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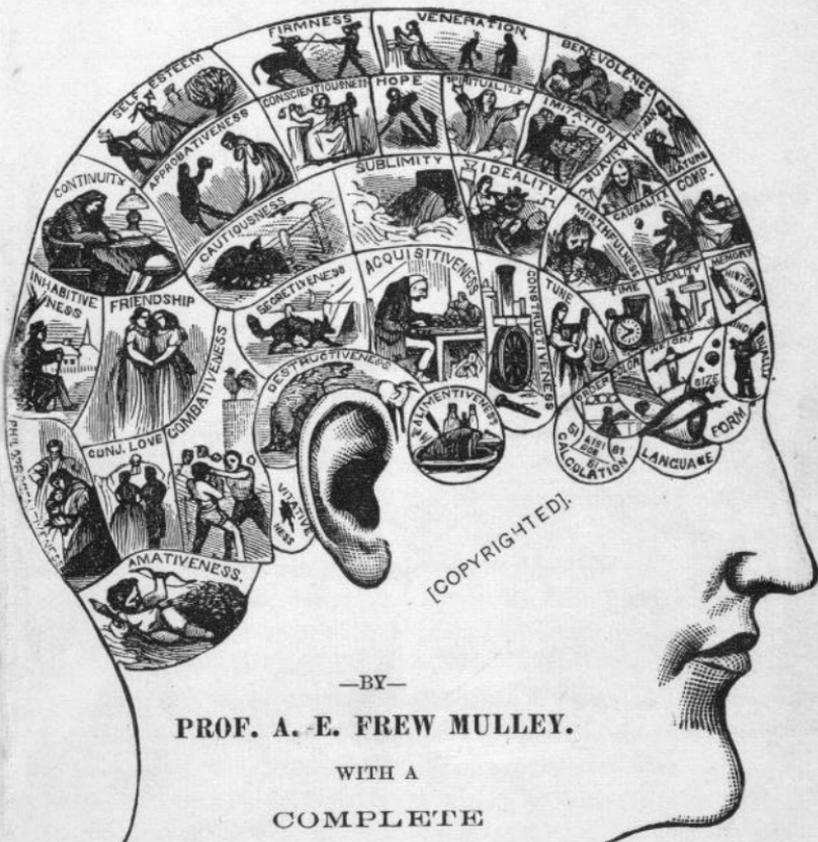
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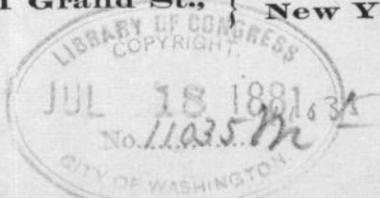
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CHARLES JULIUS GUITEAU.

THE LIFE OF THE ASSASSIN.

Charles Julius Guiteau was born at Freeport, Ill., on the 8th of September, 1841. His father, J. W. Guiteau, was for many years connected with the Second National Bank of Freeport, and his family are in every way respectable people. They are of French extraction, a great grandfather of the assassin having been the family physician to Queen Marie Antoinette. It has been stated that an uncle of his died an inmate of a lunatic asylum. This, however, is denied by the family, who nevertheless aver that he is himself insane, a circumstance they account for by the fact that at the time of his birth his mother was suffering from brain fever.

Guiteau appears to have received his education at Michigan University, Ann Arbor, where, however, he failed to graduate.

During the greater part of his early life he belonged, with his family, to the Oneida Community of Shakers.

When Guiteau, however, was about sixteen years old, his family left the Community, but he, himself, remained some time longer.

At last, owing to continual disagreements with the elders, he was asked to retire, a circumstance which so enraged him that he set out, giving trouble to so great an extent, that he was exposed in the Shaker *Socialist* as a dangerous person.

After leaving the Community he is said to have spent several years in Europe.

His first appearance in public life was probably made at Chicago, as a student of law. At any rate, he was years ago put down as a "beat" by almost every hotel, restaurant and boarding-house there.

He also somehow or another succeeded in becoming a member of the bar. After practicing as a "shyster" lawyer there, and being

very successful in getting a name for dishonesty, he came with his wife to New York. By the cautious use of introductions given to him almost charitably in Chicago, he managed to drag himself into the society of several churches here, Plymouth and Calvary Baptist churches being among the number. He professed to feel a strong interest in revival services, and talked largely of a mission to evangelize the world on the Moody and Sankey plan. He also had peculiar views on the second coming of Christ.

His religious friends, however, soon suspected his sincerity, and by degrees he got into bad repute. He had, however, ere this, victimized the church members largely. About this time his wife secured evidences of infidelity against him and sued for divorce.

This was granted her, with alimony, only she never received any money from her worthless husband.

As a "dead beat" lecturer he also appeared. Once at Newark Opera House he replied to Ingersoll's talk on "Hell," and afterwards decamped without paying his bills, a circumstance commented upon by a local newspaper the next day as follows:

"Charles J. Guiteau, who lectured last evening to fifty people on 'Hell,' has proved the desirability of his premises by his leaving all creditors behind, and very little argument is needed to convince the said creditors that if there is not a hell there ought to be."

His lectures on religion were no exception to this rule. His religious motto was, apparently, "It is more blessed to beg, borrow or steal, than to pay one's debts." Cincinnati, Hartford, Conn., Buffalo—every large city was successfully visited by him. At each place he left an undying record in the shape of hotel and printing bills.

New York was thoroughly canvassed. Everybody who would lend him money was asked, and every hotel that would trust him was victimized.

Several times he was arrested for fraud, but was never tried, although he once remained over a month in Jefferson Market.

To a family in Philadelphia he once introduced himself as a Methodist local preacher, living with them on this pretext several days, and then disappearing mysteriously without paying his bill.

All through his career he would bring religion to the front, as a cloak for his infamous practices.

His late wife states that many times on the way home from a prayer meeting, where Guiteau had made an apparently heartfelt prayer, he would tell her of his swindling plans to gain money.

Washington, also, was a favorite scene of operations. He was expelled from the House of Representatives of 1880, on suspicion of being a sneak thief. The hotels, also, remember him with great interest. He was always expecting a government appointment, and would pay as soon as he got it. When the election campaign began, Guiteau wrote a pamphlet favoring Garfield's election. He also tried to become one of the leaders in the Republican societies of New York. They, however, soon discovered his true character, and gave him a plain hint to become scarce. He has also been the plaintiff in many alleged libel suits. One for \$100,000, against the New York *Herald*, was especially a black-mail scheme. No lawyer here, however, would champion it, and Guiteau himself had no money. Altogether throughout his whole career he has shown strong proofs of shrewdness and sense. It is only part of a deep game to now pretend to insanity.

On account of his little pamphlet he founded a claim for a government position. With ingrained modesty he desired the Austrian mission, the Consulate-General at Paris or Marseilles. His demands were not acceded to. In regard to this matter, he besieged the White House day after day, continually writing to President Garfield and Mr. Blaine in regard to the appointment. His letters are characteristic ones—thoroughly familiar and cheeky, and they all go to show the man's morbid love of rising above his station.

Failing in all his endeavors to gain public notoriety, he formed the idea of killing the President, expecting to be protected from the consequences of his crime by the Stalwart party, whom he fancied his deed would please. This is sufficiently proved by his alleged connection with the party at the time of his arrest. Undoubtedly he wrongly judged national feelings. He expected the death of Garfield would make Arthur his friend, and that the nation would forget about the murder and he be rewarded. He was, however, grievously mistaken.

On the morning of Saturday, July 2d, President Garfield, accompanied by Secretary Blaine, arrived at the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, en route for Long Branch, where the Garfield family were sojourning.

In full health and spirits, the two gentlemen arrived at the depot. At twenty minutes past nine o'clock, the people about were alarmed at the noise of firing in the ladies' room, where the President was.

Rushing into the room, President Garfield was found wounded, and supported by his friends. The assassin's bullet having entered his side, under the eleventh rib, penetrating to the liver; and great uncertainty was felt as to how long he would live.

Before Guiteau could make good his escape, he was arrested and hurried off to prison to prevent him receiving summary justice at the hands of the mob.

The wounded President was conveyed first to a room over the depot, and as soon as possible to the White House. Mrs. Garfield was telegraphed for, and soon arrived. Physicians were immediately in attendance, and Mr. Garfield's condition was rendered as comfortable as possible.

The news of the assassination speedily became known all over the world. Letters and telegrams of sympathy arrived from all parts. Sectional feelings and party were alike forgotten in a universal condemnation of the crime.

The following day the condition of the President was hopeful, and a general feeling of thankfulness was experienced everywhere. The day, being Sunday, was made a special one for invoking Divine aid for the sufferer in the churches of the world.

When the Fourth of July dawned, the reports were still favorable, but the national calamity cast a gloom over the "Glorious Fourth." It was a universal day of sorrow rather than rejoicing.

In the evening the bulletins were less favorable, and the next morning the sad tidings were published that the President was dying.

For two days his life hung, so to speak, upon a thread, and then a change for the better took place, and he began slowly to improve.

From that time he has been gaining strength, and although not yet out of danger, may be reasonably expected to recover.

THE LIFE OF JAMES A. GARFIELD

has been so recently published that it is useless to reiterate it here.

Suffice it to say, he bears an unblemished character, and is an

earnest and consistent Christian gentleman, who has carved his own way to the highest position an American can aspire to, and has passed through a period of great political corruption, without gathering to himself the spoils of office that a more grasping and less conscientious man would not have failed to do.

His poor wife, who is now in attendance upon her stricken husband, bears her part bravely, and so cheers, with loving words, the invalid, that the heart of the whole American nation has gone out towards her in love and sympathy.

President Garfield was hardly a popular man at the time of his election.

His firm action against office-seekers and corruption had for some time been steadily gaining for him the esteem of all except that section of his own party whom his policy did not suit.

His sudden calamity has placed him in his deserved position in the hearts of Americans; and to-day he is, undoubtedly, the most popular man from one end of the States to the other, if not, as may be deemed probable, the most popular in the whole world.

The exclamation made by Guiteau, immediately after his crime, at first gave color to an absurd rumor that the assassination was a Stalwart conspiracy, but the idea was rapidly scouted, and it became evident that it was the sole work of a misguided, if not demented, individual, against whom public spirit bitterly turned.

The apparent lack of object in the diabolical attempt gave an idea of insanity, but the hitherto apparent responsibility of the assassin's actions gave the insanity theory a hard thrust. In this dilemma the question now stands. All agree that the assassin is too cunning to be depended upon for the truth.

In this predicament, the science of Phrenology shows her power. To her, nothing in character is hidden, and to her alone belongs the power to decide the question.

This delineation of the character of Charles Julius Guiteau was taken from a photograph of the assassin, obtained on July 5th, by Mr. C. M. Bell, and which the author was enabled to examine, through the courtesy of the proprietor of Bunnell's Museum, on Broadway, the first exhibitor of the same in this city.

Before commencing the following delineation, however, the writer desires to point out to his readers the impossibility of obtaining a perfectly reliable chart from a photograph, and regrets his

inability to examine personally the head of President Garfield's assassin.

When the writer first saw the portrait of Guiteau, his physiognomy and mental development was hardly what he expected it would be from the history of his life, but coarser even than the ideal thus given.

He somewhat resembles, in features and phrenological development, the notorious English burglar and murderer, Charles Peace, one of the most successful criminals on record, who baffled the cleverest English detectives, but was finally executed for the murder of Arthur Dyson, on February 25th, 1879, at Leeds, England.

Peace, like Guiteau, possessed a great amount of constructive ability.

Guiteau's head also reminds one of that of James Mackean, whose life and character was truly an extraordinary bad one. Mackean would play a "confidence" game. Among his many exploits was the murder of James Buchanan, a Lanark carrier. Being acquainted with the fact that Buchanan was one day intrusted with an unusually large sum of money, he enticed him into his house, and after a friendly drink together, deliberately cut his throat. He fled with the proceeds of his crime, but was retaken and executed at Glasgow, in January, 1796.

Guiteau, however, possesses more developed moral faculties than either Peace or Mackean, but his head is unevenly balanced, and almost deficient in some respects, while overpowered in others.

His head, however, is not particularly a remarkable one to the phrenologist, but the following is a correct delineation of his mind and character, as far as possible to obtain without personal examination.

PHRENOLOGICAL DELINEATION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH
OF CHARLES J. GUILTEAU, THE ASSASSIN OF PRESI-
DENT GARFIELD.

Charles Julius Guiteau is a man of coarse and depraved quality, who seldom experiences ennobling feelings, and who prefers that which is low and debasing in life to that which is high and elevating.

In physical condition he is prominently developed, having a fair share of vigor and vital stamina, and his health, although subject to ailments of various minor kinds, is generally good.

His breathing and muscular powers are good, and he is capable of performing undertakings which require great physical exertion without inconvenience.

His activity will not only make him excitable, but passionate, and when aroused he is likely to be dangerous. He is restless and active, and must always be employed at something or another. When he feels inclined to see nobody, he can dodge about unnoticed, and is so incontinent that he is unlikely to have fixed habits or places of regular resort where he can be found.

He possesses, at times, clearness of thought and good judgment; but his selfish and animal propensities so predominate, that they are likely to swamp the higher faculties.

Having considerable influence over women, and being able to impose upon their credulity, their society pleases him. When his passions are excited, they are hard to govern. Children interest him at times, but if they become troublesome he is apt to be angry with them.

If there is any profitable reason for remaining in one place, he will do so, but he is naturally a wanderer.

He is combative, will not easily give in, and when opposed, will fight until he can do so no longer.

Friends do not bother him much. He only takes an interest in their company on special occasions, and will very seldom do favors for any one. He uses all the acquaintances he makes, however, as much as possible in his own interests, and for this reason chooses persons in a better social position than himself. He cares

very little for opposition, danger, or difficulty, in pursuing his desires, and presses his own opinions everywhere, becoming angry and combative when they are not received properly.

In regard to appetite, he has a good relish for food—will over-indulge in favorite dishes.

His love of life is great, and the prominent faculties being the animal propensities, he will use his life in gratifying their promptings.

Very reserved and reticent, and will effect his purposes indirectly, and generally undetected; can very easily prevent himself from expressing his feelings upon his countenance, and although fond of worming out the secrets of others, is slow to communicate, and keeps his own secrets well concealed.

He judges character correctly, generally, but cannot himself be easily understood until he has been studied carefully and long.

Very grasping in money matters. Not at all particular as to Meum and Tuum, and likely to practice extortion upon his fellow-men.

Revengeful and cunning. Will watch for an opportunity of taking revenge, and sure to do his best towards rendering it a certain thing.

Very energetic in pushing forward his undertakings, but he soon tires of them if they turn out unprofitable.

He places such high estimation upon himself and his affairs, that he is uniformly overbearing, dogmatical and domineering.

He pretends to great talent and knowledge which he does not possess; is boastful and arrogant, and blind to his faults. He will have his own way at any cost, and defies the consequences of his obstinacy.

Being naturally selfish, jealous and conceited, he has great contempt for others.

He is fond, exceedingly, of notoriety, and will do a great deal to increase his reputation. Can bear pain with fortitude, and is fond of seeming mysterious.

Great forethought in danger, never losing his self-possession, so that he always does the best things possible when occasion necessitates a sudden resolve.

Has very little idea of right or wrong, and no standard of moral principle governs his actions.

Generally reasonable in his expectations, he usually combines discretion with energy.

He lives for the present, caring nothing about a future life.

He is skeptical on most questions; hard to convince; accepts very little as granted, but thinks for himself in almost everything.

Cares very little for religious observances, and is not, at heart, religious.

He has very little deference towards his superiors; never feels sympathy for sufferers, and will almost delight in seeing others suffer. He is able, if he wishes, to witness, unflinchingly, the most brutal crime.

He has great mechanical ingenuity, and is able to construct almost anything he tries to; will no doubt spend a great deal of time trying to invent.

His powers of imitation are very great, but he will only exercise them occasionally.

He can now and then enjoy a hearty laugh, but is not remarkably witty.

He is fond of examining things, and very little escapes his notice.

Will also remember what he sees.

Guiteau possesses a large amount of general information, and is fond of study and reading.

Can easily remember faces, forms, and things; can measure correctly by the eye.

Can easily preserve his balance when necessary. Has a good eye for colors and taste, and will easily remember incidents.

Has a good memory of what he hears and reads, and a mind well stored with historical and scientific data, as he hardly ever forgets anything.

He has a good memory for dates, and is likely to be punctual at engagements. Can easily tell the time of day and keep time in music.

Keen, appreciative ear for music, and can remember tunes after hearing them once or twice, yet he is no great musician.

He possesses a fair power of language. Can speak fluently when aroused—is fond of public speaking and giving his ideas upon most occasions. He is very forcible, and uses strong expressions.

Has a strong desire to know the reason of things, but his judgment will not be very deep. He is apt to illustrate things, and possesses fair ability to compare one thing with another.

He is often pleasant in conversation, but when excited becomes very repulsive.

Had Guiteau in early life been made acquainted with his own mind, he might have made a successful man. As an engineer, surveyor, or while pursuing other similar occupations, he might have become a blessing to others, and himself prosperous.

Instead of this he has been going down lower and lower, until his last act has been to try and assassinate President Garfield, an act horrible to contemplate.

One cannot help feeling sympathy for the outcast, who has become the despised of his race through his crime.

However degraded and fallen he may be, he is a man, and deserves our pity.

With the sufferer at the White House the writer expresses, respectfully, the most profound commiseration, tendering his most earnest prayers for his recovery and return to the duties of his high position.

Whatever is done with Guiteau, when popular opinion speaks, let each voice ring like the deep-toned bells of St. Paul's:

“Let him have justice.”

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