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TUNNELING FOR TRUTH.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS BY THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

Gen. Smith, Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department, Produces Some More of Stanley Matthews' Letters--A Letter of the Monumental Fraud Recommending Anderson Conveniently Lost---The Fraud Trial Steadily Leading to Pirate Sherman—Butler and Cox Enliven the Proceedings by a Brief Battle of Words—The Senate Commtttee Meet but Postpone, Going Into the Nastiness Another Day.

Potter's Prod.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Potter investigating committee held a brief secret session to-day, immediately before the regular meeting.

Gen. Smith, late appointment clerk of the treasury department, re-called, testified that this morning he went to the secretary's office at the executive mansion and looked over the record of letters, and found that there had been a letter referred to the treasury department, March 10th, which had been written to the President by a personal friend, recommending the appointment of James E. Anderson.

Witness had but one interview with the President in regard to Anderson's appointment. He produced a telegram from Stanley Matthews, bearing date July 30th, addressed to himself, taken from the files of the treasury department, which he thought was the reply to a telegram sent by Secretary Sherman. The telegram read as follows: "The letter referred to has been received. No answer needed."

Witness has written to Matthews and showed him one of Anderson's letters, but did not remember the contents of it.

Mr. Butler read from the evidence the letter written by Anderson bearing date June 19, 1877, in which he said: "Any ward bummer who desires an appointment as inspector of customs, etc;" the full text of which has been heretofore published, and also a litter written to Gen. Smith by Stanley Matthews, dated June 20th, as follows:

"Dear General: I have your favor of the 20th. No one is under obligations to Anderson. I saw him on the cars going to Baltimore. He told me he was satisfied. If he doesn't choose to take what you think is proper, drop him. I promised nothing but to do what I could to have him appointed. Yours respectfully, (Signed), STANLEY MATTHEWS."

Gen. Butler questioned the witness at length regarding the letter written by Anderson declining the position of inspector of customs and as to the time the letter was forwarded to Matthews. Witness replied to the best of his recollection that he sent the letter to Matthews the day of its receipt, June 20th.

At the request of Gen. Butler, after having said he had in his possession another letter from Anderson, witness produced two letters, and stated he had no particular friendly relations with Anderson. He had advised him on certain points and had appointed his brother in the custom house at Baltimore.

Another letter from Anderson to Smith was read by Gen. Butler, inquiring whether Senator Matthews had said anything of his (Anderson's) friend, a clerk in the Philadelphia custom house, and being interrogated whether he (Smith) replied to that letter, he said it was his recollection he did, and stated he had not heard from Senator Matthews on the subject.

Gen. Butler called the attention of the witness to his testimony in which he stated that Matthews had written the President from Cincinnati, recommending the appointment of Anderson, and asked him if that letter was on file. Smith replied it was not.

Q. Don't you think it very unfortunate that letter was lost?

A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. Upon whose recommendation did you appoint Anderson's brother to a clerkship in the Baltimore custom house?

A. Upon the recommendation of Matthews. Gen. Butler asked Gen. Smith if he was in conference with counsel last night.

Witness—I do not understand the question.

Gen. Butler, pointing to Judge Shellabarger, counsel for Secretary Sherman: Do you know that gentleman?

Smith—No, sir.

Q. Do you know Judge Wilson?

A. I do not know whether I do or not.

Mr. Cox objected to the questions, and Gen. Butler stated that he did not propose to be reproved by the gentleman from Ohio, this being the third or fourth time.

Mr. Cox said when the occasion in his mind prompted he would certainly continue to offer his objections.

After further discussion, Mr. McMahon advocating the competency of Gen. Butler's question, and Reed and Cox opposing, Gen. Butler stated his reason for putting the question was to show that Smith was an unwilling witness and was in connection with the other side.

General Smith stated that Butler in his statement clings to the opinion from the beginning of the examination that he (Smith) was an unwilling witness, claiming as his reasons therefor the fact of the receipt of personal letters from Anderson by Smith, which led him (Butler) to believe that Smith would not testify to anything unfavorable to Anderson, and, as Butler did not know of the character of the letters in question until within the last five minutes, he surely could not have considered him an unwilling witness from the commencement of his testimony, and further he (Smith) asked the protection of the committee.

Gen. Smith further said, the gentleman who had been examining him had caused certain statements to go into the record which he (Smith) had not intended to utter.

The investigation was resumed and witness said in answer to Butler's question that he had not been in consultation last night with either Judge Shellabarger or Wilson.

Mr. McMahon then examined the witness regarding the Matthews' letter referring to the appointment of Anderson, but witness merely corroborated his previous testimony.

By McMahon—In regard to that letter of Secretary Sherman addressed to the committee. Did he show you the letter the committee had addressed to him.

A. No sir.

Q. Give the language passed between you and Secretary Sherman the day you got together when this letter was written.

A. As near as I can remember when I went in I said to him I had received a communication from the appointment clerk requesting me to send these letters. As he wished to examine them I had thought it best to wait on him in person and bring the letters with me. The letter of the appointment clerk to me simply designated the letters belonging to the Anderson matter, I believe, but gave no particular description of them.

Q. Go on with the interview between yourself and Sherman.

A. Secretary Sherman then said to me he wished to examine himself whether these letters were official or not. I replied that was a matter I had decided for myself, whether the letters were personal or not, but I had no objection to his seeing the letters if he wished. That is all the conversation. Then I submitted the letters to him and he read each one himself. This occurred in the appointment room, which is a branch of the secretary's office. Anderson was an applicant in the State department for a position as consul up to the last of May.

Q. Now, how was it the letter of Conn, written on the 16th or 18th of March to the President, was sent to the treasury department, and then to the state department? How did it come to be sent to the treasury department, where he was not an applicant for a position till two months afterwards.

A. They may have sent it, not being aware that he was an applicant at the state department. I will say, as an expert, if you wish that kind of evidence, that the treasury being a department of the government in which the largest number of offices at large are, that when there is no special place named by the applicant, they are very apt to send such letters there. That matter is, however, discretionary with the President's secretary, and they may not at that time have known of his application to the state department or remembered it.

Q. In dealing with Anderson did you act on the Conn letter?

A. No, sir. I never saw that letter till last week. It was filed in the treasury before I saw the appointment clerk. I was appointed May 1st, 1877. I was not aware this letter was on file. I never looked on the files at all after the publication of the letter to Anderson appeared in the papers.

Q. Is it not usual, when anybody applies for a position in the department, to require some testimonials from outsiders as a basis for the appointment, even when you have made up your mind to make the appointment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What official papers had Anderson on file to your knowledge, and on which you based your intention to appoint him to this place that you picked out?

A. Nothing whatever to base it upon except that letter of Matthews to me. I acted on that solely.

Q. And the particular letter upon which you acted is the last?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the letter which you wrote in reply to that particular letter on which you acted, you have no copy of?

A. I wrote no letter in reply to that. I think it required none, being a recommendation for office. I do not remember writing any reply to it. The letter, that is the last, was the one on which I based the intention to appoint him.

Q. Why would not the President see Anderson?

A. He did not give any reason, but was very emphatic, and showed great disgust or aversion.

Q. Give us as near as you can what the President said?

A. I can only give the substance. I went in to tell him that Senator Matthews had recommended this young man, a political refugee from Louisiana, for an appointment in the treasury, and I had offered him a minor place and he had declined positively taking any place in the treasury unless he could have a larger salary, something like $3,000, and that he had told me I was to see him, the President. I would understand he was to have a larger place, and he wanted to see him. The President declined to see him, and he said he was not aware that any recognition of that kind of his services was required. He disavowed all knowledge of any such understanding.

Q. What understanding, you must have conveyed some understanding?

A. This gentleman claimed there had been a promise to him personally of a place, that Senator Matthews and the President would know of.

Q. The President declined it?

A. Yes.

Q. What did he say about his being a fit man to appoint to any place?

A. He said nothing about it. I can't say as to what the President did, but I understood the President to carry the idea there was no objection to appointing him to a minor place. He didn't instruct me not to appoint him, as I named to him that I had offered him that place, I certainly understood I could appoint him to that place without his objection.

Q. Did the President say to you or convey to you that you should not appoint him?

A. No, no more than that he showed his aversion at having to have anything to do with him.

Q. How did he show it?

A. The emphatic way in which he declined to see him.

Q. Give us the words.

A. I cannot. I can only give you the impression left on my mind.

Q. Do you mean us to understand all he declined to do was to recommend him for a higher place?

A. All he declined to do was to countenance his being put in a higher place.

Q. Why did it never occur to you to go to see Secretary Sherman as chief of the department?

A. For the reason that when I would go to him with these minor appointments he would say "I can't attend to that, Smith; I can't be bothered with the appointments."

Q. Still here was a man that had been down in Louisiana where Sherman had been, and had performed valuable services. Why then did you not go and see Sherman?

A. Because the man would not take the appointment I offered.

Q. But when he claimed a higher one, why did you not go and see him then?

A. Well, because, his claim I did not think was a matter that needed to take Secretary Sherman's attention.

Q. Still you took the trouble to go and see the President?

A. I did. He asked me to. If he had asked me to go to Sherman I should have done so.

Q. Did the President at this interview say Anderson had been appointed to a consulship?

A. No sir, he said nothing about it.

After some further testimony on the same subject the committee adjourned.

The Matthews Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The social committee of the Senate, appointed at the instance of Senator Matthews to inquire into any connection he may have had with election matters in Louisiana, convened to-day. James E. Anderson appeared in connection with the sergeant-at-arms. The committee consists of Senator Edmunds, chairman, Allison, Ingalls, Hoar, Davis, of Ill., Whyte and Jones, of Florida. Senator Edmunds being absent, Senator Allison presided. A note was read from Mr. Morris, temporary chairman of the Potter committee, stating that Mrs. Jenks was to be examined to-day, and that it was necessary Anderson should be present. Anderson then retired and the committee took a recess. Senator Matthews was present.

OVER THE LINE.

Gen. MacKenzie Invades Mexico With a Force of 5,000 United States Troops---The Invasion Said to be for the Punishment of Horse Thieves and Revolutionists.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—A Galveston special from San Antonio, says the following will appear in the morning *Herald*, and is authentic from a gentleman just returned from Clark: Friday last Gen. Muncia, commanding the Mexican government troops, was killed by Escobeda's soldiers, near that place. Saturday, Gen. McKenzie and Col. Shalter, with a strong force, crossed into Mexico in pursuit of the raiders, about forty miles north of Eagle Pass. That night they were obliged to return to Texas and immediately telegraphed for reinforcements. Twenty companies of cavalry have been sent to their assistance with a section of artillery consisting of two gatling guns and two rifled cannon. It is believed at Fort Clark that this aggregated force has re-entered Mexico. The troops have fifteen days' rations and a heavy train, with two experienced guides. Exciting news is expected.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 13.—The Galveston *News* San Anton'os special says 50 Mexican troops under Col. Valdez, arrived at Piedras Negras to reinforce that place. Gen. Naranjo joins Col. Huncio at Lampas. Their combined forces are about 300, besides a considerable force at Laredo. Escobedo's whereabouts are unknown. It is generally conceded that the principle object of McKenzie's invasion of Mexico is to recover American horses now in possession of Escobedo with secondary view of dispersing the revolutionary forces and relieving the Diaz government of impending and growing danger. McKenzie's forces are not over 5,000 cavalry, but well provided with artillery. Owing to the remoteness of the scene of operations from the telegraph nothing is expected concerning his dealings within the week.

Playing it Low Down.

CLEVELAND, O., June 13.—Base ball; Forest City 8. Rochester 1.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Milwaukee 2; Chicago 0.

BOSTON, June 13.—Bostons 1; Indianapolis 0.

LONDON, Ont., June 13.—Tecumsehs, 4; Hornells, 3.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 13.—Cincinnatis, 2; Providence, 0. Six innings, interrupted by rain.

CONGRESSIONAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL LAW MAKERS.

The Senate, 45 to 15, Passes the Bill Making Greenbacks a Legal Tender--Miscellaneous Capital News--A Motion to Postpone Adjournment to the 20th Defeated in the House--Lively Fight in the House Over the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill--Its Consideration Finally Completed in Committee, Reported to the House, Some of the Amendments Made in Committee Agreed to and Others Rejected, and the Bill Passed.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The bill fixing the salaries of the surveyors of customs at Baltimore and Portland, Maine, at $4,500 per annum each, and the surveyor at New Orleans at $3,500, was passed.

Senator Matthews, from the committee on railroads, reported without amendment and without recommendation the Senate bill to aid in the construction of the Corpus Christi, San Diego & Rio Grande railroad. Placed on the calendar.

The House bill to restore certain lands in Iowa to settlement under the homestead law, and for other purposes, passed. It applies to all vacant unappropriated lands heretofore withdrawn for the Mississippi & Missouri railway in that State.

The House joint resolution appropriating $20,000 to provide for the expenses of the select committee on alleged frauds in the late Presidential election read, together with the amendment of the Senate committee on appropriations, adding $20,000 for the expenses of such investigation as may be ordered by the Senate during the 45th Congress.

Senator Windom suggested that the resolutions lay over until to-morrow, as another amendment would be suggested by a Senator not now in the chamber. So ordered.

At the expiration of the morning hour Senator Voorhees moved to take up the bill to repeal the specie resumption act, which led to discussion.

Motion agreed to, yeas 30, nays 28, and consideration of bill proceeded.

The vote in detail on Senator Voorhees' motion was as follows:

YEAS.

Armstrong,	Gordon,	Merrimon,
Bailey,	Grover,	Morgan,
Beck,	Hereford,	*Oglesby*,
Cockrell,	*Ingalls*,	*Patterson*,
Coke,	Johnston,	*Plumb*.
Conover,	Jones, Fla.	Thurman,
DAVIS, Ill.	Jones, Nev.	Voorhees,
Dennis,	McCreery,	Wallace,
Eustis,	McDonald,	Withers—29.
Ferry.	Maxey.	

NAYS.

Allison,	*Howe*,	*Sargent*,
Anthony,	Kernan,	Saulsbury,
Barnum,	*Kirkwood*,	*Saunders*,
Bayard,	*McMillan*,	*Spencer*,
Burnside,	McPherson,	*Teller*,
Butler,	*Matthews*,	*Wadleigh*,
Christiancy,	*Mitchell*,	Whyte,
Dawes,	*Morrill*,	*Windom*—28.
Eaton,	*Paddock*,	
Hoar,	*Rollins*,	

Senator Harris, who would have voted in the affirmative, was paired with Senator Edmunds, who would have voted in the negative. Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, was absent on account of sickness.

Senator Ferry, member of the committee on finance, called Senator Anthony to the chair and took charge of the bill. Having reported it to the Senate he agreed with the majority of the committee on finance in fixing Oct. 1, 1878, as the time when United States notes shall be receivable for duties on imports, but the amendment in the nature of a substitute proposed by the Senator from Indiana (Voorhees) sometime ago was to make them receivable from and after the passage of the act. He suggested to Senator Voorhees that he so modify his amendment as to provide that United States notes be receivable the same as coin in payment of four per cent. bonds, and it was so modified.

Senator Ferry explained that the theory of the bill was to break down all distinction between greenbacks and coin.

Senator Matthews gave notice that at a proper time he would substitute for the bill reported by the finance committee that of which he gave notice sometime ago, providing for a reissue of treasury notes returned to the treasury or redeemed in cash, and that the amount of outstanding legal tender notes shall not exceed $350,000,000. Also authorizing the secretary of the treasury to maintain in the treasury a reserve fund in coin of $100,000,000 to redeem legal tenders, and that the obligation of the secretary of the treasury to redeem legal tender notes in coin shall not begin till said reserve fund has accumulated to $100,000,000. It further authorizes the secretary of the treasury to receive legal tender notes in payment for United States bonds.

After discussion, the substitute of Voorhees was rejected, yeas 29, nays 32.

The question then recurred on the amended substitute of the committee on finance for the House bill, and it was agreed to, yeas 30, nays 29. The bill having been considered in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate, and passed, yeas 45, nays 15, as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,	Gordon,	Merrimon,
Armstrong,	Hereford	Morgan,
Bailey,	Hill,	*Oglesby*,
Beck,	*Howe*,	*Paddock*,
Barnum,	*Ingalls*,	*Plumb*,
Booth,	Johnston,	Randolph,
Bruce,	Jones, Fla.	Saulsbury,
Christiancy,	Jones. Nev.,	*Saunders*,
Coke,	*Kellogg*,	*Spencer*,
Conover,	*Kirkwood*,	*Teller*,
DAVIS, Ill.	McCreery,	Thurman,
Dennis,	McDonald,	Voorhees,
Dorsey,	*McMillan*,	Wallace,
Eustis,	*Matthews*,	*Windom*,
Ferry,	Maxey,	Withers—45.

NAYS.

Anthony,	Eaton,	*Morrill*,
Bayard,	*Hoar*,	*Patterson*,
Burnside,	Kernan,	*Rollins*,
Butler,	Lamar,	*Sargent*,
Dawes,	McPherson.	*Wadleigh*—15.

Messrs. Harris, Ransom and Grover, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Edmunds, Hamlin and Mitchell, who would have voted in the negative.

The bill, as passed, is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act United States notes shall be receivable the same as coin, in payment of 4 per centum bonds now authorized by law, and on and after Oct. 1st, 1878, said notes shall be receivable for duties on imports.

After the introduction of a few bills, which were placed on the calendar, the bill to create a sinking fund for the Kansas Pacific railroad was taken up.

Senator Hoar submitted an amendment providing that the salary of government directors of the Union Pacific railroad company shall be fixed by the President of the United States, and paid by the company, and no directors shall receive further compensation from the company.

Senator Thurman said this bill did not relate to the Union Pacific railroad, but he would not object to the amendment.

Pending discussion the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—There was a great deal of confusion this morning as to the order of business. Mr. Ellis endeavored to call up the contested election case of Richardson vs. Rainey, of South Carolina, and Mr. Reagan endeavored to call up the river and harbor bill for the purpose of concurring in the Senate amendments. Finally both propositions were voted down, and the House determined to go into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill, and closing all further debate on the bill and amendments.

Mr. Eden moved to suspend the rules and put the bill on its passage just as it came from the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Atkins—I am astonished that the gentleman is so anxious to pass the bill without undertanding it.

Mr. Eden (excitedly)—You might as well put it through under suspension of the rules as to put it through in committee without discussion.

Mr. Cox, of New York—If we pass the bill under suspension of the rules, we will suspend ourselves. [Laughter and great uproar.] I move to adjourn, so as to give members time to come to their right senses.

The motion was forthwith defeated, 14 yeas to 131 nays. By this time nearly every member was on his feet, and Cox, of New York, Hooker and Kimmel rising to points of order, with cries of "order" and "vote," from all parts of the House.

Finally the speaker succeeded in obtaining order, and a vote being taken on Eden's motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill as originally reported, it was defeated, yeas 48, nays 195.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Carlisle in the chair, on the sundry civil bill.

Mr. Williams, Michigan, offered an amendment appropriating $10,000 for improvement of the Yellowstone National park. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Taylor the appropriation for the Hayden survey was increased from $50,000 to $75,000.

On motion of Mr. Eden the appropriation for the Powell survey was increased from $30,000 to $50,000.

After a very noisy session the committee, without coming to any final action on the bill rose. Mr. Blount submitted a report of the conference committee on the postoffice appropriation bill. Agreed to. Recess.

Evening Session.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Mr. Cox, N. Y., from foreign affairs committee, reported a joint resolution for interposition of the President to obtain a rehearing in the case of Edward O'Meagher Condon, an officer of the 6th regiment, New York volunteers, wounded before Petersburgh. It asserts his innocency of the charge of felony for rescuing prisoners at Manchester, England, and recites his long incarceration. Passed unanimously.

Mr. Wiggenton, from the committee on public lands, reported back the memorial of McGarrahan, together with a favorable report thereon. Printed and recommitted.

Mr. Waddell moved to suspend the rules and pass a concurrent resolution rescinding the adjournment resolution, and fixing Thursday, the 20th, as the time for adjournment. Amid a good deal of noise the resolution was defeated, 41 to 112.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Carlisle in the chair, on the civil sundry appropriation bill. When the sections in regard to public printing, changing the law in relation to the number of documents to be printed, &c., were reached from section 21 to section 41 and lost, Mr. Hale raised the point of order on the second section, that it changed the law, and that it was not in the direction of economy. The point of order was sustained.

In order to save time and facilitate business, the remaining sections were considered in bulk, and all ruled out on the point of order. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. Immediately after, the chairman reported the bill to the House, Mr. Atkins demanded the previous question.

Mr. Ewing came to the front and asked the gentleman from Tennessee to yield to him and allow him to offer an amendment prohibiting the sale of public lands for resumption purposes. [Cries of no, no, and regular order.]

Mr. Atkins—I am in perfect sympathy with the gentleman's amendment, but I cannot yield in this bill. [Applause and confusion.]

Mr. Ewing (excitedly)—The gentleman yesterday agreed to yield to me.

The Speaker—What the gentleman said yesterday does not avail if he does not say so now.

The previous question was then ordered amidst such great disorder as to call forth the remark from the speaker that he would not allow public business to be conducted in such confusion, and the gentlemen might as well make up their minds to that. Finally, the tumult having been allayed, the House proceeded to vote upon the amendments. The first amendment, on which the yea and nay vote was demanded, was that increasing the appropriation for the Atlanta custom house from $20,000 to $50,000, and it was agreed to, yeas 141, nays 8.

The amendment increasing the appropriation for the Chicago custom house from $300,000 to $400,000 was rejected, yeas 98, nays 111.

The action of the committee increasing the appropriation for the post office at Evansville from $20,000 to $45,000, and the appropriation for the post office at Grand Rapids, Michigan, from $20,000 to $47,000, was concurred in.

The amendment increasing the appropriation for the signal service from $325,000 to $350,000, was agreed to, as was also the amendment increasing the appropriation for military telegraph lines on Southwestern frontier from $20,000 to $50,000.

The amendment increasing the appropriation for the Rock Island arsenal to about $30,000, was agreed to, yeas 121; nays 84.

The amendment striking out the paragraph refunding to the State of Pennsylvania $29,000 for expenses incurred in raising volunteers for the late insurrection, was defeated, yeas 67; nays 130, and the paragraph stands as originally reported.

At midnight the civil sundry bill passed and the House adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The attorney general has decided that it is lawful to transport goods by British or other foreign vessels from Chicago or Milwaukee to points in Canada, thence through Canadian territory by rail and by either foreign or American vessels to Oswego or Ogdensburg, Chicago and Milwaukee being considered ports on the northern frontier within the meaning of the provisions of the treaty of Washington, and the regulations thereunder.

The secretary of the treasury has extended the Memphis & St. Louis packet company privilege, now held by the St. Louis & New Orleans packet company, under authority granted in 1871, for transporting sugars in hogsheads, and certain other heavy merchandise, on the decks of their vessels, instead of being placed in the hold and sealed up, the packages, however, to be corded and sealed.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections to-day decided to report adversely upon the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to provide for woman suffrage.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Confederate Memorial association to-day decorated the graves of confederate dead at Arlington. Fifteen hundred persons were in attendance.

MADISON NOTES.

Grain Warehouse Burned---The Delavan Scandal Investigation Completed, and the Report Being Made---No Indication of the Result.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MADISON, Wis., June 13.—Roland & Blieds' warehouse at Dane Station, was destroyed by fire last night with a considerable quantity of grain. Insured for four thousand one hundred dollars. Supposed work of an incendiary.

The board of charities and reform have completed their work of taking testimony in the Delavan scandal case. The testimony is very lengthy and will require two weeks of hard work to reduce it to a report to the governor. After it is duly considered by the board of charities and reform and the governor, their findings will be given to the public. Till then nothing can be learned as to what has been brought out by the investigation.

The Old Bond Suit Against the M. & St. P. Railway Revived.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—The old time railroad war over the La Crosse & Milwaukee bonds, has been revived in the United States court of this district. Wm. Barnes, of New York city, as trustee, has entered suit against the present Milwaukee & St. Paul company, and there is a slight prospect that the case may come to trial. The complaint fills 104 printed pages, and the alleged claim is about two million dollars. Messrs. Francis Fellows, of Hartford, Connecticut; John K. Porter; New York; and Joshua Stark, Milwaukee; are counsel for Mr. Barnes.

PEACE CONGRESS.

MEETS TO DECIDE THE FATE OF THE SICK MAN.

Prince Bismarck Honored with the Presidency--A Recess Had to Monday to Enable the Plenipotentiaries to Fix Up a Slate--Beaconsfield Laboring for an English Protectorate for Turkish Asia--The Porte Said to be Willing to Give Up the Provinces---Miscellaneous Old World News.

THE CONGRESS OPENED.

BERLIN, June 13.—This afternoon the flag of Germany was hoisted over the palace, betokening that the congress had opened.

BISMARCK PRESIDENT.

BERLIN, June 13.—It is understood to-day's sitting of the congress was mainly devoted to the formalities of electing the president and bureau. The presidency was conferred on Prince Bismarck at the suggestion of Count Andrassy, who advocated his selection, not simply on the ground of traditional custom, but for the eminent services which Bismarck, on all sides, was acknowledged to have rendered. Count Andrassy also expressed the warmest hopes for the recovery of the revered German Emperor. The first real working sitting of the congress will be held next Monday. This long interval appears to be due to a desire to facilitate the task of the congress by preliminary negotiations between the plenipotentiaries. One such conference, yesterday evening, between Counts Schouvaloff and Andrassy, lasted till late at night.

BANQUETING.

BERLIN, June 13.—There were 160 persons present to-night at the banquet in honor of the plenipotentiaries, including a large number of German princes and princesses and all members of congress except Prince Gortschakoff. The crown prince thanked the powers for their marks of sympathy with the emperor, drank the health of the various sovereigns and expressed a sincere desire for the establishment of an understanding which would be a pledge of universal peace. The Turkish plenipotentiaries have arrived.

THE MEMORANDA MONDAY.

LONDON, June 14.—A Berlin correspondent says Bismarck replying to Andrassy at the congress, expressed his belief in the success of the congress, and a particular desire to see harmony established. The correspondent, adds, Bismarck says he hopes to go to Kissengen in two weeks. The Austrian ministers also anticipate an early solution of the questions at issue. It seems probable an attempt will be made to improve upon the declaration of Paris with regard to the seizure of private property afloat. Monday's sitting of the congress will be most important. Prince Bismarck will then present the memorandum. The first subject of discussion will be the limits of Bulgaria.

AN EMPEROR'S THANKS.

BERLIN, June 13.—The *Reichsanzeiger* publishes a communication from the Crown Prince stating he has been charged to thank sympathizers with the Emperor, and he declares that the daily proof of affection his majesty receives restores his confidence in the fidelity of his people.

TROUBLE IN SERVIA.

LONDON, June 14.—A Vienna dispatch says trouble is expected in Servia in consequence of the late executions. At the funeral of one of the victims a large band of armed men threatened revenge. The Skerptschina will be asked to propose that a state of scige be declared in various places.

BISMARCK'S VIEWS.

LONDON, June 13.—A Vienna correspondent says that intelligence has been received that Prince Bismarck openly expresses the opinion that peace is necessary, not only for Russia, but for the whole of Europe.

THE GREEKS DISSATISFIED.

PERA, June 13.—News from Thessaly indicate a probability of a renewal of the Greek insurrection. This is said to be a consequence of a discouragement of the Greeks at a reported understanding between England and Russia, which they believe to be fatal to Hellenic interests.

RUSSIANS IN ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, June 13.—Several thousand Russians have arrived in Roumania from Russia, during the past few days, and taken positions on the line of posts facing the Southern outlets of the Carpathian passes between the rivers Argish and Serpeth. Troops from the Dabradoha are also crossing the Danube for the purpose of camping upon high ground on the Roumanian side, as much sickness prevails south of the river.

PRINCE MILAN TAKES HIS SHARE.

BELGRADE, June 13.—Prince Milan has postponed going to Nish on account of the mobilization of the Austrian army, which creates undefined apprehensions and abundant political speculation. The territory granted to Servia on the western frontier by the treaty of San Stefano will, according to a princely ukase just issued, be immediately incorporated.

BEACONSFIELD'S COUP.

LONDON, June 13.—The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says: Those persons who anticipate that Lord Beaconsfield is preparing a great surprise will not be disappointed. The *coup* may bring him much popularity, but it will burden the country with a great responsibility. The control of reforms in Asia Minor and the maintenance of the freedom of Constantinople will be undertaken by Great Britain, while European Turkey will be left to the control of states whose special interests are there. To satisfy Austria and adjust the question of indemnity will be the chief difficulties of the congress. The other questions are already settled in principle. Lord Beaconsfield's demands will involve even more than the foregoing, but they have already received the support of Germany and France, and to some extent of Austria and Italy. Should Austria's special demands be satisfactorily met, Lord Beaconsfield will play a leading part in a dazzling place. However, his diplomatic policy will be a clear departure srom the doctrine of non-intervention. He will probably make that the justification for a dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country.

GORTSCHAKOFF.

BERLIN, June 13.—On his arrival here Prince Gortschakoff was exceedingly pale. He was wrapped in thick furs, and had to be carried from the train to the carriage by his attendants. His condition causes some apprehension.

THE PROVINCES.

VIENNA, June 13.—It is said the Porte does not intend to make a stand against the declaration of independence by Roumania, Servia or Montenegro. In regard to Asia the Turks will plead that Russian possession of Kars would leave a great part of the country defenseless, and that the nationalities about Batoum are opposed to annexation to Russia.

Austria will maintain in the congress that Servia and Montenegro must either become members of a confederation under Austrian auspices or conclude a military convention with Austria.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

BERLIN, June 13.—The government, with a view to the repression of the social democracy, intends to enforce more rigid application of passport regulations and similarly strict enforcement of laws relative to press and public meetings. It will also be enjoined upon all authorities in the country.

TREASON PUNISHED.

A woman and two men were to-day sentenced to imprisonment for treasonable utterances against the Emperor, the woman to four years, and one of the men to two years, and the other to eighteen months.

RUSSIAN ARMY MOVING.

BUCHAREST, June 13.—In consequence of the vigorous protest of Roumania against the Russian advance towards Sistesti the Russian commander, General Drentelm ordered his troops to retire ten kilometers from the Roumanian lines. On the other hand the Russian outposts on the Gilajerte and Filipessi line have been ordered to advance southward as far as the Prahava river. General Drentelm, however, has given assurances that he will not cross that stream.

CONCORDATS.

A Rome special says negotiations have commenced between the vatican and Catholic powers to modify existing concordats in the direction of greater freedom of action for both parties.

STOUGHTON.

LONDON, June 13.—Hon. E. W. Stoughton, United States Minister to Russia, arrived in this city.

COMPLIMENTARY.

PARIS, June 13.—M. Bon Louis Henri Martin, historian of France, has been elected to fill the vacancy in the academy caused by the death of M. Thiers. He defeated M. H. A. Taine by a vote of 18 to 15 and M. Ernst Trenan, author of the Vie De Jesus has been elected as successor of the late M. Bernard, defeating Senator Wall, the historian, by a vote of 18 to 15.

SHUMLA.

A correspondent at Vienna says the Turks informed the Russians that they cannot surrender Shumla in the face of the present popular feeling at Constantinople. The excuse is apparently well founded.

EXILED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13.—Sadyk Pasha, late chief of the Turkish ministry, is virtually exiled. He has been requested to reside near Smyrna pending his installation as governor of the Turkish islands in the Mediterranean.

LEO MAD AND ILL.

ROME, June 13.—In consequence of the result of Belgian elections the vatican has determined to recall the papal nuncio from Brussels.

The pope's health is declining and physicians hold that his removal from the vatican is necessary for his recovery, but a majority of the cardinals resist removal.

A LIBERAL CABINET.

BRUSSELS, June 13.—In consequence of the success of the liberals in the late elections the ministers have resigned, and Hubert Freese Orban, a distinguished statesman, has been entrusted with the formation of a new cabinet.

LORD DUFFERIN'S REAPPOINTMENT.

LONDON, June 13.—It is proposed to extend the period of the appointment of Lord Dufferin as governor general of the Dominion of Canada twelve months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADRID, June 13.—On and after July 1st extra duties will only be maintained on petroleum, benzine, vegetable oils and sugar.

LONDON, June 13.—Indications point to an early termination of the cotton strike.

LONDON, June 13.—The operatives of a number of mills at Burnley and Todmorden resumed work to-day at 10 per cent. reduction.

THE BANNOCK WAR.

Gen. Howard Takes Command in the Field --Disposition of Troops to Protect Settlers and Punish the Red Devils.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Boise City dispatch: Gen. Howard arrived this morning. He soon learned the situation and came to the conclusion that he will move his troops to Sheep ranche, on the Winnemucca road, take the field himself and make his headquarters temporarily at the ranche where he can use the telegraph. Col. Whipple's command of two companies of cavalry, now this side of Payette, will be turned on the Middleton road, cross Canon ferry on Boise river, and French John's ferry on Snake river, and then over French John's road to Camp Lyons, and thence to Sheep ranche. Major Downey and Capt. McGregor, with one company of infantry and one of cavalry from Camp Harney, are expected at Snake river to-morrow, and will keep up the south side of the river and take the Sucker creek road to Sheep ranch. Major Stuart's command, eight companies of infantry, numbering about 250 men, now within thirteen miles of Baker City, will go up the south side of Snake river and follow Major Downey's and McGregor's trails unless the situation changes and other orders follow before they arrive. Gen. Grover will go to Big Camas prairie with Capt. Bendine's company, which will probably arrive here to-morrow. He will meet Cols. Sanford and Sumner with two companies of cavalry there and they will scout the country. The commanding officer at Fort Hall has been requested to send a force this way direct to meet General Grover on Big Camas. Col. Barnard is on his way to Sheep ranche to protect the Winnemucca road. Orders have also been sent to the commanding officers at McDermot and other points to furnish guards for stages and as far as possible protect travelers and settlers.

Winnemucca dispatch: Parties who arrived here this evening from Paradise Valley, forming a district thirty miles northeast of this place, report that armed ranchers are assembled at Kemler's ranche, anticipating an attack by Indians to-night or to-morrow. Another military company is being organized here to-night to take the field as soon as arms and ammunition can be received from the State authorities.

FIVE WHITES KILLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—A Silver City, Idaho, dispatch, says Gen. Howard arrived this evening en route to Jordan valley. A Bannock spy was captured to-day and turned over to Howard. Thus far, ten whites have been killed by the Indians, including Mr. Reinhardt, late assessor of Baker county, Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—A Winnemucca dispatch says: Companies H and K, 4th artillery, Captain Egan commanding, arrived this afternoon, and will go north on the stage road at once. Citizens have held a meeting to organize a second volunteer corps. Capt Egbert, United States army, having loaned the volunteers a case of arms without orders from the department, the meeting passed resolutions holding the citizens responsible for the arms, and recommending Capt. Egbert's action to the favorable consideration of Gen. McDowell and the secretary of war.

IMPORTANT TO NEWSPAPERS.

Proceedings Commenced to Test the Question of the Right to Levy Upon Associated Press Franchises for Debt.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13.—Gov. Palmer, as attorney for the suspended Springfield savings bank which lately presented a claim against the *Journal* company, which the latter was unable to pay, to-day served a notice upon the *Journal* company and the Western Union telegraph company, of intention to apply to Master in Chancery Scholes to-morrow, for a temporary injunction restraining the *Journal* company from using, and the telegraph company from delivering the Northwestern press association dispatches to the former, on the ground that a certain certificate of membership in the Western associated press hanging in the *Journal* office was levied on by the sheriff and bought in with the stock and fixtures of the company by the judgment creditor, the savings bank. Argument will be made to-morrow afternoon and much interest is felt in the result. It is claimed by the *Journal*, as well as other newspapers in the association, that the press right in the nature of a contract, cannot be levied on and its transfer to non-professional creditors enforced, and that it inheres in the newspaper only.

Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, June 14—1 A. M.—Indications for the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, higher pressure, east to south winds, slightly warmer with partly cloudy weather and rain areas, except in the northern portion of the former, lower temperature and possibly followed in the upper portions by falling barometer.

WOLVERINE RADS.

ZACK CHANDLER ASSEMBLES THEM IN STATE CONVENTION.

**And Himself takes the Presidency of the Convention and the Chairmanship of the Central Committee--Ticket Nominated to Represent Him Before the People--A Platform of