

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

BROOKLYN, 27.—The arrest of Kennard Phelps was made on the charge of counterfeiting postoffice dies upon a warrant granted in the Federal Court. Phelps was arrested in the lobby of the Park theatre, Brooklyn, while in conversation with ex-sheriff Dogget, a republican. The arrest was made upon a warrant issued by Judge Noah Davis, presiding Justice of the Supreme Court. It charges Phelps with maliciously composing and publishing the alleged forged letter. Phelps and an officer accompanied by Wm. Veeder, lawyer, came over to the police headquarters of this city. After a brief detention Phelps was taken to the Supreme Court, Judge Davis being temporarily absent, he was detained in the District Attorney's office. He will be arraigned before Judge Davis later in the day.

Before Judge Davis the affidavit of George Bliss set forth that the publication had been made in a paper called *Truth*, of an alleged letter of General Garfield to Morey, also of an editorial headed, "Lying and sticking to it," in which Garfield was repeatedly called a liar. Bliss swears he is acquainted with Garfield's writing and he believes that the Morey letter was written and forged by Kennard Phelps. Bell then said: I hold in my hand the original manuscript of the editorial referred to, headed "Lying and sticking to it." The affidavit of Bliss went on to say that he believed the publisher and manager of *Truth* arranged with the Democratic National Committee to circulate a large number of copies of the forged letters. Mr. Bell then said he had affidavits of gentlemen who were acknowledged to be experts in handwriting. He read an affidavit of B. E. Payne and A. F. Southwark, setting forth that the Morey letter was not, in their belief, written by Garfield, and that that letter was written by Phelps, who wrote the editorial article referred to. They had, also, in forming their opinion, seen his handwriting on bills and other papers.

A motion was then made to have the warrant dismissed, on the ground that the affidavits were not strong enough to support it. The motion was denied by Judge Davis, who held that the publication of an article, after its authenticity was denied, which tended to bring odium on its supposed author, was a criminal libel. The examination was adjourned until 11 to-morrow morning, Phelps furnishing \$5,000 bail to appear. Gen. Pry, counsel for Phelps, demanded a speedy trial. As the crowd was leaving the court room, three cheers for Hancock were called for and given. The person who started the cry could not be caught, although Judge Davis ordered his arrest.

WASHINGTON, 27.—A number of the \$1,000 coupon bonds found in the possession of J. B. Doyle when arrested in Chicago, have been examined by the officers of the secret service, and by experts in the loan division of the Treasury Department, who pronounce them remarkably good counterfeits. No one but an expert, they say, would be likely to detect their spurious character. Smith, who engraved the plate, it appears, said originally there were 30 coupons on the bonds. When taken from Doyle there was but one coupon attached. Others had been cut off in a jagged way, to look as if they had been clipped one at a time. There are in several places, wider spaces of white near the margin in the counterfeit than in the genuine. The large seal with "Washington" through the centre, is but feebly brought out in the counterfeit. In the loan division they detected the counterfeit initials, "D. L. P." and "J. O." "D. L. P." entered in the bonds in the loan office, and "J. O." received them in the register's office. The three signatures are stiff in the counterfeit, and not written in the round easy hands of the genuine. The numbers of the bonds are a little larger in the counterfeits than in the genuine. The signature "E. M. Plate, for Register," is pronounced an excellent counterfeit, and the vignette of Secretary Chase is perfect. It is not considered that one coupon left on each bond could be detected as counterfeit anywhere.

Doyle will have an examination to-morrow in Chicago. Brockway will also be examined to-morrow in Brooklyn. The 27 \$100 notes found

in Doyle's valise were also sent to the Secret Service. Upon examination they were found to be genuine and sent back to Chicago. Chief Brooks has gone to Chicago to further look into Doyle's doings.

CHICAGO, 27.—The republican State committee publish a circular, which will be spread thoroughly among the workmen of the State, denouncing *Truth's* forged letter as a weakly, wicked device of the democratic national committee, and calling on all republicans to redouble their efforts to make assured a victory so crushing that such a disreputable means of blackening character will hereafter be given over. They incorporate in the circular, and call attention to it as showing that even the democratic press are disgusted with such methods, the New York *Sun* editorial on the subject, which was telegraphed this morning, and also quote the following from the Chicago *Times*: The alleged Garfield letter and the alleged Weaver letter are both proven to be absolute forgeries by evidence which would convict the forger before any jury in Christendom. Both were forgeries committed by worthless scoundrels, whom no respectable business man would suffer to enter the door of his counting house, or trust with his check book out of his sight. The party managers on whose behalf these forgeries were committed, and through whom the forgers expect to be rewarded, knew perfectly well that they were forgeries, for the proof of it is of such a conclusive character as to exclude from every rational mind all possible ground of doubt. And yet, notwithstanding the conclusive proof that the document is a forgery, dispatches tell us that the party managers on whose account the crime was committed, are sending out thousands of copies of that forgery as an argument to voters against a man who never wrote, nor expressed, nor entertained the stupid and brutal sentiments to which it gives utterance.

ROCHESTER, 27.—Fifty thousand people were out to-day to see Grant. After reviewing the procession of the Boys in Blue, Gen. Grant presided at a mass meeting in a tent where 15,000 people had gathered. He attempted to speak, but was interrupted by the throng pressing forward to catch a sight of him and by consequent great confusion. He finally got a hearing, and referred to the great enthusiasm everywhere manifested over the campaign. It proved to him not only that the people understood the issue, but that they were resolved not to relegate to the Southern generals who sought to destroy this Government its destiny. They were resolved to have a fair count and an honest ballot; that tariff is not a local issue, but one of interest alike to the farmer, laborer and manufacturer. He finally stopped, as he said he could not hear a word of what the crowd were saying. Senator Conkling spoke two hours, being introduced as the man who could give 329 reasons why the republican party should be successful next Tuesday.

Gen. Grant again spoke as follows: Ladies and Gentlemen.—You have heard, as a plank of the democratic platform laid down here last November, that it was the work of the democratic party to fill the gap between the aristocracy and laboring classes in the United States of America, and you have been rightly told we have no aristocracy. That gap was closed 15 years ago, when slavery went out of existence in America. The only aristocracy that ever existed in this country was the aristocracy of the democratic party, and it had its life in the ownership of human beings. I now introduce to you Col. Pitkin, of Louisiana, who knows what that aristocracy was, and will tell you of the disaster which it wrought. [Applause, loud and long.]

ST. PAUL, 27.—A special to the *Pioneer Press* says: Robert Lowe, of West Albany, Wabasha County, Minn., shot and instantly killed his wife and infant child, and afterwards blew his own brains out, this afternoon. Domestic trouble was the cause of the tragedy.

NEW YORK, 28.—The *Herald's* dispatches also confirm the first reports that Tennessee is "out of line" and likely to elect a republican governor and a republican United States senator. The electoral vote will be for Hancock, for on that issue the democrats are united.

Over 1,000 cases of illegal registration were detected in Brooklyn, and warrants have been issued for their arrest, but the officers uniformly met with the reply "Don't live here." The culprits will not probably attempt to vote.

The forged letter continues the great topic of conversation and newspaper comment.

The *Tribune* says: The arrest of a so-called journalist connected with the newspaper which published the forged Chinese letter was the work of some days of excellent detective work. The evidence that this man forged the letter is believed to be overwhelming, and there seems to be reason to hope that he will pay the penalty of his crime in composing a malicious libel upon Garfield. This much should be done in the interest of public decency; but after all how inadequate such a punishment will be when contrasted with the offence. The imprisonment of an obscure newspaper writer will atone for his crime, but what shall be said of his accessories after the fact who are to be numbered by thousands some of whom stand high in the community. The democratic national committee participated in this man's act, knowing that Garfield had denounced the letter as a forgery. They persisted in publishing it broadcast and after it had been proved by evidence which would have been competent in any court of law that Garfield could not have written it. Democratic newspapers of the best rank assisted in this shameful political crime and democratic orators who have always been regarded as gentlemen followed their mean example. This man Phelps ought certainly to go to jail but the demands of justice would be fully satisfied only upon sending the managers of the democratic national committee and a few dozen newspaper editors along with him.

The chairman of the national democratic committee issues the following in answer to inquiries concerning the arrest of Phelps: The republicans have arrested Phelps for criminal libel in writing an article in the *Truth* and not for forging Garfield's letter as they have telegraphed through the country. The arrest is a device to break the effect of the publication of Garfield's letter in favor of Chinese labor.

WM. H. BARNUM.

Phelps was bailed by Gen. Frank Spinola and James Fay; the latter is a deputy sheriff.

Nearly 200 citizens of Brooklyn, mostly Germans, yesterday visited Staten Island in a body, presenting to General Hancock a valuable cane with gold and jeweled head. He having received the highest number of votes for president at a fair of St. Mathews Roman Catholic Church. Hancock spoke as follows: You have done me the honor of presenting this cane to me as victor of Gettysburg. I was not victor I was a soldier there and but did my duty. I do not claim to be the victor. I had an exceptional command in the army and therefore the honor to me, but what credit I gained was due to the soldiers I commanded. It is hard to say who was the victor of Gettysburg, as all did their duty. There were other Generals at the battle and other victors. No history will ever be complete enough to record the great number of victors in any successful engagement. The people of Brooklyn were among the earliest and most earnest advocates of my nomination, and if I should or should not be elected President, I shall deem the result to be the will of the people and cheerfully submit to the verdict of November 2d. In conversation, afterwards, Hancock said, I show you some other presents I have received, though only a fractional portion of them are here, the most being at my house. All the canes given me are not gold headed and set off with diamonds. Here is one all the way from Oregon. It is an alpenstock in size. The inscription on the gold plate is clear enough: "Presented to Major General Hancock, by several of his dear friends in Oregon, 1880." But what this carved head means puzzles me. It looks as though it might be an importation of an Indian idol. It is certainly very ingenious.

NEW YORK, 28.—The proceedings in the case of Kennard Philp, charged with malicious libel upon General Garfield, attracted a large crowd of people to the general term room of the Supreme court this morning. Judge Davis occupied the bench, and there was a full array of counsel on both sides. Assistant District Attorney Bell, for the people, called as the first witness Colonel A. F. Rockwell, U. S. A., Washington. He testified that he had known Garfield for 27 years; was his classmate and graduated with him at college. In his correspondence with Garfield more than 1,000 letters had passed between them, witness was therefore familiar with

Garfield's handwriting. A lithograph was handed the witness and identified by him as a copy of a letter received by him from General Garfield. Assistant Attorney Gen. Bell, asked counsels for defense if they had the original Chinese letter. Counsel stated that they did not propose to answer that question at present. A photograph of the letter in a gilt frame was handed in by the defense. Bell declined to receive this, and again called for the original, in order that he might examine Col. Rockwell in regard to it.

Counsel for Philp stated that the original letter was not in the possession of their client; but was held by Mr. Hart, the publisher of *Truth*. The latter was in court and was called to the witness stand. Hart said he had not the original Morey letter with him; it was in the possession of a friend, and he declined to give his name. Witness could not procure the letter as his friend was out of town. Mr. Bell demanded the name of the party to whom the letter had been delivered, but Hart again refused. The Court ordered him to answer, but he again, in a respectful tone declined. Judge Davis ordered him committed for contempt of court and he was handed over to the custody of the police.

Captain Walsh Howe, of counsel for the defense made a motion to purge Col. Hart from contempt, saying Col. Hart was willing to produce the letter but wanted a guarantee that the letter should be returned to him. Howe explained he did not mean to say the court would keep the letter, but that it might pass into subordinate hands and be lost. Continuing, Mr. Howe said if the letter was to remain in the custody of Judge Davis, Col. Hart was willing to produce it.

Judge Davis said that the letter would remain in his custody. On motion, Col. Hart was allowed three hours to go with counsel and procure the letter. Hart made a statement that he was willing to produce the letter but that he wanted a guarantee that it would be returned to him or else remain in the custody of Judge Davis. The proposition was agreed to and Hart and counsel then left to get the letter.

Colonel Rockwell was recalled and asked to identify a letter written by Jas. A. Garfield to Marshal Jewell, denying the authenticity of the Morey letter. He testified that Garfield's to Jewell was genuine.

Question by Mr. Bell—Look at a copy of the newspaper called *Truth*, and also a copy dated the 20th; look at a photographic copy of the letter purporting to be signed by Jas. A. Garfield, and state if in your judgement it is in Gen. Garfield's handwriting.

Mr. Brooks for defense objected to the question as a comparison was made with the photographic and not the original which would be produced.

Judge Davis ruled that the evidence was premature as no proof had been given that the fac simile was a photographic copy and that the prisoner had not yet been connected with it. Recess was taken. Counsel for Hart was prepared and a subpoena directed to James A. Garfield, commanding him to appear and testify at the investigation this afternoon. Counsel claims that Gen. Garfield is at the Windsor hotel although not registered.

The court re-assembled at 2.30. At seven minutes to 3 o'clock Mr. Hart and counsel entered the court room. Hart apologized for detaining the court, saying he had been delayed by an indictment in the State court for libel, on the complaint of Marcus Cicero Stanley. Hart then took the witness stand and produced the letter. Bell asked for the envelope. Hart said he was told to bring the letter only. It would take five hours to get the envelope.

Mr. Hart said he kept the envelope for his protection, as he was informed an order for arrest had been granted against him in a suit instigated by Marcus C. Stanley and Geo. Wilkes, which he characterized as dastardly.

Judge Davis told him that while he was a witness he could not be interfered with. Hart thereupon promised to produce the envelope to-morrow.

Col. A. F. Rockwell recalled—He testified that he was handed a *Gazette* when it first published the fac simile copy of the Morey letter and compared it with the letters in his possession received from Garfield, and then thought it a forgery. He communicated with Garfield, and on the telegraphic request of H. E. Knox, came to this city and submitted to Col. Bliss a dozen letters he had received from Gen. Garfield,

one of which was chosen to compare with the fac simile copies of the Morey letter. The letter was shown by Bliss, but he did not know it was picked out because it resembled the letter of denial from Garfield to Marshall Jewell, but thought it was chosen because it was nearest the date. When shown the Morey letter, he examined it closely, and did not think it was Garfield's writing, though there was some resemblance. On cross-examination he stated he was Assistant-Quartermaster in the army, specially detailed to take charge of national cemeteries; that his present appointment was due to General Garfield's interest in him, he having been a classmate of his, and that he was greatly indebted to him.

Albert Daggett, ex-sheriff of Kings County, testified that he had known Philp for seven years and knew his handwriting. On looking at the manuscript copy of the article published in *Truth* intitled "Lying and sticking to it," he said it was in Philp's handwriting, and on comparing it with the Morey letter he thought they were in the same handwriting. He was a strong republican, and had large sums wagered on Garfield's election.

James Mermott testified that he new Philp intimately and was familiar with his handwriting and on comparing Morey's letter with exhibits, believed them the same. He admitted having been indicted for felonious assault but not convicted. He stated that while a reporter on the Brooklyn *Journal* he had been sued for \$50,000 damages for libel by Henry C. Bowen, the suit arising out of the Beecher-Tilton case.

Chas. Hoffman testified that he is employed by Sarony and photographed fac simile copies from the original which was given to Mr. Sarony by Mr. Hart.

Daniel T. Ames, an expert, was called. He compared the fac simile copy with exhibits written by Philp, and with one of Garfield's letters, and declared the crossing of the T's and general formation of loops, pen staves, spacing and general slope and scope are more characteristic of the exhibits than in Garfield's letter. He said the writing in the exhibits and in the Morey letter were the same.

He was cross-examined as to the other trials in which he had been a witness. His cross-examination will be concluded to-morrow morning, to which time court adjourned.

Yesterday's Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: In connection with the fact announced in our telegraphic columns that the man who is alleged to have forged the Garfield-Morey letter has been arrested, we present the following very interesting statement bearing directly on the subject, given to us by a prominent member of the bar and a business man of this city, who has in his possession some very important facts relating to the matter. This gentleman asserts that the signature to the forged letter is a fac simile of Garfield's signature to a letter written to Gen. Rosecrans in the year 1865; that the letter is now in this city, having come here by accident, after having been used by the forger for the purpose of procuring Garfield's handwriting, and that other letters which are fac similes of Garfield's handwriting came at the same time. Rosecrans is a democratic candidate for Congress in California, and it is an open question whether he could have lent himself to this thing or not.

The following summary of proofs are conclusive of the Chinese letter forgery:

First—It is not at all like Garfield's handwriting, though the signature is said to simulate his hand in 1865, when he wrote a letter to Gen. Rosecrans, from which, according to the one shown, the forged signature was copied.

Second—Garfield emphatically repudiates the letter and its sentiments, and stands by the anti-Chinese paragraph in his letter of acceptance.

Third—The wealthiest shoemakers of Lynn make affidavit that there was no Employers' Union there in 1880, or for two years prior.

That Morey was and is utterly unknown there, and no respectable authority for his existence has been produced to this hour.

Fourth.—The postal cancelling stamp on the simulated envelope was not in use January, 1880, and said envelope, while presented as a perfect fac simile, also false, to bear another stamp which was then in use at Lynn, notifying parties to furnish their exact address for the benefit of letter carriers, fail to appear on it.