

CHICAGO, 28.—The case of U. S. Supervisor Fred Geister, arrested at the place of registration yesterday by a city policeman, was before Judge Drummond, in the United States circuit court, this morning. Judge Drummond reserved his decision as to the fact whether the Supervisor was in the discharge of his duty when arrested until next Saturday, when the case will be fully argued before him. He laid down the law on the general subject involved, however, and then released Geister without bail. He held that the United States laws appointing and regulating the action of supervisors at an election for representatives in congress, are in full force and binding upon all State and city officials, no matter whether such election be held under the State laws or not. That a supervisor, in discharge of his duties under these laws, cannot be interfered with by any State or city officer, and that if a supervisor should be so arrested while in performance, as he claimed, of his duty under those laws, then the general courts had the right to enquire into the facts and pass judgment upon them.

Much interest is manifested in this decision, as it is considered a test, which will determine the status of supervisors in the coming election here. Drummond is one of the ablest jurists in the country, and his decision is highly gratifying to republicans.

A Hartford special says: Facts ascertained to-day, indicate that Barnum is preparing to make every effort to carry Connecticut. The Democratic State Central Committee at New Haven, Saturday last, received from him \$25,000, in the form of a certificate of deposit, which was placed in one of the New Haven banks. Ex-Governor James E. English, democratic candidate for Governor, matches this contribution with his own check for \$25,000. The republicans claim this effort indicates that Barnum feels certain as to other States, and that he regards it as positively necessary that Connecticut's six electoral votes shall be secured. Another, and quite as reasonable a theory, is that he is seeking to grind his own axe, even if the National ticket, suffers by making a great effort to carry the legislature, so as to secure his election to the Senate, which has long been his ambition. Unquestionably the throwing of such a sum as \$50,000, into a small and close State, cannot fail to have some effect.

CLEVELAND, 28.—General Garfield said to his visitors: I once read of a man who tried to wear the armor and wield the sword of some ancient ancestor, but found them too large for his stature and strength. If I should try at this moment and sway the memories which your presence awakens I should be overwhelmed and wholly unable to marshal and master the quick coming throng of memories which this semi-circle of old friends and neighbors has brought to me. Here are school-fellows of 28 years ago; here men and women who were my pupils a quarter of century ago; here are venerable men who, 21 years ago, in the town of Kent, launched me upon the stormy sea of political life. I see others who were soldiers in the old regiment which I had the honor to command, and how could I listen to the touching and thoughtful words of my friend, the venerable chief justice of Ohio, who has just spoken, without remembering that evening of 1861, of which he spoke too modestly when he and I stood together in the old church at Hiram and called upon the young men to go forth and battle for the Union, and be enlisted before they slept, and thus laid the foundation of the Forty-second Regiment? How can I forget all those things and all that has followed? How can I forget that 25 years of my life were so braided and intertwined with the lives of the people of Portage County when I see men and women from all its townships standing at my door? I cannot forget these things while life and conscience remain. No other period of my life can be like that. The freshness of youth, the very springtide of life, the brightening on toward noonday. All were with you, all of you, my neighbors, my friends, my cherished comrades in all relations of social, student, military and political life and friendship. You are here, so close to my heart, that I cannot trust myself to an attempt to marshal the memories with anything like coherence. To know that my neighbors and friends in Portage County, since the first day of my congressional life have never sent to any convention a delegate who was

hostile to me; that through all the storm of detraction that roared around me, the members of the Old Guard of Portage County have never wavered in their faith and friendship, but have stood in unbroken phalanx with their locked shields above my head and have given me their hearts in every contest.

Well, gentlemen, on the eve of great events, closing a great campaign, I look into your faces and draw from you such consolation as even you cannot understand. Whatever the event may be our past is secure, and whatever may befall me hereafter, if I can succeed in keeping the hearts of Portage County near to me I shall know I do not go far wrong in anything, for they are men who love truth for truth's sake, far more than they love any man. Ladies and gentlemen all, the doors of my house are open to you. The hand of every member of my family is outstretched to you; our hearts greet you, and we ask you to come in.

NEW YORK, 29.—The National Democratic Committee received yesterday a telegram from the workingmen's party of California, calling on the democrats of the nation to come to the assistance of the California workingmen, at the next election, who from being the most prosperous of any in the Union, the address says, have been reduced in a many instances to beggary by the hordes of Chinese, who have obtruded themselves into every branch of industry.

The American Geographical Society gave a reception to Lieut. Frederick Schwatka and his associates of the Franklin search party, at Chickering Hall, last night. An immense audience assembled to pay their respects to the gallant explorers. Chief Justice Daly, president of the society, introduced Lieut. Schwatka, who read a brief and succinct history of his explorations. Addresses were also delivered by Col. W. W. Gilder, Capt. Wm. Arthur, Royal Navy, and Hon. Isaac I. Hayes.

The democratic journals are still making the most of the Chinese letter. The World has a special from Stockton, Cal., saying the Chinese there are all in favor of Garfield, believing him to be their friend, and are contributing to swell the republican campaign funds. The World heads its dispatch, "Chinese cast for Chinaman Garfield."

The Herald gives the following estimates of Connecticut's vote on Tuesday: Democratic committees figure 700 democratic majority. Republicans estimate 200 republican majority.

Grant will arrive here at 7 a. m. to-morrow. After receiving the parade in a neighboring town, he will start for Galena, to vote, on Sunday night.

The Ansonia Clock Co., whose extensive works in Brooklyn were burned down on Tuesday, have decided to erect a new factory of the same dimensions of the old one and on the same site.

The Herald's Cleveland special says: Garfield arrived last night and gave deposition, in the presence of two lawyers, of the fact that the Morey-Chinese letter was not in his handwriting and that he never knew of or saw the letter until its discovery was announced through the medium of the press. This deposition was forwarded to New York.

Gov. Foster, when at Garfield's house last Sunday, having heard of the letter, tried to obtain possession of it, but Garfield declined to give it up or even to let him see it, stating that he could not in honor do anything that would tend to make it public, as it was intended for his private eye alone.

The Sun in other columns pleads for Hancock, declaring he is not responsible for what his faithless followers may do and supports Russell, republican candidate for Judge of the superior court, against the regular democratic candidate.

It also has sensational dispatches to the effect that republican repeaters from Philadelphia will attempt to "colonize" New Jersey, while those from Detroit and the west will do the same thing at Buffalo and elsewhere in this State. It caps the climax by announcing that the democracy of Baltimore is alarmed at the wholesale appointment of republican supervisors there and says the intention is to carry the city for Garfield.

The address of the workingmen of California is being circulated as a campaign document here and commences as follows: "The workingmen's party of California, heretofore not affiliating with any other political party, but now having unanimously resolved to support Hancock

and English, send greetings to their brethren and sisters of labor throughout the east, north and south of their common country, without distinction of party, and appeal to them for relief. After presenting the condition of the workingmen in California as reduced to want and beggary through the influence of Chinese, it states, we can hope for no relief from the republican party, that party, and especially Garfield, has always worked to promote Chinese emigration to this country and to give the Chinese the right of suffrage. It concludes: "Our only hope is in electing Hancock and English. The platform on which they stand speaks in no uncertain terms." The address is signed by J. H. Grady, Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Workingmen's Party, and by D. J. Gordon, Secretary of Workingmen's Party.

NEW YORK, 29. Allen M. Leet, newspaper reporter, was examined by the prosecution, he was familiar with the handwriting and had seen photo-lithographs of the Morey letter and believes it to be in Philp's handwriting, thought so when he first saw the copy. Philp always had the habit of spelling such words as "companies" and similar words with "ys" instead of "ies." In the Morey letter this mistake is made.

Cross-examined—Witness came from Boston at the telegraphic request of Marshal Jewell; expected pay for his services; made affidavit at the request of Stoughton, Knox and Davenport; gave before them a synopsis of what he would testify to; never saw the original Morey letter until this morning; did not know Garfield; did not know for whom he would vote.

The prosecution next called Wm. E. Hogan, of Troy, an expert in handwriting. Witness had examined the Morey letter and photo and photo-lithograph copies of it, together with exhibits on which warrants were obtained, and his opinion was that the person who wrote the exhibits wrote the Morey letter. The Morey letter was evidently the writing of a person imitating another's hand, introducing, however, strong characteristics of his own. In the exhibit, in the signature of Kenward Philp, the "K" is exactly similar to the "K" in "kept" in the Morey letter. Witness found other similarities in the letters. Had examined photo-lithographic copies of exhibits Nos. 1 and 2 and the originals thereof, and the Rockwell and Jewell letters, and he declared they were not in the same hand writing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brooke—Received a telegram from Jewell yesterday to come here and expected to be paid; did not know Garfield, and was not interested in him any further than to give him his vote. Witness was then shown by Stoughton (for prosecution) an envelope produced this morning and was asked if there had been an erasure on the stamp. Witness answered in the affirmative.

Continuing, he said: There is an erasure on the stamp in the date of the month. I cannot say what the original date was. Indications are that the date and month have been erased by rubbing on the back of the envelope; the stamp date bears indications of erasure; the date and month cannot be deciphered. There are three stamps on the envelope, in which no dates can be made out, all dates seemingly being erased on the Morey envelopes, and after examining it testified: The address on the envelope is not in the handwriting of the person who wrote the Rockwell and Jewell letters, but towards the close it resembles the writing of a person who wrote exhibits marked A to K, on which warrants of arrest were granted.

At this stage, Bell said he would like an adjournment, as he had other witnesses to examine who were not present.

One Lynn witness had not arrived and another expert was sick. Brooks and Pryor objected to the delay and wanted to produce proof of the genuineness of the letter. Judge Davis said that, owing to the national character of this case, he would sit as an examining magistrate, a thing not without precedent, although unusual. If this letter was written by General Garfield it not only was unworthy of him but should condemn him.

There is no possible doubt, I think, in the minds of thinking men in this country, that the idea with which this letter closes—that the treaty with the Great Power, so far as population is concerned, the largest on earth, should not be abrogated until manufacturing and other corporations are concerned in the

question of labor—simply means until they are supplied to their satisfaction with the cheap labor of the Chinese. Such a sentiment uttered by a presidential candidate would, as a matter of course, have the most serious effect, but if it be not genuine, and a forgery, every thinking man will not only admit, but will at once entertain with pleasure the thought that the forger should be promptly and severely condemned. Now, under such circumstances, I feel it my duty to sit as an examining magistrate to issue my warrants, and not for the purpose of subserving the interests of any party. No approach to me has ever been made on that subject by any person connected with any party, and it is not my intention to conduct this case as to lead to any other than perfect and absolute truth. This application for adjournment is an ordinary one and should be granted. It is in conformity with the universal practice, and besides on the part of the prosecution, extra delays have been occasioned by the non-production of the letter, for which the Court was obliged to postpone the hearing in the first place for something more than three hours, and then resort to what must appear to every one, a very strict construction of language. The envelope was not forthcoming, and five hours more were consumed. These extra delays caused the loss of nearly half a day, though counsel in this case are not blamable for this. I am not to be put in a false position, and I will give both sides every opportunity to present their evidence. If the prosecution are not ready, the defense can proceed and give way when the prosecution are ready. I will adjourn the case until 2 o'clock.

When the court re-assembled General Pryor and Mr. Brooks of counsel for the defense, entered, accompanied by Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, whose presence gave rise to a report that he was to take the stand as a witness.

Witness Hogan was recalled by Col. Bliss, for the prosecution, but his examination was objected to on the ground that Bliss was the complainant. The objection was overruled and Hogan testified; I have submitted the Morey letter to a microscopic test, and have found erasures. I also find on the stamp the figure "2" was printed, while what I call figure "1" is not printed, but is a longitudinal stroke, and is not set in the same field with figure "2." Above and a little to the right of the word "Morey," is an evidence of two erasures, one word that I think is "Esq.," and in the other there is no word. The erasure to the left of "Esq." is continued, and is nearly in line with the line of the stamp. On the reverse of the envelope there is evidence of two erasures with a ring. Under the word "Morey" there is evidence of an erasure just under the letter "y." The letters "or" are written over the erasure. The word "Lynn" is written below a portion of the erasure, and there is a little erasure above the "Mass."

Cross-examined by Mr. Brooks—I examined the envelope at the post-office in the presence Mr. Bliss, Mr. Stoughton, Mr. Gaylord, Mr. Fink and Mr. Knox. I don't know who brought it there.

Judge Davis—I entrusted it to Mr. Bell.

Mr. Brooke—I understood the letter was not to go out of your honor's control and I call your honor's attention to the fact that the letter is not in the same condition as when we delivered it.

Judge Davis—I cut off part of the edge, the tears in it were all there.

Charles Hoffman was then called and testified as follows: The photograph of the envelope was made under my supervision. I received it from Mr. Hart and it is in the same condition now as when I received it. I noticed no erasures. I did not look for them.

John Phin testified—I reside in New Jersey; I am editor of the American Journal of Microscopy, and have made it a study for 25 years; have been called as a witness, as expert before; saw the Morey envelope two hours ago and have examined it under the microscope. The surface of the paper is disturbed in many points which can be discovered by holding it to the light—several points along and above the name. The fibres are disturbed; there is an erasure above the word "Morey," had been evidently the word "Esq.," disturbance of the fibre is on the outside of the envelope; there is disturbance on the stamp on the reverse, but no more than ordinary friction would cause. I do not think it an erasure; figure "2" seems to have escaped. Before

"2" there seems to have been an extra degree of rubbing. The microscope shows that the figure "1" alongside of figure "2" was not stamped on the face of the envelope. I saw the word "Esq.," but could not tell what the other erasures were. There are some small spots of ink under the word "Representatives."

Judge Davis—Can witness fix his microscope so that I can examine the envelope?

Witness—Yes, sir. The instrument was then arranged and an examination made by the Justice.

Mr. Phin was then cross-examined by Mr. Howe. He was shown part of the envelope with the words "J. M. Garfield, M. C.," and the mark of a stamp on it. On request he made a microscope investigation of it, and testified that the mark was stamped and that it had been stamped twice.

James Gaylor, General Superintendent of the City Delivery Post Office, testified: When the letter is addressed to some one in this city, it comes in a locked apartment. It is taken out, stamped with a receipting stamp, which indicates the hour it is received. The stamp shows the month and day. The stamps have on them, "Rec. New York," and date, and that stamp is put on all letters for the city delivery and on them only. If a letter arrived here from Washington, passing east, it would not be treated in my division. There are 19 stations in the city, and all letters for the district are sent to that district and stamped with the station "D. C." On the stamp on the reverse of the Morey envelope, I recognize a stamp bearing the words "Rec. New York, 7.30." The figure "2" is in the place where the date is; the figure on the side of it I do not think was stamped there. We use stamps every day, but change the dates, dates being made in a single piece. The stamps on the Morey letter indicates its receipt in the New York post office, and if it was sent from Washington to Lynn, that stamp would not be there.

Mr. Gaylor continued: The heavy ring on the envelope looks like one of the stamps used in the city stations. The envelope presents indications of disturbance. The abrasion on the station stamp covers where the date would be. I have seen many of the stamps on letters received from Washington. The figure "1" adjoining figure "2" on the stamp on the reverse of the envelope is not made by a die. No cross-examination.

Henry J. Pearson called for the prosecution, testified: Am assistant postmaster and have been such for seven years, for eight years previous I was in the railway mail service, on the route from Washington to New York. Letters from Washington to Boston are put in pouches in Washington and sent right through; the pouches are not opened in this city. In case the mail is delayed, the pouches would be taken to the New York postoffice and the packages would be removed to the other pouches, but letters would not be stamped here. No cross examination.

John Richards called for the prosecution, and testified: I am general superintendent of the city delivery department of the postoffice; have been so for seven years; letters received for the city delivery only are stamped; the time stamp is changed every thirty minutes, and proof taken of it and certified to before it can be used; the stamp on the back of the Morey envelope at the time of receiving at our office is not on it; the figure "2" is the last letter of double date.

Cross-examined by General Pryor: Before my engagement in the post-office I was a partner in the furniture firm of DeGraaf & Taylor. I left the firm when the partnership was up; have not heard that they accused me of dishonesty.

J. F. Stroud for the prosecution testified: I am head clerk of the railway mail service between Washington and New York. In January, 1880, letters from Washington to Lynn, Mass., did not go through the New York postoffice except on Sunday mornings. No cross-examination.

Assistant Postmaster Pearson, recalled for the prosecution, testified: The Washington mail that goes through this city Sunday mornings, goes through in original pouches without being changed. No cross-examination.

Daniel T. Ames, recalled for the prosecution, testified. The handwriting on the Morey envelope closely resembles exhibits which are in Philp's writing.