

RDINE CASE.

WITH ONE OF THE
OF THE ACCUSED.

sent of the Court and the
ged Star Chamber
ge-A Trial Which
I in Tragedy.

on has been caused by the
nion and subsequent suir-
D. Jardine, rector of St.
Kansas City. The particu-
le at St. Louis have been
graphic dispatches. As it
interesting and tragic case
lowing interview with one
reacher's counsel, as pub-
Louis Globe Democrat of

justice has been done Mr.
misrepresentation and sup-
that I believe it is my duty
things which have not been
Mr. Jardine's death pre-
of such infamous purch-
as have character-
at least have died for
brethren, and not in vain.
a motion for a new trial
p, in October last, we set
known to us, and asked
shop issue subpoenas
to prove them. The
this regard, related
d's incompetency, and to
d the court concerning the
otion we named Reed and
ees, with a number of oth-
ers, asking that they be sum-
moned and testify at the trial
may judge of my surprise
peremptorily refused to
prove either that Reed
to the court by a false af-
firmation had reached a final
case before hearing all
timony. The Bishop said
in the case only so far as
n gave it to him, and that
did not provide for his is-
sue could not do so."

JUST REFUSAL.
continued Mr. Harrison,
ntamount to a refusal on
to the facts concerning the
ct of Reed and the other
court, because the canon
as to this. Article 19 of
f the diocese provides, in
of defective procedure are
of the Bishop and stand-
ing, and I immediately
my attention to that, in or-
right not fail by reason of
r in him to avoid enforce-
dict. At the same time I
n to the fact that he had
rdine from officiating as
as the verdict came in,
ought he was in this
advance of a considera-
e by him, and before
said that since the canon
to inhibit the accused
his order of inhibition
under the rule which he
In reply he refused to
ition. The court had not
uly complying with the
le it its duty to simply find
guilty" on the charges
it had as to one charge
ce confessedly failed to
Scotch verdict of "not
making a miserable fling at
patter which was unusu-
denance. They had recom-
ne penalty of the ecclesi-
cal deposition, and, instead
wait for this until sen-
ced, the verdict contained
ation for immediate inhibi-

hibition by the Bishop was
law and utterly null and
Jardine had respectfully
g from a Bishop. I had
e to tell you what was de-
suequent trial of the mo-
his inhibition I refer to
he case. The verdict had
all three members of the
ber 25 last, and carried
ocket before the evidence
is showing that the court
and positive determination
at hearing the full evidence

TED IN ADVANCE
as convicted before he was
of the verdict was, how-
out no other space was left
ay provision made for a
tion of the verdict. The
court, I suppose, deter-
evidence to come should
is they would change the
counts to nothing. They
I have signed and agreed
t with such a proviso be-
evidence had been heard,
inconsistent with that im-
h Mr. Jardine was, in com-
t. On October 7, the
n the meantime been con-
e came to St. Louis and
nce of Mr. Reed, while
he verdict safely lodged
e two then went to the
Bishop and there de-
ict to him. Dr. Gierlow
ity, and so far as I could
idence, did not know that
to alter the verdict, but
at the Bishop's residence
and presence, did on that
ict by interpolating, over
ures and over that of Dr.
use recommending inhibi-
t been before in the ver-
Dr Gierlow was made to
t, that which before he had
as to which act he was
ce, if the evidence at the
be believed. The Bishop
his order of inhibition,
upon this clause.

to the correspondence be-
and myself. The Bishop
on his rigorous rule as to
receive affidavits of the
sined to comply, however,
and sent a reputable and
in to Jefferson City to pro-
s affidavits. Dr. Gierlow
on the ground, as stated
uld be improper for him
certain communications

however, counsel appeared before Mr. Mc-
Master, the latter refused to allow them to
see the testimony unless they would sign a
stipulation, sent to Mr. McMaster by the
Bishop, agreeing not to use any notes taken
from the testimony for purposes of public
disclosure. This Mr. Jardine's counsel re-
fused to do, and they were therefore denied
access to the testimony."

STAR CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS.

"The canon provides that such trials shall
be private," explained the counsel, "which I
think is intended merely to keep the sicken-
ing details of immorality, or alleged immor-
ality, from the prurient curiosity of the
public, and not in order that the church
may conduct her proceedings in the dark,
like a Star Chamber or an Inquisition, or to
place an accused in the power of a trial
court or Bishop. Mr. Jardine was thus
crippled in his defense by what I conceive
to be a harsh and illegal rule in denying to
his counsel the right to examine the record.
While the trial of the motion was going on
I discovered that what purported to be the
Kansas City testimony, was not certified or
authenticated. I made the point, and was
appealed to by the other side to help them
out of the difficulty. I then said that Mr.
Jardine had never sought to take advantage
of any technicality, and I agreed that what
purported to be the Kansas City testimony,
should be so considered, except in so far as
I might find errors in an examination of the
testimony which I offered to make for the
purpose. This was agreed to on all sides
and so entered, but a few days afterwards,
when the testimony was again sent to Mr.
McMaster, I appeared before him to make
the promised examination, that gentleman
refused to allow me to do so under the Bis-
hop's instructions, unless I would sign the ar-
bitrary stipulation mentioned above. Now,
however, the Bishop has had his opinion in
the case printed in pamphlet form, and has
distributed it among many persons. It is a
poor rule which only works one way. That
opinion contains a partial and one-sided
statement of the facts according to the
Bishop's own notion. Of course it looks
fair upon its face, but that can be done in
any case which has anything like two sides
to it."

THE ARMSTRONG TRIAL.

What a Reporter Gleaned this Morning
on the Subject.

A reporter of the JOURNAL took a turn
through the city this morning and gleaned
some interesting facts about the trial of
Doctor Armstrong, of St. Philips.

The impression seems to be well nigh
universal that the outlook for Doctor Arm-
strong's ultimate vindication is very bright.
The truth is that his congregation are jubilant
over yesterday's proceedings of the
ecclesiastical court, and are almost a unit
in the opinion that a victory was scored for
their rector.

It is not denied that the continuance
which was asked by the prosecution and
granted by the court is injurious to Dr.
Armstrong and St. Philip's parish in that it
delays the sweeping away of the cloud
which now rests upon them. But at the
same time this continuance unquestionably
works a benefit to both rector and church
when viewed in a different light.

The asking for the continuance under the
circumstances by the prosecution was an
undoubted confession of the weakness of
their case, and is accepted as such by the
public. In fact the general drift of public
opinion is that it amounted almost to a com-
plete breaking down of the case against Dr.
Armstrong.

It is well known that the prosecution
brought the case. It is well known that
they openly stated on the streets that they
were ready to proceed. It is well known
that they announced that they not only had
strong testimony to support their view of
the case, but that they had volumes of it
which would be forthcoming.

In view of these facts it was quite sur-
prising, to say the least of it, after the court
had been organized yesterday and all the
preliminaries gone through with, to see the
prosecution begging for two weeks more
time in which to get up their evidence and
put their case in proper shape.

A well informed gentleman said to-day:
"The prosecution now say that they rely
mainly upon the evidence of Mann, the
Cincinnati reporter. Why was he not on
hand yesterday? They have had weeks
and weeks in which to get him here; yet he
did not put in an appearance yesterday, and
no effort was made to introduce his inter-
rogatories. What excuse can they offer for
the absence of the main witness? It would
seem that they have lost faith in the
strength of his evidence. At any
rate, with ample time and facilities to
produce him in court, they have seen fit not to
do so, and have actually asked for more
time to get their main witness, after having
announced that they were ready to go on
and had volumes of evidence to sustain their
side. There can be no doubt that the pro-
secution have materially weakened, and the
public so view the matter."

Another point, Doctor Armstrong has
never disputed, does not now dispute, the
statement made by Mann, the reporter. That
statement is not at all inconsistent with
his innocence. That statement is to the
effect that Dr. Armstrong was seen visiting
certain places in Cincinnati at a certain
time. This Dr. Armstrong has never denied,
and is prepared to show, and will show in no
uncertain way, that he was actuated by a
perfectly pure motive, and was proceeding
openly, publicly, in broad daylight. The
statement in the paper does not impugn
Dr. Armstrong's motive. It does not
deal with motives at all, but is
simply a narrative of what actually oc-
curred, of what is not disputed, of what
will be admitted by the defense, who, while
confessing that the gist of that statement is
correct, will proceed to avoid it by showing
by strong testimony that Doctor Armstrong
was on an honorable and noble mission,
perfectly innocent and pure, although the
circumstances under which at the time he
was performing that mission were calculated
to place him in a bad light before the pub-
lic."

The trial will be resumed on the 20th of
this month, when, if all signs do not fail, the
outlook for Doctor Armstrong's complete
vindication, which is now so bright, will
become far brighter.

Meantime the public will watch and wait.
The JOURNAL does not propose to take
sides in this trial. It gives public
opinion as it finds it. It desires
to see a perfectly fair trial
and justice meted out to Doctor Armstrong.
While all this is true and right, the JOURNAL
plants itself on the grand principle that
all men must be presumed to be innocent
until their guilt shall be established.

DAKOTA AND ARIZONA.

A GEORGIAN CANDIDATE FOR
SENATOR FROM ARIZONA.

Fight on Civil Service—After Offices—
What Georgia's Representatives
in Congress are Doing—Notes
from the Capital, Etc.

Special Correspondence ATLANTA JOURNAL.

The number of territorial candidates for
statehood with the local self-government,
offices, dignities, and emoluments appertain-
ing thereto, is on the increase. Dakota and
Arizona are especially anxious to doff their
swaddling clothes and get into the toga
virilis. Of the two named, Dakota is making
more advanced and vigorous efforts for
admission into the Union, and two blooming
Senators, elected by the territorial Legisla-
ture, are already here on the ground ready
for duty and salary as soon as the necessary
formalities are accomplished. The Senate
committee on territories has reported favor-
ably on the bill for the admission of that
part of Dakota lying south of the forty-
sixth parallel of north latitude. Even in
the event of failure during the present
session, which is by no means certain, it is
likely the admission of Dakota will not be
long delayed.

The Arizona case is not so well developed,
nor is it being so vigorously pressed, as the
conditions at present are hardly as favor-
able. A number of prominent citizens of the
territory, however, are here, and have been
during the session feeling their way and the
congressional pulse, laying plans which
may ripen in the near future. One of these
I had the pleasure of meeting, a few days
since, and found him a young man, still in
the thirties, bright, self-poised and deter-
mined. He was well dressed, and had an
air of manly independence which success,
achieved by one's own energy and talents, is
apt to give. He is a Georgian, who went
west from a county below Macon. He en-
countered obstacles and repeated defeats,
struggling against great odds, but his pluck
and perseverance finally brought him suc-
cess and a handsome fortune which is now
yearly increasing. He is beginning to in-
cline to politics for which he has taste and
talent, and will be a candidate for the U. S.
Senate when Arizona is admitted, with
strong chances for election.

FIGHT ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Democratic discontent of the civil service
reform, foisted upon the party as it appears
to keep Republicans in office, is beginning
to crystallize into what promises to be a vi-
gorous fight against the system. It is not
likely that much will be accomplished in
this direction at present, but a large element
of the party will at least derive the satisfac-
tion and relief which comes of letting off
a considerable quantity of surplus steam.
To illustrate the apparent barbs of the
system, on Democrats: The result shows
that those who have successfully passed the
required examination have but little assur-
ance of appointment for the reason that de-
partment places are already filled by Repub-
licans who have never stood the examina-
tion, but whose discharge is not remotely
contemplated by the system now in opera-
tion. By a recent order all the names on
the list of the commission of
eligibles, applicants who have successfully
passed the examination, whose papers were
filed prior to July 8 last still unappointed,
have been dropped. This announcement
means that over 800 applicants, the most of
them Democrats, whose recommendations
were first-class, whose qualifications under
the civil service test were up to the stand-
ard, have been unable to obtain any kind of
appointment in the departments. This will
be apt to deter many Democrats, fully cap-
able and deserving, from trying even this
uncertain, but only path, to the classified
Government service.

The feeling which exists in the party on
this matter was fully and emphatically ex-
pressed by Senator Vance, in a recent in-
terview with the Washington correspondent
of the New York World, from which the
following extract is reproduced:

"I think there is a popular cry for the
repeal of the act. Seven-tenths of the peo-
ple of my State, of both parties, would be
glad to have it repealed. There is more
feeling on the subject than you would think.
I know of several Republican Senators who
favor the bill, to say nothing of the Demo-
crats. I believe in civil service reform, that
is, in the improvement of the service, but I
also believe in the party in power having
the spoils. . . . It is all very well for
the people who are in and who have the
spoils in their pockets to call us, who want
a little of it, spoilsmen. The real issue in
the last campaign was on turning one
party of people out and putting another in.
The New York papers were full of it. They
said, 'Turn the rascals out,' and the will of
the people was that they should be turned
out. Now if I want a friend of mine put
into one of the departments I must ask a
Republican to do it for me; if I want a man
who is obnoxious to me removed I must ask
that favor of his friend. I saw the defects
of this act at the time it was passed. It
was passed under Republican rule to go into
effect on a certain day. Before that day
came the Republicans had filled every office
with their friends. Safe in their apostolic
right, their salvation was secured. The
man who wanted an office after that must
be stood up on the outside with his ticket in
his hand, like a man in front of a soup
house, and then must wait for some one to
die."

The Senator thinks the law will be mod-
ified at this session, but cannot say how.
There are many thousands of hungry, office
wanting Democrats, who hope the modifica-
tion or repeal will come speedily.

AFTER OFFICES.

Under an alleged system of an equitable
distribution of government offices among
the States—not by any means observed—
Georgia is considerably short of her just
quota. This is the basis of many an ap-
plication of file here and the forlorn hope of a
score of hungry ones. Our Senators and
Representatives have each a string of ap-
plicants to provide for, but as yet with only
measurable success. A number of these
are here—worn and worn out with delay,
empty at pocket, objects of suspicion to
landlady and washerwoman, but
hang on by the eyelids with grim
desperation. It is cold weather
for them now in more ways than one. It
is to be hoped they will yet get on the inside,
at any rate far enough in to be comfortable.
The other side of this picture is more pleas-
ant and cheerful to look at. A considera-