

sale boot and shoe house of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer had, for ten months past, been systematically robbed of some thirty to forty thousand dollars possibly more, by some of the traveling salesmen in collusion with others, of their most trusted employees.

The plan proposed was for a salesman to send in from new towns in the west fictitious orders from imaginary firms, or those which had dissolved partnerships; double orders would then be shipped, the duplicates being taken up by the traveling salesmen had the rest returned to the Chicago firm. The greed and boldness of the confederates excited suspicion and an investigation followed which, it is said, unearthed the fact that upwards of a dozen men were in the conspiracy. One of them, G. W. Welles, is said to have been arrested and cannot be found. The whole affair has been very quietly conducted, and the policy of silence has been adopted by members of the firm.

NEW YORK, 25.—The second trial of the case of the United States against Brady and others is set down for the first week in December, and the government will then, I believe, be ready with a large number of witnesses and some new testimony. It seems to me important to the case and desirable in every respect, that before that time the atmosphere which surrounds the cases officially should be in some measure cleared, that every man may know what I know so thoroughly that the prosecution is dead in earnest, from the President down. To that end I call your attention to certain facts, most of which are unknown. I address you because the statements concern persons in several distinct departments of the government. The marshal of the District of Columbia is undoubtedly in sympathy with the defendants, and does not desire the government to succeed. Without going into further details, he, during the last trial, in a public interview, indulged in gross abuse of counsel for the United States, and in a declaration that the government had "no case." D. B. Ainger, postmaster at Washington, was, with his assistant, Parker, deliberately impugned by the post office inspectors in a report as to the certification of bogus bonds in Star route cases. It was only a question of gross carelessness or bad faith, as there was no doubt both of them did the acts alleged. Ainger is proprietor of a newspaper in Michigan. His name appears on it as such proprietor. During the last trial he wrote his paper over his own signature, denouncing the officers who had instituted the prosecution, and declared the Government had no case. One Helm has been recently appointed by the new public printer, head of one of the departments of the Government printing office. It was sworn on the trial by the editor of the *Critic* that Helm was the person who controlled its columns, and on the trial there was produced and proved a series of articles grossly abusive of the Court, Government, counsel, and the general management of the case, which was represented as a persecution and without foundation. Your attention was called, some months ago, to the case of George E. Spencer, Government Director of the Pacific road. The police force of the District of Columbia was undoubtedly in the interest of the defendants, and its detectives unblushingly did their work. One man has admitted that under oath in court.

Now, I am quite aware that it is difficult to act as to all matters which I have called your attention to, but as to some of them you can act; and it seems to me the facts ought to be brought to your knowledge. You have much to occupy you, and much to trouble you, and I will not willingly add unnecessarily just now; but the circumstances are such that delay seems impossible. Your obedient servant,

GEO. BLISS.

To the President.
WASHINGTON, 25.—The President this evening directed the removal of Charles E. Henry, Marshal of the District of Columbia, D. B. Ainger, Postmaster, and M. Parker, Assistant Postmaster, for the city of Washington, M. D. Helm, foreman of the *Congressional Record*, and Geo. E. Spencer, Government director of the Union Pacific R. R. Co., upon charges made by the Attorney General and Colonel Bliss that the above named officials interfered with the ends of justice in connection with the Star route trials, and these offices will be filled immediately, so there will be no interruption to the public service. To pre-

vent any possible embarrassment in the affairs of the Marshal's office, the suspension of that officer will be withheld until his successor is appointed. The President's action is based upon a report from the Department of Justice, made by Attorney General Brewster. He says he has received communications from Bliss, Merrick and Ker on the subject of the Star route trials, and continues: "It is my opinion that the ends of justice have been interfered with by the persons complained of by Merrick, Bliss and Ker. The Marshal of the District is responsible for much of the opposing sentiment to the case of the government that was exhibited in court and out of court during the trial. The prosecution was urged by the government in vindication of the law. The third man, Helm, recently appointed to the head of one of the departments in the public printing office, is by law incapable of holding that office, since he controls a public newspaper. The paper he controls is notoriously and confessedly owned by one of the defendants, the most culpable of all, since it was by his official criminal malfeasance the corrupt orders were made and the frauds successfully perpetrated. His paper has been engaged from the beginning of these prosecutions down to the discharge of the jury, in the most violent abuse of all who were supposed to be interested in bringing the defendants to justice. The judge was not even spared. Counsel were persistently slandered, and witnesses openly assaulted, denounced and terrorized by a continuous current of personal abuse. I am of opinion this man should be removed and I am astonished that those who have charge of the public printing, with knowledge of these facts, should venture to appoint him. He is not a man to be trusted in the responsible place he holds. Fourth, in conjunction with Bliss, I respectfully call your attention to the conduct of George E. Spencer. Upon the day of your departure from this city, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, a communication by Bliss and other counsel in the case was sent through me, lodging with you, complaining against George E. Spencer. Those papers did not reach you at that time. This was during the latter weeks of the trial; in fact, the evidence had closed, and the counsel were addressing the jury. Those papers are now before you. Bliss, by his letter, which you have referred to me, called your attention to them. By them it appears that Spencer is a delinquent and absconding witness; that he can testify to material and important facts, and that he left the city and ever since has secreted himself and avoided the process of law. He holds an important public position, and is the last man who should hesitate to be present in court to testify in a case of this magnitude, and in which the honor of the government and the administration of public justice is concerned; and because of his censurable delinquency, I unite with Bliss and other counsel in the case in asking his immediate removal. Time enough has been given him to appear and explain, but not a word has been heard from him, and as he has disappeared as if he were dead, I have directed the most thorough search to be made for him, and thus far no trace of him can be found; that search will be persisted in; and if he can be had he will be had and brought into court, and made to answer for his act of gross contempt and disobedience, and obliged to testify to those facts which are within his knowledge, and are so essential to maintain the prosecution of the defendants. Fifth—Geo. O. Miller, one of the police of the district, in the recent judicial inquiry, with the audacity of a criminal, confessed under oath he had been engaged and retained in the service of the defendants in the Star route case, and had persistently assisted them during the trial. Because of this confession so made by him I applied to the commissioners of this district to remove him, and that removal has taken place. I have never forgotten your instructions on my first accepting the office, to pursue this case with vigor and rigor, and so that the innocent should be acquitted if clearly innocent; that the guilty should be punished if clearly guilty; and that there must be no half-hearted sentiment in the purpose of the government and its officers in this prosecution. After serious and prolonged deliberation over all the details of the case, my investigation satisfied me that the men indicted were guilty men, and merited the ex-

treme penalty of the law. They had projected under the color of official authority, a systematic plan of deliberate robbery of the public treasury. To carry out that plan they had laid their hands upon the fund dedicated by law to a great public service, a service which is conspicuously one of the fruits and causes of our civilization, our social comfort, our commercial prosperity, and our national growth. Millions of that money they have divided for their own personal purposes. It was a condign act of an infamous conspiracy, and deserved the severest punishment the law can inflict. Such men are traitors to social and official duty, and they are public enemies against whom the authority of the law must be exerted without hesitation or reluctance. The higher their past positions the greater their sin, and the sterner must be their punishment. I desire to call your attention to the fact that the officers of the law and those who have directly been aiding me in the discharge of my duty in this business have been from the first encircled with snares, pitfalls and every species of vile device that could be invented to harm them, hinder their usefulness, and prevent the administration of justice. Some portions of this community who surround those defendants, and who have enjoyed, or do still enjoy minor official positions, know no allegiance to any one but this band of robbers, and render no services to any one but their evil employers. From motives of gain or other corrupt considerations, they are saturated with affinities for those bad men, and they have contributed by every means in their power at the bidding of their masters, to obstruct public justice and to defame its officers, with the hopes of securing the acquittal of the worst band of organized scoundrels that has ever existed since the commencement of the government.

(Signed)

BENJ. HARRIS BREWSTER,
Attorney General.

The summary action of the President to-day has given rise to rumors as to what may be expected in the same line in the future. One point upon which rumors seem to agree is the removal of District Attorney Corkhill, and substitution of Geo. Bliss in his stead.

The Garfield Fair opened at 2 p. m. Executive departments closed. Every inch of the Garfield Fair is occupied. President Arthur opening it regretted the inability of the management to secure a more adequate place. There was no spot so fitting for the Garfield monument as Washington.

The President then retired, and the company dispersed to all sections of the fair.

Among the pictures unveiled are several portraits of Garfield, and portraits of Grant, Blaine, Bancroft, Mrs. Hayes and Queen Victoria.

As a result of the larceny in Phelps, Dodge & Palmer's establishment, Augustus and John M. Wells, employees, were to-day held on a larceny charge by the Criminal Court, in bonds of \$1,500. The warrant charges thefts of \$900. No testimony was taken to show the basis of the charges, and all members of the firm continue to close their mouths.

Augustus Wells is of the firm, but J. M. Wells is partner in the Monmouth, Illinois firm of Mitchell Wells, which had a good business and reputation, and was the distributor of a large part of the stolen goods. They have a brother in Kansas, who is State Senator. Eleven other employees, four being traveling salesmen, are under surveillance. It is now believed the stealing began six years ago, and that the amount will be upwards of \$50,000, of which very little will be recovered. Members of the firm are said to be deeply mortified at the bad management which has permitted such a large leakage.

CHICAGO, 25.—The *Tribune* has a four column letter from General Logan in reply to Gen. Grant's recent article in defense of Gen. Fitz John Porter. He goes over the whole ground anew, reproducing all the orders, letters, etc., of the generals concerned, and the various excuses as to fatigues and time when the orders were delivered, which are pleaded in behalf of Porter by Grant, and by his apologists and defenders. General Grant's point that the night was too dark for marching is met by the statement that the whole rebel army under Jackson moved that night a greater distance than Porter was ordered. Grant's statements are then taken up one by one, and com-

bated. Cases are cited in which by just such marches as Porter was ordered to make, great and important victories have been won in the past. In conclusion, he characterizes General Grant's defense of Porter as astounding and inexplicable, since there is found not even the flimsiest excuse for Porter's disobedience after 20 years of raking for it. To vindicate Porter at the expense of the reputations of Garfield and Hunter, who found him guilty, and to cloud the reputation of Lincoln, who approved their findings, is asking too much, even though asked by Gen. Grant.

CHICAGO, 25.—Judge Loomis, in the County Court to-day, granted Mrs. Scoville a new trial on the ground that though possibly insane, she was neither homicidal nor suicidal in tendencies, nor dangerous to friends; hence not a subject for the asylum. The next trial will begin Dec. 18. Dr. Ross agreed to guarantee she would be present. She appeared in court to-day.

CHICAGO, 27.—The *News* has this:

Washington, Nov. 26.

Folger has offered and the President has accepted his resignation as Secretary of the Treasury to take effect on the 15th of December. It is understood that Folger, after his resignation, will take up his residence in New York City, as counsel of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Co. All speculation as to his probable successor in the Treasury Department would be premature.

Washington, Nov. 26.—It is probable that Richard Crowley will be appointed in Judge Folger's place.

The lease of Folger's residence in this city expires Dec. 15th. A friend of the Secretary attributes the report of his resignation to that fact. Folger, however, has renewed the lease for a year.

Snow was quite general yesterday in the northwest—four to six inches falling. It is cold and threatening further fall to-day. Trains are not much delayed on any of the roads.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 23.—The *Standard* believes the attention of the United States government has been directed to the claims of France in regard to Madagascar.

In consequence of Gladstone's declaration, Parnell supported by over 100 members (the new rule requiring only over 80), moved an adjournment of the House. Parnell contended in consequence of the provision introduced into the arrears of rent act as a concession to the landlord interest, it was rendered so ambiguous that it was impossible for any tenant to know how much rent he had to pay in order to secure its advantages.

The Prince of Wales has written a letter expressing the hope that the sentence of Wm. Brookshaw to 10 years' penal servitude, for sending threatening letters to His Royal Highness, will be reduced.

In Commons this afternoon, Gladstone denied that the arrears of rent act had proved a failure. The full benefits of its provisions, he said, had not yet been ascertained. The government did not intend to introduce a bill to extend the period of the payment of the rent of 1881. He desired the decision of the government to be universally known.

Cairo, 23.—Two members of the ministry under Ragheb Pasha declared that Arabi Pasha stated in open council that if the British fleet fired a shot, Alexandria should be destroyed.

The trial of Arabi Pasha is again postponed. A very uneasy feeling is beginning to prevail. The ministry has consented to allow Broadley to defend Mahmoud Baroudi.

Constantinople, 23.—The Porte has decided to send troops to South Arabia, where secret agents of the False Prophet are trying to incite revolt.

St. PETERSBURG, 23.—The police occupied the university here yesterday. The students had intended to make a demonstration, but the police forestalled it. It is rumored a mine has been discovered under the building. It is positively reported, despite official denials, that the universities at Warsaw and Charkoff have been closed because of the manifestations of the students.

Constantinople, 24.—The government of Montenegro has informed the Porte that unless the district of Kolatchin is ceded immediately to Montenegro, four hundred troops will be sent to occupy it.

Three battalions of Turkish troops have gone to Kolachin to maintain order.

London, 24.—A railway bridge at Bromley near London, fell this morning and seven workmen beneath the structure eating breakfast were killed and several others injured.

LONDON, 24.—Lord Beerwick is dead.

It has been officially reported to the government that widespread distress is feared in Ireland this winter. The districts most seriously affected through want of men employed on farms and the failure of the potato crop, are Sligo, Ballina, Swinford and the greater portion of Galway. There is much destitution in West Clare and Connaught, owing to the continuously heavy demands upon Irishmen in America, to support the land leagues.

The Queen held an investiture to-day of orders conferred on officers of the army and navy engaged in Egypt.

At the close of the polls to-day Raikes had 1,188 votes, Stewart 869.

The House Rule League dissolved to-day.

London, 24.—Richard O'Shaughnessy, member of Parliament for Limerick, is reported appointed permanent Under-Secretary for Ireland.

Parliament will probably be summoned to meet in January.

James Lilly White, Sr., the well-known cricketer, is dead.

Paris, 24.—Thieves broke into the Cathedral of St. Denis this afternoon and stole a quantity of gold and silver objects, including precious relics, and crowns of historical value.

Thirty-two articles in all were stolen, including six chalices, two monstrances, and seven royal crowns. The total intrinsic value is estimated at one hundred thousand francs. One of the crowns has been worn by the Duke de Bourbon.

Constantinople, 24.—The facts regarding the carrying away of the Kurdish Sheikh Obaidullah are, he was traveling to Mosul under an escort of Turkish soldiers to be interned there when he was rescued by his son and a party of Kurds, who captured the entire escort and took Obaidullah to Kourons Mountain, a stronghold which Turkey is now besieging.

The Montenegrin question is amicably settled between the Porte and Russia and Austria. A Commission will leave very soon to settle the frontier question.

Bielebrich, Prussia, 24.—The Rhine is rapidly rising. The banks here and at Kudesheim are under water. Navigation suspended.

Dublin, 24.—A man named Nee, implicated in the Joyce murders, was arrested in Galway.

Two farmers were desperately beaten by a gang of men in Mayo.

Paris, 25.—Two workmen were arrested at Lyons yesterday, in connection with the anarchist movement, and further discoveries of dynamite were made at Lyons.

St. Petersburg, 25.—The recent visit here of the Emperor and Empress was attended with extraordinary precautions. Police were posted every six yards. Dvorniks were posted at the corners of each street and soldiers were drawn up outside of the barracks. There is very great concern here in consequence of the alarming increase of mortality from epidemic diseases, especially diphtheria.

Dublin, 25.—A detective named Cox was shot at 11:30 to-night in the middle of Abbey street. Another detective named Eastwood shot Cox's assailant. Both the wounded men were taken to the hospital, where Cox died. Eastwood, Cox, and another detective were together on special duty in the neighborhood of Sackville street, watching a party of men suspected of being Fenians.

Four shots were fired at the officers, one of them wounding Cox. Eastwood pursued the man who fired the revolver, and shot him in the head, arm and hand. The man is not expected to recover. He was among a group of ten men.

Madrid, 25.—The Sultan of Morocco has authorized Spain to take possession of Port Santa Cruz del Mar Pequenak on the coast of Morocco.

Constantinople, 25.—In consequence of the representatives of the powers, Montenegro is disposed to accept the compromise with the Porte, namely, the cession by Turkey of half of Kolatchin district instead of the whole, as at first demanded by Montenegro.

Rio de Janeiro, 25.—In consequence of several week's heavy rain, it is estimated that the yield of the next coffee crop will be much less than the previous year.