can be so reduced, and thus another great step taken in the postal system of the country. The reforms alluded to no doubt cover the star-route prosecutions. Further than the foregoing, it can also be positively stated that Mr. Arthur has requested all the members of the Cabinet to remain until they choose to leave, which it is thought they will all do, with perhaps the possible exception of Mr. Windom.

GUITEAU.

BROTHER-IN-LAW SCOVILLE'S RETURN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 9.—Guiteau's brother-in-law, Mr. George M. Scoville, has returned from New York, and in an interview this evening said he had not yet selected any associate counsel to assist him in conducting the defense. His private business in New York consumed nearly all his time, and he was compelled *to return to Washington sooner than* he expected, as his client would probably be arraigned Tuesday morning. He visited Guiteau at the jail yesterday, *and, after consultation with him, had decided to* ask Mr. R. T. Merrick to aid him in the conduct of the defense. Should Mr. Merrick accept, he would be given entire charge, with leave to call in additional counsel if he saw fit.

"Have you taken any steps to secure witnesses, Mr. Scoville?" asked your correspondent.

"Not yet. I have not the means to defray

THE EXPENSE OF BRINGING WITNESSES TO WASHINGTON,

and, as the Government is compelled by law to bring witnesses for the prisoner living within 100 miles of the court-house, I shall exercise that right, as Guiteau cannot afford to pay them. *It is provided that witnesses beyond that* distance can give their depositions, and I can undertake that task without being compelled to expend a very large amount of money. *I have no money to pay for* counsel, but will ask the Court to assign the gentleman to the case that Guiteau asks for. While talking with him yesterday I suggested the name of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll as his lawyer. The prisoner's eyes dropped, and he said, 'That would array the whole Christian world against me, for they would say that I had to get an infidel to defend me. No, he won't do. I want Mr. Merrick.'"

"Suppose Mr. Merrick should be unable to assist you, what then?"

"I would conduct the case according to

THE BEST OF MY ABILITY.

I would put Guiteau on the stand as the first witness for the defense, and let the Court and jury judge by his actions and conversation whether or not he is insane. Let any body of experts or professional men hear him talk and there would be but one opinion on the question of insanity."

"Thus far what steps have you taken?"

"I have secured several letters written by him in 1859 and 1860, which will show the state of his mind at that time. He joined the Oneida Community in 1860, and I have now a letter written by him during the summer of that year showing his inclination on religious matters. He has constantly gone astray on the subject of religion, and it is to this cause that I ascribe

HIS TROUBLE TODAY.

Today I received a package of letters from my wife, which she and I had received from Guiteau at different times, and I shall use them in evidence."

"How does the prisoner receive your counsel?"

"He is very obstinate, and I have to yield to him when he requests me to do anything in his case. It is useless to attempt to argue with him, for he makes up his mind to a thing and sticks to it."

"Has he given you any papers or statements since you have visited him?"

"Yes. Yesterday, before I left him, he gave me the following statement:

"'I have been terribly vilified by the press, and it has made some people bitter and impulsive against me, but time will right that. I expect to issue a book shortly, wherein I shall show the President's wrecking the Republican party last spring by

THE UNWISE USE OF PATRONAGE

would have resulted in another war, and that *the Lord inspired me to remove him to keep the* Republican party intact and save the Nation another heartrending and desolating war. The breach last spring in the Republican party was widening week by week, and I foresaw a civil war. My inspiration was to remove the President and close the breach at once before it got so wide that nothing but a civil war could close it. The divine pressure on me to remove the President was so enormous that I had to do it, even if I had been shot dead the next moment, and the Lord took special pains to confirm my act by the gradual way he allowed the President to depart. This case should be judged by the condition of politics in May and June, when I conceived the idea of removing the President, and not by the feeling now. The President's removal has saved the Nation another war, and the people will recognize this fact as soon as they recover their heads.

"'CHAS. GUITEAU, United States Jail, Washington, D. C., 6th October, 1881.'

"THERE IS ANOTHER PAPER

I have in my possession which the prisoner dictated to me yesterday. You remember that it has been stated that the day of the shooting, a few minutes before the act was committed, Guiteau handed a package to the news agent at the depot and requested him to keep it a few minutes. After his arrest the package was taken possession of by District-Attorney Corkhill. In speaking to Guiteau about it he said he remembered perfectly well what the package contained, and at his dictation I wrote the following, which he *assured me was correct:*

"'*To the American People:* I conceived the idea of removing the President about four weeks ago. I conceived the idea myself, and kept it to myself. Not a soul in the universe knew of my *purpose to remove the President. It was my* own conception and execution. I read the papers carefully for and against the Administration, and gradually the conviction settled on me that

THE PRESIDENT'S REMOVAL

was a political necessity, because he proved a traitor to the men that made him, and thereby imperiled the Republic. At the last Presidential election the Republican party carried every Northern State. Today, owing to the misconduct of the President and his Secretary of State, they could hardly carry one. They certainly could not carry New York, which is the pivotal State. Ingratitude is the basest of crimes. That the President, under the manipulations of his Secretary of State, has been guilty of the basest ingratitude to the Stalwarts admits of no denial. The express purpose of the President has been to crush Gen. Grant and Senator Conkling, and thereby prepare the way for his renomination in 1884. In the President's madness he has wrecked the once grand old Republican party, and

FOR THIS HE DIES.

The men that saved the Republican party must govern it, and not the men who sought its life. I have no ill-will towards the President. This is not murder; it is a political necessity. It will make my friend Arthur President and save the Republic. Grant during the War sacrificed thousands of lives to save the Republic. I have sacrificed only one. I shot the President as I would a Rebel if I saw him pulling down the American flag. I leave my justification to God and the American people. CHAS. GUITEAU.'

"Two days after Guiteau made the

FOLLOWING ADDITION TO THE LETTER:

"'WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1881.—I intended to remove the President this morning, and went to the Baltimore depot, but he came into the depot with Mrs. Garfield leaning on his arm, and I concluded to remove him when he was alone. It will be no worse for Mrs. Garfield, dear soul, to part from her husband in this way than by natural death. He is liable to go at any time anyway. CHARLES GUITEAU.'

"ANOTHER POSTSCRIPT

read as follows:

"'WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1881.—The President's nomination was an act of God. The President's election was an act of God. The President's removal was an act of God. I am clear in my purpose to remove the President. Two objects will be accomplished. It will unite the Republican party and save the Republic, and it will create a large demand for my book, "The Truth." This book was written to save souls, and not for money, and the Lord wants to save souls by circulating this book.

"'CHARLES GUITEAU.'

"My idea," said Mr. Scoville, "in publishing the statements, is to let the people see and judge for themselves as to the condition of Guiteau. Heretofore it was telegraphed all over the country that Guiteau had made certain statements to the officers at the jail that nothing that emanated directly from him was permitted to get out. I do not intend to deceive him, and when he gives me a document of any kind for a person, be he high or low, I shall deliver it if possible."

ROCKWELL.

TO BE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—The rumor that Capt. Rockwell, now an Assistant Quartermaster, and prominent especially through his connection with the household of the late President, will be made Quartermaster-General, vice Meigs, retired, is by no means dead, but receives full credence in many quarters. An army officer of high rank stated today that he had been informed and believed that Mrs. Garfield lately wrote a personal letter to Arthur asking that Rockwell be promoted, and stating that such promotion was one of the last wishes of her husband. It is stated with no little weight of authority that the order retiring Meigs was prepared before Gen Garfield died, and with it the commission of Capt. Rockwell to the position; but Blaine objected that, however much the President might desire such action, he would not be willing to affix his signature to the documents prepared, giving as a reason that if he was able to do this he was also able to attend to the matters of more immediate and vital National importance.

CABINET TALK.

ARTHUR ANOTHER SPHINX.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—President Arthur has become to the politicians as much of a sphinx as Gen. Grant was. Speaking of an interview with him the other day, a prominent political leader said: "You can't get a word out of him. He is a complete mystery. He is courteous, genial, pleasant, glad to hear everything, and is getting good advice in large quantities; but he gives no intimation as to his purposes. The only possible indication I gathered from him was by an occasional expression of his face. You could see from that that some names suggested to him for Cabinet positions were more agreeable than others, but he absolutely gave no indication of his purposes."

"Do you yourself have any knowledge or surmises as to the composition of the Cabinet?"

ROBERT LINCOLN.

"I think there will be an entire change with the exception of Robert Lincoln. I do not think that Mr. Lincoln will go. There is no reason why he should go, and there are many reasons why he should remain. He is a young man who did not seek the position in any way whatever in the first place; was invited to take it without solicitation; abandoned his home and business in Chicago at considerable personal and financial sacrifice, and has established himself in Washington in what promised to be a new career. It would be a very great hardship personally to him to make a change now; and I could not gather from anything that President Arthur said that he contemplated accepting Mr. Lincoln's resignation."

BLAINE.

"But you are certain that the others will go?"

"*Of course they will, and Gen. Arthur cannot* be blamed for wishing to have his own family advisers—for the Cabinet officers are after all a lot of confidential clerks, holding intimate personal and family relations to the Executive. Mr. Blaine probably will insist upon going, in view of what is likely to happen; but it is not certain that he will retire from public life. Possibly Arthur may send him to England. Some of Blaine's friends think that his ambition will be quite content to go there, and that it was his purpose to go to England in the event of Garfield's election for the second time. Mr. Blaine is well-to-do, although not extremely wealthy; has become fond of diplomatic life and duties, even from the very small foretaste that he has had in the State Department; and Mrs. Blaine is notably society ambitious. She aspired to be the ruler of society in Washington under the Garfield Administration, and made some very decided demonstrations in that regard. Some of Blaine's friends, however, think that he purposes to leave the Cabinet anyway; is likely to place himself ultimately in antagonism to the Arthur Administration; and will attempt to make some sort of an organization based upon the idea of the President's martyrdom, and of his own consequent political martyrdom, and strike for a new lease of power under a combination to be known as the 'Garfield Republicans.' Some of his friends also have advised him to quit public life altogether for the present, and to go to Europe and travel for health and pleasure, and help to rebuild health which cannot but be somewhat injured by the terrible strain to which everybody connected with the Administration was subjected for three months."

JAMES.

"As to James, he will probably remain till the end of his commission, which expires by limitation about Oct. 19, I believe, after which time I doubt if he expects or desires to remain in the Cabinet. He has had one or two very good business offers, which he had seriously contemplated accepting in the event that Garfield had lived. He is a poor man, and would be very unwise in a business way not to accept these propositions. Besides, if President Arthur has anybody in the Cabinet from New York, it is not likely to be Mr. James.

KIRKWOOD.

"As to Kirkwood, none of Arthur's friends for a minute suppose that he is to be retained. The great surprise was that he should ever have been selected by Gen. Garfield. Kirkwood is very honest, and, for so old a man, a very vigorous and active person. I am told that he is getting hold of the Interior Department very well now, although he had a pretty hard time at the start. He seemed to think it necessary to read every letter that came into the department on any